

New tools and resources available for persons living with dementia

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Many things change when a person is diagnosed with dementia, but one thing that doesn't have to is the ability to exercise.



Dementia-Inclusive Choices for Exercise (DICE) is a cross-Canada research team, led by the University of Waterloo, that has developed a new series of tools and resources to help <u>exercise</u> providers create inclusive programs and spaces for people living with <u>dementia</u> and support their knowledge and confidence to continue or begin exercising.

The team is made up of 29 people from 10 organizations, including researchers, persons with dementia, care partners and 10 community organizations from Nova Scotia to Northern British Columbia.

"Exercise has important benefits to physical, mental and social well-being for people living with dementia," says Laura Middleton, a Kinesiology and Health Sciences professor who leads the group. "People living with dementia who take up exercise have improved functional abilities day to day. This may be the result of several direct benefits, including improved aerobic fitness, better balance and mobility, increased strength and, less conclusively, increased cognitive function."

Middleton says there are also important social benefits to exercise, especially when it is done with others. "People living with dementia receive encouragement and <u>social support</u> from their instructor and peers. They feel a sense of community and inclusion. As a result of improvements during exercise, they can also feel more confident in all aspects of life. For those who have been active earlier in their life, exercise can help maintain their sense of identity despite dementia."

Middleton assembled the DICE research team after collaborating with the Alzheimer Society's Minds in Motion program. She realized that no one program is sufficient to meet the preferences and needs of a diversity of people living with dementia. "Our goal for the Dementia-Inclusive Choices for Exercise project is to make more community and clinical exercise programs accessible and inclusive. That way, people living with dementia can choose a program that is close to them and



aligned with their needs, goals and preferences for exercise programming."

DICE provides training modules that educate and train exercise providers to understand and meet the physical activity needs of people living with dementia. This includes education about the rights of people living with dementia to inclusion in exercise and physical activity programs, the benefits of physical activity, physical activity recommendations, approaches to communication, exercise program delivery and planning, as well as facility design and the diversity of dementia (such as age of onset, abilities and challenges).

"The most profound change for exercise providers is the realization that their actions affect the ability of people living with dementia to participate," Middleton says. "People often think that participation is only based on the abilities of the person living with dementia. This isn't true!"

She says small things—from altering the environment (by reducing noise, using clear signage and removing mats or carpets, for example), to tweaking exercise delivery through simple, clear communication or altering how providers demonstrate, give feedback or pay attention to their clients—can enable people living with dementia to participate in their communities.

"In the end, people living with dementia have a right to benefit from health care and rehabilitation through exercise and to participate in sports, recreational and other leisure activities in their communities. This is a right supported by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability."

More information: Dementia-Inclusive Choices for Exercise: <u>dementiaexercise.com/</u>



Provided by University of Waterloo

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