



DementiaUK

Helping families face dementia

Tips for better communication

Introduction

Dementia is a complex condition and every person's experience is different. However, many people living with dementia can face similar challenges with communication.

Often the small changes we make in our approach can make a big difference in avoiding communication difficulties or frustration, and can help build and maintain good relationships.



Understanding the challenges a person living with dementia may face with communication

The challenges may include:

- Difficulty pronouncing or finding the right words
- Problems following a conversation, especially in a noisy environment
- Difficulty understanding humour or sarcasm
- Difficulty recognising other people's emotions or behaviours
- Repetition due to reduced concentration or memory problems
- Tiredness or ill health which may cause a fluctuation in concentration and communication abilities
- Stress caused by trying to make sense of the environment, situations and other people.

Common communication issues and how you can help

A person with dementia might become more confused, restless and disorientated at certain times of the day. This could be the lead up to them becoming more distressed and upset. It's useful to notice these small changes in behaviour so you can intervene with activities and distraction techniques, which might stop their distress from escalating. **You may wish to pull out this page and keep it somewhere handy.**

Ways the person with dementia may communicate	Possible reasons for communication	How you can help
The person living with dementia keeps asking for their mum or dad.	For many people, parents mean comfort/security/love. The person might be trying to experience these feelings again.	If you think the person may be feeling insecure, comfort them and offer them reassurance.
They keep talking about needing to go to work even though they are no longer working.	They may need to feel a sense of purpose; that they are useful and needed.	Help preserve their independence by encouraging them to take part in household activities, such as dusting or drying up, even if it's not done the way that you would like it.
They are feeling sad or angry and can't explain why.	It could be a sign of unidentified pain or something irritating them about their environment.	Check the temperature of the room. Check for signs of bruising, redness, unusual swellings, or other conditions like arthritis, tooth ache or headache. Seek advice from a GP about pain relief. You could also validate the person's feelings by saying, "You look sad about something".
They are asking to go home when they are at home.	They might be missing a sense of safety, security or familiarity.	Having a look at some familiar things could help, e.g. old photos or videos, or items around the home. Talk to them about their 'home' and give some reassurance.
They cannot find or use the right word for something.	Difficulty finding a word might be a direct result of changes to the brain, specifically the temporal lobe. It could also be due to tiredness, distress or a noisy environment.	Give the person plenty of time to reply and use pictures and notes if you can. Listen very carefully to the person and watch their body language. Reduce external distractions such as noise from the TV.
They look confused, like they don't understand you.	This could be due to a lower level of understanding, difficulty with concentrating or too many distractions.	Be reassuring and gentle. Try saying or asking in a different way. Give the person time. If appropriate, use touch. Reduce external distractions.
They become withdrawn or are not responding.	This could be due to difficulty with understanding or an inability to express themselves due to language problems, temporal lobe damage, or possible depression.	Face the person, and gain eye contact. Pace the conversation. Don't give too much information or ask too many questions. Investigate whether depression could be an issue for the person through a visit to the GP.
The person living with dementia says: "What are you doing in my house? Who are you?"	Loss of recognition of familiar people, faces and environment. This could be due to fear or memory changes. If this occurs suddenly it could be indicative of an infection or physical ill health causing some confusion, which needs medical intervention.	Try to understand the person's reality. Remove yourself to another room for a few minutes and re-enter calmly and say something like, "Hello, I'm back now, lovely to see you."



Good communication skills to learn

We communicate a lot through our body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice. If we seem positive, cheerful and confident, we bring a sense of hope and reassurance to the conversation, and conversely if we appear resentful or unhappy, we can bring a sense of gloom. You could try:

- Stopping what you're doing and focusing on the person
- Limiting distractions
- Saying their name when talking to them
- Being specific; try not to use pronouns such as he or she, use a person's name instead
- Touching the person's arm, if they feel comfortable with this
- Smiling
- Speaking slowly, clearly and in short sentences
- Listening carefully with empathy and understanding
- Giving the person plenty of time to answer
- Maintaining appropriate eye contact
- Using gestures to act out what you're saying e.g. miming drinking a cup of tea or putting on your shoes
- Using pictures to illustrate what you're saying e.g. an image of a car or a photo of where you are going
- Using simple and straightforward language
- Avoiding too many open-ended questions or offering too many choices

Communication is complex and the enclosed suggestions may work with some people but not with others. People living with dementia can often understand far more than they can express, so always involve them in communication, using some of our hints and tips.

If there is a sudden change and the person living with dementia does seem more irritable and confused than before, visit the GP to find out whether there is a reason for this e.g. infection, constipation, dehydration and physical ill health, which can all be treated.

The information in this booklet is written and reviewed by Admiral Nurses.

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If you're caring for someone with dementia or if you have any other concerns or questions, call or email our Admiral Nurse Dementia Helpline for specialist support and advice.

Call **0800 888 6678** or email **helpline@dementiauk.org**

Open Monday to Friday 9am – 9pm

Saturday and Sunday 9am – 5pm

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