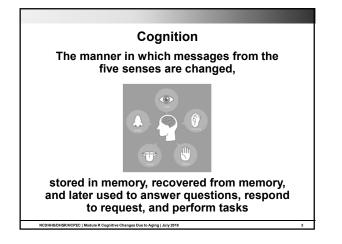


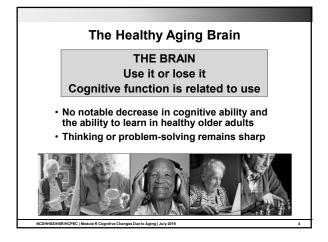
Objectives

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- Identify cognitive changes that occur due to aging
- Describe the importance of pacing and patience while delivering care to the older adult







Learning and Memory in Older Adults

Learning – gaining of information, skills and knowledge measured by an improvement in response

- The ability to learn remains
- Older adults learn things easier and better when they can set their own pace



Depends on memory

What is the definition of memory?

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<section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><table-row><table-container> Cognitive Changes Due to Aging (1) Size of neurons (brain cells) progressively decrease Total brain mass decreases Size of all brain mass decreases

Cognitive Changes Due to Aging (2)

- Responses slow down
- Increase in learning time for new activities
- More difficulty in learning motor skills
- Decreased processing, response time and reaction time

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Cognitive Changes Due to Aging (3)

 More deliberate, less frequent responses and less effective performance when pace is fast



Cannot adapt as well

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Easily confused

Cognitive Changes Due to Aging (4)

- Mild short-term memory loss
- Motivation to learn decreases
- Feels threatened when changes are evident in public
- Difficult to do more than one task or deal with more than one request
- Unable to ignore stimuli
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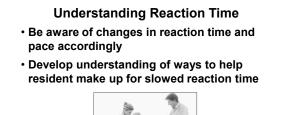
Cognitive Changes Due to Aging (5)

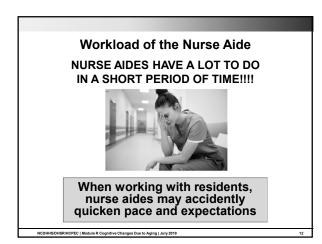
Reaction time – time it takes to begin an answer or a movement after someone asks a question

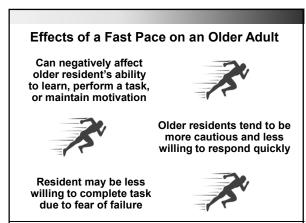
- Changes in reaction time vary
- Reaction time decreases gradually after age 60
- Impaired by aging process, sensory deficits, or chronic disease



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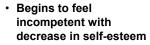






Social Breakdown Syndrome (1)

- May occur if resident is rushed/not allowed enough time
- Will keep quiet/not ask for slower pace and blame self for not being able to keep up



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Pacing and Patience (1)

- Pacing Awareness and adjustment of care based on how slow or how fast a person is
- Patience ability to deal with slowness, delay, or boredom without complaining or appearing rushed



Pacing and patience can be used to offset effects of a resident's slowed reaction time

Pacing and Patience (2)

When encouraged to take time and set their own pace, residents:

Are better able to perform or learn new things

- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Have time to use assets to the best of abilities
- Feel better, competent, and in control



Pacing and Patience – Role of Nurse Aide (1)

- Slow down pace when working with residents
- Let resident set pace
- Ensure that resident is wearing hearing aid and glasses
- Tell resident ahead of time

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Pacing and Patience – Role of Nurse Aide (2)

- Provide time for resident to focus
- Give resident time to think
- Use clear, short, simple instructions
- Relate new information or tasks with the past



Pacing and Patience – Role of Nurse Aide (3)

- Use simple words
- Show resident what is to be done
- Encourage resident to look at equipment



