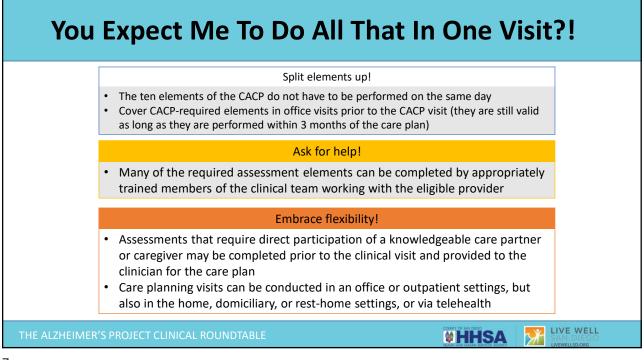
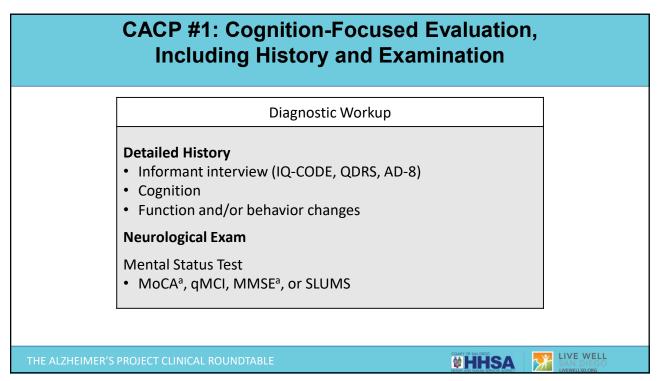


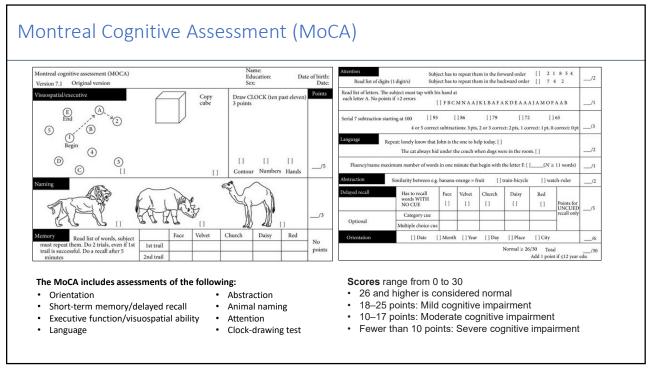
	CACP Components ^a	Recommended Assessment Tools
	Cognition-focused history and physical examination	MMSE, MoCA, SLUMS (select one)
	Document medical decision-making of moderate or high complexity (defined by the E/M guidelines)	
	Functional assessment of ADLs/IADLs and decision-making capacity	Katz (ADL) and Lawton-Brody (IADL)
	Formal staging of dementia using a standardized tool	FAST, CDR (select one)
	Reconciliation and review of high-risk medications	
	Evaluate neuropsychiatric and behavioral symptoms using a standardized tool	NPI-Q, PHQ-9, GDS-short form (select at least one)
	Evaluate safety, including home and driving	Safety assessment guide
	Identify caregiver and address caregiving concerns	
٢	Develop, update/revise, or review advanced care plan and palliative needs	End-of-Life Checklist, POLST
)	Create a written care plan	

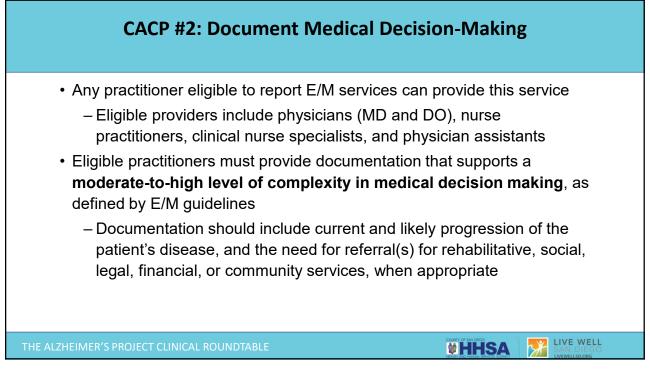
HHSA



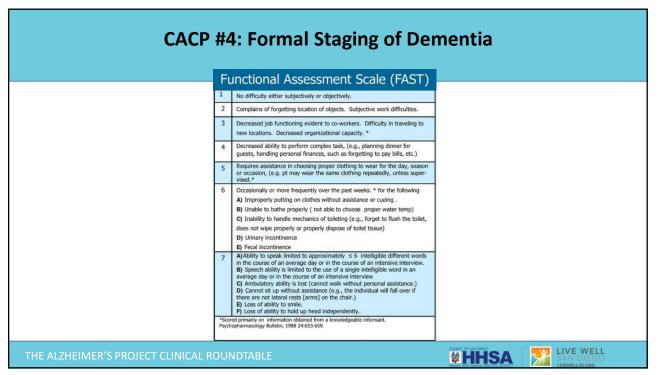




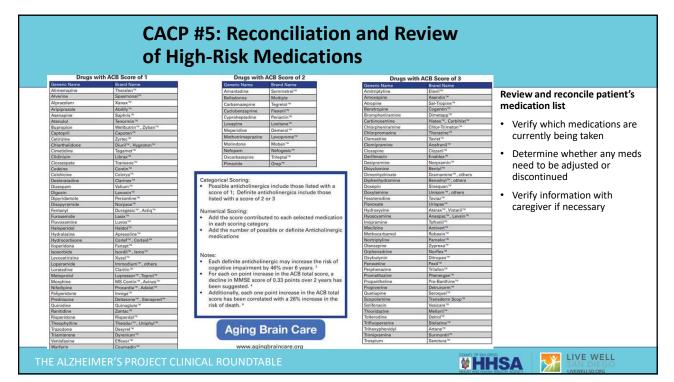


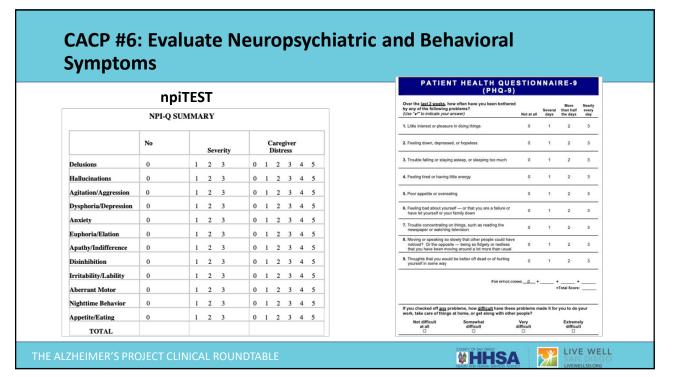


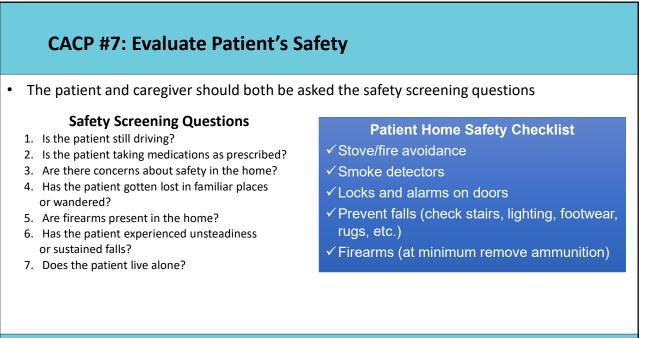
Decision-Mak	ing Cap	acity				
Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Function	Score					
Bathing						
Dressing				Clinician also needs to make a		
Transferring, eg, from bed to cha	r			global judgment of the patient's		
Toileting						
Grooming				ability to engage in decision		
Feeding oneself				making (three-level rating: able t		
TOTAL SC	ORE			make own decisions; not able;		
Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Function Score			1			
Using the telephone				uncertain/needs more		
Preparing meals						
Managing household finances						
Taking medications						
Doing laundry						
Doing housework						
Shopping Managing transportation						
		TOTAL SCOR	F			
L		10 20001	-	l de la constante de		



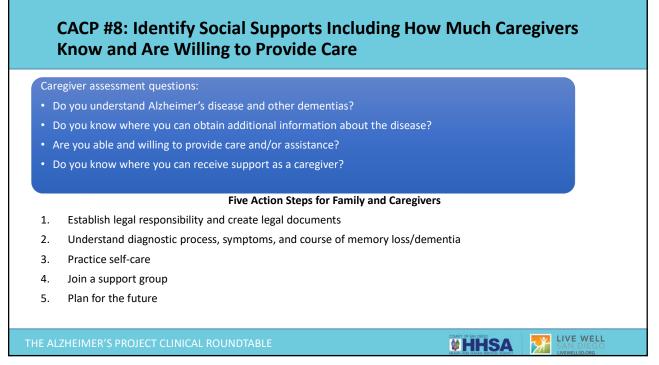
leep	ba Snow's	Gems Mod	el		
Gems	Basic Characteristics	Interests	Gems	Basic Characteristics	Interests
Sapphire	 Normal aging May feel blue due to the changes of aging No significant changes in cognition Difficulty learning new things 	 They like to choose May need help or modifications to enjoy interests Leaving a legacy, fulfilling promises, or making a difference 	Amber	 Need to have sensation (touch, look, feel, smell, or taste) Private and quiet or public and noisy Will get into things Can't wait or put up with things that take time 	 Things to mess with or explore Textures, shapes, colors, movement Verbal sounds that are familiar (music) Tastes—usually more sweet or salty
Diamond	 Can do OLD habits and routines Becomes more territorial OR less aware of boundaries Likes the familiar and has difficulty with change Tells the same stories, asks the same questions 	 Things that make them feel competent and valued What they enjoy and who they like Where they feel comfortable but stimulated What gives them a sense of control 	Ruby	 Fine motor skill is lost or stops in the mouth, eyes, fingers, and feet Hard to stop and hard to get going Limited visual awareness One direction—forward only, can't back up safely 	 Waking a routing path Watching others, checking them out Things to pick up, hold, carry, push, wipe, rub, grip, squeeze, pinch, slap Rhythmic movements and others
Emerald	 Gets lost in past life, past places, past roles Gets emotional quickly Loses important things and thinks someone stole them Needs help, DOES NOT know it or like it 	 Doing familiar tasks Engaging with or helping others Having or job or a purpose Does better with a friend than a boss 	Pearl	 Not aware of the world around them (most of the time) Hardly moves Problems swallowing Hard to get connected 	actions Pleasant and familiar sounds and voices Warmth and comfort Soft textures Smooth and slow movement



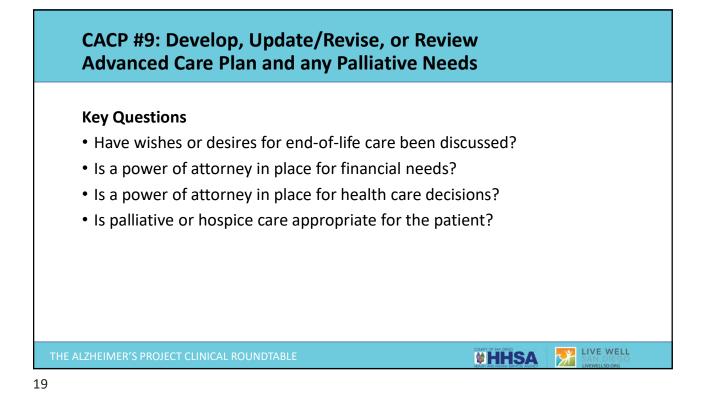




THE ALZHEIMER'S PROJECT CLINICAL ROUNDTABLE







CACP #10: Preparing the Written Care Plan Additional tests that need to be performed to confirm the • Indicate who has responsibility for etiology of the MCI or dementia (eg, Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia), and whether the patient needs to be referred to a carrying out each recommended dementia specialist action step Specific characteristics of the cognitive disorder (eg, type and severity of cognitive impairment) Specify an initial follow-up Management of any neurocognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms schedule Comorbid medical conditions and safety management, including any changes needed to accommodate the effects of cognitive Care plan can be organized into impairment broad components \rightarrow Caregiver stress and support needs and referrals to communitybased education and support, individual or family counseling, inhome care, and legal or financial assistance, as needed 1. Borson S et al. Alzheimer's & Dementia. 2017;13:1168-1173. 2. https://www.alz.org/media/Documents/cognitive-impairment-care-planning-toolkit.pdf. 3. https://www.alz.org/media/Documents/HC-23002_CPT-Safety-Assessment_March2023.pdf. LIVE WELL **WHHSA**

