



Caring for Someone Living with Dementia - 11

PAIN

This Help Sheet discusses some of the causes and ways to recognize if a person with dementia is in pain and how to treat pain quickly and effectively.

People with dementia can and do experience pain. However, they may not be able to communicate their pain clearly, or they may not be able to accurately interpret pain signals and may convey their discomfort through other behavior. As a result, the pain often goes unnoticed and untreated.

As far as we know, dementia does not actually cause pain. However, people with dementia will be affected by the same range of ailments as people without dementia, and some of these may be painful.

Research suggests that when a person has dementia and pain is present, they can be at risk of not being treated because of two misinformed beliefs – firstly, that a person with dementia does not experience pain, and secondly, that nothing can be done for people with dementia.

Causes of pain

It is important to be aware of potentially painful medical conditions. In older adults, these include:

- Osteoarthritis (degenerative joint disease).
- Osteoporosis.
- Rheumatoid and other inflammatory arthritis.
- History of hip and other types of fractures.
- Back disorders and back pain.
- Cancer.
- Angina.
- Neuropathic pain (damage to nerves).
- Post-stroke pain syndromes.

Other causes of pain include:

- Constipation.
- Dental problems.
- Infections.
- Migraines or headaches.
- Mood disorders.
- Pressure sores.

Recognizing pain

Recognizing that someone with dementia is in pain is not always easy. Pain is a highly personal experience, and assessment is usually based on our perception of the pain and reporting its type, severity and location.



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But for someone with dementia who has difficulty communicating, pain will need to be recognized in other ways. Some behavior and symptoms may indicate that a person has some level of pain or discomfort, or is unwell.

These may include:

- Changes in behavior. The person may appear withdrawn, lethargic, frustrated or even angry.
- Sleeping more than usual.
- Crying.
- Facial or verbal expressions may indicate soreness of a part of the body.
- Reluctance to move.

Asking about pain

When asking a person with dementia about their health, try to use a range of words that might help the person describe their feelings. Words like discomfort, uncomfortable, hurting, aching or sore may be helpful. Ask at regular intervals, rather than just once.

Treating pain

Pain medications are prescribed to both prevent and relieve pain over 24 hours. It is very important that medication is given 'by the clock'. Your doctor can advise you about this.

There may be other things that you can do to reduce the pain. Consider whether a soothing bath or massage would help.

If the person is in residential care

It is possible for pain to sometimes go unrecognized and untreated in residential facilities. Talk with the doctor and nursing staff if you are concerned that a resident may be in pain. Your knowledge of the behavioral signs of pain is important to help staff recognize that pain is present. Make sure that staff are regularly assessing for pain, and that it is being managed effectively. Good residential care practices aim to improve the management of pain in people with dementia.

Remember

People with dementia can, and should, have any pain treated quickly and effectively.

FURTHER INFORMATION: locally call Dementia Friendly Wyoming 307-461-7134 or visit our website <http://www.dwfsheridan.org> or The Sheridan Senior Center 307-672-2240. Nationally contact the Alzheimer's Association at 1-800-272-3900, or visit their website at <http://www.alz.org>.