



Brain Health & Dementia Awareness in Our Communities

Training Manual:

A Guide to Help BDAC Trainers Lead Workshops

Remember to bring this with you to each training session!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Training at a Glance	3
Summary.....	3
Learning Objectives	3
Training Outline.....	3
Training Prep	4
Before the Workshop	4
Day-of Set-up.....	4
Training Plan/Macro	5
Opening: Welcome & Introductions	5
Section 1: Dementia in Our Communities	6
Section 2: Benefits of Early Detection.....	8
Section 3: Potentially Modifiable Risk Factors	12
Conclusion: Wrap-Up.....	18
Appendices	20
Appendix 1: Materials List	20
General Training Supplies	20
Appendix 2: Potentially Modifiable Risk Factor Suggestions	21
Suggestions for Modifying Risk Factors.....	21



Training at a Glance

SUMMARY

This resource is designed to guide trusted messengers from community and faith-based organizations in facilitating 90–120-minute group conversations about brain health, potentially modifiable risk factors, the benefits of early dementia detection, and available supports and resources for people living with dementia.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Participants will be able to...

- Learn about and reflect on brain health and dementia in our communities
- Understand potentially modifiable risk factors and the benefits of early detection for dementia
- Explore resources for further learning, action, and support around brain health and dementia

TRAINING OUTLINE

TIME	TOPIC	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES/MATERIALS
10 min	Opening: Welcome & Introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome participants & facilitate introductions • Share learning objectives & expectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity: Introductions (Participant Handout)
15 min	Section 1: Dementia in our Communities	<p><i>Living with dementia has its challenges, and a supportive community can help</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define dementia and illustrate the many ways it can present • Share stories of dementia in our own lives and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity: Think-Pair-Share (Participant Handout)
20 min	Section 2: Benefits of Early Detection	<p><i>Early dementia diagnosis can increase quality of life</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline benefits of early detection • Explore how to talk about dementia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity: Practice Talking to My Medical Provider (Activity Handout)
35 min	Section 3: Potentially Modifiable Risk Factors	<p><i>It is never too early or too late to improve brain health; Small lifestyle changes can make a big difference</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover potentially modifiable risk factors • Identify and consider committing to reasonable and meaningful lifestyle changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity: Choose to Make Change (Participant Handout)
10 min	Wrap-Up: Thank You & Next Steps	<p><i>We are committed to connecting with you and to connecting you with resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review key takeaways, revisit learning objectives & highlight resources • Thank participants for attending and engaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity: Final Reflection (Handout)

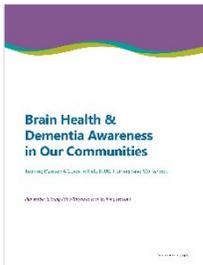


Training Prep

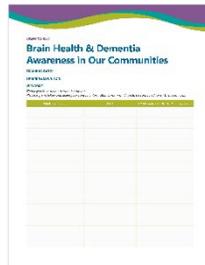
BEFORE THE WORKSHOP

- **Confirm Training Logistics**
 - Confirm training location, projector/screen access, and the number of participants.
- **Review Resources**
 - Review training manual to make sure you remember the flow of content.
- **Customize PowerPoint**
 - Input your trainer and organization information on slide 1 using slides 2 and 3 as examples.
- **Check Workshop Kit**
 - Make sure you have all the necessary materials to facilitate the workshop. The kit includes:

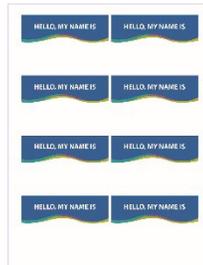
Training Manual



Sign-In Sheet



Nametags



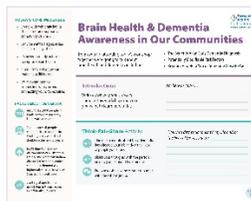
Evaluation Forms



- Clicker
- Pens
- Sticky Notes
- Sharpie Markers

- **Assemble Participant Materials**
 - Bring enough materials for the largest possible group. To print more handouts, use the USB or the trainer portal: <https://waportal.org/partners/brain-health-dementia-awareness-grant>.

Participant Handout



'How to Talk to My Medical Provider' Handout



Final Reflection Handouts



Keep Your Brain Healthy Handout



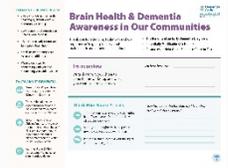
DAY-OF SET-UP

- **Explore Training Space**
 - Familiarize yourself with the workshop space, including restrooms and emergency plan.
- **Arrange Training Space**
 - Rearrange the desks/tables/chairs based on what would work best for your community.
- **Set Up Technology**
 - Set up projector and screen and connect computer. Open PowerPoint to slide one.
- **Place Participant Resources**
 - Set up sign in and name tag station. Put participant handouts and pens on each table.
- **Prepare Trainer Station**
 - Place the training manual, handouts, and clicker in a central location near the front.



Training Plan

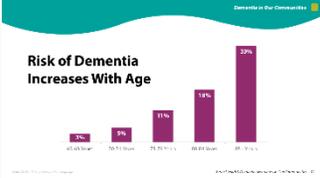
Opening: Welcome & Introductions

TIME	CONTENT		
10 mins	<p>SLIDE 4</p> 	<p>WELCOME/FRAMING (2 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome participants to workshop and thank them for coming. • Explain why we are here. You might say: <i>“We are here to increase awareness around brain health and dementia in our communities.”</i> • Clarify this training is not counseling or a medical consultation. You might say: <i>“During this workshop, you are going to hear about brain health and dementia. It might bring up questions about your own health and experiences. Any medical, mental health, legal, or financial questions are best answered by your own provider. What I can do is direct you to support and resources about brain health and dementia.”</i> • Orient participants to their materials. You might say: <i>“A lot of the information we will go over today is on the handout you received when you arrived. Throughout the workshop, we will give you other handouts that are yours to keep, and we encourage you to write on them to reinforce your learning.”</i> 	<p>MATERIALS:</p>  <p>Pass out the Participant Handout</p>
	<p>SLIDE 5</p> 	<p>INTRODUCTIONS: TRUSTED MESSENGER & PARTICIPANTS (5 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself and explain why increasing brain health and dementia awareness is important to you. • Explain why you are here. Share your role as a BDAC trainer and why you're leading this session. • Ask participants to share their names and why they are attending. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Note:</i> For groups larger than 12, ask participants to introduce themselves to the person next to them. 	
	<p>SLIDE 6</p> 	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read aloud the learning objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Learn about and reflect on brain health and dementia in our communities – Understand potentially modifiable risk factors and the benefits of early detection for dementia – Explore resources for further learning, action, and support around brain health and dementia 	

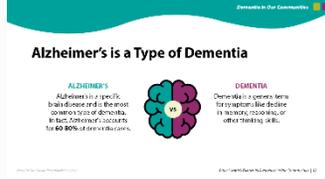
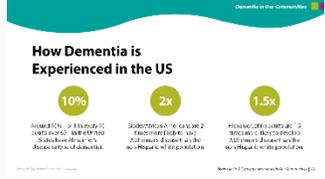


TIME	CONTENT
	<p>SLIDE 7</p>  <p>Core Messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living with dementia has challenges, and supportive community can help Early dementia diagnosis can increase quality of life It's never too early or too late to improve brain health Small lifestyle changes can make a big difference We are committed to connecting with you and connecting you with resources
	<p>SLIDE 8</p>  <p>Expectations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Take Care of Yourself: Stay Present for the Full Workshop 2 Take Care of Each Other: Assume Positive Intent and Acknowledge Impact 3 Take Care of this Space: Leave This Place Better Than You Found It

Section 1: Dementia in Our Communities

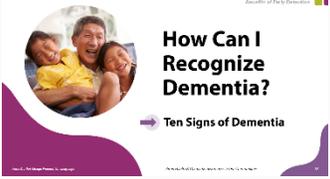
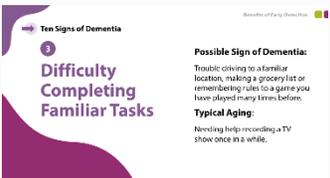
TIME	CONTENT											
15 mins	<p>SLIDE 9</p>  <p>Dementia in Our Communities</p> <p>Living with dementia has its challenges, and supportive community can help.</p>											
	<p>SLIDE 10</p>  <p>What is Dementia?</p> <p>Dementia is not a disease itself – it is a set of symptoms caused by a variety of conditions that damage the brain. These changes result in decline in memory and thinking abilities that interfere with daily life.</p>											
	<p>SLIDE 11</p>  <p>Risk of Dementia Increases With Age</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Risk (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>45-54 years</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55-64 years</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75-79 years</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-84 years</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85+ years</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Risk (%)	45-54 years	2%	55-64 years	5%	75-79 years	11%	80-84 years	18%	85+ years
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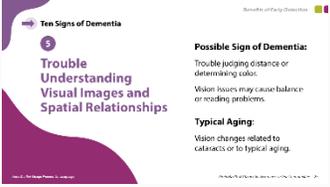
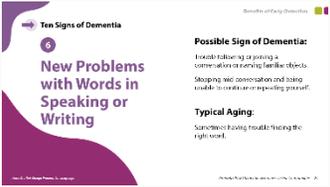
TIME	CONTENT
<p>SLIDE 12</p> 	<p>ALZHEIMER'S V. DEMENTIA (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate Alzheimer's from Dementia. You might say: <i>"Alzheimer's is different from dementia. Alzheimer's is a specific brain disease and is the most common cause of dementia. In fact, Alzheimer's accounts for 60-80% of dementia cases."</i>
<p>SLIDE 13</p> 	<p>HOW DEMENTIA IS EXPERIENCED IN THIS COMMUNITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share health disparities. You might say: <i>"Let's explore how dementia shows up in our communities."</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Starting at 65, the risk of dementia increases significantly with age. › Around 10% – or 1 in every 10 adults over 65 – in the US have Alzheimer's disease, a form of dementia. › Black/African Americans are 2 times more likely to have Alzheimer's disease than non-Hispanic whites. › Hispanic/Latino adults are 1.5 times more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease. – Washington Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › In WA, around 125,000 people are living with dementia. That number is expected to double in the next twenty years. › Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, & American Indian/Alaska Native communities experience dementia at higher rates.
<p>SLIDE 14</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: GROUP DISCUSSION (THINK-PAIR-SHARE) (8 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the activity. You might say: <i>"You will think for one minute, share with a partner for two minutes, then share out with the group. Here is the question we will be thinking and talking about: How has dementia touched my life and/or the lives of those I know?"</i> • Debrief the activity. Say: Please raise your hand if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ...you have ever known someone who is living with dementia. – ...someone in your family or community is living with dementia now. – ...based on your family history, you are concerned you might develop dementia.
<p>SLIDE 15</p> 	<p>RESOURCES & SUPPORT: WHAT IS DEMENTIA (2 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight Dementia Resources & Support. You might say: <i>"This QR code and URL lead to a page of digital resources that is organized to make it easy for you to find what you need to learn more about brain health and dementia. There are three resources we recommend:"</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDC About Dementia 2. WA State Department of Health Dementia 3. WA State Department of Social & Health Services 'Let's Talk Dementia' Mini Videos
<p>SLIDE 16</p> 	



Section 2: Benefits of Early Detection

TIME	CONTENT	
20 mins	<p>SLIDE 17</p> 	<p>CORE MESSAGE #2 (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition by sharing the second core message: <i>“The good news is: Early dementia diagnosis can improve quality of life. For example, it can allow people who may be living with dementia to participate in their own legal and healthcare planning. It also gives individuals and their families time to find resources and build a strong support network.”</i>
	<p>SLIDE 18</p> 	<p>HOW DO I KNOW IF I OR SOMEONE CLOSE TO ME MAY BE EXPERIENCING DEMENTIA? (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame the conversation. You might say: <i>“If you are wondering if you or someone in your life is experiencing dementia, we encourage you to look for signs of change in behavior or ability to do things. For example, if your mom was amazing at math and all of the sudden can’t do math anymore, that might be a sign of dementia. However, if you were never good at math and still can’t do math, that would not be a sign of dementia. Now, let’s look at ten possible signs of dementia. Remember, they are not in any particular order, and any one of the signs could mean you or someone close to you may be experiencing dementia. It is also important to keep in mind that these signs do not always mean you have dementia. Changes in memory or thinking may be due to another condition that could be addressed. Getting a dementia diagnosis takes time and multiple visits to a medical provider.”</i> • Review the Ten Signs of Dementia
	<p>SLIDE 19</p> 	<p>MEMORY LOSS THAT DISRUPTS DAILY LIFE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Asking for the same information over and over. Not able to recall recently learned information. • Typical Aging: Temporarily forgetting names or appointments.
	<p>SLIDE 20</p> 	<p>CHALLENGES IN PLANNING OR SOLVING PROBLEMS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: It’s harder to work with numbers, follow a recipe or keep track of bills. Difficulty concentrating. • Typical Aging: Making mistakes managing bills once in a while.
	<p>SLIDE 21</p> 	<p>DIFFICULTY COMPLETING FAMILIAR TASKS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Trouble driving to a familiar location, making a grocery list or remembering rules to a game you have played many times before. • Typical Aging: Needing help recording a TV show once in a while.



TIME	CONTENT	
	<p>SLIDE 22</p> 	<p>CONFUSION WITH TIME OR PLACE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Losing track of dates and seasons. Forgetting where you are or how you got there. • Typical Aging: Forgetting the day of the week but figuring it out later.
	<p>SLIDE 23</p> 	<p>TROUBLE UNDERSTANDING VISUAL IMAGES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Trouble judging distance or determining color. Vision issues may cause balance or reading problems. • Typical Aging: Vision changes related to cataracts or to typical aging.
	<p>SLIDE 24</p> 	<p>NEW PROBLEMS WITH WORDS IN SPEAKING OR WRITING (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Trouble following or joining a conversation or naming familiar objects. Stopping mid-conversation and being unable to continue or repeating yourself. • Typical Aging: Sometimes having trouble finding the right word.
	<p>SLIDE 25</p> 	<p>LOSING THINGS WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO RETRACE STEPS TO FIND THEM (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Putting objects in unusual places. • Typical Aging: Misplacing things, but retracing steps to find them.
	<p>SLIDE 26</p> 	<p>DECREASED OR POOR JUDGMENT (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Changes in decision-making. Paying less attention to personal hygiene. • Typical Aging: Making a bad decision or mistake once in a while.
	<p>SLIDE 27</p> 	<p>WITHDRAWAL FROM WORK OR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Changes in participation in previously enjoyed events. • Typical Aging: Sometimes feeling uninterested in family or social obligations.



TIME	CONTENT	
	<p>SLIDE 28</p> 	<p>CHANGES IN MOOD OR PERSONALITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Sign of Dementia: Confusion, suspicion, depression, fear or anxiety. Easily upset at home, with friends or outside comfort zone. • Typical Aging: Developing ways of doing things, becoming irritable when a routine is disrupted.
	<p>SLIDE 29</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: TALKING TO MY MEDICAL PROVIDER ABOUT DEMENTIA CONCERNS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the activity. You might say: <i>"It can be hard to talk about our concerns about dementia. With our families. With our medical providers. We are going to learn how to have courageous conversations about dementia so we are prepared."</i>
	<p>SLIDE 30</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: TALKING TO MY MEDICAL PROVIDER ABOUT DEMENTIA CONCERNS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what to do before a dementia-related visit to a medical provider. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Before: Write down your signs. List your medications. Plan to bring a friend. Choose your questions.
	<p>SLIDE 31</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: TALKING TO MY MEDICAL PROVIDER ABOUT DEMENTIA CONCERNS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what to do during a dementia-related visit to a medical provider. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – During: Share health concerns. Be completely open. Ask for a diagnosis. Talk about next steps. – Note: Remind participants that while it is important to ask for a dementia diagnosis, getting a clear diagnosis should take multiple visits to a healthcare provider.
	<p>SLIDE 32</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: TALKING TO MY MEDICAL PROVIDER ABOUT DEMENTIA CONCERNS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what to do after a dementia-related visit to a medical provider. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – After: Acknowledge your feelings. Review your notes. Write down new questions. Identify your resources.



SLIDE 33

Activity: Courageous Conversations

PROMPT:
Talking to My Medical Provider About Dementia Concerns

INSTRUCTIONS:

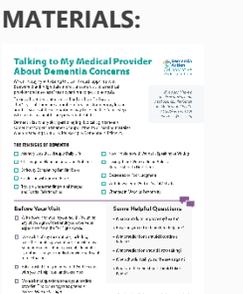
- 1 Review handout and helpful questions to ask
- 2 Practice asking questions with a partner



ACTIVITY: TALKING TO MY MEDICAL PROVIDER ABOUT DEMENTIA CONCERNS (3 MIN)

- **Hand out** the activity sheet.
- **Request** each participant choose one question they plan to ask their medical provider, and practice saying it aloud to a partner.
- **Explain** that the person listening to the question should not try to answer it. They can either stay silent or acknowledge by saying something like: "Thank you for asking that question."
- **Model** the activity by asking one participant to ask you a question. Respond as outlined above.

MATERIALS:



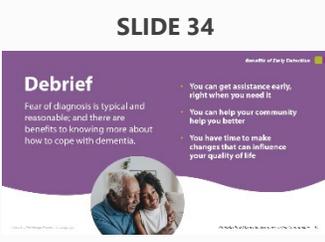
Pass out the Talking to My Medical Provider Handout

SLIDE 34

Debrief

Fear of diagnosis is typical and reasonable, and there are benefits to knowing more about how to cope with dementia.

- You can get assistance early, right when you need it.
- You can help your community help you better.
- You have time to make changes that can influence your quality of life.



DEBRIEF – OPTIONAL, IF TIME ALLOWS

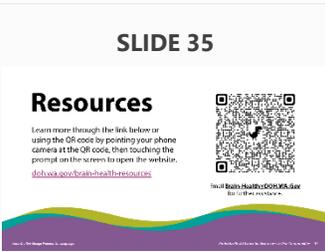
- **Debrief** the activity. You might say: *"Fear of diagnosis is typical and reasonable; there are benefits to knowing more about how to cope with dementia. Here are a few things to remember:"*
 - You can get assistance early, right when you need it.
 - You can help your family and community help you better.
 - You have time to make changes that can influence your quality of life.
 - It is important to write down your questions so you don't forget them.
 - It is okay to ask your medical provider to read a list of questions if you prefer not to ask them out loud.
 - Remember, getting a dementia diagnosis is a process and should take more than one visit to a medical provider.

SLIDE 35

Resources

Learn more through the link below or using the QR code by pointing your phone camera at the QR code, then touching the prompt on the screen to open the website.

doh.wa.gov/brainhealthresources

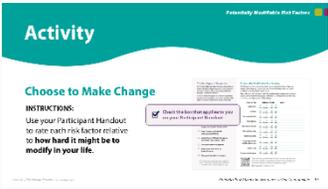
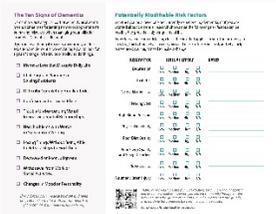


RESOURCES & SUPPORT: EARLY DETECTION (1 MIN)

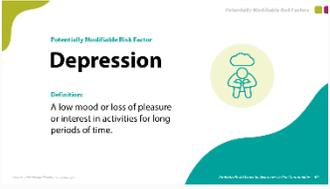
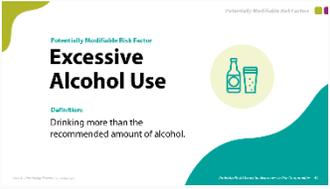
- **Highlight** Early Detection Resources & Support. You might say: *"There are three resources we really recommend if you would like to know more about signs of dementia and the benefits of early detection. They are:"*
 1. [WA State Department of Health | Community Dementia Education Resources](#)
 2. [Aging Disability Services \(ADS\) | Self-Management Flags & Plans](#)
 3. [Alzheimer's Association | Why Get Checked?](#)



Section 3: Potentially Modifiable Risk Factors

TIME	CONTENT	
35 mins	<p>SLIDE 36</p> 	<p>CORE MESSAGE #3 (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition by sharing the third and fourth core messages: <i>“It is never too early or too late to improve brain health. Small lifestyle changes can make a big difference. Remember, what “small” means is different for every person.”</i>
	<p>SLIDE 37</p> 	<p>INTRODUCE POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define terms. You might say: <i>“Potentially modifiable means things in your life you can choose to change, either as individuals or as a community. We will start by defining each of ten factors, then we will discuss some changes you can make for each one to improve your brain health.”</i> • Discuss the value of small changes. You might say: <i>“Small changes to the way we live our lives can improve our brain health. Some changes will be harder to make than others; any change in these areas can make a big difference. Some lifestyle changes are good for more than one reason. For example, what is good for your brain is also good for your heart, your gut, and your muscles.”</i>
	<p>SLIDE 38</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • Diabetes • Excessive Alcohol Use • Hearing Loss • High Blood Pressure • Physical Inactivity • Poor Diet Quality • Poor Sleep Quality and Sleep Disorders • Tobacco Use • Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the entire list of Potentially Modifiable Risk Factors. You might say: <i>“There are many risk factors for dementia, and today we will take a look at ten and consider how hard each one would be to change in our own lives.”</i>
	<p>SLIDE 39</p> 	<p>ACTIVITY: CHOOSE TO MAKE CHANGE (3 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the activity. You might say: <i>“After we define each potentially modifiable risk factor, we will ask you to use your participant handout to rate how hard each one of them would be for you to change, then talk about some strategies you might use.”</i> • Frame the activity. You might say: <i>“Some factors will be easier to change than others. Changing any of them can make your life and brain health better, so we encourage you to focus on the ones that are easiest for you. You do not need to share your answers with anyone else.”</i> <p>MATERIALS:</p> 



TIME	CONTENT	
	<p align="center">SLIDE 40</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: DEPRESSION (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression: A low mood or loss of pleasure or interest in activities for long periods of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Depression is a common mental health condition that can happen to anyone. It is different from regular mood changes and feelings about everyday life. Depressive episodes last most of the day, nearly every day, for at least two weeks. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p align="center">SLIDE 41</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: DEPRESSION (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression: Talk To a Professional – Medical Provider, Counselor, Minister <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Find a counselor or support group. Stay involved, even when you don't feel like it. Ask for help participating in enjoyable activities.
	<p align="center">SLIDE 42</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: DIABETES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes: A disease that occurs when your blood sugar is too high or too low. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Diabetes happens when your body either cannot produce or cannot use insulin, the hormone that helps glucose get into cells to be used as energy. Over time diabetes can damage your brain, heart, kidneys, feet, and eyes. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p align="center">SLIDE 43</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: DIABETES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes: Monitor Blood Sugar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Get tested for diabetes. Limit processed foods and sugars in the home. Keep healthy snacks available and easy to access.
	<p align="center">SLIDE 44</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: EXCESS ALCOHOL USE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excess Alcohol Use: Drinking more than the recommended amount of alcohol. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Drinking alcohol, even in small amounts, can have immediate and lasting impacts on your brain's ability to think clearly, remember, and function. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.



TIME	CONTENT	
	<p>SLIDE 45</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: EXCESS ALCOHOL USE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excess Alcohol Use: Drink Less Alcohol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limit the number of drinks you consume. Keep less alcohol in the home. Plan social events without alcohol.
	<p>SLIDE 46</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: HEARING LOSS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing Loss: Having trouble hearing due to a problem in your ears. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Hearing loss can be mild or severe, and the worse it gets the louder sounds need to be for you to hear them. Many people lose their hearing as they get older, which can keep them from engaging with others and lead to isolation. Hearing aids can help people hear better and improve brain health. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p>SLIDE 47</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: HEARING LOSS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing Loss: Get & Use Hearing Aids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Check your hearing regularly. Ask people to speak up if you cannot hear them. Seek out state/community hearing aid resources. – Note: There is no standard recommended age at which to get a hearing test. If symptoms arise, get checked out.
	<p>SLIDE 48</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Blood Pressure: The force of your blood pushing against the walls of your blood vessels is too high. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: People with high blood pressure at midlife have a greater decline in key thinking skills later in life than those with typical blood pressure. People with high blood pressure may not feel symptoms. The only way to know for sure if your blood pressure is high is to get it checked. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p>SLIDE 49</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Blood Pressure: Talk To Your Medical Provider, Take Prescribed Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Get a blood pressure test. Ask your medical provider about medication. Make healthier food choices at family gatherings.

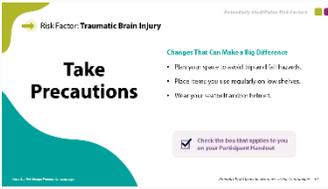


TIME	CONTENT	
	<p>SLIDE 50</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: PHYSICAL INACTIVITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Inactivity: Not moving your body for long periods of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Regular exercise strengthens the body and changes the brain to improve memory and thinking skills. The opposite is also true: Not moving our bodies for long periods of time can harm your body and your brain. There are lots of ways to move our bodies more, including walking, gardening, golfing, pickle ball, running, swimming, hiking, biking, and dancing. Consistency is key. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p>SLIDE 51</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: PHYSICAL INACTIVITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Inactivity: Move Your Body More <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Move your body at least 15 minutes per day. Do chair exercises/chair yoga. Use a walker or cane for safer movement.
	<p>SLIDE 52</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: POOR DIET QUALITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Diet Quality: Not eating healthy foods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: A good diet varies by culture, locally available foods, and individual needs. Consistently eating lots of fruit, vegetables, legumes, nuts, and whole grains; and limiting sugar and salt can help keep your body and brain healthy. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
	<p>SLIDE 53</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: POOR DIET QUALITY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Diet Quality: Improve Diet Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Talk with your medical provider about your diet. Use single-serving containers for portion control. Buy and freeze seasonal fruits.
	<p>SLIDE 54</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: POOR SLEEP QUALITY AND SLEEP DISORDERS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Sleep Quality and Sleep Disorders: You are having a lot of trouble sleeping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Not sleeping can affect your health and safety. Having trouble falling asleep at night, staying asleep, or being very sleepy during the daytime could be due to sleep disorders like insomnia or sleep apnea. Many sleep disorders can be treated if they are diagnosed. Better sleep means better brain health, so talk with your medical provider. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.



TIME	CONTENT
<p>SLIDE 55</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: POOR SLEEP QUALITY AND SLEEP DISORDERS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Sleep Quality and Sleep Disorders: Diagnose & Treat Sleep Disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consult a sleep professional. Set and keep a defined bedtime routine. Remove distractions from the sleeping area.
<p>SLIDE 56</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: TOBACCO USE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco Use: Smoking cigarettes, cigars, pipes or using other products like chewing tobacco or snuff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Smoking tobacco can make it harder to process information, remember things, and concentrate. People who smoke are also 30% more likely to develop dementia than people who do not smoke. Even if you cannot stop smoking, smoking less can help your brain work better. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.
<p>SLIDE 57</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: TOBACCO USE (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco Use: Stop or Reduce Smoking/Tobacco Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Find an achievable stop-smoking program. Talk with your medical provider about options. Ask for help limiting tobacco use.
<p>SLIDE 58</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTOR: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic Brain Injury: Traumatic brain injury can happen in many ways, such as a fall, a car or biking accident, or when you hit your head during a sporting activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read the definition: Traumatic brain injury can cause temporary or long-term problems with how you think, understand, move, communicate, and act, and can contribute to risk for dementia. While many causes of traumatic brain injury are outside of your control, there are some strategies like wearing a helmet or using a walking aid that will lessen your risk. – Ask participants to check the box on their Participant Handout that reflects how hard it would be to change this risk factor in their life.



TIME	CONTENT	
	<p>SLIDE 59</p> 	<p>STRATEGIES TO MAKE CHANGE: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic Brain Injury: Take Precautions to Avoid Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plan your space to avoid trip and fall hazards. Place items you use regularly on low shelves. Wear your seatbelt and/or helmet.
	<p>SLIDE 60</p> 	<p>DEBRIEF (5 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Which small change would be easiest for you to make? – What are the barriers to making changes? – How will you make this change? – When will you make this change? – What supports would you need?
	<p>SLIDE 61</p> 	<p>DEBRIEF, PART 2 (2 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what it would take to make some of these changes in your life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If you do not have a medical provider to consult about changing one or more of these risk factors, you can reach out to the Center for Multicultural Health.
	<p>SLIDE 62</p> 	<p>LEARN MORE ABOUT RISK FACTORS (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain there are more potentially modifiable risk factors. • Encourage participants to check out the Brain Health Messages handout to learn more.
	<p>SLIDE 63</p> 	<p>RESOURCES & SUPPORT: POTENTIALLY MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS DEBRIEF (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight Risk-Factor-Related Resources and Support. You might say: “As we mentioned before, this QR code and URL lead to a page of digital resources that is organized to make it easy for you to find what you need to learn more about brain health and dementia. There are three resources we really recommend if you would like to know more about potentially modifiable risk factors. They are:” <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDC Dementia Risk Reduction 2. Alzheimer’s Association Promote Brain Health 3. Lancet Commission Modifiable Risk Factors for Dementia Infographic



Conclusion: Wrap-Up

TIME	CONTENT		
10 mins	<p style="text-align: center;">SLIDE 64</p> 	<p>CORE MESSAGE #4 (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition by sharing the fourth and final core message: <i>“As we wrap up our workshop, we want to share our fifth and final core message. We are committed to connecting with you and to connecting you with resources.”</i> 	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SLIDE 65</p> 	<p>FINAL REFLECTION (2 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask participants to write down a commitment as an exit ticket: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What is one change I will make or action I will take based on our learning together today? 	<p>MATERIALS:</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Pass out Final Reflection Handout</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SLIDE 66</p> 	<p>REINFORCE CORE MESSAGES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the core messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Living with dementia has challenges; supportive community can help – Early dementia diagnosis can increase quality of life – It is never too early or too late to improve brain health – Small lifestyle changes can make a big difference – We are committed to connecting with you and connecting you with resources 	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SLIDE 67</p> 	<p>ADDITIONAL DEMENTIA-AWARENESS RESOURCES AND SUPPORT (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight Dementia-Awareness Resources & Support. You might say: <i>“There are more digital resources that are organized to make it easy for you to find what you need to learn more about brain health and dementia.”</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Community Living Connections Dementia Road Map 2. Dementia Legal Planning Project Toolkit Get Connected to a Legal Professional 3. Memory & Brain Wellness Center Dementia Friends Washington 4. Us Against Alzheimer’s Prevention, Early Detection & Diagnosis, Access to Treatments 5. Balm of Gilead Culturally Tailored Brain Health Resources • Direct participants to other resources, events, or opportunities available in your own community. 	



TIME	CONTENT		
	<p>SLIDE 68</p> 	<p>REVISIT LEARNING OBJECTIVES (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask participants if they feel we have met each learning objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Learn about and reflect on brain health and dementia in our communities – Understand potentially modifiable risk factors and the benefits of early detection for dementia – Explore resources for further learning, action, and support around brain health and dementia 	
	<p>SLIDE 69</p> 	<p>TRAINING EVALUATION (3 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask participants to scan the QR code or follow the URL to complete the digital workshop evaluation. If needed, hand out paper copies of the workshop evaluation for participants to complete. You might say: <i>“BDAC is a new program. Completing the evaluation is really important to help us improve and continue to offer this to your community. We appreciate your time and input.”</i> 	<p>MATERIALS:</p>  <p>Pass out the Post-Workshop Evaluation Forms</p>
	<p>SLIDE 70</p> 	<p>THANK YOU & QUESTION/ANSWER SESSION (1 MIN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank each participant for attending. • Offer to stay a few extra minutes to answer any questions. • Optional: Hand out or send out digital Certificates of Completion. 	<p>MATERIALS:</p>  <p>Pass out the Certificate(s) of Completion</p>



Appendices

Appendix 1: Materials List

Name of Training: BDAC Training

Location:

Time & Date:

Trainer(s):

Number of Participants/Groups:

GENERAL TRAINING SUPPLIES

QTY	ITEM	✓
1	Sign-In Sheet	
2 Sheets	Nametags	
2	Sharpie Markers	
1/Participant	Certificates of Completion (Optional)	
1/Participant	Pens/Pencils	
1/Participant	Participant Handout	
1/Participant	Talking to my Medical Provider about Dementia Concerns Handout	
1/Participant	Keep Your Brain Healthy Handout	
1/Participant	Final Reflection Handout	
1	USB – Printable Materials (As Needed)	



Appendix 2: Potentially Modifiable Risk Factor Suggestions

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFYING RISK FACTORS

RISK FACTOR	STRATEGIES
<p>DEPRESSION: Talk to a professional – medical provider, counselor, minister</p>	<p>Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Talk with others about how you are feeling. Stay involved, even when you don't feel like it. Regular participation keeps you active; having scheduled meetings or events makes it harder not to be involved. Learn about transportation options to help you get to and from your group.</p> <hr/> <p>Person Currently Living with Dementia: Find a support group or online network for people with memory loss or dementia so you can talk about what you are feeling. Ask for help participating in activities you enjoy like church or social events. Ask a family member to accompany you. Ask your loved one or trusted partner (pastor, etc.) for help finding transportation options.</p> <hr/> <p>Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Try to make transportation as easy as possible; look for outside resources within the community to help with keeping your loved one engaged. Recruit family or community support to accompany your loved one to social events, even when your loved one can't fully participate anymore. Family members may also experience depression and benefit from talking with other caregivers or professionals.</p>
<p>DIABETES: Monitor blood sugar</p>	<p>Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Get tested for diabetes to see if this might be a dementia risk factor for you. The only way to find out for sure if you or a loved one has diabetes is from blood tests that measure your blood glucose (sugar) levels. These tests can be arranged through your medical provider.</p> <hr/> <p>Person Currently Living with Dementia: Ask your loved ones to help you limit processed foods and sugars in the home. Keep healthy snacks available and easy to access. Ask for help packaging snacks in single servings.</p> <hr/> <p>Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Shop for healthier snacks consistent with your loved one's medical provider's advice. Package them in single servings and make them readily accessible at the times your loved one can/should eat them. Learn about healthy restaurant options. Sign your loved one up for community meal programs. Pre-make healthier food options and stock them in your loved one's pantry, refrigerator, etc.</p>
<p>EXCESS ALCOHOL USE: Drink less alcohol</p>	<p>Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Self limit your intake to a number of drinks at social gatherings or at home. Create a system for counting and/or limiting. Consider single serving containers. Limit what you buy.</p> <hr/> <p>Person Currently Living with Dementia: Understand that alcohol clouds judgement and makes it harder to process information. Ask your loved ones to limit serving alcohol at social events or gatherings; ask to have alcohol limited in the home. Acknowledge that when you are drinking, it's more difficult to make good decisions about how much you are drinking. Take steps early to limit what's available to you.</p> <hr/> <p>Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Limit alcohol in the home. Plan social events without alcohol. Serve fun non-alcoholic drinks. Integrate non-alcoholic wines/beers into use.</p>



HEARING LOSS:
Get & use hearing aids

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Check your hearing with your medical provider on a regular basis. If you notice you are having difficulty, ask your medical provider about available resources for hearing aids or assistive devices.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Talk to your medical provider about your options for hearing support. Ask for help from your loved ones to attend community hearing clinics. Ask people to speak up. Ask your loved one to make a sign you can post in your home for people to speak up and speak clearly.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Practice speaking up and speaking clearly. Look toward your loved one when speaking. Remind others to speak up when speaking to your loved one. Seek out community and state resources for hearing aids and other supportive devices (special telephones, etc.).

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE:
Talk to your medical provider, take prescribed medications

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Ask your medical provider whether or not you should get tested for high blood pressure. Talk to your medical provider about any suggested dietary changes.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Get tested for high blood pressure, and if needed, get a prescription for blood pressure medication. Ask your loved ones to get you a medication manager and/or call you with daily medication reminders.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Use a medication manager (pill box) for daily medications. Use daily or more frequent calls with your loved ones for medication reminders. Consider healthier food choices for family gatherings.

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY:
Move your body

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Stay active or try to get more active. Join walking groups (even with a walker). Keep an exercise log so you can get 15 minutes of activity each day. Do chair exercises when you watch television.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Talk with your medical provider about appropriate exercise, walking programs and/or precautions for you. Try to maintain or improve your flexibility, strength, and mobility, as possible.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Take your loved one to community exercise programs. Do chair exercises with them. Get education on walker safety. Keep an exercise log for your loved one. Stay active yourself; taking care of yourself is critical!

POOR DIET QUALITY:
Improve diet quality

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Work with your medical provider or health professional to find healthy alternatives. Buy and freeze seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Ask for help with healthier foods and portion control. Ask for help stocking healthier foods in your pantry/refrigerator. Ask for help to keep healthy snacks available.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Seek out healthier alternatives for traditional foods for meals and snacks. Use single serving containers for portion control and easier preparation. Link your loved one to community resources for healthy foods such as community food banks, food delivery, etc. Buy and freeze seasonal fruits and vegetables.



**POOR SLEEP QUALITY
AND SLEEP DISORDERS:**

Diagnose & treat sleep disorders

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Set a defined bedtime and sleep routine. Consult a sleep professional to see if you experience sleep apnea or insomnia.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Consult a sleep professional to see if you experience sleep apnea or insomnia. Ask for help creating a sleep routine. This could include setting a consistent bedtime and covering up any lights on devices in your home like televisions, computers, or clocks.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Consult a sleep professional to see if you experience sleep apnea or insomnia. Set and keep a defined bedtime routine. Remove sleep distractions from the sleeping area, including televisions and any device that emits light.

TOBACCO USE: Stop or reduce smoking/tobacco use

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Work with your medical provider to find an achievable stop smoking program. If that does not sound like it would work for you, try to limit your tobacco use.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Ask for help limiting tobacco, including using assistive tools (patches, etc.). Work with your health professional to help you ease off of tobacco products in a way that is doable for you and your lifestyle. Ask others not to smoke/use tobacco around you.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Consider your loved one's safety risk from smoking (fires, etc.); reduce temptation by limiting access to tobacco.

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY:

Take precautions to avoid injury

Person Worried They May Develop Dementia: Plan your space to avoid trip and fall hazards. Place items you use regularly on shelves that are not too high to avoid over-reaching. Avoid risky behaviors like riding motorcycles. Always wear a helmet when riding a bicycle, skiing, ice skating, or engaging in other fast-paced physical activities.

Person Currently Living with Dementia: Ask for help from people you trust to identify and avoid tripping hazards in your home and the places you regularly visit, like grocery stores or parks. Wear a seatbelt, use assistive devices and adaptive safety equipment like grab bars.

Family Member of Someone Living with Dementia: Remove trip and fall hazards from your loved one's home such as cords, carpets, etc. Make sure your loved one's walker/cane, etc. are in good working order. Ask for community support for modifying the living space to minimize risks. Make sure commonly needed foods, devices, supplies are easy to access and can be gotten to safely. Remove things from high shelves.



Brain Health & Dementia Awareness in Our Communities

Training Manual