

Please note that not everyone experiencing dementia will have all of these symptoms.

#### I. EARLY STAGE---FORGETFULNESS

## **Memory Loss Causes Small Problems**

- Memory problems affect job performance
- Word loss can become noticeable
- Problems telling time, relaying messages
- Items are misplaced and others are blamed

## **Cognitive Loss Impairs Thinking**

- · Abstract thought and math skills may be impaired
- Money management and paying bills can be difficult
- There may be challenges in learning new things
- Tasks are left unfinished and hobbies drop away
- Decisions may become erratic and unreliable
- Judgment may become noticeably impaired

## **Personality Changes**

- Person can lose his/her sparkle, spontaneity, ambition
- Mild depression may become noticeable
- May withdraw from social activities
- Mood swings may become alarming
- Person may anger easily and may lose impulse control
- · May try to conceal changes in his/her abilities



#### II. MIDDLE STAGE---CONFUSION

## Memory Loss Increases—Both Short Term and Long Term

- May forget to take medications or turn off appliances
- Often repeats the same question many times within a short period
- May get lost in familiar surroundings
- Person may recognize close family members but may have more difficulty recognizing friends & acquaintances

## **Cognitive Loss Increases**

- Attention span may decrease
- Calculation skills can be lost
- Speech and understanding become slower—difficulty following conversations
- · Reading and comprehension may become difficult

## **Personality Changes Become a Problem**

- Frustration may lead to increased agitation
- Sleep disturbances may lower the agitation threshold
- The person can seem self-centered, insensitive, jealous
- As depression increases, self-esteem may decrease
- May refuse to wash or bathe, may not change clothes
- Social skills may become strained
- Repetition may become an annoyance to caregivers



#### III. ADVANCED STAGE---DISORIENTATION

## **Memory Loss Becomes Severe**

- Person may become disoriented to time and place
- May not remember personal information such as address and phone number
- Person may not recognize family members and daily caregivers
- May become unaware of recent events with a sketchy recall of his/her own life

### **Cognitive Losses**

- Can no longer manage the most simple tasks without assistance
- · Invents and uses inappropriate words; uses gibberish
- Needs assistance with dressing and bathing

## **Personality Changes**

- · Person may not respond to affection
- Person may be emotional—cries easily or may become aggressive
- Person may become suspicious and fearful
- Delusions and hallucinations can be common
- · May engage in different sexual behavior
- There is a loss of most social skills

# **Physical Changes**

- Stooped appearance and shuffling gait
- Walks with hands slightly extended, palms down
- · Incontinence of bladder and sometimes bowel
- · Hyper-motor phase; incessant walking
- Sleep disturbances



## IV. FINAL STAGE---ABSENCE

## **Memory Loss Complete**

- · Complete disorientation
- Recognition of family can be lost

## **Cognition Absent**

- Complete disorientation
- May compulsively touch things and/or put things in his/her mouth and
- Requires total care

## **Personality and Physical Changes**

- · Facial expressions are often absent
- May be unable to speak and/or walk
- Chewing and swallowing can become difficult
- The person may develop seizures
- Constant chewing and smacking lips may occur
- May become bedridden and/or lapse into a coma