

COMMUNITY RESOURCE BULLETIN

April: Parkinson's Awareness Month

In the U.S. 60,000 people are diagnosed with Parkinson's each year

Learn more about this progressive disease

This April, Visiting
Angels is proud to help
increase awareness
Parkinson's disease during
Parkinson's Awareness
Month.

Parkinson's is a chronic and progressive neurological disorder. Almost 1 million people in the U.S. have Parkinson's, including notable people such as Michael J. Fox, Muhammad Ali, and

Billy Graham. Unfortunately, there's no cure for Parkinson's, and its cause is unknown.

FOUR MAIN SYMPTOMS

- 1. Tremor—shaking, trembling that affects hands, legs, or arms. This may be the first symptom.
- 2. Stiff Muscles
- 3. Slow Movement
- 4. Balance or Walking Issues

Parkinson's eventually affects all muscles in the body, leading to problems such as constipation or swallowing. In later stages, people may become expressionless or have difficulty speaking. Symptoms generally start between the ages of 50-60, but some start earlier. Men tend to be more affected than women.



DIAGNOSIS

Parkinson's disease cannot be diagnosed with a blood test. Rather, your doctor will perform a neurological exam which determine how well your nerves respond. An

MRI may be used to rule out stroke or brain tumor.

TREATMENT

While there is currently no cure for Parkinson's disease, medicines help control the symptoms. In some cases, the doctor may suggest a treatment called deep brain stimulation, where surgically placed wires in the brain are placed. Exercise, eating healthy, and getting rest will help you stay independent for as long as possible.

LOCAL RESOURCES:

New Jersey American Parkinson's Disease Association Information and Referral Center, 120 Albany Street, Suite 360, New Brunswick NJ 08901, (732) 745-7520, http://www.njapda.org

Phone: (609) 883-8188 www.NJSeniorCare.com

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Stages of Parkinson's Disease

Each person progresses through the five stages of Parkinson's disease differently, but learning the course Parkinson's may take can help to gain a better understanding of the disease and its effects.

Parkinson's disease affects the nervous system of the human body. This limits a person's ability to control some of his or her muscles. It's caused by a slow, gradual loss of certain cells in the brain. These cells make a chemical called dopamine. This chemical is needed for muscles to work normally.

Stage: During this initial phase of the disease, a person usually experiences only mild symptoms. Stage I is also known as early-stage Parkinson's disease.

- Signs and symptoms are only on one side of the body.
- Symptoms are inconvenient but not disabling.
- The person usually has uncontrolled tremors or shaking in one limb.
- Friends and family can usually detect changes in the person's posture, loss of balance, and abnormal facial expressions.



In the second stage of Parkinson's disease, a person's inability to complete normal physical tasks becomes more apparent.

- Symptoms are bilateral, affecting both limbs and both sides of the body.
- The person has minimal disability, usually encountering problems walking or maintaining balance.
- Posture is affected.



Stages III, IV, and V are when a person develops significant disability from Parkinson's disease. Stage III is considered moderate Parkinson's disease.

- There is significant slowing of body movements. Walking may become a process of taking small steps and slow movement, which is called a shuffling gait.
- Early impairment of equilibrium results in the inability to walk straight or to stand.
- There is generalized dysfunction that is moderately severe.

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This stage of the disease is accompanied by severe symptoms of Parkinson's. This stage is considered advanced Parkinson's disease.

- Rigidity and bradykinesia are often visible.
- The person is no longer able to complete day-to-day tasks and usually cannot live alone.
- Tremors and shakiness may lessen or become non-existent for unknown reasons during this time.



The last or final stage of Parkinson's disease usually takes over the patient's physical movements.

- The person reaches the cachectic stage (general reduction in vitality and strength of body and mind).
- Invalidism is complete.
- The person may not be able to stand or walk.
- The person requires constant one-on-one care.

Working with a home care company that understands the symptoms and care needs for each of these stages can help relieve many of the worries associated with the future. Visiting Angels will help to anticipate your loved one's care needs and help make life more comfortable.





Remember even though the outside world might be raining, if you keep on smiling the sun will soon show its face and smile back at you.

—ANNA LEE

Providing Care for Parkinson's Disease

A person with Parkinson's disease may visit the doctor for a half hour 4 times a year. But what about the care needed for the other 8,758 hours each year?

Here are some practical day-to-day tips to assist a caregiver in maximizing the independence, safety, and activities of daily living for a loved one with Parkinson's.

MAINTAIN A HEALTHY DIET: A well balanced diet can help to reduce cell loss in a person with Parkinson's. Consuming antioxidants can also help to fight oxidative stress.

Sources of antioxidants include blueberries, broccoli, spinach, green tea, dark chocolate, dried fruits and beans, avocado, asparagus, walnuts and almonds, and grape juice or red wine. In addition, make sure any vitamins the doctor has recommended are taken.

SWALLOWING DIFFICULTIES: Persons with Parkinson's often experience difficulties chewing, moving food from one part of the mouth to another, and then swallowing properly to ensure food doesn't enter the lungs.

Be sure to learn the Heimlich Maneuver in case your loved one begins to choke.

FIGHT CONSTIPATION: Parkinson's and its medications combine to make constipation a problem. Make sure that the care recipient is consuming plenty of liquids.

Although high-fiber foods are traditionally recommended to prevent constipation, they may cause intestinal gas and cramping that are not tolerated by an older person with Parkinson's. Instead of raw fruits and vegetables, nutritionists recommend dried fruits, hot prune juice, canned fruits and soft cooked vegetables.

BE INFORMED AND AN INFORMER: Learn all about Parkinson's disease—its causes, symptoms and treatment—so that you can be better prepared for the changes in the level of care needed as the disease progresses.

Also keep a diary about your loved one's condition and share this with his or her doctor. If one approach to treatment doesn't work well, insist that others be considered.

FALL PREVENTION: Persons with Parkinson's have a difficult time working the various muscles in their arms and legs to stop themselves from falling when thrown off-balance. Modify the home environment to make things easier and safer to help prevent a fall.

Customize seating, toilets, bathtubs, and showers by installing grab bars where appropriate. Remove tables with pointed edges that could injure your loved one if he or she stumbles. Remove obstructions and hazards in the home such as doorsills and throw rugs.

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COMBAT ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: A significant percentage of persons with Parkinson's disease battle depression and anxiety.

Depression and anxiety can affect short-term memory and concentration and increase a person's motor deficits and physical disabilities. However, depression and anxiety disorders are treatable; thus it is very important to watch for signs of depression or anxiety and have them properly diagnosed.

ON BAD DAYS, ONLY DO ACTIVITIES THAT ARE NECESSARY: Everyday tasks take longer with Parkinson's. They may take even longer on bad days.

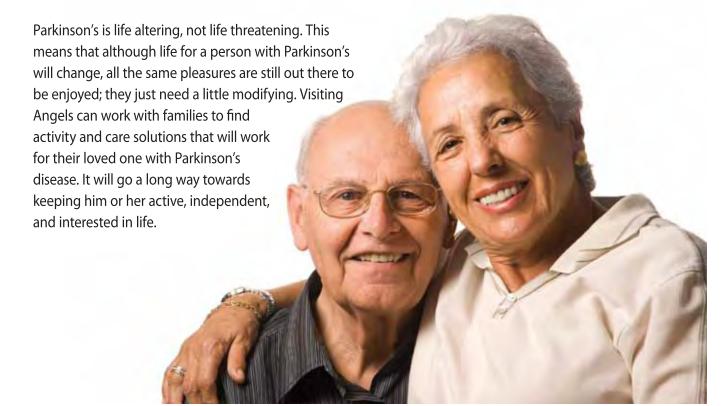
Allow time for this, and only do activities that are necessary on the bad days. Be a calming influence. Don't pressure your care recipient to speed up, and respond with tact and humor, not irritability and frustration. If you don't make these allowances, you create a stressful situation that aggravates the Parkinson's symptoms and may actually slow your care recipient even further. There's always tomorrow.

UNDERSTAND MEDICATIONS: Be sure your care recipient's physician tells you about all the expected side effects of medications so you know what to expect.

For example, some medications may cause hallucinations or nightmares. It doesn't hurt to ask your pharmacist for more information. If your care recipient sees a number of physicians, make sure all physicians know the complete list of medications your care recipient is taking. This will help prevent unpleasant or dangerous drug interactions.

ENCOURAGE EXERCISE: Accumulating evidence suggests that exercise can be neuroprotective and may even help "rewire" the brain to some extent.

A well-designed exercise program can also increase the benefits of Parkinson's medication, fight depression and promote an overall sense of wellbeing. Prevent fatigue by pacing short exercise sessions throughout the day and when medications are working well and movement is easier. Don't forget to also regularly do the recommended exercises for physical, occupational and/or speech therapy.



Safe Ideas for a Parkinson's Home

Making a house easy to navigate for an individual with Parkinson's is very simple to do with some quick changes. View our room by room diagram for some fast ideas.

Office

- Use a chair with a firm, straight back. Avoid chairs with soft cushions, swivel chairs or chairs with wheels.
- Make sure there are no exposed wires that could be tripped over. Plan where furniture is arranged so that extension cords aren't needed.
- Use a telephone with large buttons so numbers can be easily dialed. Enter numbers into speed dial and use voice commands where technology allows.

Kitchen

- Use self-closing cabinets and drawers.
- Lower counter spaces and work spaces so that cooking and kitchen tasks can be performed from a sitting position.
- Use a food processor for cutting and peeling vegetables and other hard to eat foods.
- Install nonskid rubber mats near sink and stove.
 Clean up spills immediately.

Garage

- Have a phone put into the garage in case the person with Parkinson's should fall or get stuck inside the garage and need to call for help.
- Put things away and off the floor to avoid falling over loose objects. Minimize clutter.
- Install handrails along walls and stairwells.

Bedroom

- Select loose clothing that is easy to take on and off. Velcro can be helpful
- Make sure a firm chair is available to use when dressing and a footstool to use when putting on shoes.
- Avoid use of space heaters, electric blankets and other flammable fire hazards.
- Install a bed rail between the mattress and box spring.
- Use nightlights to keep the room from getting too dark and difficult to navigate at night.

Bathroom

- Have grab bars and handrails securely installed in the bathroom.
- Use a shower chair and a hand-held shower spray. If tub baths are taken, use a tub transfer bench.
- Use only rubber or rubber back mats in the bathroom to keep it skid free and safe!

Whole House

- Make sure all rugs are anchored and smooth.
- Keep furniture in its usual place and make sure wide spaces are placed between furniture to make it easy to move around.
- Invest in touchable lamps or those that react to sound.

Outside

- Seal and fix cracks in pavement.
- Install sufficient light on front and back porch.
- Install handrails along all staircases and entryways.
- Pick up tools and garden items to prevent falling.

Tips courtesy of Parkinsons's Hope.com



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Parkinson's Disease Word Search

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Parkinsons
dopamine deficiency
neurodegenerative
genetics
environment

depression rest tremor bradykinesia rigidity balance

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amantadine
progressive
gene therapy
physical therapy
antidepressants

ablative surgery free radicals basal ganglia electrophysiological treatment

hallucinations

Puzzle by Jenniviere Homitz-Daniels



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