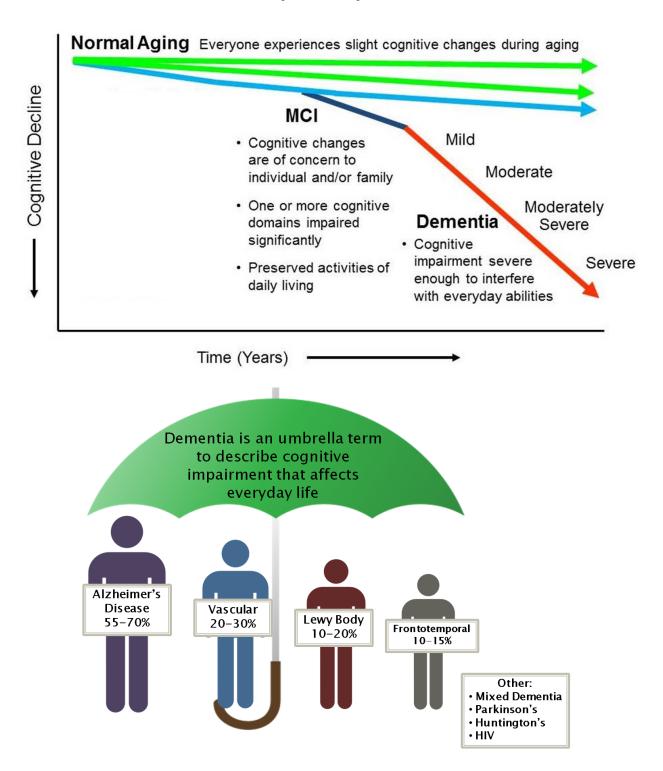
## Memory Loss: What's Normal, What's Not Carolyn Parsey, PhD



### Discuss with your doctor if you notice:

- Challenges in problem-solving or reasoning
- Difficulty with daily tasks, long-standing hobbies, or simple/normal activities
- Confusing time or place
- Not recognizing familiar people or places
- Repeating questions without recollection
- Reminders or prompts are not helpful for recall
- Changes in personality or mood
- Odd or inappropriate behaviors

What's the difference?	
Signs of Alzheimer's/dementia	Typical age-related changes
Poor judgment and decision making	Making a bad decision once in a while
Inability to manage a budget	Missing a monthly payment
Losing track of the date or the season	Forgetting which day it is and remembering later
Difficulty having a conversation	Sometimes forgetting which word to use
Misplacing things and being unable to retrace steps to find them	Losing things from time to time

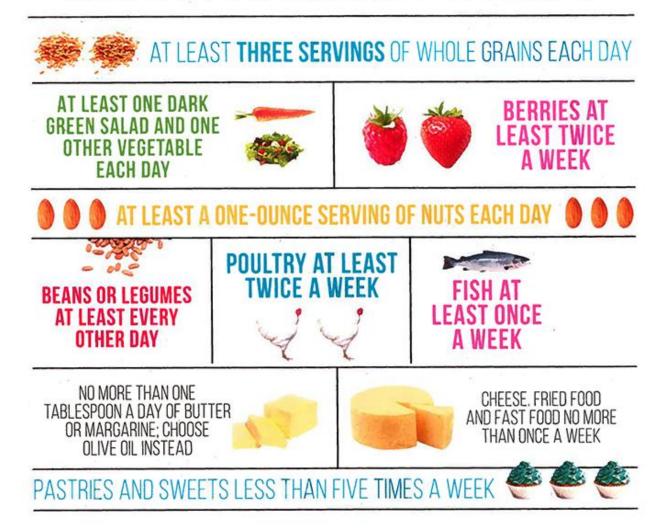
<sup>\*</sup>Infographic by the Alzheimer's Association

#### **Promoting Brain Health**



- Routine check-ups for preventative care
  - Regular check-ups and labwork with your primary care provider
  - Hearing and vision exams
  - Consider medication side effects or interaction effects
- Manage Chronic Conditions
  - Diabetes management (diet, medications, insulin)
  - High blood pressure, high cholesterol
  - Sleep apnea or other sleep difficulties
- Address Treatable Causes of Cognitive Problems
  - Vitamin deficiency, hormonal imbalance, hypothyroidism
- Diet
  - Mediterranean Diet or 'MIND' diet
- Exercise
  - 30-40 minutes of mild to moderate exercise, at least 3-4 times per week
  - Walking, gardening, swimming or water aerobics, fitness or dance classes
- Mental Engagement & Relaxation
  - o Keep up with hobbies. Try something new, or a little different
  - Stress-reduction activities, mindfulness meditation
- Social Engagement
  - Phone calls, visits with friends, letters or e-mails
  - Social groups, clubs, activities, volunteering

# WHAT'S ON THE MIND DIET?



More information available on Mayo Clinic website:

https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/improve-brain-health-with-the-mind-diet/art-20454746



#### **Sleep Hygiene Recommendations**

- 1. Have a regular sleep schedule. Go to bed and get up at the same time every day, even on days off. By doing this, you will reinforce your own sleep-wake cycles and allow yourself to get better sleep during your sleep times, and be more alert during the times you want to be awake.
- 2. Create at bedtime ritual. Do the same thing every night to tell your body that is time to go to sleep. Engage in relaxing activities as listening to soothing music, taking a warm bath or shower, reading a calming book, etc. Place yourself in an environment with dim light, and avoid direct light in your eyes. Avoid using your TV, computer screen, tablets, or even your cell phone. Also, avoid stimulating activities and direct light if you wake up in the middle of the night.
- 3. Make yourself comfortable. Make sure your room fits your own sleeping needs. These may mean making your room cool, dark and quiet. Find a comfortable mattress and pillow.
- <u>4. Manage stress.</u> Your stress during the day will spill over at night. Consider healthy ways to manage stress such as getting organized, setting priorities, and delegating tasks. Sometimes creating a "worry list" can help, by writing down what is in your mind and set it aside for tomorrow.
- <u>5. Avoid heavy meals or going to bed hungry.</u> Limit how much you drink before going to sleep. Watch what you eat and drink before bedtime. Alcohol may make you feel sleepy but able to disrupt your sleep later in the night. Avoid any caffeinated beverages at least 6 hours before bedtime.
- <u>6. Avoid heavy exercise at least 3 hours before bedtime.</u> Regular physical activity, can promote better sleep, but try to do it earlier in the day
- <u>7. Avoid daytime naps.</u> Sleeping through the day can interfere with her sleep at night. If you choose to nap during the day limit yourself to less than 20 or 30 minutes of nap time earlier in the afternoon
- 8. Do not go to bed unless you are sleepy and during your usual sleep time. If you do not fall asleep within 30 minutes get out of bed and engage in a relaxing activity without being exposed to bright light. Do not use here bed for anything other than sleep or sexual activity.

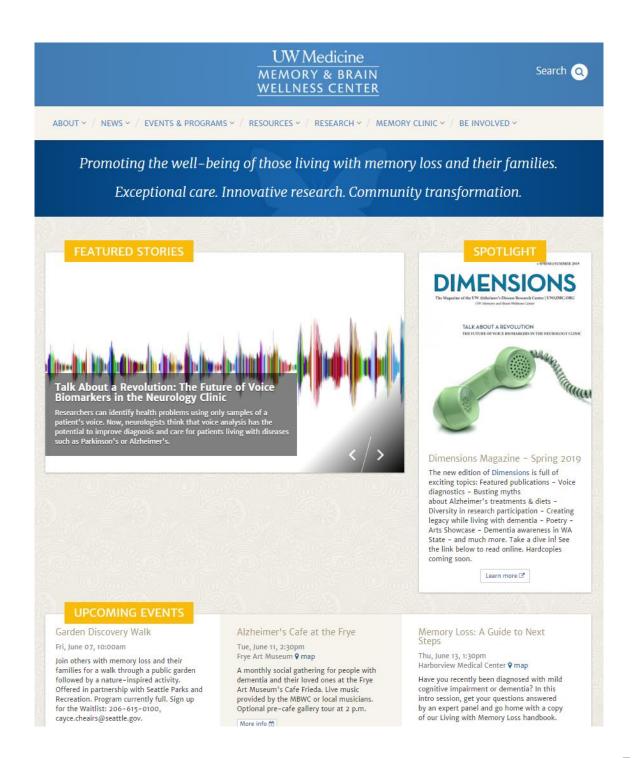
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#### **Puget Sound Area Resources**

- University of Washington, Memory and Brain Wellness Center
  - http://depts.washington.edu/mbwc/
  - Living with Memory Loss Handbook
  - Support groups for people with memory loss and their partners
- UW Alzheimer's Disease Research Center
  - http://depts.washington.edu/mbwc/adrc
- Dementia Action Collaborative
  - https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/dementia-action-collaborative
  - o WA State Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias
  - Dementia Road Map
- Alzheimer's Association (WA Chapter)
  - https://www.alz.org/alzwa
- Area Agency on Aging (Seattle/King County)
  - http://www.agingkingcounty.org/
- Momentia Seattle
  - http://www.momentiaseattle.org
- King County Caregiver Support Network
  - https://www.kccaregiver.org/
- Dementia Friends USA
  - o <u>www.dementiafriendsusa.org</u>
- Seattle Parks and Recreation
  - http://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/lifelong-recreation-(50)
  - o https://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/dementia-friendly-recreation
- Additional Online Resources
  - https://depts.washington.edu/mbwc/resources/local-onlineresources

## Memory and Brain Wellness Center at Harborview Visit Our Website!

http://depts.washington.edu/mbwc/



#### **NOTES & QUESTIONS**
