



**DementiaUK**  
Helping families face dementia

## False beliefs and delusions in dementia



Many people with dementia experience false beliefs and delusions – in other words, experiencing, sensing and believing things that are untrue or not actually happening. These false beliefs will feel very real.

False beliefs and delusions are more likely in the mid to later stages of dementia. They often revolve around the belief that someone is trying to cause the person harm – for example, that someone is stealing from them.

### What are false beliefs and delusions?

Anyone can have false thoughts and beliefs at times. For example, someone might believe that their friend no longer likes them when there is no evidence to support this. Most of us are able to keep these thoughts in check, but in some people with dementia, they may spiral out of control.

Trying to explain to the person that they are not true can cause distress, and you cannot change their mind by reasoning with them.

**False beliefs** often appear as suspicion and paranoia, where the person with dementia thinks someone is trying to mislead or harm them, for example:

- believing that someone is spying on them
- thinking that someone is stealing from them (particularly money) or has broken into their home – this may happen if they have lost or misplaced the item
- believing that their partner is being unfaithful
- thinking that someone is poisoning their food
- believing that someone – such as a work colleague – is talking about them behind their back

**Delusions** occur when the person experiences reality differently from other people. They may have difficulty recognising people and mistake them for someone else, or a stranger; feel that they are in an unfamiliar place even if they are somewhere they know well; or become disorientated in time, for example thinking they are living in the past. Common delusions include:

- believing that they need to ‘go home’ to a home that they have not lived in for many years – often their childhood home
- thinking they need to collect their children from school, even if they are now adults
- believing that they need to go to work, even if they are retired



Some people with dementia experience Capgras syndrome, where they believe someone close to them has been replaced by an identical impostor. Please see Sources of support on p7 for more information.

These different realities or delusions can make the person with dementia feel frightened, which can lead to them resisting their family and friends’ attempts to care for them, especially if they feel other people don’t believe them.

## Why do false beliefs and delusions happen?

False beliefs and delusions in dementia have many possible causes, including:

- changes in the senses, which mean the person’s brain

misinterprets the information it receives. For example, they may believe they can smell gas and think there is a gas leak

- confusion about what is real or true – for example, they may believe fictional characters in a TV programme are real
- loss of recognition of people or places – the person may not recognise a family member, so when they come to take them out, they may think they are trying to abduct them. Please see Sources of support on p7 for our information on loss of recognition
- memory loss – for example, if the person forgets where they have put their wallet, they may believe it has been stolen

- confusion about date and time – for example, believing they are still living in the past. This is especially common around dusk, when it is known as ‘sundowning’ and gives the person a strong sense that they are in the wrong place – please see Sources of support on p7 for information
- psychosis – a disturbance in someone’s cognitive state that causes them to lose touch with reality
- delirium – a state of sudden confusion that can be linked to things like infections, pain, or a change of routine or environment, such as being in hospital. Please see Sources of support on p7 for more information

False beliefs and delusions are more common in certain types of dementia, particularly Lewy body dementia, Alzheimer’s disease, and vascular dementia. They are less common in people with frontotemporal dementia.

False beliefs and delusions can be very distressing for the person with dementia. They might think that ‘strange people’ are in their

house. They might find themselves unexpectedly in a place they don’t recognise. Objects might seem to disappear from the place they were sure they were in. Conversations might not make sense.

To seek to understand these confusing and worrying events, the person with dementia might blame someone or something else.

If there is a sudden change in someone’s behaviour or thinking, or they appear much more confused than usual, they should see their GP as soon as possible to rule out potentially treatable causes like delirium.

### Recognising false beliefs and delusions

The person with dementia might:

- make accusations that someone is stealing from them or harming them in some way
- hide possessions to keep them safe
- phone the police frequently
- refuse to open the door or take calls from people who they are suspicious of, even if they are close to them

- talk in whispers , saying things such as, “They can hear us”
- constantly lose things
- think they’re younger than they are, and want to carry out roles they used to do, such as going to school or work
- think they are in a different or unfamiliar place, even if they are in a place they know well, like their home
- mistake the identities of people
- relive past traumas or events
- refuse to accept a rational explanation for what is happening
- be restless, agitated, angry or fearful

## Tips for preventing false beliefs and delusions

- If possible, come to an agreement with the person about where to keep essential items such as their keys, wallet/ purse, handbag and money so there is a set place to put them
- Keep spares of important items that might get misplaced, like glasses or keys
- Make sure the person with



dementia has regular hearing and sight tests

- Look out for any signs of infection, constipation or other physical ill health that could affect their mental state, and book an appointment with their GP if you have concerns
- Consider if there has been a change in medication – the side effects may cause or intensify false beliefs or delusions
- Check the person with dementia is eating and drinking sufficiently
- Try to keep to a routine and limit changes to the person’s environment
- Keep photographs of them and

- close family/friends through different life stages around the house to help them recognise the people around them and the time period they are living in
- At night or when leaving the house, show the person that you are locking the doors and windows to give them peace of mind that no one can get in
  - Consider what the person watches on TV – for example, crime dramas may make them more suspicious or paranoid

### Tips for managing false beliefs and delusions

- Recognise that the belief or delusion is completely real to the person with dementia, and so are the emotions they feel as a result
- Provide explanations and reassurance without challenging or correcting them. You could say something like, “I can see that you’re upset that someone might have stolen your purse. Let’s see if we can find it in case it was accidentally misplaced.” This acknowledges what the person is feeling and offers a solution
- Provide non-verbal reassurance, for example holding the person’s hand or stroking their arm
- Try not to take any accusations personally. Understand that their behaviour is a result of their dementia
- See if you can work out what caused the false belief or delusion and if possible, take steps to prevent it happening again, for example by putting their wallet or purse in an obvious, previously agreed place
- Engage the person in an activity they enjoy as a way of distracting them
- If these strategies are not working, try just ‘going along’ with the person until they’re calmer and/or have moved onto a different topic
- In some cases medication may be appropriate – you can discuss this with the person’s GP
- Recognise that if a family member, friend or carer is falsely accused of stealing from or harming the person, they are likely to feel distressed and may also need support

## Sources of support

To speak to a dementia specialist Admiral Nurse about false beliefs and delusions or any other aspect of dementia, please call our Helpline on **0800 888 6678** (Monday to Friday 9am–9pm, Saturday and Sunday 9am–5pm) or email [helpline@dementiauk.org](mailto:helpline@dementiauk.org)

To book a phone or video call appointment with an Admiral Nurse, please visit [dementiauk.org/book-a-clinic-appointment](https://dementiauk.org/book-a-clinic-appointment)

### Dementia UK resources

Changes in perception and hallucinations in dementia  
[dementiauk.org/changes-in-perception](https://dementiauk.org/changes-in-perception)

Types of dementia  
[dementiauk.org/types-of-dementia](https://dementiauk.org/types-of-dementia)

Coping with distress  
[dementiauk.org/coping-with-distress](https://dementiauk.org/coping-with-distress)

Dealing with restlessness  
[dementiauk.org/dealing-with-restlessness](https://dementiauk.org/dealing-with-restlessness)

Loss of recognition  
[dementiauk.org/things-to-try-when-someone-with-dementia-stops-recognising-you](https://dementiauk.org/things-to-try-when-someone-with-dementia-stops-recognising-you)

Sundowning  
[dementiauk.org/sundowning](https://dementiauk.org/sundowning)

Delirium  
[dementiauk.org/delirium](https://dementiauk.org/delirium)

### Other resources

The Lewy Body Society:  
Managing delusions, misidentification and Capgras syndrome in Lewy body dementia  
[lewybody.org/download/managing-delusions-misidentification-and-capgras-syndrome-in-lewy-body-dementia](https://lewybody.org/download/managing-delusions-misidentification-and-capgras-syndrome-in-lewy-body-dementia)

NHS: psychosis  
[nhs.uk/mental-health/conditions/psychosis](https://nhs.uk/mental-health/conditions/psychosis)

The information in this leaflet is written and reviewed by dementia specialist Admiral Nurses. We hope you find it useful. If you have feedback, please email [feedback@dementiauk.org](mailto:feedback@dementiauk.org)

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Thank you.



If you have questions or concerns about any aspect of dementia, please contact our Admiral Nurses.

Helpline: **0800 888 6678** or [helpline@dementiauk.org](mailto:helpline@dementiauk.org)

Virtual clinics: [dementiauk.org/book-a-clinic-appointment](https://dementiauk.org/book-a-clinic-appointment)



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