
Quick response tips for law enforcement

When a person with dementia is reported missing:

- Respond to the incident as an emergency – begin search-and-rescue efforts immediately.
- Search the immediate vicinity – 94 percent are found within 1.5 miles of where they disappeared.
- Look around landscape trouble spots, like ponds, tree lines or fence lines; 29 percent are found within brush or briar.
- Use information from previous wandering episodes or other repetitive patterns to point to the most likely destinations; consider areas of the individual's past jobs or homes.
- Use media broadcasts when approved by family.
- Contact Safe Return through the incident line at 1.800.572.1122.
- For assistance with a wandering incident, call 1.800.572.1122.

For enrollment and other services, call 1.888.572.8566 or visit us at

www.alz.org/we_can_help_medicalert_safereturn.asp. Encourage members of your community to enroll in Alzheimer's Association Safe Return today.

Vision Statement

A world without Alzheimer's disease.

Mission Statement

To eliminate Alzheimer's disease through the advancement of research; to provide and enhance care and support for all affected; and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health.

www.alz.org/midlands

alzheimer's association™

Midlands Chapter

Administrative Office

1941 South 42nd Street, Suite 205
Omaha, NE 68105
Phone: 402.502.4301
Information & Referral: 402.502.4300
Fax: 402.502.7001
24/7 Contact Center: 1.800.272.3900

Branch Office

Charles E. Lakin Human Services Campus
705 North 16th Street
Council Bluffs, IA 51501
Information & Referral: 712.322.8840
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Safe Return can help.

The Alzheimer's Association Safe Return program is a 24-hour nationwide identification, support and enrollment program. We work with law enforcement to quickly identify and return to safety a person with Alzheimer's or a related dementia who has wandered locally or far from home.

When you encounter a person who has wandered, check for a bracelet, pendant, key chain, wallet card or clothing label that bears the person's Safe Return ID number and the emergency 800 number.

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Law Enforcement

&

Alzheimer's disease



Research • Care • Prevention

Here to HELP and offer HOPE.
All day. Every day.

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What is Alzheimer's disease?

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive brain disorder that gradually destroys a person's memory and ability to learn, reason, make judgments, communicate and carry out daily activities. As Alzheimer's progresses, individuals may also experience changes in personality and behavior such as anxiety, suspiciousness or agitation, as well as delusions or hallucinations.

Alzheimer's is the most common form of **dementia**, a group of conditions that gradually destroys brain cells and leads to progressive decline in mental function.

Six out of 10 people with Alzheimer's will wander.

Wandering

Alzheimer's disease causes millions of people in the United States to lose their ability to recognize familiar places and faces or to even remember their names or addresses. They may become disoriented and lost even in their own neighborhood. They may wander by foot as well as by car or other form of transportation. Although common, wandering can be dangerous – **if not found within 24 hours, up to half of those who wander risk serious injury or death.** Inclement weather, busy roads and landscape trouble spots pose a greater risk to the wandering individual.

The Alzheimer's Association works with law enforcement to help save lives through its Safe Return program.

Common encounters with people with Alzheimer's

Wandering is just one situation you are likely to encounter with an individual with Alzheimer's disease. Many behaviors associated with dementia tend to increase a person's chance of interacting with law enforcement. Because these individuals are often unable to explain their unusual behavior, their actions are more easily misunderstood.

Auto Accidents—Because of memory impairment and alterations in perception, a person with dementia may fail to obey street signs, traffic lights or speed limits. If the person is involved in an accident, he or she may even flee the scene, unaware of personal injuries or property damage.

Erratic driving—The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease may cause a person to drive erratically. Though the individual may appear intoxicated by failing to yield or obey traffic signals, the officer may assess that no signs of alcohol or drug use are present. In this case, dementia may provide an explanation.

False reports and victimization—While people with dementia fall easy prey to con artists, sometimes when a person with Alzheimer's has lost or misplaced an item, he or she may call 911 to report a theft. In many cases, reports of a burglary-in-progress or a strange intruder turn out to be an otherwise familiar family member or even a spouse whom the person with dementia has forgotten.

Indecent exposure—A person with dementia may completely forget the societal norms associated with dress and impulse control. In addition, repetitive behavior exhibited by people with dementia, such as fidgeting with zippers or buttons, may be misinterpreted as deviant behavior. Because judgment is often impaired, undressing in public or leaving the house without proper attire occur frequently.

Shoplifting—Memory impairment can hinder the ability to remember to pay for items. People with dementia may walk out of stores without paying unaware of any wrongdoing. Confronting the person is not recommended. Instead, ease the person out of the situation and try to resolve the matter with the store manager and caregiver.

Suicide and homicide—Caregivers may feel deeply hopeless when faced with the increasingly exhaustive needs of caring for a person with dementia. Some caregivers may feel so trapped that death seems the only solution.

Caregivers may also be threatened when the person with dementia mistakenly believes the caregiver is an intruder. For those with dementia, the presence of a weapon may lead to unexpected danger.

According to a 1999 study, 60.4 percent of homes with a family member who has dementia have a firearm present;

44.5 percent of those homes reported that the guns were loaded.

Quick response tips for law enforcement

If you encounter someone showing signs of Alzheimer's disease, the person may seem uncooperative with no memory of what happened despite easily verifiable events. Because Alzheimer's disease affects the part of the brain where memory is stored, the individual may be unable to answer your questions or understand the seriousness of the incident.

When you encounter a person with dementia:

- Identify yourself as a law enforcement officer and explain why you've approached the person.
 - Maintain good eye contact.
 - Speak slowly in a non-threatening, low-pitched voice.
 - Loudness can convey anger; do not assume the person is hearing-impaired.
 - Use short, simple words.
 - Ask "yes" and "no" questions.
 - Ask one question at a time, allowing plenty of time for response.
 - If necessary, repeat your question using the exact wording. People with dementia may only grasp a part of the question at a time.
 - Instead of speaking, try non-verbal communication. Prompting with action works well.
 - Maintain a calm environment, devoid of chaos and excessive stimuli; reduce radio volume, keep squelch down and avoid use of sirens.
 - Avoid restraints; confinement may trigger agitation, which may compound confusion and disorientation. Restraints should be used only as a last resort.
 - Avoid confrontation.
 - Avoid correcting or "reality checks."
 - If possible, use another individual to communicate if dialogue seems stalled but be sure that only one person speaks at a time.
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