



Overview

- What is Finding Your Way?
- Why is Finding Your Way important?
- Why do people with dementia go missing?
- What to look for and how to help?
- · What can be done to prevent a missing incident?
- · Resources Available



Background

- Finding Your Way Program is a part of Ontario's Action Plan for Seniors.
- Ontario Senior Secretariat partnered with Alzheimer Society Ontario to create and roll out the program.
- The driving force was concern over deaths that have occurred as a result of missing incidents and the recognized need for awareness and prevention.

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For people with dementia, every step counts.

Background

- Advisory committee was formed, including the Ontario Government, Alzheimer Society, Ontario Provincial Police
- 2-1-1 was engaged to refer callers to local Alzheimer Societies for support
- 5 local Alzheimer Societies, have been funded to role out the FYW program – Alzheimer Societies of Durham, Hamilton-Halton, Peel, Toronto, and York Region



Finding Your Way is a program designed to:

- Raise awareness of the risk of going missing for people with dementia
- Help prevent missing incidents by promoting the creation of a safety plan
- Support the safe return of people who do go missing

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Four Outreach Components:

- 1) Public awareness and education to enhance community response to missing incidents
- 2) Increased resources for family/caregivers to improve prevention and preparedness
- 3) Building partnerships with ethno-cultural organizations to improve outreach to people and their families who are affected by Alzheimer's disease and other dementias
- 4) Police training to add modules about missing incidents into the current police curriculum



Why is Finding Your Way important?

- As of 2012 close to a ¼ million seniors in Ontario are living with dementia
- Six out of ten people with dementia go missing, often without warning
- Half of those not found within 24 hours will be gravely injured or die
- Nearly 75% of people who go missing are found within a quarter mile of their home or last location seen

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Why do people with dementia go missing?

Loss of memory:

- due to short term memory loss a person may set out to run an errand and then forget where they were going and why
- they may go out looking for a family member because they forgot where their family member said they were going

Changed environment:

• the person may feel anxious or nervous in a new environment and leave it in search of something familiar



Why do people with dementia go missing?

Searching for the past:

- as people become more confused, they may go looking for someone, or something, relating to their past
- this can be a house or place once lived in, or a person from their past, who may even be deceased

Excess energy:

 people with dementia may find it harder, as the disease progresses, to concentrate on tasks and may walk away from an activity, and keep walking, to have something to do

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Why do people with dementia go missing?

Confusing night and day:

- people with dementia may suffer from insomnia, or wake in the early hours and become disorientated
- they may think it is daytime, during night time, and decide to go for a walk

A job to perform:

 people with dementia may believe they have a task to do [i.e. go to work, pick up children] even if that has not been their role for years or decades



Why do people with dementia go missing?

Discomfort or pain:

Walking may ease physical discomfort [medical check-up is important]

Dreams:

 An inability to differentiate dreams from reality may cause the person to go into action as they thought dream was real

All the potential reasons for someone with dementia to go missing are related to changes that are occurring in the brain.

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Signs that someone may be confused about their whereabouts?

- · Not appropriately dressed for the weather
- Looking up at street signs
- · Standing still, looking around for a long time
- Look on face of confusion or disorientation
- Repeating the same question in a short period of time



How to help the individual?

- · Approach from the front and identify yourself
- Speak slowly and calmly
- · Use short simple words and "yes" or "no" questions
- · Do not raise your voice
- Ask one question at a time and leave time for response between questions
- Repeat question using the same words used the first time

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How to help the individual?

- · Maintain a calm environment
- Maintain good eye contact
- Avoid confrontation
- · Avoid correcting
- Call police (911)
- Stay with person until police arrive, this may mean walking with them or following behind them.



Prevention

- Register on MedicAlert® SafelyHome®
- Fill out the Identification Kit found on the Finding Your Way website and take a current picture
- · Carry identification
- · Consider a locating device
- · Involve neighbours, family, friends
- · Have a buddy system
- · Create check-in systems and routines

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Missing Incident

- Remain calm
- Call 911 search is an emergency
 - Provide the police with Identification Kit and recent photo
 - Inform them about medications, where person sometimes goes, any locating device being used, and any registry person might be on
- Mobilize Support:
 - Leave someone at home in case person returns
 - Alert neighbours and friends that person is missing
 - Alert police of credit cards that could be used or license plate



Missing Incident

Do a quick search:

- Look inside the house including the garage
- Check to see if any items, such as luggage, car keys or credit cards are missing
- Look around the outside of the house (dwelling)
- Do not do this in a rural area as you may compromise the search for police

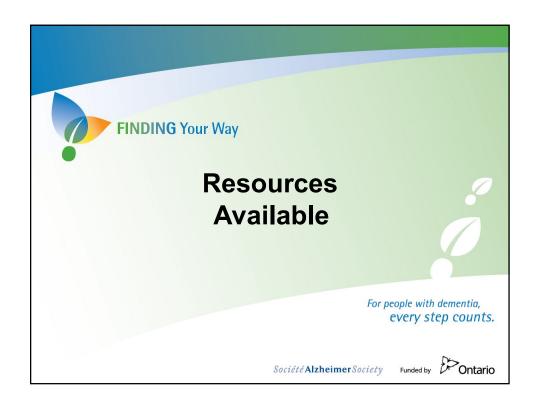
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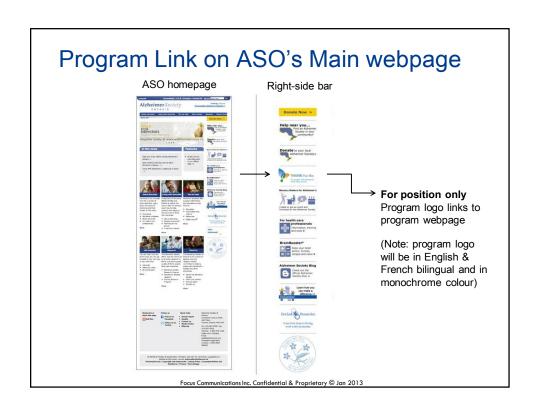


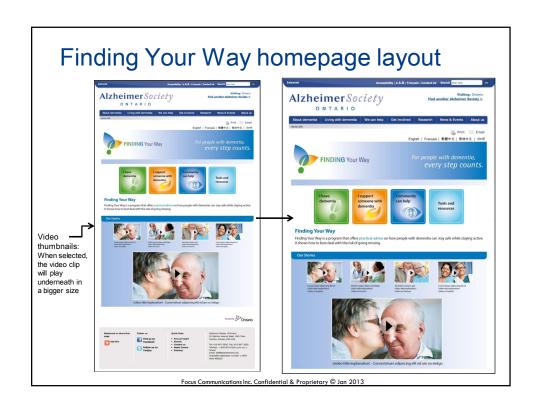
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Post Missing Incident

- Be prepared
- · Approach calmly
- Provide reassurance
- Keep your perspective
- · Ask for help







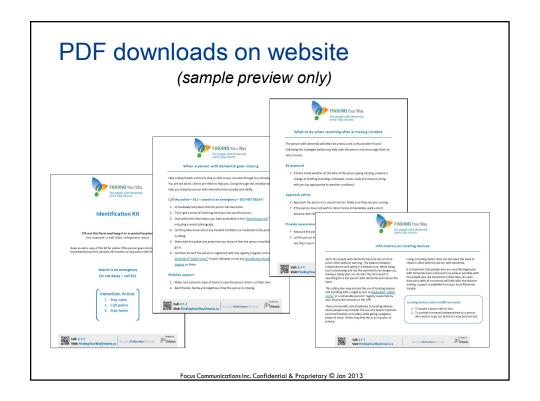


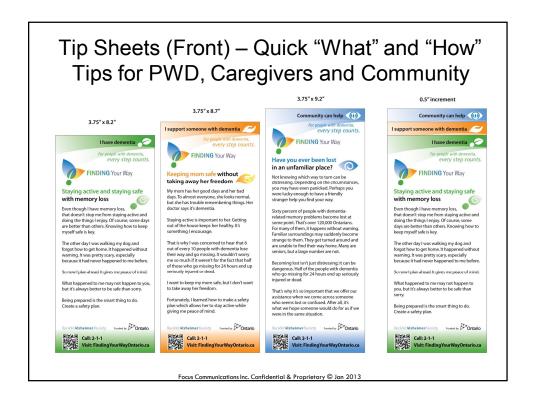


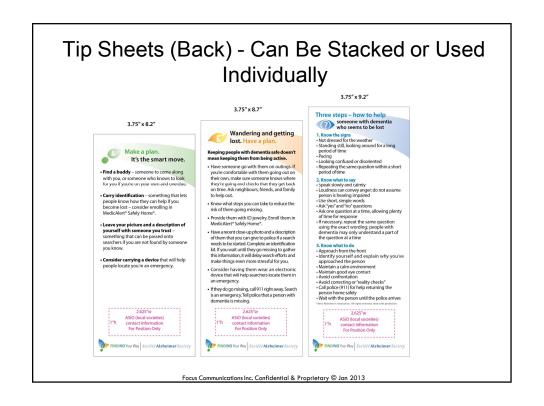
PDF Downloads Available on Website

- All tip sheets (3 versions)
- · Identification kit
- Locating devices information
- · Incident response checklist
- · Post-incident response checklist

All PDF downloads are translated into French, Punjabi, Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese









Identification Kit

- · The kit is a four page tool
- Includes the person with dementia's basic information, physical description, identifying features, recent photo, medical info, potential places to look, car and license plate info, and emergency contact information
- Can be filled in with personal information and passed on to searchers, saving time in event of emergency

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Locating Devices

Locating devices may be helpful:

- 1. To locate a person who is lost
- 2. To provide increased independence to a person who wishes to go out alone but may become lost

Using a locating device does not decrease the need to check in often with the person with dementia.





- A nationwide program designed to help identify the person who is lost and assist in a safe return home
- Members receive an engraved identification which allows police and emergency responders to quickly identify the person who has wandered and bring the family back together
- 1-855-581-3794

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Global Positioning Systems (GPS)

· Various models available

Radio Frequency

- Project Lifesaver (where available)
- Wristband worn by the person who may get lost

Cell Phone

• Newer technologies such as smart phones and tablets

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Other Resources

- Download a checklist for steps to follow when a person with dementia goes missing
- Download a checklist for what to do when reuniting after a missing incident
- See videos of caregivers sharing their experiences with missing incidents
 - They are in each of the four designated languages:
 English, French, Chinese, Punjabi

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Where the program materials can be accessed?

All the programs tools can be downloaded and printed from the Finding Your Way website:

www.findingyourwayontario.ca

The materials on the site are available in: English, French, Punjabi, and Chinese

