

Alzheimer's Disease Progression

*use loosely with other types of dementia

FAST SCALE			
#	Lost abilities	Impact	Age Comparison
1	No difficulty either subjectively or objectively	Normal Aging	
2	Complaints of forgetting location of objects, subjective work difficulties	Possible Mild Cognitive Impairment	
3	Decreased job functioning evidence to co-workers. Difficulty in traveling to new locations. Decreased organizational capacities	Mild Cognitive Impairment	12 +
4	Decreased ability to perform complex tasks (planning dinner for guests, handling personal finances)	Mild Dementia	8-12
5	Requires assistance in choosing proper clothing to wear for day/season or occasion (may wear same clothing repeatedly unless supervised)	Moderate Dementia	5-7
6			
a	improperly putting on clothing without assistance or cueing	Moderate severe dementia	5
b	unable to bathe properly (not able to choose proper water temp)	Moderate severe dementia	4
c	inability to handle mechanisms of toileting (forget to flush the toilet do not wipe properly or properly dispose of toilet tissue	Moderate severe dementia	4
d	Urinary incontinence	Moderate severe dementia	3-4
e	Bowel incontinence	Moderate severe dementia	2-3
7			
a	ability to speak limited to approximately <6 intelligible different words in course of average day or in course of an intensive interview	Severe Dementia	1-1.5
b	speech ability is limited to the use of a single intelligible word in an average day or in the course of an intensive interview	Severe Dementia	1
c	ambulatory ability is lost (cannot walk without personal assistance)	Severe Dementia	1
d	cannot sit up without assistance (will fall over if there are not lateral rests arms on chair)	Severe Dementia	6 mo—10 mo
e	loss of ability smile	Severe Dementia	3 mo-5 mo
f	los of ability to hold up head independently.	Severe Dementia	0-3 mo

Dementia

Dementia is a brain disease that causes loss of mental function and abilities to perform activities of daily living. It is progressive and has no cure at this time. Our goal is to identify type and stage of disease and provide quality of life for as long as possible.

Behavioral problems in dementia may include:

Medication may help	Medication does not help
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical aggression• Depression• Anxiety• Anger• Irritability• Sleep disturbance• Psychomotor hyperactivity• Self neglect• Psychosis• Inappropriate sexual behavior• Disturbing hallucinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repetitive vocalizations• Wandering• Falls• Delusions• Poor appetite• Apathy• Boredom

Medications may be used to manage some disturbing behaviors but there can be environmental, communication and physiologic triggers as well.

Type of dementia:

Alzheimer's Vascular Lewy Body Frontotemporal Parkinson's

Stage: _____

Notes: _____

