

# Progression

Alzheimer Society

## EARLY STAGE

This document is one in a five-part series on the stages of Alzheimer's disease and is written for the person living with dementia and their caregivers. The early stage of Alzheimer's disease is featured in this sheet. For information on the other stages, please see the following sheets in the series: *The Progression of Alzheimer's Disease – Middle Stage*; *Late Stage*; and *End of Life*. For a general overview of Alzheimer's disease, its stages and the approach to care, please see *The Progression of Alzheimer's Disease – Overview* sheet.

### What is Alzheimer's disease?

Alzheimer's disease is a disease of the brain where abnormal proteins collect in brain cells. Alzheimer's disease causes symptoms of dementia such as memory loss, difficulty performing daily activities, and changes in judgment, reasoning, behaviour and emotions. These dementia symptoms are irreversible, which means that any loss of abilities cannot come back.

Alzheimer's disease is a common form of dementia; however, there are many others. Other irreversible dementias include vascular dementia, Lewy Body disease, frontotemporal dementia, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Parkinson's disease and Huntington's disease.

These conditions can have similar and overlapping symptoms, and many of them can only be diagnosed with certainty by autopsy of the brain.

There is currently no cure for Alzheimer's disease. However, there are treatment options and lifestyle choices that may slow it down. Researchers continue to look for ways to prevent or stop Alzheimer's disease and bring back lost abilities and memory.

### The early stage – what to expect

The early stage of Alzheimer's disease (also referred to as "mild Alzheimer's disease") is the start of significant changes for you and the people who care about you. You will likely retain many of your abilities and require minimal assistance during this stage. You may have insight into your changing abilities and can inform others of your experience of living with dementia and help to plan your future care. You may also be feeling overwhelmed and apprehensive about the future. It is normal for both you and your caregivers to have many mixed emotions, including feelings of grief and sadness.

Many people are concerned about how the changes will affect them, how they will plan for the future and how they will get the help and information that they need. The following are suggestions for living life to the fullest throughout the progression of dementia.

*Please note that the term “early stage” refers to people of any age who are experiencing mild changes due to Alzheimer’s disease. This differs from early or young onset Alzheimer’s disease, which refers to people who have been diagnosed at a younger age, typically under the age of 65.*

Common Symptoms	Helpful Strategies
<b>Forgetfulness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use labels, notes, calendars, alarms/timers, pill dispensers</li> <li>- Create a “memory station” by the phone or phone charging area to post emergency numbers</li> </ul>
<b>Difficulty learning new things and following conversations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Break tasks into steps</li> <li>- Acknowledge your limits</li> <li>- Keep group sizes to what is manageable</li> <li>- Tell people what you need in order to participate in conversations</li> <li>- Take breaks or rests</li> <li>- Write things down while in conversation</li> </ul>
<b>Difficulty concentrating or limited attention span</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pick activities that are manageable</li> <li>- Do one thing at a time</li> <li>- Listen to talking books and music or watch videos</li> <li>- Take breaks or rests</li> <li>- Follow routines</li> <li>- Avoid overstimulation</li> </ul>
<b>Problems with orientation, getting lost, not being able to follow directions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Register with the MedicAlert® Safely Home® program</li> <li>- Ask friends and family for rides</li> <li>- Use cabs or a ride-hailing service</li> <li>- Be realistic about your ability to drive (consult your doctor)</li> </ul>
<b>Communication difficulties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take your time and tell others that you need more time to express yourself</li> <li>- Take someone with you to doctors’ appointments to help communicate and clarify information</li> </ul>

<b>Difficulty handling problems at work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Be realistic about your abilities</li> <li>- Talk to your manager about reduced hours or different tasks or opportunities</li> <li>- Plan for a time when you will not be able to work</li> </ul>
<b>Mood shifts, depression</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep physically active</li> <li>- Eat healthy</li> <li>- Stay socially connected</li> <li>- Attend early stage support groups facilitated by the Alzheimer Society</li> <li>- Acknowledge and share your thoughts and feelings with someone you trust</li> <li>- Try meditation or other stress-reduction techniques</li> <li>- See your doctor, if necessary, and take medications as prescribed</li> <li>- Do things that bring you pleasure and meaning</li> <li>- Take one day at a time</li> </ul>
<b>Passiveness, withdrawal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ask your family and friends to watch for this and encourage you to participate in manageable activities</li> </ul>
<b>Mild co-ordination problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use safety features like handrails and grab bars</li> <li>- Remove items that may cause tripping hazards</li> <li>- Increase lighting to improve visibility, especially around stairs, hallways and entrances</li> </ul>
<b>Impaired ability to perform challenging cognitive tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Realize your abilities and limits</li> <li>- Get help with tasks; for example you can use a pill organizer to help you remember to take your medications</li> <li>- Focus on activities that you can manage and enjoy</li> </ul>

The symptoms in this table are adapted from Reisberg, B. (1982). *Global Deterioration Scale*.

## Suggestions for the person living with Alzheimer’s disease

### 1. Consider sharing your diagnosis with others who can help

You may feel that you want to keep your diagnosis confidential. This is a personal decision and one that should be made with the potential positive and negative consequences in mind. It may be useful to discuss this issue with someone who knows your diagnosis and can give helpful input. If you decide to be open about having Alzheimer’s disease, it can help you begin to make plans for the future and help you get support. Family, friends, faith leaders, legal/financial advisors and/or the staff at your local Alzheimer Society may be able to assist you during this time.

## **2. Focus on what you can do**

It is important to focus on your strengths and what you can do to develop strategies for successfully managing the activities that you now find more challenging. Try to keep a sense of humour and a positive attitude.

## **3. Maintain a healthy lifestyle**

Making healthy lifestyle choices can help you feel better, may help slow the progression of dementia and may improve your ability to cope with the changes that you are experiencing. Healthy choices include:

- staying socially connected
- choosing healthy food
- being physically active
- reducing stress
- avoiding head injuries by wearing a helmet when you bike, ski or do similar activities
- seeking support to break harmful habits such as smoking
- exploring treatment options with your physician and scheduling regular checkups
- getting adequate sleep
- participating in a fitness and social program

## **4. Give your brain a workout**

Studies have shown that mental stimulation improves brain activity and may help maintain brain health throughout life. Many people with Alzheimer's disease agree that it is important to put your brain to work every day. Challenging your brain doesn't have to be difficult. It can be as simple as dialing the phone with your less dominant hand or as complex as learning a new language. For extensive information and exercises on improving memory, concentration and problem-solving, see the *By Us For Us® Guide: Memory Work Out*<sup>1</sup> written by people living with dementia for people living with dementia.

## **5. Manage stress**

Many people with Alzheimer's disease talk about situations that cause increased stress or more difficulty thinking. Understanding what situations are stressful and how to respond to them is important in reducing the incidence of these situations and their impact. A number of specific stressors and solutions are detailed in the *By Us For Us® Guide: Managing Triggers*<sup>2</sup> written by people living with dementia for people living with dementia.

## **6. Plan for the future**

There will be many decisions that will have to be made as you live with Alzheimer's disease. A time will also come when you will need to depend on others to make decisions for you. Making some of these decisions now can give you and your caregivers a sense of control and peace of mind.

**Work:** If necessary, speak to your manager about reduced hours and/or tasks. Start to plan for a time when you cannot work.

**Safety:** Be realistic about your ability to drive and start to consider alternate forms of transportation. Register yourself with the MedicAlert® Safely Home® program and talk with Alzheimer Society staff about other safety options.

**Daily living:** Seek information on getting assistance with daily tasks and consider your preferences for future living arrangements.

#### **Financial, legal and care matters:**

- Make your wishes known about how you would like your financial, legal and care matters to be handled when you are no longer able to make decisions for yourself
- Discuss these wishes with your family and write them down
- Appoint someone who will take care of your financial and legal matters
- Appoint someone to be your substitute decision-maker regarding issues of your future care, such as what type of future living arrangement you would prefer, kinds of medical interventions you would want, etc.
- Seek advice from your local Alzheimer Society on what issues will need to be addressed and the kinds of professionals who can help with them

### **7. Be prepared when living alone**

Many people with the disease continue to live successfully on their own for some time. Some suggestions include:

- Putting your keys, purse or wallet in the same place each time you come home
- Arranging housekeeping, meal preparation, transportation and bank-at-home services
- Arranging closets, drawers, etc., so areas are uncluttered and items easier to find
- Leaving a set of house keys with a trusted neighbour
- Using electrical appliances that shut off automatically
- Using labels, notes, alarms as reminders
- Keeping only one diary or calendar for appointments and keeping it in the same place
- Asking for and accepting help when you need it

### **8. Get involved**

People in the early stage of Alzheimer's disease are in a strong and unique position to have their voices heard. With early diagnosis, people are able to take advantage of medications and other means of slowing down the progression and are able to continue to contribute meaningfully to their communities. Helping to change some of the stereotypes about people who have Alzheimer's disease can have a powerful impact on public attitudes and on your own. Think about asking the Alzheimer Society in your community if they need people like you to raise awareness of dementia in your community or for public speaking or other volunteer tasks.

## Suggestions for caregivers

Learning about the experiences of people living with Alzheimer's disease can be helpful to those who support them. The following are some suggestions from people with the disease from *Memory Problems?*<sup>3</sup>, written by the Early Stage Support Groups in the North/Central Okanagan Region of the Alzheimer Society of B.C.:

- Please don't correct me. I know better – the information just isn't available to me at that moment.
- Remember, my feelings are intact and get hurt easily.
- I usually know when the wrong word comes out and I'm as surprised as you are.
- I need people to speak a little slower on the telephone.
- Speak to me clearly, one thought at a time; don't ask a question when you can provide a statement.
- Try to ignore off-hand remarks that I wouldn't have made in the past. If you focus on it, it won't prevent it from happening again. It just makes me feel worse.
- I may say something that is real to me but may not be factual. I am not lying, even if the information is not correct. Don't argue; it won't solve anything.
- If I put my clothes on the chair or the floor, it may be because I can't find them in the closet.
- If you can anticipate that I am getting into difficulty, please don't draw attention to it, but try to carefully help me through it so nobody else will be aware of the problem.
- At a large gathering, please keep an eye on me because I can get lost easily! But please don't shadow my every move. Use gentle respect to guide me.
- Sometimes you give me the message that you think I am faking these problems. What you don't see is my terrible confusion and my hurt knowing how you feel.
- I don't mean to frustrate you. I know you get impatient and tired of telling me things, three times in a row. Please be patient.
- Ask me what I think or want. Don't assume that you know. Please ask me in a straightforward language when you have my attention.
- Believe I still love you, even if I am having trouble showing it.

## **A few more suggestions for caregivers**

A diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease can be difficult for everyone involved and caregivers will need to take care of themselves throughout the process. The following are some tips for self-care and planning for the future.

- Avoid isolation and loneliness by maintaining social activities and contacts as much as possible.
- Take care of your own health.
- Learn about Alzheimer's disease.
- Join a support group to connect with others.
- Be aware of the signs of stress and how it can affect your health and ability to support the person living with dementia.
- Seek professional help if feelings of depression or anxiety are overwhelming.
- Be flexible about routines and expectations.
- Try to be positive and find some joy and humour in the everyday.
- Start planning for the future with the person you support. For the types of planning necessary, see point 6 in "Suggestions for the person living with Alzheimer's disease."

## **What's next?**

Because Alzheimer's disease is progressive, you will continue to need more information and support. You may want to take time to think about what is important to you in the years that you live with Alzheimer's disease. The next sheet in this series is *The Progression of Alzheimer's Disease – Middle Stage*. Learning how Alzheimer's disease progresses and the changes that it will bring can help you to make plans for the future. However, only you can decide when it's the right time to seek more information.

## **Help and support from the Alzheimer Society**

Living with Alzheimer's disease at any stage can be very challenging. Whether you are the person living with Alzheimer's disease or a caregiver, it is normal to feel a variety of emotions, including grief and loss, throughout all stages. It is important to acknowledge your feelings, care for yourself and seek the practical help and emotional support that you need.

The Alzheimer Society in your community can provide educational resources to help you learn more about Alzheimer's disease, referrals to help you access practical support, and one-on-one and group support to help cope with the emotional impact. Contact your local Alzheimer Society or visit [alzheimer.ca](http://alzheimer.ca).

## References

1. Schlegel-UW Research Institute for Aging. (2020). *Memory work out: A by us for us guide*. [the-ria.ca/resources/by-us-for-us-guides](https://the-ria.ca/resources/by-us-for-us-guides).
2. Schlegel-UW Research Institute for Aging. (2020). *Managing triggers: A by us for us guide*. [the-ria.ca/resources/by-us-for-us-guides](https://the-ria.ca/resources/by-us-for-us-guides).
3. Early Stage Support Groups in the North/Central Okanagan Region of the Alzheimer Society of British Columbia. (2000). *Memory problems?* [alzheimer.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Memory-problems\\_Alzheimer-Society-BC.pdf](https://alzheimer.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Memory-problems_Alzheimer-Society-BC.pdf)

## Additional resources

Alzheimer Society of Canada. Communicating with people living with dementia. [alzheimer.ca/communication](https://alzheimer.ca/communication)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. MedicAlert® Safely Home®. [alzheimer.ca/medicalertsafelyhome](https://alzheimer.ca/medicalertsafelyhome)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. Personal care. [alzheimer.ca/personalcare](https://alzheimer.ca/personalcare)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. The stages of Alzheimer's Disease. [alzheimer.ca/stages](https://alzheimer.ca/stages)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. Shared experiences. [alzheimer.ca/sharedexperiences](https://alzheimer.ca/sharedexperiences)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. All about me. [alzheimer.ca/allaboutme](https://alzheimer.ca/allaboutme)

Alzheimer Society of Canada. Guidelines for care. [alzheimer.ca/guidelinesforcare](https://alzheimer.ca/guidelinesforcare)

The Alzheimer Society of Canada offers a wide variety of free information sheets and brochures. To learn more, please visit our resources section at [alzheimer.ca/library](https://alzheimer.ca/library).

**Note:** This information sheet provides guidance but is not intended to replace the advice of a healthcare professional. Consult your healthcare provider about changes in the person's condition, or if you have questions or concerns.

# Alzheimer Society



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