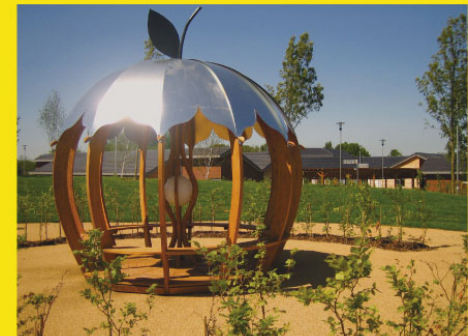


Lauren Fordham awarded the Davida Fortinsky prize for Outstanding Dementia Studies Student.



Quality Dementia Care: It Costs
to have a Experience
Nothing Rich
Outcomes of a case study



$$SD = P + B + H + NI + SP$$

SD = clinical presentation of dementia

P = personality

B = Biography / life history

H = health

NI = neurological impairment

SP = social psychology

Problem



Explanation



Treatment

Falls risk
Pain in feet
Fatigue
Risk of absconding

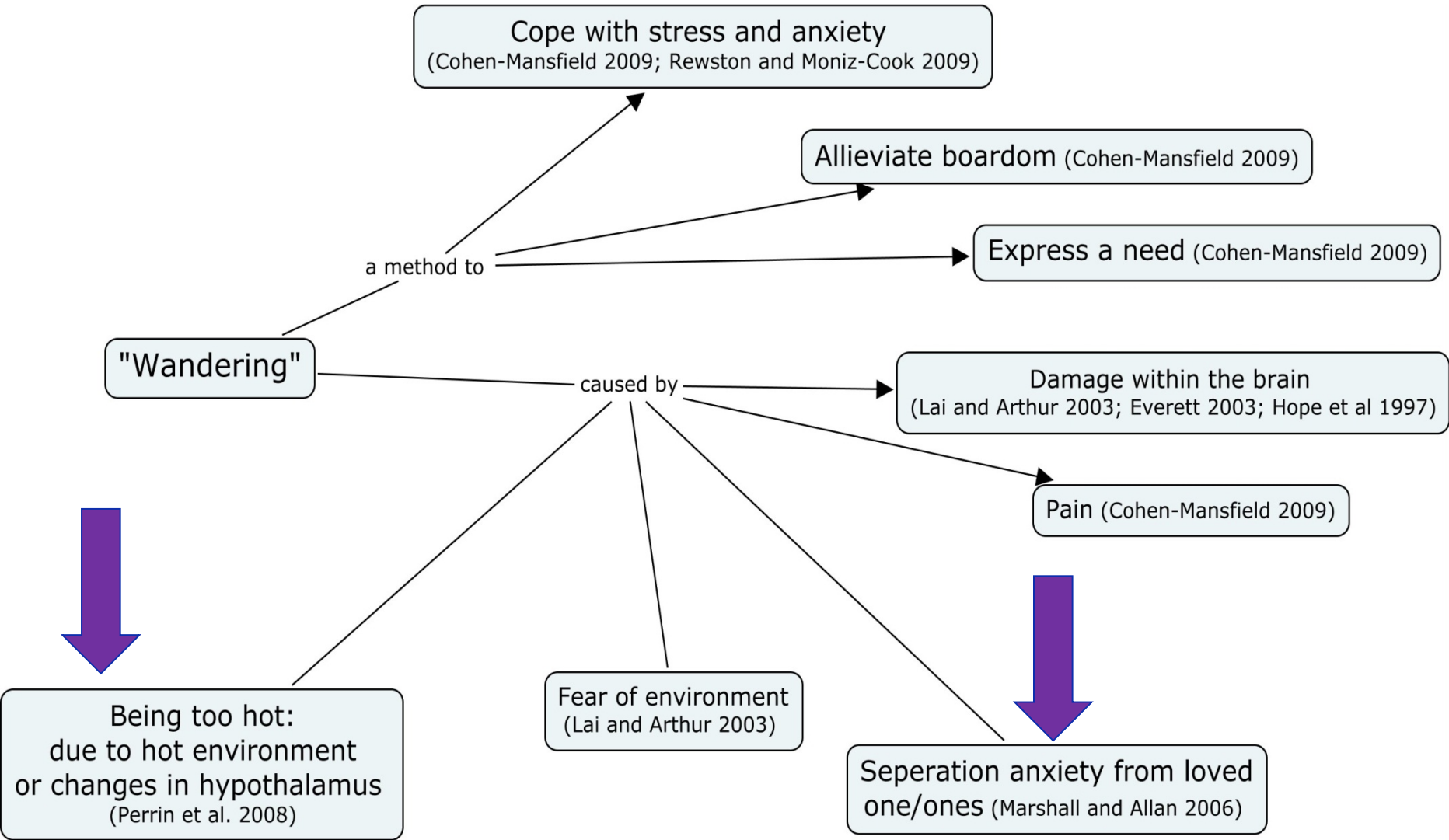
Wandering



Part of the dementia



Sedative medication



Problem



Explanation



Treatment

Falls risk
Pain in feet
Fatigue
Risk of absconding

Wandering



Beparofone dementia



Reassure that
daughter is
coming to visit
after lunch

Problem



Explanation



Treatment

Falls risk
Pain in feet
Fatigue
Risk of absconding

Wandering



Part of the dementia



Open window
Sedative medication

- Challenging behaviour
Adaptive behaviour

Bryden 2005; Brooker 2007

Conclusions

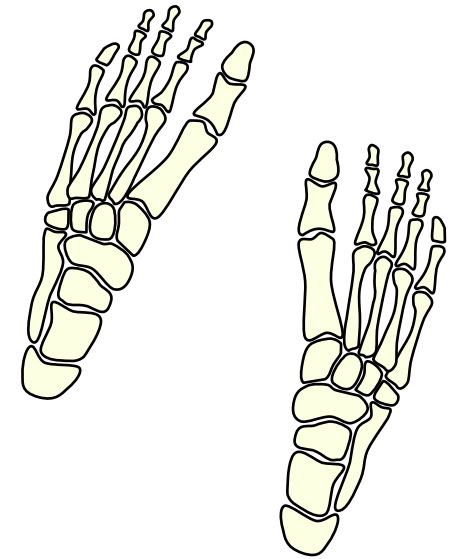
- No labelling
- Holistic assessment
- “Adaptive behaviour”

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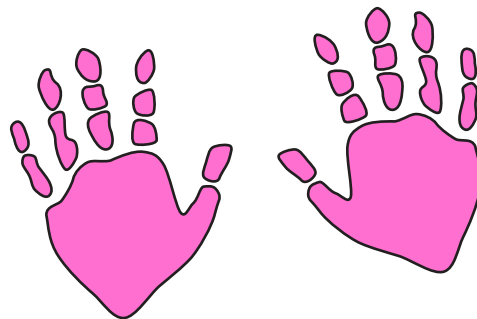
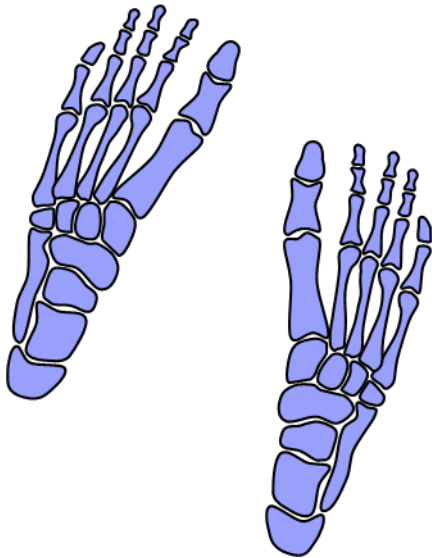
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Visual perceptual Difficulties

By Lauren Fordham MCSP



**“We do not see the
world
the same”**



Visuoperceptual Difficulties in Dementia

- Vision
- Visual Mistakes

(The Alzheimer's Society 2010)



Visuoperceptual Difficulties in Dementia

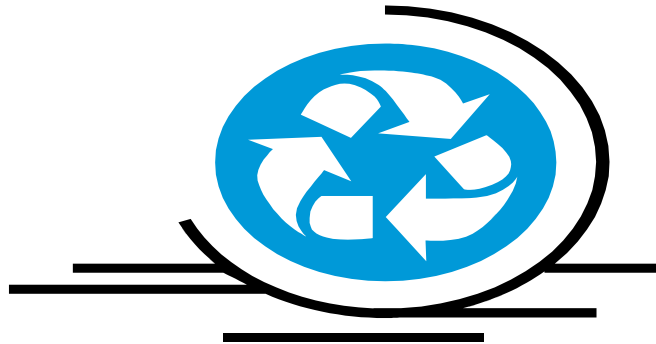
- Damage to visual pathway
 - Colour perception
 - Depth and motion perception
 - Object and facial recognition
 - Figure-background contrast

(The Alzheimer's Society 2010)



Theory into Practice...

Reflection







Pain



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How many people with
dementia experience pain?
Why?

- A. 22% to 45%
- B. 47% to 66%
- C. 15% to 22%

How many nurses are always assessing for pain in people with dementia on a hip fracture ward?

- A. 95%
- B. 88%
- C. 69%

Pain results in For people with dementia

Poor sleep

Greater falls risk

More disability

Impaired movement ability

Reduced life satisfaction

Depression

Reduced quality of life

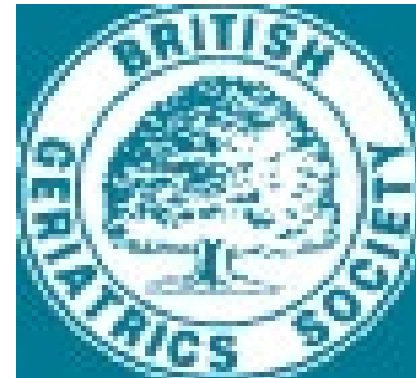
Most common causes of pain

- Osteoarthritis
- Fracture
- central post stroke pain
- neuropathies
- Cancer
- vascular disease



THE BRITISH PAIN SOCIETY

*An alliance of professionals advancing the understanding
and management of pain for the benefit of patients*



National guidelines specify
that *all* older people are
assessed for pain

(Department of Health, 2001; BPS and BGS, 2007)

How?

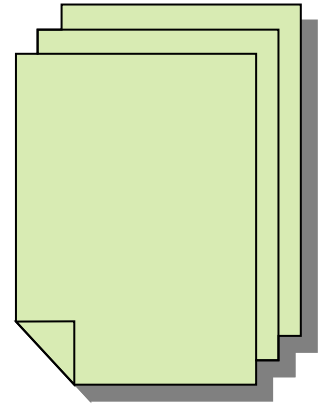
- Self report
- Behavioural signs of pain

Case Study



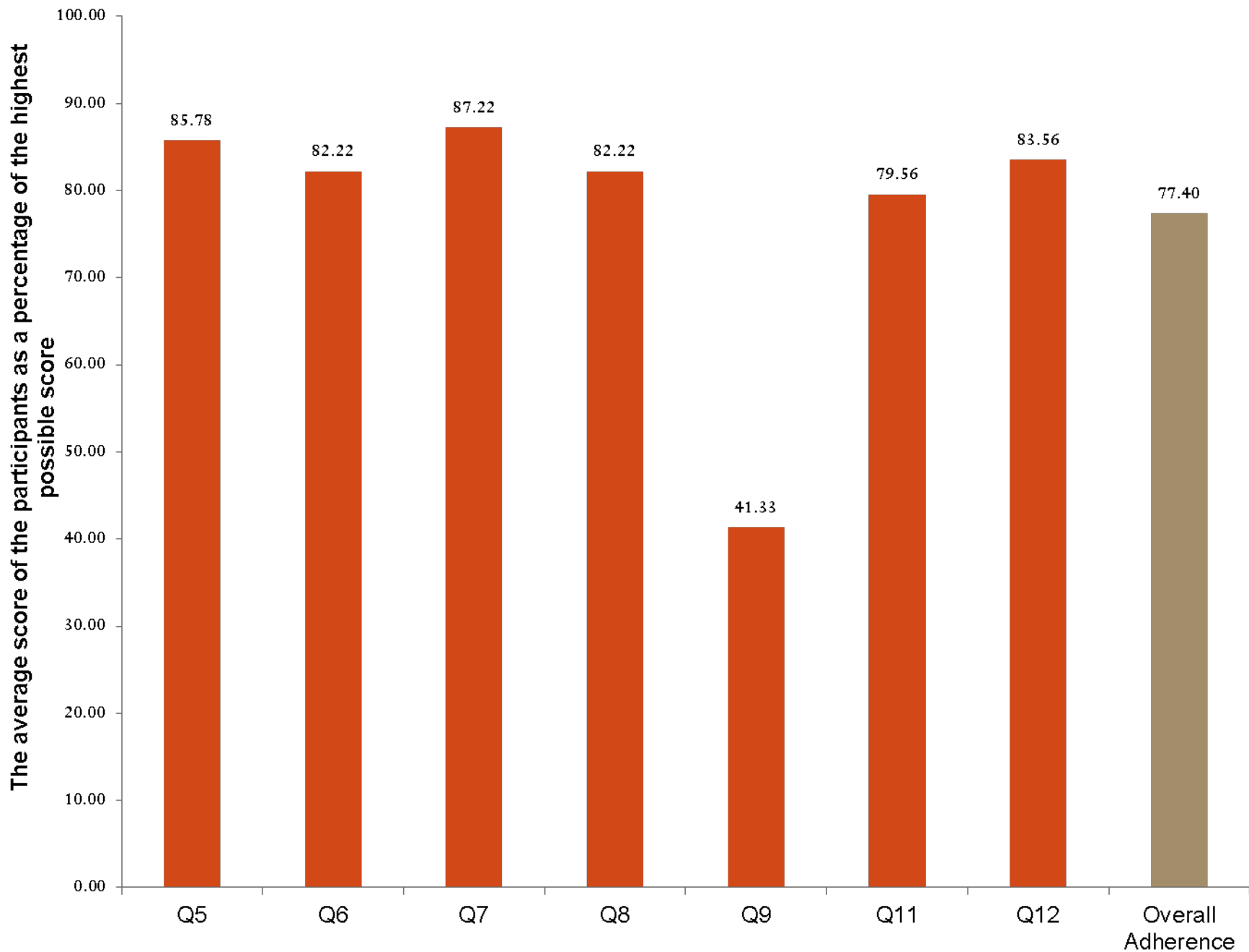
- The British Pain Society and British Geriatrics Society (2007) have produced guidance. They do not recommend a particular assessment tool but stipulate that the chosen tool should meet the following criteria:

- • Observation of facial expressions
- • Observation for guarding body movements
- • Observing verbalisations
- • Observing changes in interpersonal interactions
- • Observing for changes in mental status
- • Asking the person if they are in pain
- • Observations are during movement
- • Appropriate to the environment



Results












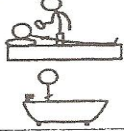
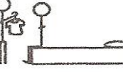
Barriers

Recommendations




- Discomfort Behaviour Scale
- Elderly Pain Caring Assessment 2 (EPCA-2)
- Facial Action Coding System
- Pain Behaviour Checklist (PBC)
- The Nonverbal Pain Assessment Tool
- Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate (PACSLAC)
- Pain Assessment in Advanced Dementia (PAINAD)
- Disability Distress Assessment Tool (DisDAT)
- Discomfort Scale for Patients with Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type (DS-DAT)
- DOLOPLUS-2
- Mobilization Observation Behaviour Intensity Dementia Pain Scale (MOBID)
- Mobilization Observation Behaviour Intensity Dementia Pain Scale 2 (MOBID-2)
- Checklist of Nonverbal Pain Indicators (CNPI)
- Certified Nursing Assistant Pain Assessment Tool (CPAT)
- The Abbey Pain Scale (The Abbey)
- The Non-Communicative Patient's Pain Assessment Instrument (NOPPAIN)
- Pain Assessment for the Dementing Elderly (PADE)
- The Assessment of Discomfort in Dementia (ADD) Protocol
- The Hospice Approach Discomfort Scale
- Davies et al. (2004) pain assessment tool
- The Aged Care Pain Chart
- The Behaviour Checklist
- The Facial Grimace Scale
- The Pain Behaviours for Osteoarthritis Instrument for Cognitively Impaired Elders (PBOICIE)
- The Face, Legs, Activity, Cry and Consolability Pain Assessment Tool (FLACC)
- Pain Assessment in the Communicatively Impaired (PACI)
- The Pain Assessment Tool in Confused Older Adults (PATCOA)
- Amy's Guide
- The Simons and Malabar Pain Scale

DIRECTIONS: Nursing assistant should complete at least 5 minutes of daily care activities for the resident while observing for pain behaviors. Both pages of this form should be completed immediately following care activities

		Did you do this? <i>Check Yes or No</i>	Did you see pain when you did this? <i>Check Yes or No</i>		Did you do this? <i>Check Yes or No</i>	Did you see pain when you did this? <i>Check Yes or No</i>
(a) Put resident in bed OR saw resident lying down		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(f) Fed resident		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
(b) Turned resident in bed		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(g) Helped resident stand OR saw resident stand		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
(c) Transferred resident (bed to chair, chair to bed, standing or wheelchair to toilet)		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(h) Helped resident walk OR saw resident walk		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
(d) Sat resident up (bed or chair) OR saw resident sitting		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(i) Bathed resident OR gave resident sponge bath		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
(e) Dressed resident		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	ASK THE PATIENT: Are you in pain? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no ASK THE PATIENT: Do you hurt? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		

Pain Response (What did you see and hear during care?)

Pain Words?
 • "That hurts!" • "Ouch!"
 • Cursing • "Stop that!"



 YES NO

How intense were the pain words?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Pain Faces?
 • grimaces • wincing
 • furrowed brow



 YES NO

How intense were the pain faces?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Bracing?
 • rigidity • holding • guarding
 (especially during movement)



 YES NO

How intense was the bracing?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Pain Noises?
 • moans • groans • grunts
 • cries • gasps • sighs



 YES NO

How intense were the pain noises?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Rubbing?
 • massaging affected area



 YES NO

How intense was the rubbing?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Restlessness?
 • frequent shifting • rocking
 • inability to stay still


 YES NO

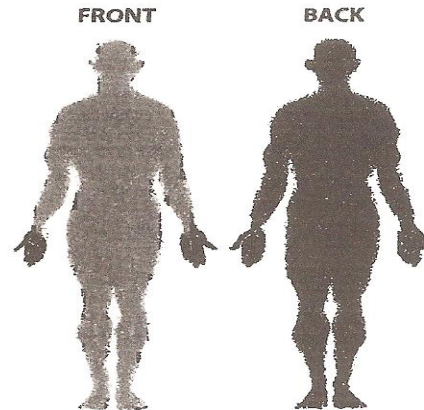
How intense was the restlessness?

0 1 2 3 4 5

Lowest Possible Intensity Highest Possible Intensity

Locate Problem Areas

Please "X" the site of any pain
 Please "O" the site of any skin problems



NOPPAIN

**(Non-Communicative Patient's Pain Assessment Instrument
Activity Chart Check List**

Name of Evaluator _____

Name of Resident: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Rate the resident's pain at the highest level you saw it at during care. **(circle your answer)**



Pain is almost unbearable

Very bad pain

Quite bad pain

Moderate pain

Little pain

No pain

The importance
of knowing the
person with
dementia

The role of the family
is influential in pain
assessment

Reservations
about the role of
assessment
scales

Pain assessment practices
could be improved

There are barriers to
achieving effective pain
assessment

The assumption
that pain is
inevitable with
older age

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