The Way I See It

Considering Eyesight in Dementia Care 8/1/2021

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TOPICS

- •Normal changes in the aging eye
- Age related eye conditions
- •Eyesight as it relates to dementia
- Creating a vision friendly environment

VISIONSeeingProcessingInterpreting





Normal Changes in the Aging Eye

- Adjustment to light
- •Focusing
- •Declining sensitivity to color and contrast
- •Dry eyes
- Floaters

Age Related Eye Conditions

- •Cataracts
- Macular degeneration
- •Glaucoma
- •Diabetic retinopathy

•Other causes of vision impairment: stroke, head injury, brain tumor, side effects of medications, dementia

Cataract



- •Clouding of the lens
- •Blurred, hazy vision
- •Sensitivity to light and glare
- •Frequent change of prescription
- •Typically resolved by surgery

Macular Degeneration



- Central vision obstructed
- Visual distortions
- •Declined sensitivity to color, contrast, detail
- Depth perceptions affected
- •Two types: dry and wet
- •Peripheral vision intact
- •Treatments: injections (wet)

Glaucoma





- •Degeneration of optic nerve cells
- •Pressure higher than eye can tolerate
- •Loss of peripheral vision in late stage
- •Decrease sensitivity to contrast, details
- •Treatment: drops, medications, surgery

Diabetic Retinopathy



NORMAL VISION Vision remains intact

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY Vision is obstructed by macular edema

•Damage to retinal blood vessels

- •Central or peripheral vision obstructed
- •In advanced stage, specks of blood "float" in field of view
- •Treatment: blood sugar control, laser treatment, surgery

Stroke





•Hemianopia; blind or reduced vision in vertical or horizonal field

•Optic nerve damage

- •Depth perception compromised
- •Treatment: vision therapy

More Than Meets the Eye



- Occipital: (visual cortex), initial processing, contour, contrast, depth, color, shape, size, motion detection, transmits visual info throughout brain
- Parietal: appraises overall scene, depth and spatial processing
- Temporal: "visual library," initiates/stores visual stimuli for shape/face/object recognition
- Frontal: directs eye movements, focuses on area of attention

Impacts of dementia on visual processing

- •Alzheimer's Disease: depth perception, peripheral vision, color and contrast discrimination, following moving objects, directing gaze, recognizing/identifying people and objects, processing 3D images, paying attention to multiple images, hallucinations
- •Posterior Cortical Atrophy: Picking out an item from clutter, seeing more than one object at a time, judging depth/distance, use of peripheral vision, detecting motion, reading, sensitivity to bright light, blurriness, double vision, perceiving color/size/shape; recognizing familiar people/objects Symptoms may initiate a visit to eye doctor
- •Lewy Body dementia: detailed hallucinations, depth perception, visual-spatial processing, identifying familiar images, sensitivity to glare
- •**Parkinson's Disease dementia:** double vision, blurriness, dry eyes, slower tracking, depth perception, sensitivity to glare, difficulty interpreting visual information, hallucinations

Creating a Vision Friendly Environment with **TLC**

- •Take time to observe, explore, reach out
- •Lighting
- •Contrast

Take time to **observe**

Observe possible signs of vision changes:

- Difficulty recognizing familiar people/objects
- Focuses by squinting, tilting head, moving closer
- Difficulty judging depth (curbs, steps)
- Needing lower or brighter lighting
- Bumping into objects
- Startled when approached from side or front
- Locating food on plate
- Difficulty reading

Take time to **explore** what helps

•Arrange regular eye exams

- •Glasses: keep clean, update prescription, label, extra pair, contrasting color/case, bifocals increase risk of falls
- Check side effects of medications
- •Simplify person/place/things; introduce small changes slowly
- •Approach slowly from front (unless Macular degeneration where peripheral approach may work better)
- •Announce when you leave or enter a room as well as the interaction about to take place





Take Time to Reach Out for Resources

•Adaptive aids: bigger, bolder, brighter, bumpier, audio books, clocks, labels, task lamps

 Protect eyes: Contrast sensitivity filtered glasses, hat/visor, Diet rich in brightly colored fruits and vegetables

•Offer activities that utilize other senses: Music, clay, tactile sorting, aromas, gardening, hand massages



Lighting

- •Minimize bright lights and glare
- •Remove or cover mirrors, glass tabletops
- •Shades or sheer drapes to diffuse sunlight
- •Matte finish on floors, walls
- •Maintain even lighting between rooms
- •Have lights available in dark areas (closet, hallway)
- •Stand in front of solid object vs window





Contrast

- •Clothing: contrast tops and bottoms; avoid patterns
- •Tableware: contrast mats, dishes, food
- •Toileting: colored water, contrasting towels and toilet mat, red seat
- •Bathing: non-skid mat of different color inside tub, contrasting grab bars/soap
- •Edges of steps: mark with yellow tape or paint
- •Labels: large black font on white or yellow background
- •Rooms: Similar flooring (changes in color/texture may appear like changes of depth, contrast switch plates, knobs

Resources

Lighthouse for the Blind: Low Vision Clinic (contrast sensitivity glasses, adaptive aids)

-requires eye exam/referral

-206-436-2228

-2501 S. Plum, Seattle Ihblind.org

College Optical: quiet store with magnification aids, contrast sensitivity glasses

-Call to make appt with Ron Swengel, Optician

-425-774-3501

-8325 212th St. SW, Edmonds

Resources

•Low vision aids: Maxi Aids www.maxiaids.com

•WA Talking Book and Braille Library: 800-542-0866

•Veterans Visual Impairment Services Team:206-764-2758

•Detailed list of tips room by room that address vision loss/dementia. Google: Home Safety Tips and Recommendations Rare Dementias. This will route you to a link <u>www.raredementiasupport.org</u>

•A copy of this article is included with this PowerPoint in the archive of wellness talks