

# Dementia – a challenge for Danish municipalities



- Dementia is a progressive, non-curable cognitive brain disease
- The need for support and care increases markedly during the course of the disease
- Citizens with dementia are in need of specialized care
- Approximatly 30% of those who receive personal care have dementia



# Focus on dementia in Copenhagen - creating a solid foundation for caregiving to people with dementia

Dementia Strategy 2003  Focus: People with severe dementia

Dementia Strategy 2010  Focus: People with moderat dementia

Dementia Strategy 2015  Focus: People with moderat and early dementia





# Support and help for people with severe dementia

# Nursing homes for people with severe dementia



7 nursing homes (allocated 60 million)

homes for
HS, Frontal
lope,
Alcohol,
younger,
last stage

Very skilled staff

Person centret care





# Support and help for people with moderate dementia

### Training skills



Since 2012, 3500 employees have been trained in dementia care

150 specialists in dementia at all units to ensure good care with high quality





# Support and help for people with early dementia

### Activities



- Sports
- Art projects
- Field trips

#### **Center for Dementia:**

- physical and cognitive training
  - Technology
- Education and guidance

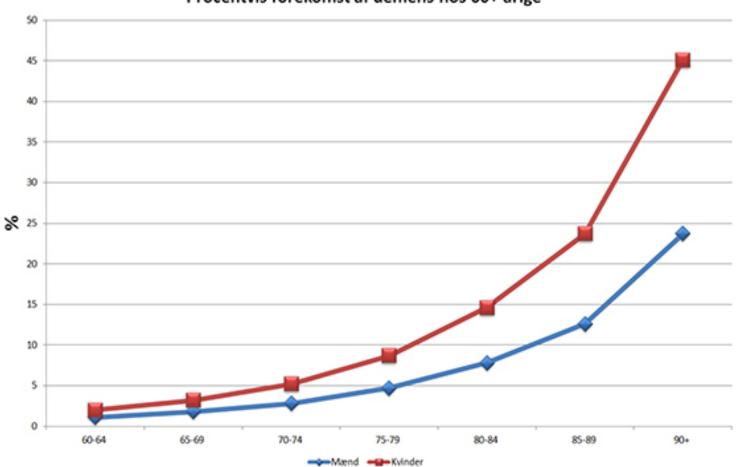






### Dementia prevalence

#### Procentvis forekomst af demens hos 60+ årige

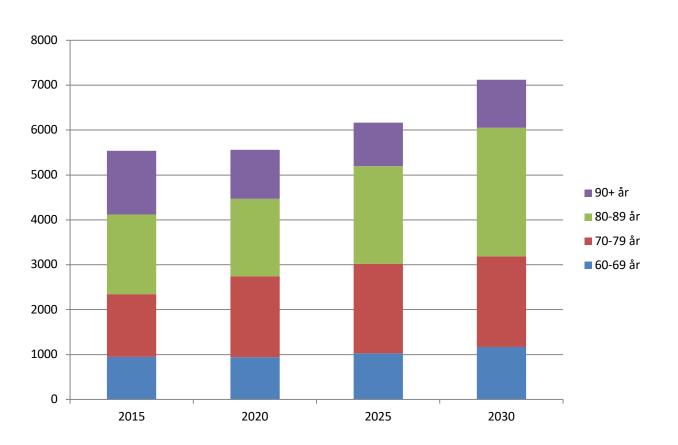


Risk increases significanty with age

Kilde: Nationalt Videnscenter for demens



# Citizens with dementia in Copenhagen City



#### **Facts**

- On average a person diagnosed with dementia will live 7-8 years
- Approx. 2500 citizens in Copenhagen City have been diagnosed
- Approx. 300 citizens go through diagnostic evaluation every year
- The diagnostic evaluation percentage of Copenhagen City corresponds to the national one.

Kilde: Tallene er baseret på prævalensrater fra Nationalt Videnscenter for demens og Danmarks Statistik



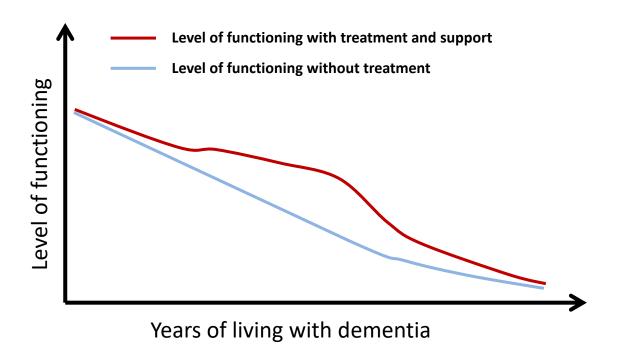
### National and international core issues

- How can we improve the life of citizens?
- How can we postpone the need for public care and assistance?





# Early intervention may retain level of functioning



- Symptoms of dementia may be postponed through early medical, treatment, support and counselling, physical and cognitive traning.
- Early intervention cannot prolong the lives of citizens, but may provide them with improved life quality for longer



# Center for Dementia – training and counselling

- New public service for citizens with dementia and their relatives
- Opened on January 1st. 2018
- Early intervention: physical training, cognitive stimulation therapy, assistive technologies, and counselling
- New approach: combination of interventions which we know from scientific studies or from experience will work
- •Aim: To retain life quality for longer and postpone the need for public service





### Three focus areas

### Early intervention

 Research shows that early intervention may support retainment of level of functionality and quality of life for longer

### Timely detection

 Half of the citizens with dementia are not diagnostically evaluated even though a diagnosis leads to better treatment, support and care

### Staying independent for longer

60 % of citizens +65 in Copenhagen live alone