

ENGAGING, RELEVANT, COST EFFECTIVE TRAINING

Dementia Awareness

£17.50 + VAT

Health and Social Care Training
Dementia Awareness

Alzheimer's Disease

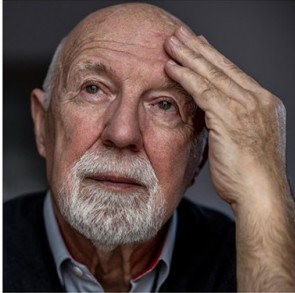
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Early damage in Alzheimer's is usually to a part of the brain called the **hippocampus**, which plays a vital role in forming new memories. As a result, one of the first symptoms to appear is memory lapse. The person is likely to have difficulty forming new memories. This means it will be difficult to remember recent events and the person may repeat the same questions many times.

Memory for life events that happened a long time ago is less dependent on the hippocampus and so is often unaffected in the early stages of the disease.

Emotion is largely controlled by part of the brain called the **amygdala**. The amygdala is often not affected during the early stages of Alzheimer's and this means that some people will be able to remember how they feel about an event without actually remembering the facts of what happened.

▶ Click NEXT to move on.



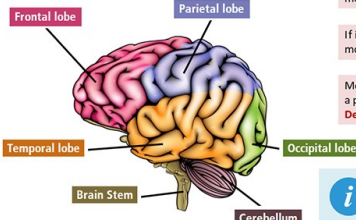
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Dementia with Lewy Bodies

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Lewy bodies can develop anywhere in the brain.

▶ Click NEXT to move on.



If it happens in the outer layers of the brain it affects mental ability, as in **Lewy Body Dementia**.

If it happens at the base of the brain it affects movement, as in **Parkinson's Disease**.

More than one part of the brain can be affected so that a person has both **Parkinson's disease** and **Lewy Body Dementia**.

i When people develop dementia symptoms after they have had Parkinson's for many years, it is called **Parkinson's Disease Dementia**.

- ✓ **Certified by CPD**
- ✓ **Audio voiceover**
- ✓ **Downloadable certificate on completion**
- ✓ **100% online training**
- ✓ **No time limits**



Our online Dementia Awareness training explains what dementia is, the types of dementia and looks at the many different kinds of help that are needed by people with dementia.

If you are a carer or a care worker who supports individuals with dementia you need an awareness of the condition so that you can show compassion and understanding. You are likely to experience behaviour that you find difficult to understand and you need to know the best way to respond to that behaviour.

The approximate duration of this training is 2 hours.

PURCHASING FOR YOUR ORGANISATION

If you are buying for your organisation rather than for yourself, it is simple for you to add learners, assign training and print certificates. You will have a dashboard to monitor learner progress.

Our training licences **don't expire** and are only assigned to a learner when they launch the training. Substantial discounts are available for bulk purchases.

Learners are able to download their certificate on successful completion of the online assessment.

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Dementia Awareness

1. WHAT IS DEMENTIA?

- Why you need an awareness of dementia
- The prevalence of dementia
- The symptoms that are common to most types of dementia

2. ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

- The prevalence of Alzheimer's disease
- What happens to the brain of someone with Alzheimer's
- Typical Alzheimer's symptoms and how they progress

3. VASCULAR DEMENTIA

- The prevalence of vascular dementia
- Changes in the brain that occur with three types of vascular dementia
- The symptoms of vascular dementia

4. FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA

- The prevalence of frontotemporal dementia
- What causes this type of dementia
- The symptoms of three different types of frontotemporal dementia

5. DEMENTIA WITH LEWY BODIES

- The prevalence of Dementia with Lewy Bodies
- The cause of the disease and how it relates to Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease
- The symptoms of Dementia with Lewy Bodies

6. OTHER CONDITIONS RELATED TO DEMENTIA

- Other diseases that can cause dementia symptoms
- Health conditions that can look like dementia but are treatable
- Why it is important to recognise the early signs of dementia

7. MEDICATION

- Two types of medicines that are often prescribed for Alzheimer's disease
- Medicines used to treat other types of dementia

8. OTHER SUPPORT AND TREATMENT

- Distinguish between the medical model and the social model of disability
- Aspects of person-centred care
- Tools that can help a person with memory problems
- Techniques to help someone who has dementia to carry out day-to-day tasks
- How to help someone who has language difficulties
- The causes of challenging behaviour and ways to reduce it
- Professional non-drug therapies available to help people with dementia

9. PHYSICAL CARE NEEDS

- How you can support people with dementia

10. SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS

- The importance of exercise and meaningful activities
- The need for social interaction
- Why sex and intimacy may still be important for people with dementia
- People's need for independence, privacy, respect and freedom from fear

11. THE LAW AND DEMENTIA

- The articles in the Human Rights Act that are relevant to dementia care
- How the Data Protection Act applies in dementia care
- Other relevant UK legislation