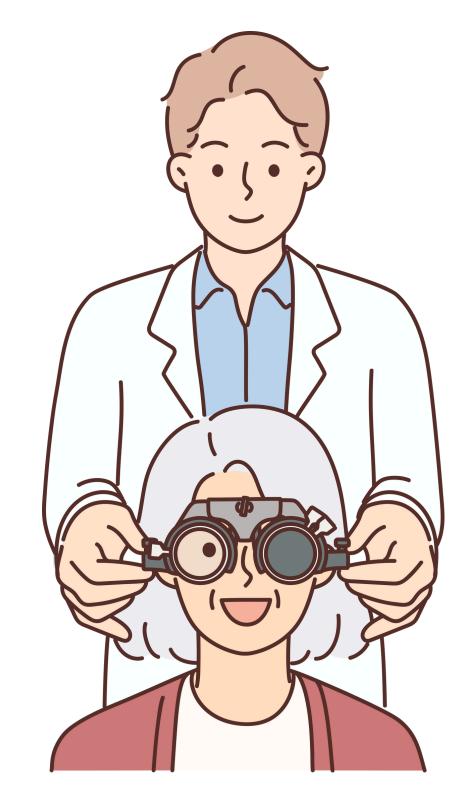
Vision Loss and Dementia

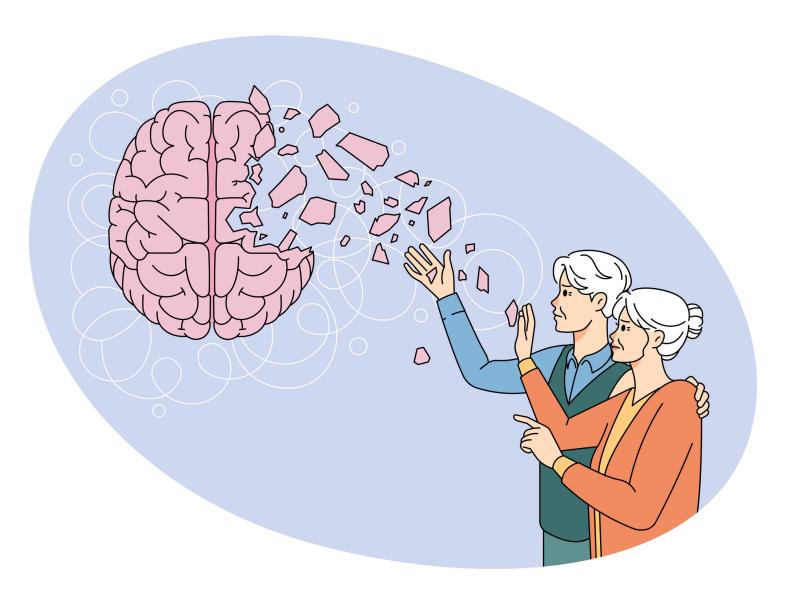
Understanding the Connection between Vision Loss and Dementia and how we can Support Individuals with Visual and Cognitive Impairments



NCCDP In-service Toolkit



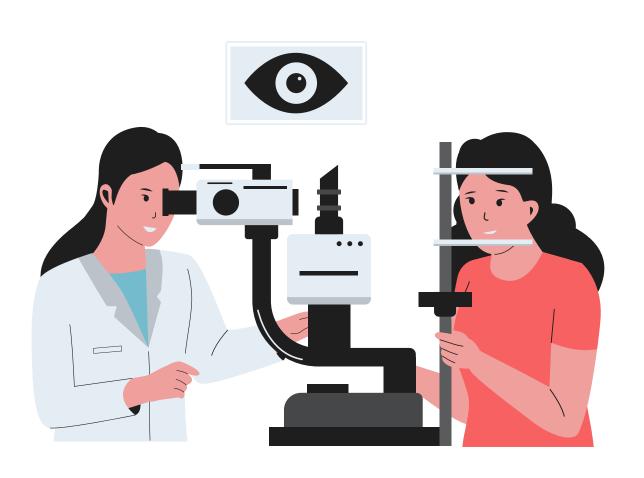
Introduction



Overview

- Vision loss and dementia are common in older adults and can overlap.
- Understanding the connection is essential for effective caregiving.
- This presentation explores the risks, links, and caregiving strategies.

Types of Eye Care Professionals



Who Provides Eye Care?

- **Ophthalmologist:** Medical doctors specializing in eye diseases, surgery, and treatment.
- Optometrist: Focuses on vision testing, eyeglasses, and contact lenses.
- Optician: Designs and fits glasses and contact lenses as prescribed.
- Low Vision Specialist: Provides strategies and tools for individuals with significant vision loss.

Categories of Visual Mistakes



Visual Perception Errors

- Misidentifying Objects: Confusing similar-looking items due to poor depth perception.
- Difficulty Recognizing Faces:
 Common in advanced vision loss or dementia.
- Issues with Spatial Awareness:
 Difficulty navigating surroundings.
- Color and Contrast Distortion:
 Trouble distinguishing similar colors or identifying low-contrast objects.

Risks of Sensory Deprivation and Dementia



Impact of Sensory Deprivation

- Cognitive Decline: Reduced sensory input can accelerate brain changes.
- Increased Isolation: Vision loss limits social interactions, contributing to loneliness.
- Mood Disorders: Higher rates of anxiety and depression.
- Decreased Functional Independence:
 Greater reliance on caregivers.

Links Between Vision Loss and Alzheimer's



Research Highlights

- Vision loss can increase the risk of Alzheimer's due to:
- Brain Plasticity Reduction: Less stimulation leads to cognitive decline.
- Behavioral Changes: Impaired vision can mimic or exacerbate dementia symptoms.
- Studies show a higher prevalence of dementia in individuals with uncorrected vision impairments.

Caregiving Strategies



How Caregivers Can Help

- 1. **Enhance Lighting:** Use bright, non-glare lighting in living spaces.
- 2. **Reduce Clutter:** Maintain organized, clutter-free environments.
- 3. **High Contrast:** Utilize contrasting colors for furniture, stair edges, and utensils.
- 4. **Magnification Tools:** Provide magnifiers or other assistive devices.
- 5. Orient with Verbal Cues: Clearly describe surroundings and activities.
- 6. **Social Engagement:** Encourage interaction to reduce isolation.

Additional Support Strategies



Creating a Supportive Environment

- Label Items: Large-print or Braille labels for household items.
- Routine and Predictability: Maintain consistent routines to reduce confusion.
- Vision-Friendly Activities: Engage in tactile or audio-based activities, such as listening to music or textured crafts
- Frequent Eye Exams: Schedule regular visits to eye care professionals.

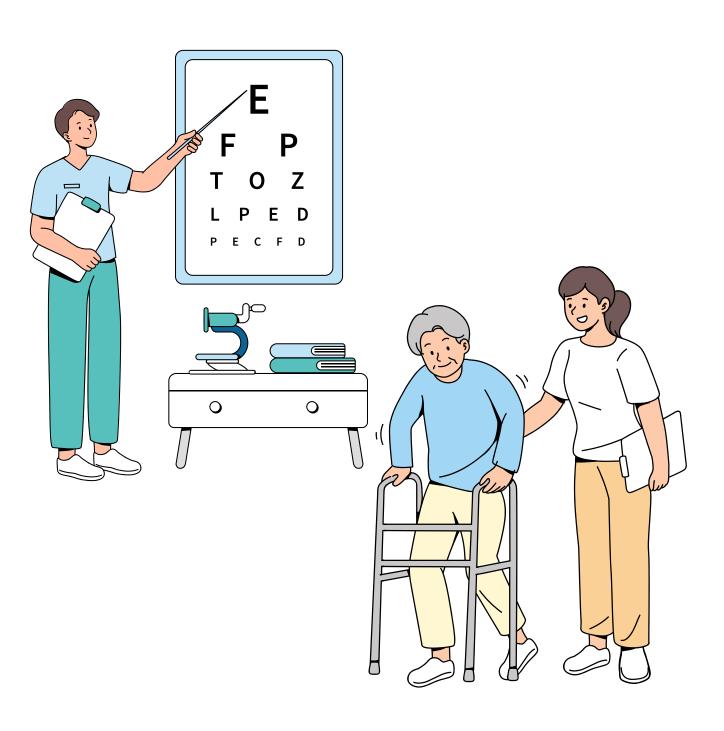
Conclusion



Key Takeaways

- Vision loss and dementia often coexist, creating unique challenges.
- Early intervention and tailored caregiving strategies improve quality of life.
- Collaboration among caregivers, family, and professionals is essential.

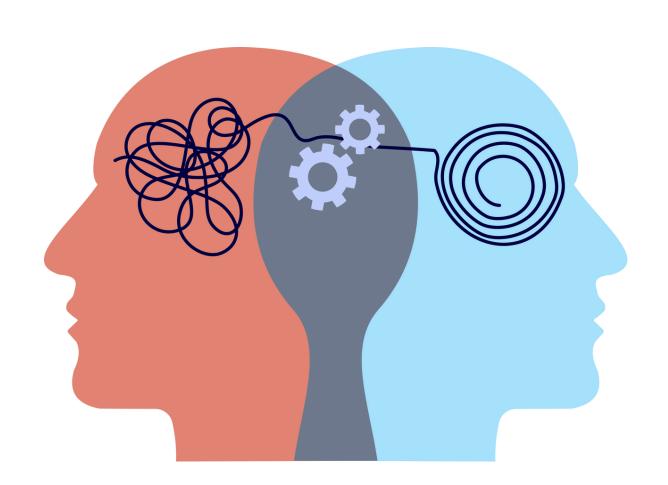
Resources



Helpful Links and Resources

- Alzheimer's Association: www.alz.org
- American Foundation for the Blind: www.afb.org
- VisionAware: www.visionaware.org
- National Eye Institute: <u>www.nei.nih.gov</u>

Certifications & Additional Information





National Council of Certified Dementia Practitioners (NCCDP)

www.nccdp.org

- ADDC Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia Care curriculum
- CDP Certified Dementia Practitioner
- CADDCT Certified Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia
 Care Trainer
- CDCM Certified Dementia Care Manager
- CDSGF Certified Dementia Support Group Facilitator
- CFRDT Certified First Responder Dementia Trainer

International Council of Certified Dementia Practitioners (ICCDP)

www.iccdp.net

- CMDCP Certified Montessori Dementia Care Professional
- CDP Certified Dementia Practitioner