

Dementia Nursing: An Overview of Best Practices at the Bedside

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What are some key factors we must be aware of when working with those at risk for responsive behaviours?

Unmet need model



- **Look to the etiology of the behaviour**
 - Resident behaviour (fear of the procedure → what is happening to me? Will this person [staff] hurt me?)
 - Staff behaviour (fear of the resident's reaction to procedure → how will the resident respond? will this person [resident] hurt me?)

Uncertainty

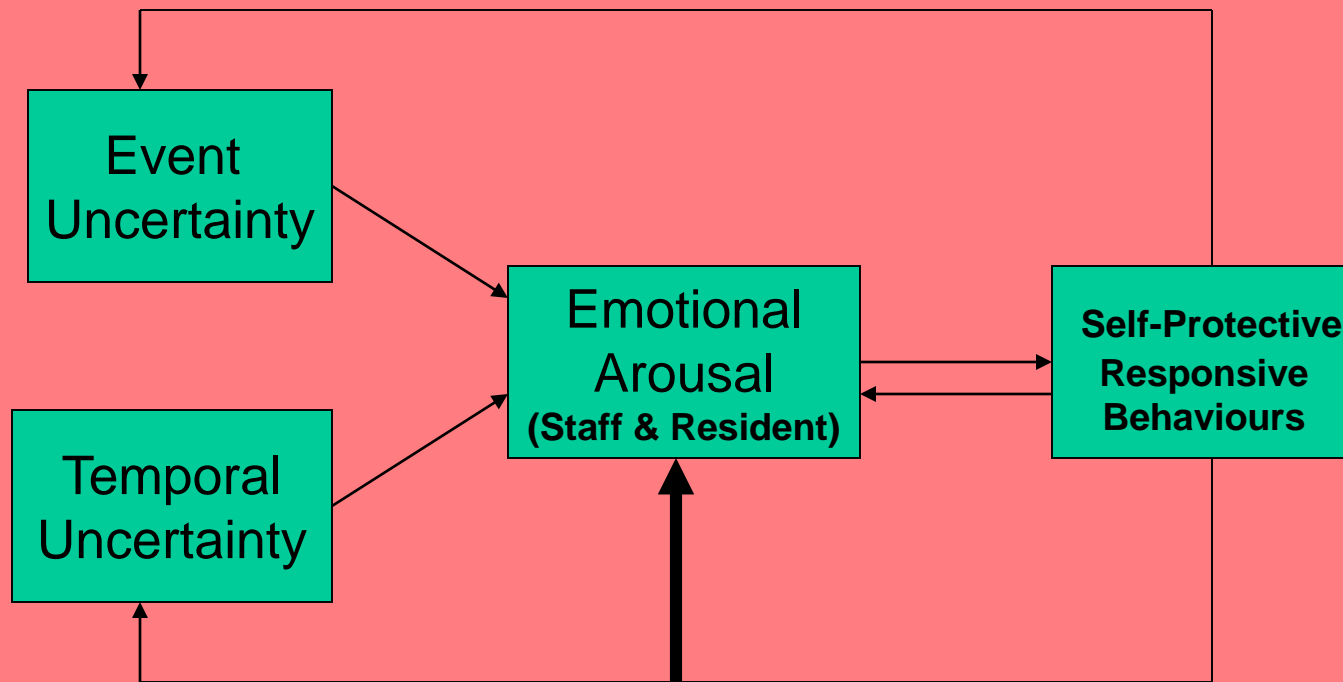
Experienced by both the resident and the nurse

- Event uncertainty – probability of the occurrence varies (will I be hurt during this interaction, if at all? Maybe nothing will happen this time?)
- Temporal uncertainty – not knowing when an inevitable harm will occur, but the belief is an event is highly likely (when during this interaction will the hurt come?)

Uncertainty

- **Coping patterns:**
 - **Event uncertainty**
 - **Vigilance → Increased level of affective arousal → Anticipatory stress**
 - **Temporal uncertainty**
 - **Avoidance → Refusal of care or switching assignments**

Uncertainty in Responsive Behaviour Management



GPA mitigates (lowers) emotional arousal → Promotes PCC