





Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

January through December 2025



Disclosure

This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number U1QHP53034, Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program, for \$1,001,457. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by, HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.



Schedule

- Session 1 Dementia: What's Retained?
- Session 2 What is a Positive Approach to Care?
- Session 3 Sensory Changes
- Session 4 Communicating Effectively
- Session 5 Personal Care
- Session 6 How to Identify Unmet Needs
- Session 7- What's Behind Aggression in Dementia?
- Session 8- Combativeness and De-escalation
- Session 9- Disinhibition



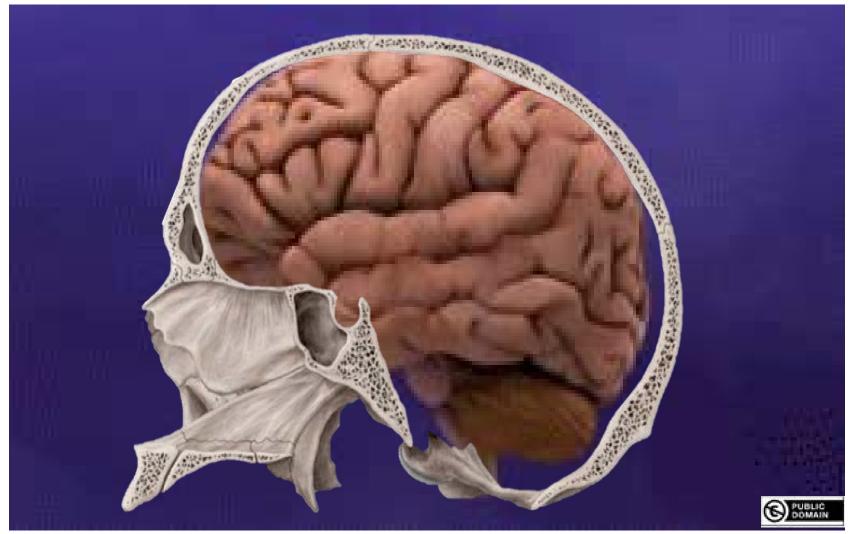
Dementia: What's Retained, Not Just What's Lost

Beth A. D. Nolan, Ph.D.

Chief Public Health Officer

Teepa Snow Positive Approach to Care Mentor

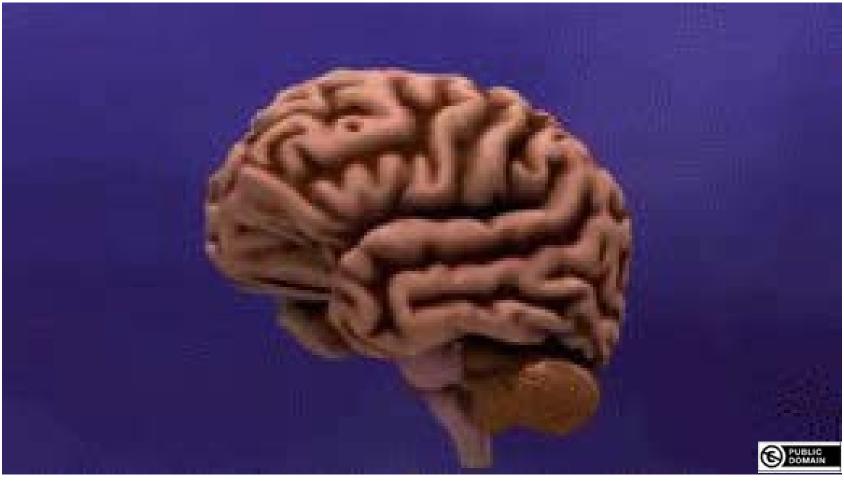




As brain cells die the brain shrinks in size



Let's see what changes inside:



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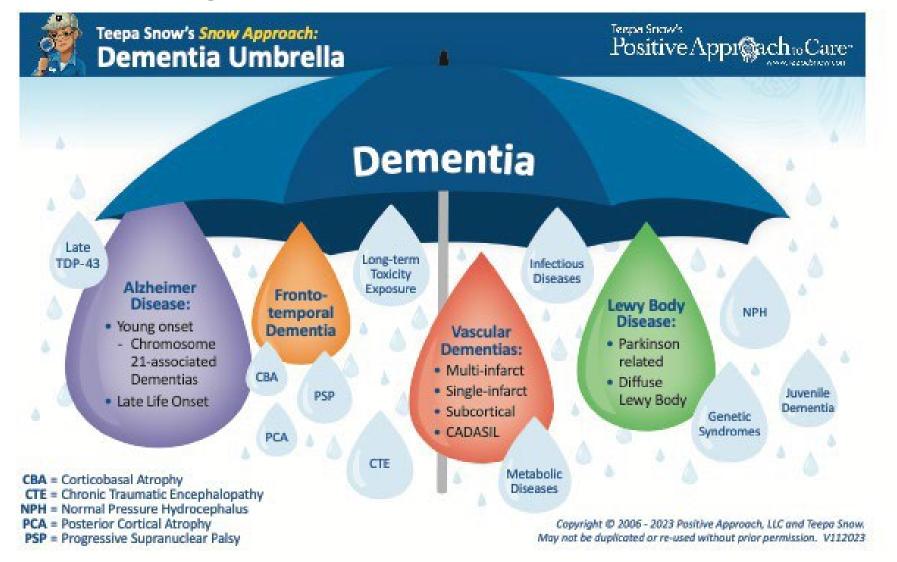
Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG

Joanna Fix, PhD





A better understanding of the difference between dementia and Alzheimer...





Four Truths About Dementia:

- 1. At least 2 parts of the brain are dying- one related to memory and another part
- 2. It is chronic can't be fixed
- 3. It is progressive it gets worse
- 4. It is terminal it will kill, eventually



Four More Truths About Dementia:

- 1. Things do not work the way they *used to* abilities are changing
- 2. This is a new normal can't go back to before
- 3. It is not going to *stabilize* and yet change can be dealt with with support
- 4. Getting *support* that works is essential as things continue to change



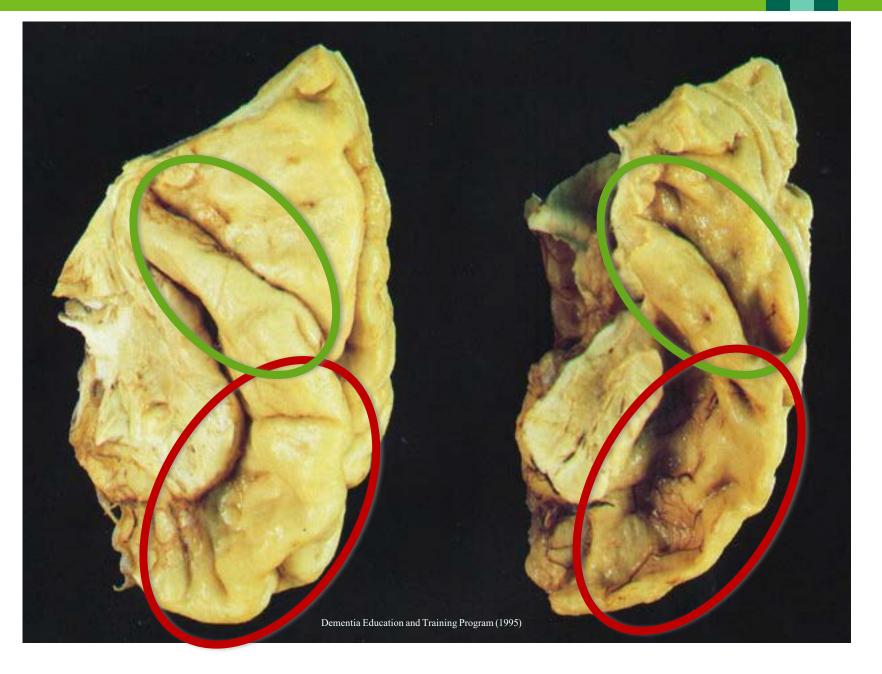




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Hearing Sound Unchanged

BIG Language CHANGE





Limit Words – Keep it Straight Forward!

Visual matched WITH verbal using **Positive Action Starters**:

- First, Reflect: matched intensity with sincerity (if needed).
- Short & Simple: It's about time for... tap your watch/wrist. Or Here's your socks. Hold up sock.
- Step by Step: Let's go this way. Point.
- Choice: Coffee or tea? Raise coffee cup then tea bag.
- Help: I could use your help. Implied compliment on skill.
- Try: Let's just try. Pointing to the exercise band.

Acknowledge their response/reaction.... And then WAIT!!!



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Read: Understanding the Changing Brain

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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 2: What is a Positive Approach to Care?

Wednesday February 19, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)





What is a Positive Approach to Care?

Teepa Snow, MS, OTR/L, FAOTA
Founder and CEO, Positive Approach to Care®
Co-Founder, Snow Approach Foundation, Inc.



The GEMS_® States of Brain Change:



Sapphire State: Typical Aging

Diamond State: Clear, Sharp, Faceted, Highly Structured

Emerald State: On the Go with Repeating Patterns

Amber State: Caution Light, Caught in a Moment of Time

Ruby State: Red Light on Skills, Hidden Depths

Pearl State: Hidden Within in a Shell, Quiet Beauty



Why Use the GEMS® States?

They help us:

- Understand the different brain states that we all experience, so we may recognize our own state and its impact on our interactions
- Get beyond the terms dementia and Alzheimer and speak with less negativity and stereotyping
- Enable us to offer effective support for an individual's specific brain state
- Focus on abilities, rather than just disabilities



Sapphire State:



- Typical aging brain
- Able to be flexible and adaptable
- Able to consider the perspectives of others
- Able to support the other GEMS States





Diamond State:



- Sharp, hard, rigid, inflexible, can cut
- Many facets, still often clear, can really shine
- Are usually either joiners or loners
- Can complete personal care in familiar place
- Usually can follow simple, prompted schedules
- Misplaces things and can't find them
- Resents takeover or bossiness
- Notices other people's misbehavior and mistakes
- Varies in self-awareness
- Uses old routines and habits
- Controls important roles and territories, uses refusals





Emerald State:



- Changing color
- Not as clear or sharp, more vague
- On the go, need to do
- Flaws may be hidden
- Time traveling is common
- Are usually doers or supervisors
- Do what is seen, but miss what is not seen
- Must be in control, but not able to do it correctly
- Do tasks over and over, or not at all





Amber State:



- Amber Alert Caution!
- Caught in a moment
- All about sensation and sensory tolerance, easily over or understimulated
- May be private and quiet, or public and noisy
- Limited safety awareness
- Often focused on their own needs and wants
- Lots of touching, handling, tasting, mouthing, manipulating
- Explorers, get into things, invade space of others
- Do what they like and avoid what they do not like





Ruby State:



- Big, repetitive, strong movements are possible
- Rhythm: can sing, hum, pray, sway, or dance
- Notices exaggerated facial expressions
- Can react to emotion in tone of voice
- Limited skill in mouth, eyes, fingers, and feet
- Can mimic or copy big actions and motions
- Monocular vision loss of depth perception
- Balance and coordination very limited
- Basic needs will require monitoring and support





Pearl State:



- Hidden in a shell: still, quiet, easily lost
- Beautiful and layered
- Spends much time asleep or unaware
- Unable to move, bed or chairbound, frequently falls forward or to side
- May cry out or mumble often, increases vocalizations with distress
- Can be difficult to calm, hard to connect with
- Knows familiar from unfamiliar
- Primitive reflexes
- The end of the journey is near, multiple systems failing
- Connections between the physical and sensory world are less strong but we are often the bridge









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Teepa Snow's GEMS® State Model allows us to recognize how every brain can change based on internal and external factors. While dementia will cause chemical and physical changes to one's brain, other factors, such as discomfort, stress, or hunger, can affect all of our abilities in the moment. Observing these changes and recognizing what abilities are available in this moment are key to connecting and offering the *just right* support.



Sapphire

True blue Healthy brain

Normal aging

Flexible

Adaptable

Optimal cognition

Can vary pace

Sometimes misses a word

Can provide support for other GEMS States with proper self-care and support

Less peripheral awareness with age



Diamond

Clear - Sharp

Many facets

Lives by habit and routine

Likes familiar, dislikes change

Blames or dismisses errors

Short delays possible

Word-finding changes

Can cut

Scuba vision



Emerald

Green

On the go with purpose

Flawed

Seeks independence or connections

Repeats

Misses details

One thing at a time

Misses or skips words

Travels in time and place

Binocular vision



Amber

Changing yellow

Caught in a moment of time

More curious than cautious

Focused on sensory needs

Lives in the moment

Copies actions, not tasks

Highly varied response speed

Language challenged

Resists dislikes, seeks likes

Can confuse objects



Ruby

Strong red

Retains strength, not skills

Big/strong actions

Has rhythm

Notices tone of voice

In motion or still

Typically very slowed

Chatty or silent Imitates actions

Monocular vision



Pearl

Hidden in a shell

Ruled by reflexes

Short moments of connection

Mostly immobile

Expresses unmet needs with distress

Reacts to touch

Extended delays are common

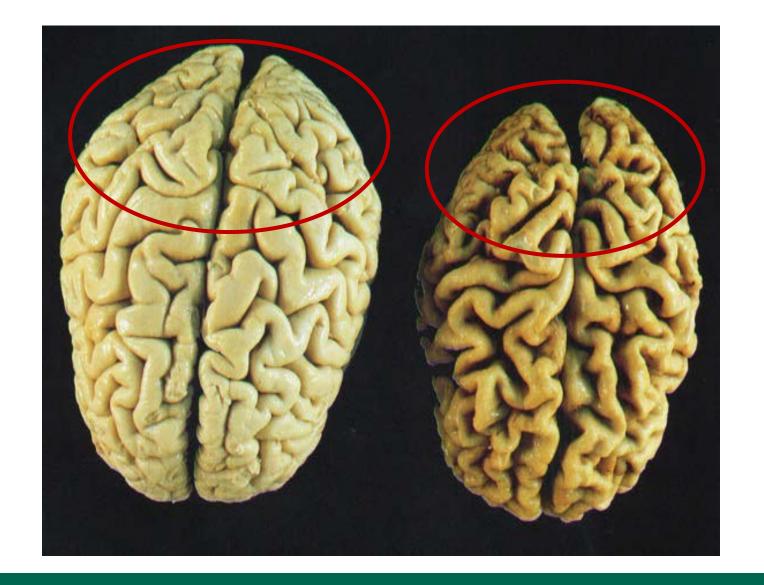
Single sounds or words

Can recognize familiar and liked

Limited visual regard



Vision Center: Big Changes





Visual Field Changes by GEMS State:

Sapphire State: Loss of Peripheral Awareness with Typical Aging

Diamond State: Scuba Mask/Tunnel Vision

Emerald State: Binocular Vision

Amber State: Binocular + Object Confusion

Ruby State: Monocular Vision

Pearl State: Loss of Visual Regard



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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 3: Sensory Changes in dementia and how to support: An eye on vision

Wednesday March 19, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



The GEMS® States of Brain Change



Sapphire State: Typical Aging

Diamond State: Clear, Sharp, Faceted, Highly Structured

Emerald State: On the Go with Repeating Patterns

Amber State: Caution Light, Caught in a Moment of Time

Ruby State: Red Light on Skills, Hidden Depths

Pearl State: Hidden within a Shell, Quiet Beauty



GEMS® Dementia Abilities

Based on Allen Cognitive Levels



- A Cognitive Disability Theory OT based
 - Focus on abilities, rather than just disabilities
- Creates a common language and approach to providing:
 - ✓ Environmental support
 - ✓ Caregiver skill, support, and cueing strategies
 - ✓ Expectations for retained ability and lost skill
 - ✓ Promotes graded task modification
- Each Gem state requires a special 'setting' and 'just right' care
 - √ Visual, verbal, touch communication cues
- Each can shine
- Encourages in the moment assessment of ability and need
 - ✓ Accounts for chemistry as well as structure change



Progression of the Condition and Every Brain Throughout the Day





To the tune of

"THIS OLD MAN"







SAPPHIRE true, with change, we're key

The choice is ours, and we are free

To change our habits, to read, and think and do

We're flexible, we think it through!



DIAMOND bright, share with me Right before, where I can be



I need routine and some different things to do Don't forget, **I** get to **choose**!



EMERALD – Go, I like to do I make mistakes, I may be through! Show me only one – step – at – a – time Stay a friend, and I'll be fine

AMBER – HEY!, I touch and feel

I seek sensations- I'm rarely still

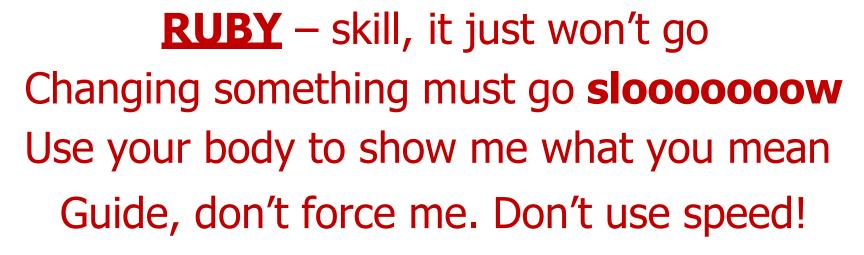
I can do things, if I copy you What I need is what I do!











Now a **PEARL**, I'm deep within
But I still feel things through my skin
Keep your offers always clear and slow
Use your voice to calm my soul.







Vision Changes

With each new state of vision change, there is a decrease in safety awareness.



Dementia Education and Training Program. (1995). *Alzheimer's: A Broken Brain* [Brochure]. [Tuscaloosa, AL]: Dementia Education & Training Program.

BIG VISION CHANGES

- 1. Loss of Peripheral Awareness
- 2. Tunnel Vision
- 3. Binocular Vision
- 4. Binocular + Object Confusion
- 5. Monocular Vision
- 6. Loss of Visual Regard



If alert and attentive





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Visual field at age 75





Early signs of dementia

Even slower processing speed





Visual field with tunnel vision





Middle of dementia

Social vision or task vision – not both







Visual field with binocular vision



Late-State of Dementia No depth perception— one piece at a time





Visual field with monocular vision







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Late-State of Dementia





Visual field with monocular vision Opening and closing eyes



Visual Cues by GEMS State

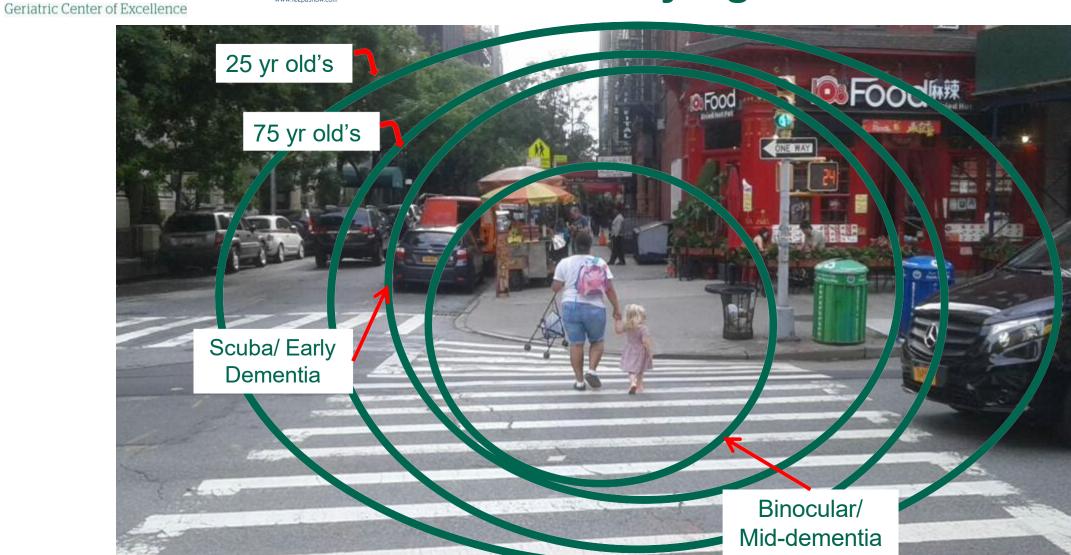
- Diamond Message in scuba field
- Emerald Objects in binocular field
- Amber Object use demonstrated in binocular field
- Ruby Hand or hand plus face in monocular field
- Pearl Facial expression 18" away in midline







Visual Fields by Age and Brain State



e.g., Armstrong, R. A. (2009). Alzheimer's disease and the eye. Journal of Optometry, 2(3), 103–111.

Trick, G.L., Trick, L.R., Morris, P., & Wolf, M. (1995). Visual field loss in senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type. Neurology, 45, 68–74.







Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 4: Adapting the Care Approach for Changes in Hearing and Language

Wednesday April 16, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)

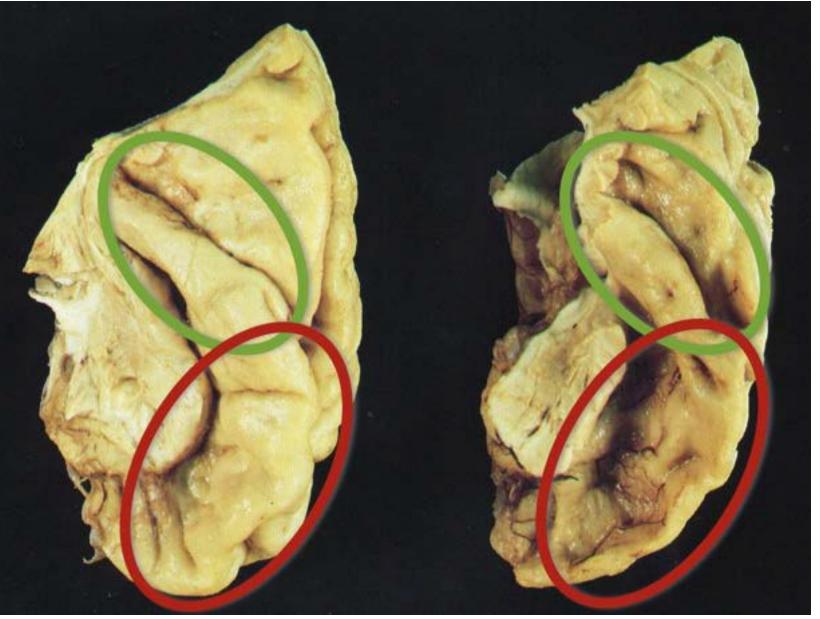




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BIG Language CHANGE



Dementia Education and Training Program. (1995). *Alzheimer's: A Broken Brain* [Brochure]. [Tuscaloosa, AL]: Dementia Education & Training Program.

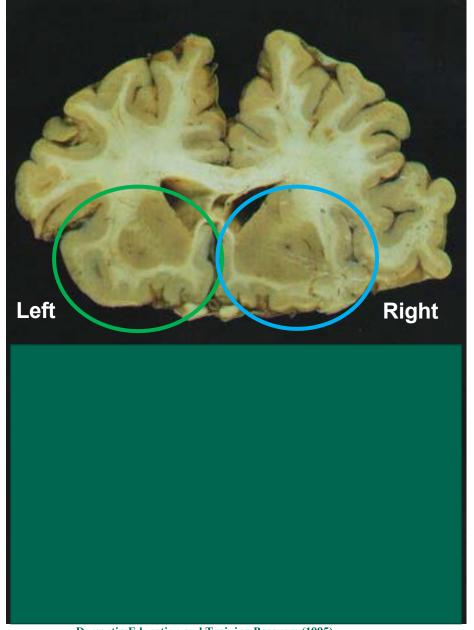


Left Temporal Lobe

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Comprehension
- 3. Speech Production

Right Temporal Lobe

- 1. Forbidden Words
- 2. Social Chit Chat
- 3. Rhythm of Speech
- 4. Music, Poetry, Prayer, Counting
- 5. Automatic, Autonomic Movement

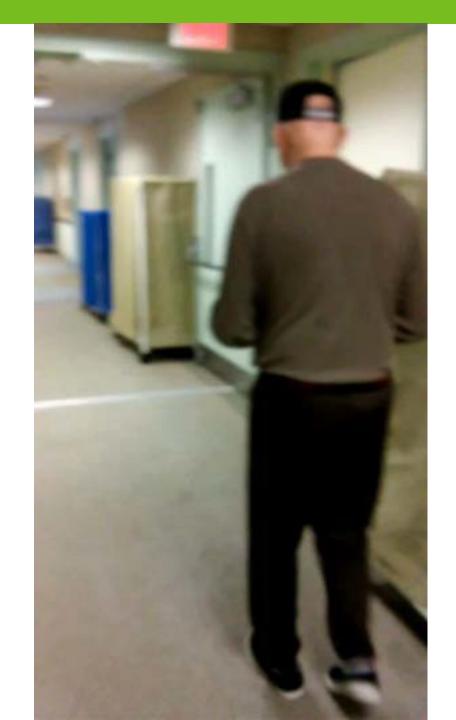


Dementia Education and Training Program (1995)



Asked:

"Shut the door, Buddy"





Positive Action Starters (PAS)

First, Reflect: matched intensity with sincerity (if needed).

Second, matched <u>visual</u> cues WITH <u>verbal</u> using **PAS**:

Limit words:
Keep it
Straight
Forward

- Short & Simple: It's about time for... tap your watch/wrist.

 Or Here's your socks. Hold up sock.
- Step by Step: Let's go this way. Point.

 Or Lean forward. Motion forward with hand.
- Choice: Coffee or tea? Raise coffee cup then tea bag.
- Help: I could use your help. Implied compliment on skill.
- Try: Let's just try. Pointing to the exercise band.

Acknowledge their response/reaction.... And then WAIT!!!



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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 5: A Positive Approach to Personal Care Challenges

Wednesday May 21, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG



Joanna Fix, PhD



Vision Changes

With each new state of vision change, there is a decrease in safety awareness.



Dementia Education and Training Program. (1995). *Alzheimer's: A Broken Brain* [Brochure]. [Tuscaloosa, AL]: Dementia Education & Training Program.

BIG VISION CHANGES

- 1. Loss of Peripheral Awareness
- 2. Tunnel Vision
- 3. Binocular Vision
- 4. Binocular + Object Confusion
- 5. Monocular Vision
- 6. Loss of Visual Regard



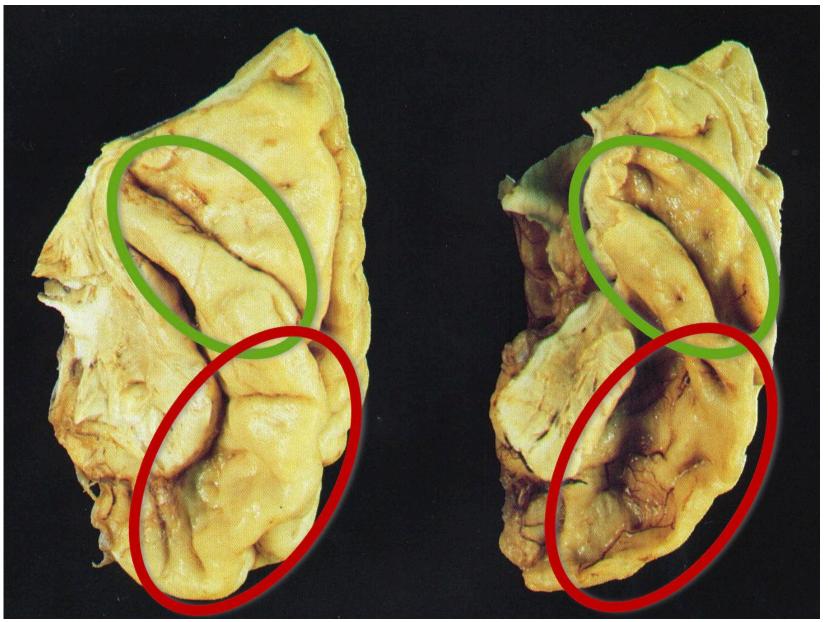




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Hearing Sound Unchanged

BIG Language CHANGE



Dementia Education and Training Program. (1995). Alzheimer's: A Broken Brain [Brochure]. [Tuscaloosa, AL]: Dementia Education & Training Program.

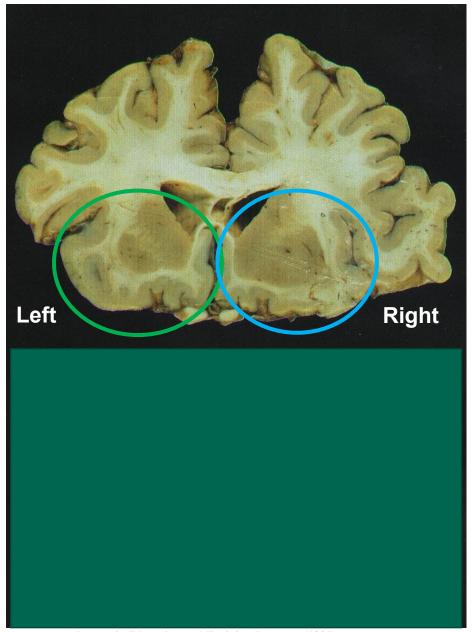


Left Temporal Lobe

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Comprehension
- 3. Speech Production

Right Temporal Lobe

- 1. Forbidden Words
- 2. Social Chit Chat
- 3. Rhythm of Speech
- 4. Music, Poetry, Prayer, Counting
- 5. Automatic, Autonomic Movement





Positive Action Starters (PAS)

First, Reflect: matched intensity with sincerity (if needed).

Second, matched <u>visual</u> cues WITH <u>verbal</u> using **PAS**:

- Short & Simple: It's about time for... tap your watch/wrist.

 Or Here's your socks. Hold up sock.
- Step by Step: Let's go this way. Point.

 Or Lean forward. Motion forward with hand.
- Choice: Coffee or tea? Raise coffee cup then tea bag.
- Help: I could use your help. Implied compliment on skill.
- Try: Let's just try. Pointing to the exercise band.

Limit words:
Keep it
Straight
Forward

Acknowledge their response/reaction.... And then WAIT!!!



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NEW

Dementia

Read: Dementia Care Partner Guide

https://shop.teepasnow.com/product/dementia-care-partner-guide/

Learn: Accepting the Challenge Streaming Video

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Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG



Joanna Fix, PhD







Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 6: How to Identify Unmet Needs

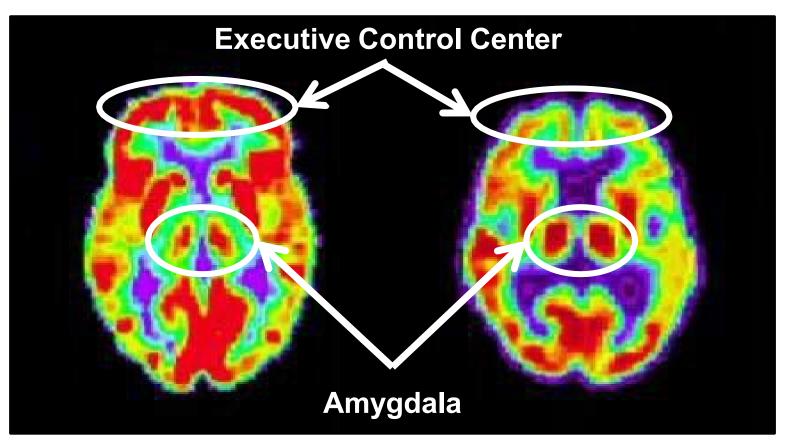
Wednesday June 18, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Neurotypical Aging

Early Alzheimers



When the amygdala is fired up, the executive control center is less effective



Supportive Communication Pattern

Watch Olivia try to use her new skill to support Teepa AND herself to help Teepa meet her need!

You can find the video here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLDK8i2cuss



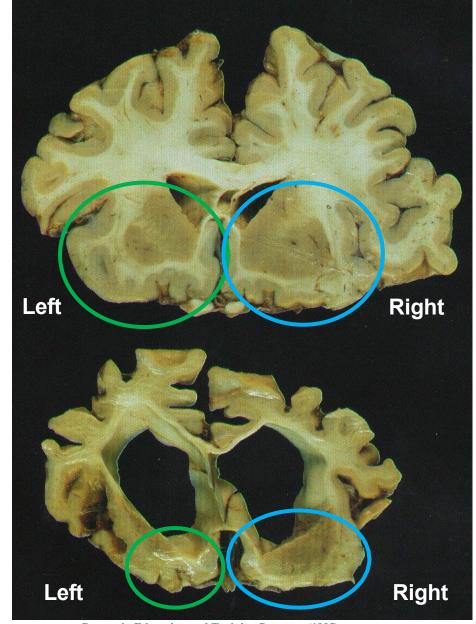


<u>Left Temporal Lobe – and</u> significant changes:

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Comprehension
- 3. Speech Production

Right Temporal Lobe - retained abilities:

- 1. Forbidden Words
- 2. Social Chit Chat
- 3. Rhythm of Speech
- 4. Music, Poetry, Prayer, Counting
- 5. Automatic, Autonomic Movement



Dementia Education and Training Program (1995)



Positive Action Starters (PAS)

- First, and every time **Reflect:** matched intensity with sincerity. Second, matched <u>visual</u> cues WITH <u>verbal</u> using **PAS**:
 - Short & Simple: It's about time for... tap your watch/wrist.

 Hold up sock.
 - Step by Step: Let's go this way. Point.
 - Or Lean forward. Motion forward with hand.
 - Choice: Coffee or tea? Raise coffee cup then tea bag.
 - Help: I could use your help. Implied compliment on skill.
 - Try: Let's just try. Pointing to the exercise band.

 Acknowledge their response/reaction.... And then WAIT!!!

Or Here's your socks.

Limit words:
Keep it
Straight
Forward



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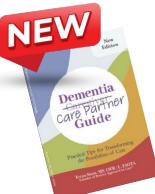
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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 7: What's Behind Aggression in Dementia?

Wednesday July 16, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG

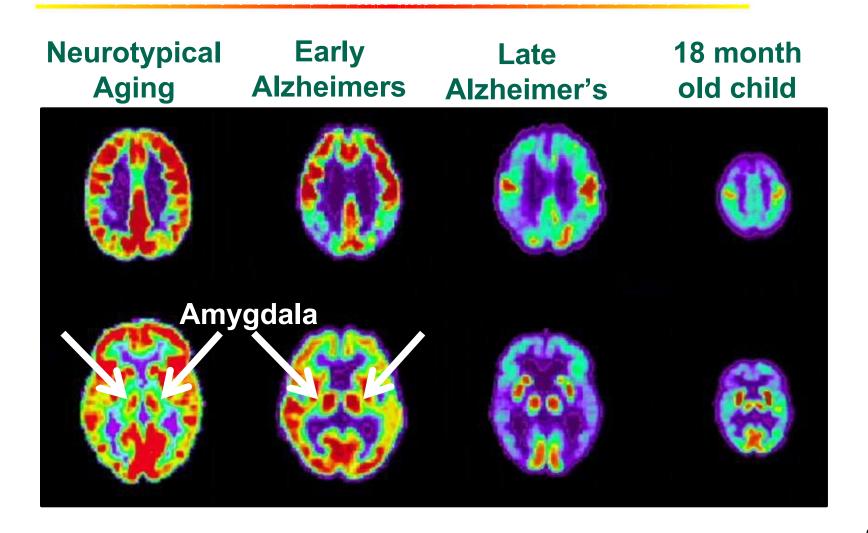


Joanna Fix, PhD





Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Alzheimer's Disease Progression vs. Neurotypical Brains



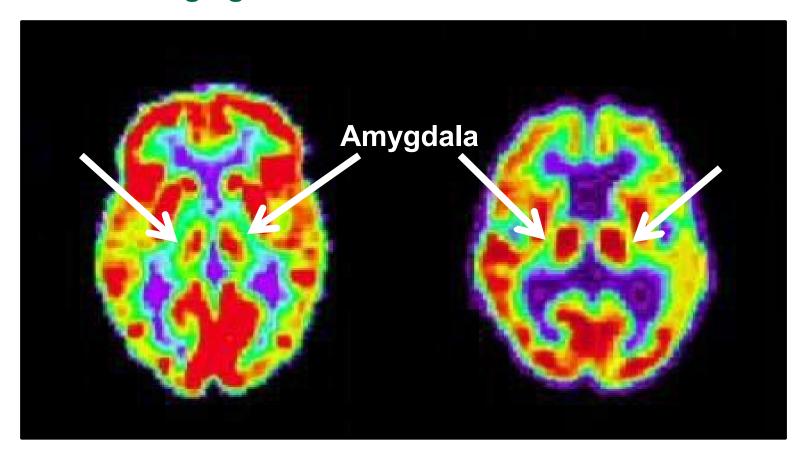




Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Alzheimer's Disease Progression vs. Neurotypical Brains

Neurotypical Aging

Early Alzheimers





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The Power of the Apology

Five Ways to Acknowledge Dissatisfaction





Acknowledge Dissatisfaction

To connect with someone, acknowledge what you are seeing with matching facial expressions and tone. This is a seek and should invite a response versus being an assumption statement.

It seems like I made you angry = seek I made you angry = assumption



Intent

(Sigh) It seems like what I did was not helpful!



Emotion

It looks like you are really frustrated with me.



Skills/Abilities

It feels like I disrespected you. WOW! I am so sorry.



Experience

You didn't expect that, did you? That looks like it was not okay.



Change

(Sigh) This is hard, huh?

V092023







The Power of the Pause

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Moving into Person Centered Care with Brain Change

Neglect

Focused on:

- You
- Rule following
- Right to refuse
- Not having time or knowing how to negotiate
- Unaware of language changes, only using words to communicate
- Assuming the person understands what I say
- Company/supervisor said not to do it if the person refuses
- Success = Document the refusal and move on to the next task/person
- Failure = Families or regulators are not satisfied

Care

Focused on:

- Us
- Person living with brain change's comfort
- Using time to connect and determine what will work and what is not okay
- Using multi-modal cues to connect and communicate
- Right to informed consent
- Guiding/supporting to see what is possible at the time
- Only doing what is within the boundaries of what the person can tolerate
- Success = We are both okay with what we do
- Failure = I could not figure out how to connect or communicate no relationship and no care

Abuse

Focused on:

- Me
- Task completion
- Not negotiating
- Unaware of language changes, only using words to communicate
- Believing the person doesn't understand what I believe needs to be done based on my training and experience
- Company/supervisor said to get the task done
- Success = Document completed tasks, behaviors, or injuries
- Failure = I couldn't get the task done or I had to go back later



Vision Changes

With each new state of vision change, there is a decrease in safety awareness.



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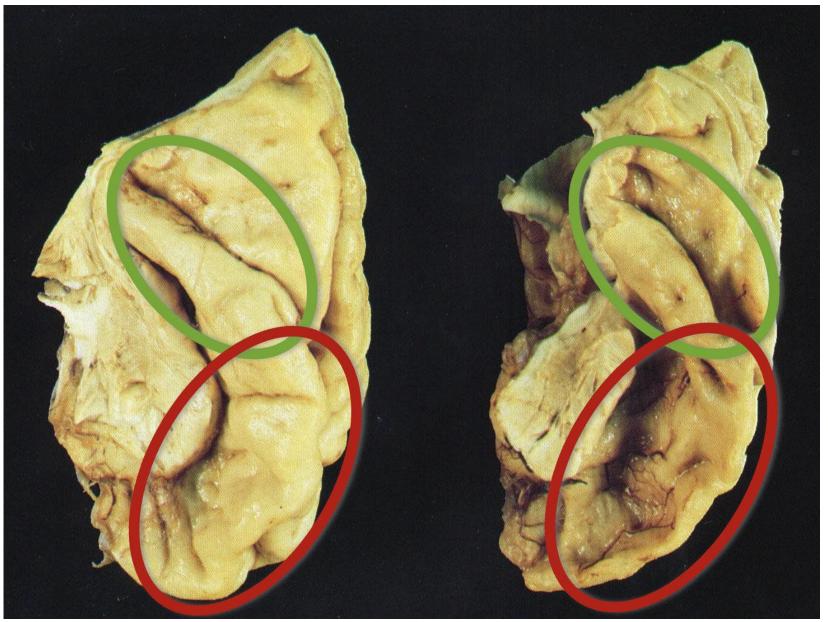






Hearing Sound Unchanged

BIG Language CHANGE



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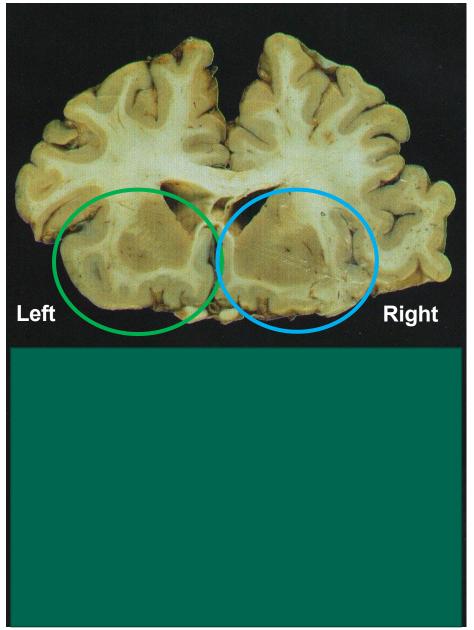


Left Temporal Lobe

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Comprehension
- 3. Speech Production

Right Temporal Lobe

- 1. Forbidden Words
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Dementia Education and Training Program (1995)



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- Help: I could use your help. Implied compliment on skill.
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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 9: Disinhibition: Unfiltered Behaviors, Emotions, Impulses

Wednesday September 17, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



Disinhibition: What's happening in the brain?

Beth A. D. Nolan, Ph.D. - Chief Public Health Officer

Teepa Snow's Positive Approach to Care ®



Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG



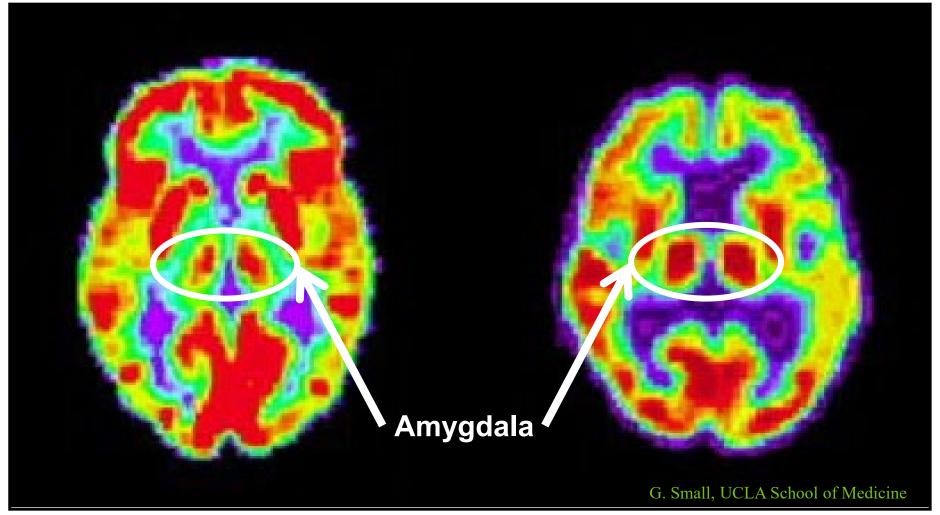
Joanna Fix, PhD



Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Neurotypical Aging

Early Dementia











6 Pieces of the Puzzle for Individuals: Problem Solving Model



Positive Action Starters (PAS)

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- Short & Simple: It's about time for... tap your watch/wrist.

 Or Here's your socks. Hold up sock.
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Acknowledge their response/reaction.... And then WAIT!!!

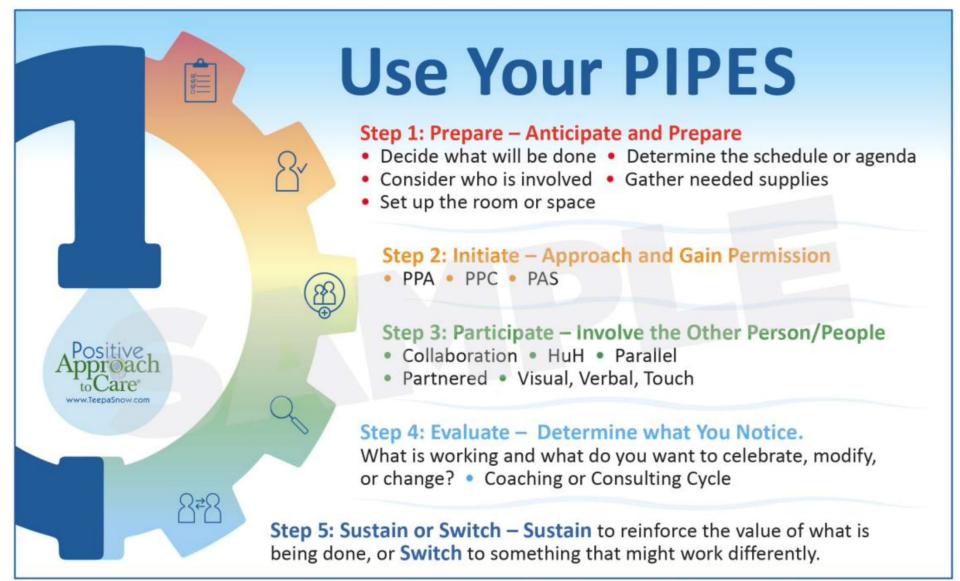






5 Ps

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5 Ps

- Place
- People
- Props
- Programming
- Possibilities

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Use Your PIPES Around the 5Ps

1. Place - What is the physical space involved?

- What in the setting or environment needs to change?
- What is missing?

- What is working well?
- What is not working well?

2. People - Who are the people involved?

- · What do we know about them?
- · What do they need to be aware of?
- · What do they need to know how to do?
- · Have they ever seen better interactions or outcomes?

3. Props - What are the physical and visual objects involved?

- · What are the objects and items around, and do they meet expectations?
- Are there substitutions or alternatives available to better match interests and abilities?

4. Programming - What is the planned use of time involved?

- · How is time being used and how long do people have to wait for support?
- · How much time does staff have to offer support for each person?
- What do the rhythms of each day look like for the various people involved?
- Is there balance for all involved of:
- Purposeful engagement
- Pleasurable enjoyment
- Personal care completion
- Rest and restoration periods

5. Possibilities - What are the possible changes involved?

- What could we try, or what is a new pathway or synaptic pattern we want to attempt?
- · How will we know if we are making any meaningful progress?
- · Which of the other Ps could/should we vary?







6 Pieces of the Puzzle for Individuals: Problem Solving Model



Scan for Handouts

Or www.teepasnow.com/presentations

Watch: Teepa Snow on YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/@teepasnowvideos







NEW

Dementia

Read: Dementia Care Partner Guide

https://shop.teepasnow.com/product/dementia-care-partner-guide/

Learn: Accepting the Challenge Streaming Video

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Welcome to the Positive Approaches to Dementia Care ECHO

Session 8: Combativeness and De-escalation

Wednesday August 20, 2025 2:00-3:00 p.m. (EST)



Br John-Richard Pagan, MA-MFT, CG



Joanna Fix, PhD



Examples of What is Usually Called "Challenging" Behaviors

- 'Losing' Important Things
- •Getting Lost time, place
- Unsafe task performance
- Repeated calls & contacts
- Refusing help & care
- 'Bad mouthing' about staff
- Making up stories confabulation
- Undoing what is done
- Swearing/cursing, sex talk, slur
- Making 911 calls
- Mixing day & night
- Sleep problems
- Not following care/rx plans
- No initiation can't get started
- Not talking any more
- Infections & pneumonias

- Paranoid/delusional thinking
- Shadowing following
- Eloping or Wandering
- Hallucinations
- Getting 'into' things
- Threatening caregivers
- Problems w/intimacy & sexuality
- Being rude intruding
- Feeling 'sick' not doing 'anything'
- Use of drugs or alcohol to 'cope'
- Striking out at others
- Contractures & immobility
- Falls & injuries
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- Perseveration can't stop repeating
- Undressing in public OR not changing when needed



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Sadness:

5 Emotional Indicators of Distress & Top 5 Human Needs



5 Emotional Expressions

Anger: irritated – angry – furious

dissatisfied - sad - hopeless

Isolation: missing someone – lonely – abandoned

missing freedom – trapped– imprisoned

Fear: anxious - scared - terrified

De-valued: disengaged – bored – purposeless/useless

distracted - antsy - exit seeking

Input: nourishment, hydration, medication, O2

Energy: Wake-sleep cycles, Revved up/Tired out.

Energy from within, from without

Elimination: Getting rid of excess waste products

(e.g., urine, feces, sweat, saliva, mucus, hair)

Discomfort: Liking or not liking... 4Fs and 4Ss

Friendly Familiar Functional Forgiving; Sensory Social Space Surface-to-Surface

PAIN!!: Physical Social Emotional Spiritual (joints, internal/external systems)







How you help... connect



See (Visual cues)



• Hear (Verbal cues)



Touch (Tactile cues)

- 4th Emotionally
- 5th Personally (Individually / Spiritually)



Three Zones of Human Awareness

6 ft away or more - <u>Public Space</u> –
 Visual Interactions / Awareness



6 ft to arm's length - <u>Personal Space</u> –
 Conversations & Friendship



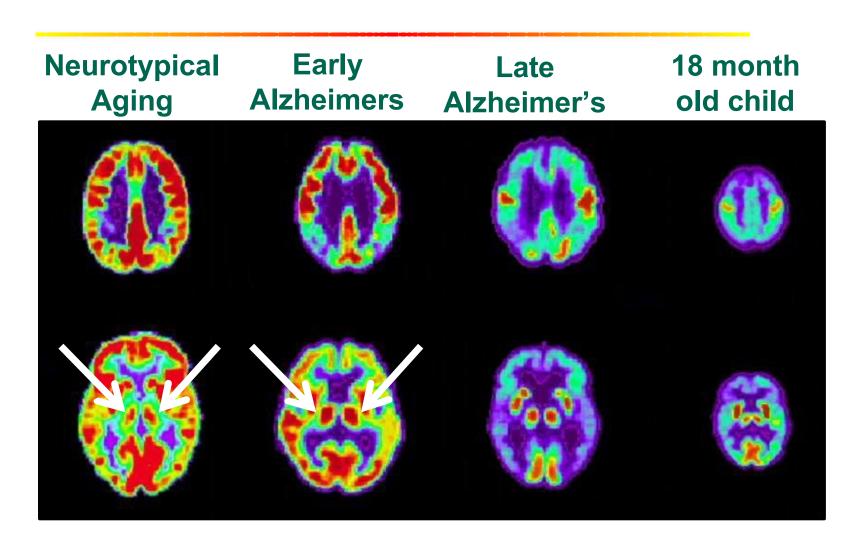
Touch/Physical Contact - <u>Intimate Space</u> –
 Intense Physical Closeness







Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Alzheimer's Disease Progression vs. Neurotypical Brains



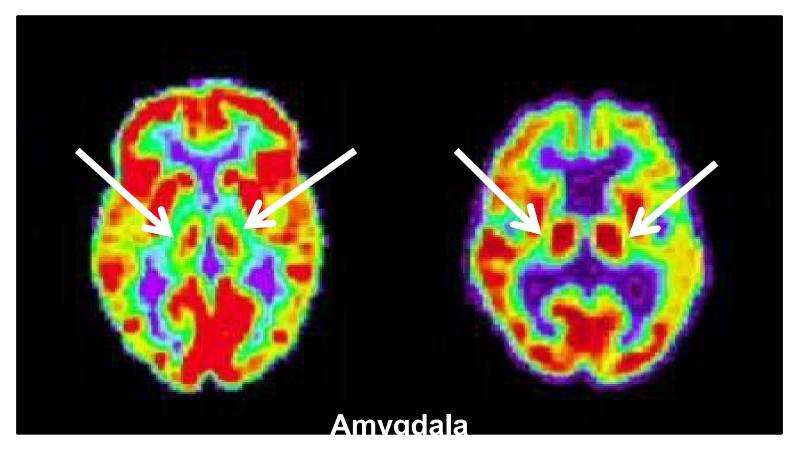




Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Neurotypical Aging

Early Alzheimers









The Power of the Apology

Five Ways to Acknowledge Dissatisfaction





Acknowledge Dissatisfaction

To connect with someone, acknowledge what you are seeing with matching facial expressions and tone. This is a seek and should invite a response versus being an assumption statement.

It seems like I made you angry = seek I made you angry = assumption



Intent

(Sigh) It seems like what I did was not helpful!



Emotion

It looks like you are really frustrated with me.



Skills/Abilities

It feels like I disrespected you. WOW! I am so sorry.



Experience

You didn't expect that, did you? That looks like it was not okay.



Change

(Sigh) This is hard, huh?







The Power of the Pause

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Permission is the fine line between neglect, care, and abuse.

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Moving into Person Centered Care with Brain Change

Neglect

Focused on:

- You
- Rule following
- Right to refuse
- Not having time or knowing how to negotiate
- Unaware of language changes, only using words to communicate
- Assuming the person understands what I say
- Company/supervisor said not to do it if the person refuses
- Success = Document the refusal and move on to the next task/person
- Failure = Families or regulators are not satisfied

Care

Focused on:

- Us
- Person living with brain change's comfort
- Using time to connect and determine what will work and what is not okay
- Using multi-modal cues to connect and communicate
- Right to informed consent
- Guiding/supporting to see what is possible at the time
- Only doing what is within the boundaries of what the person can tolerate
- Success = We are both okay with what we do
- Failure = I could not figure out how to connect or communicate no relationship and no care

Abuse

Focused on:

- Me
- Task completion
- Not negotiating
- Unaware of language changes, only using words to communicate
- Believing the person doesn't understand what I believe needs to be done based on my training and experience
- Company/supervisor said to get the task done
- Success = Document completed tasks, behaviors, or injuries
- Failure = I couldn't get the task done or I had to go back later



Vision Changes

With each new state of vision change, there is a decrease in safety awareness.



Dementia Education and Training Program. (1995). *Alzheimer's: A Broken Brain* [Brochure]. [Tuscaloosa, AL]: Dementia Education & Training Program.

BIG VISION CHANGES

- 1. Loss of Peripheral Awareness
- 2. Tunnel Vision
- 3. Binocular Vision
- 4. Binocular + Object Confusion
- 5. Monocular Vision
- 6. Loss of Visual Regard

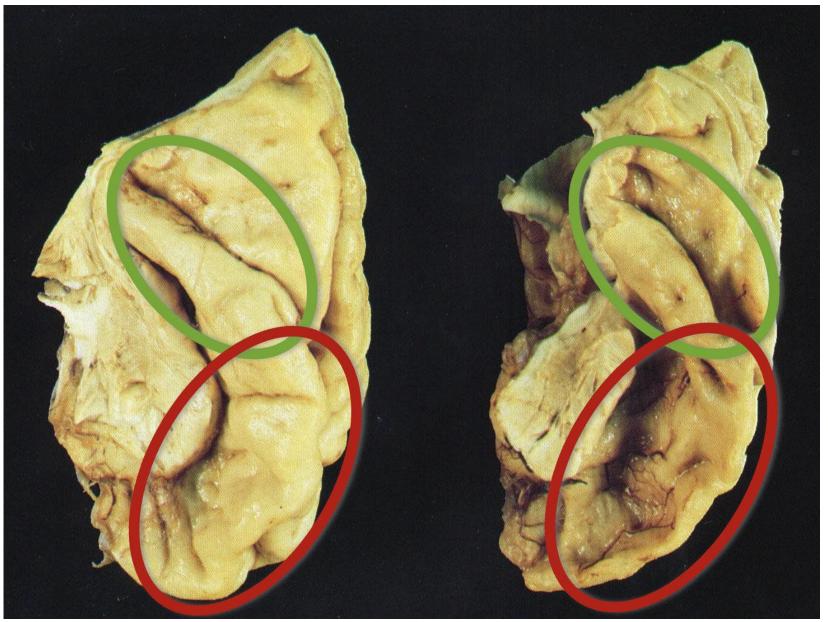






Hearing Sound Unchanged

BIG Language CHANGE



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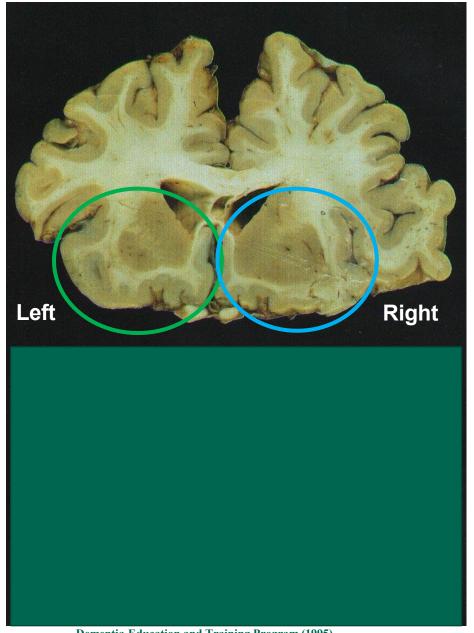


Left Temporal Lobe

- 1. Vocabulary
- Comprehension
- **Speech Production**

Right Temporal Lobe

- 1. Forbidden Words
- 2. Social Chit Chat
- 3. Rhythm of Speech
- Music, Poetry, Prayer, Counting
- 5. Automatic, Autonomic **Movement**



Dementia Education and Training Program (1995)



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Limit words:
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