

Evaluation Results and Recommendations

Patient name: _____ Date: _____

Evaluation results: _____

Follow-up testing and appointments:

None Labs Imaging Other: _____

Clinic contact for questions and follow-up: _____

We recommend you learn as much as you can about the evaluation results and the services available.

The organizations below have experts that can assist you. Let them know the medical diagnosis listed above, and that you are looking for educational information and an introduction to resources.

Organizations that can provide information and assistance:

- Alzheimer's Association: (800) 272-3900 or www.alz.org/wi
- Alzheimer's and Dementia Alliance of Wisconsin: (888) 308-6251 or www.alzwisc.org
- Aging and Disabilities Resource Center: _____
- Other: _____

Also recommended:

Complete Advance Directives:

- Complete a Power of Attorney for Health Care (POA-HC)
- Complete a Power of Attorney for Finances (POA-F)
- Other: _____

Learn about the conditions that can affect the brain:

- Alzheimer's Disease Educ. & Referral (ADEAR) Center, www.nia.nih.gov/health/about-adear-center
- Frontotemporal disorders: Association for Frontotemporal Degeneration (AFTD), www.theaftd.org
- Lewy body: Lewy Body Dementia Association (LBDA), www.lbda.org/
- Mild cognitive impairment: _____
- Vascular disease: _____
- Other: _____

Learn important wellness lifestyle practices and safety measures:

- Brain health and cognitive exercises
- Home safety
- Family and friend support (caregiver)
- Driving safety
- Nutrition
- Gun safety
- Physical health and exercise
- Other: _____

Information: _____

Explore clinical research information and opportunities:

- ADEAR Center: www.nia.nih.gov/alzheimers/clinical-trials
- National Institutes of Health: www.nih.gov/health/clinicaltrials
- TrialMatch: www.alz.org/trialmatch
- Wisconsin Alzheimer's Disease Research Center: www.adrc.wisc.edu/
- Other: _____

Over



Frequently Asked Questions

What is dementia?

Dementia is a general term used to describe thinking and memory issues severe enough to interfere with daily life. Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia. Other conditions can cause dementia as well, such as, Lewy body disease, head injuries, Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal disorders, and stroke.

Who is considered a caregiver?

A caregiver, care partner, or carer is an individual (paid or unpaid) who provides any type of assistance to another person who is ill, disabled, elderly, or needs help. Such assistance includes helping with shopping, organizing mail/bills, preparing meals, mowing the grass, housekeeping, laundry, or taking them to doctor appointments. The caregiver role for family members and friends tends to evolve naturally, with the individual not recognizing they are a caregiver, and that they also need support.

Why should I contact the Alzheimer's Association, the Alzheimer's and Dementia Alliance of Wisconsin or the Aging and Disabilities Resource Center (ADRC) now?

Even if you don't think you need assistance at this time, it will be helpful to learn the jargon used, the type of services there are, and common safety and legal needs. The dementia care world is complex; starting now will help minimize mistakes and crisis decisions. Information to ask for:

- Common terms and services, including their definitions (i.e. what is respite, long term care)
- Classes and educational programs
- Home safety ideas
- Where to find a list of services in your community
- Ways to minimize caregiver stress

Here is an example on how to start the conversation:

"Hello, my name is Jody. I recently went with my dad to the Wales Memory Clinic, they recommended I call you. He was diagnosed with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease, mild stage. I am calling for information on free education programs in Waukesha County. I don't think we need specific services at this time; just some education, and to learn how you might be able to help us."

Does Medicare (T18) pay for help around the house, home delivered, or assisted living?

Medicare (T-18) is the national health insurance program for people age 65 and older, and for some younger persons with disabilities. Medicare covers hospital stays, doctor visits, prescription drugs and other health care-related services. It does not pay for adult day services, homemaking assistance, home delivered meals, senior centers, assisted living, transportation, or other supportive services.

Is there financial assistance available to help cover the cost of services?

The ADRC can complete an eligibility assessment and provide you with information on programs that provide financial support for services. They are the only access point for publicly funded programs, such as Family Care and IRIS. ADRCs also have benefit specialists that can help with questions related to Social Security, Medicare, and private health or long-term care insurance.
