

4-1-2017

The Use of Quiet Books with People with Late Stage Dementia: A Case Study

Monique Chabot, OTD, OTR/L, CLIPP, CAPS, CLA
Thomas Jefferson University

Jaime Galaton, MOT, OTR/L
Thomas Jefferson University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://jdc.jefferson.edu/otpresentations>



Part of the [Occupational Therapy Commons](#)

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

Recommended Citation

Chabot, OTD, OTR/L, CLIPP, CAPS, CLA, Monique and Galaton, MOT, OTR/L, Jaime, "The Use of Quiet Books with People with Late Stage Dementia: A Case Study" (2017). *Department of Occupational Therapy Posters and Presentations*. Paper 42.

<https://jdc.jefferson.edu/otpresentations/42>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Department of Occupational Therapy Posters and Presentations by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.



PHILADELPHIA
UNIVERSITY
Powered to Do

The Use of Quiet Books with People with Late Stage Dementia: A Case Study

Monique Chabot, OTD, OTR/L and Jaime Galaton, MOT, OTR/L

Eloise's Story

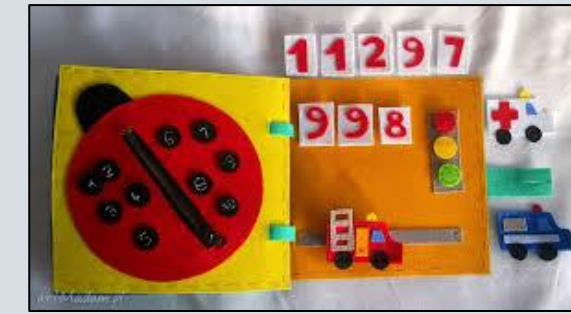
Eloise was a 98 year old woman with late Stage 6 Dementia. She lived with a 24 hour caregiver in a condo. She was being seen for OT due to a left hand 3rd-5th digit full flexion contracture.

Eloise spent her days sitting on the couch, in full cervical flexion with little interaction with the outside world. She was sensitive to touch in her left hand, and would scream "ouch" or profanities during light touch. She would also startle if her fingernails were touched. Eloise was legally blind and required significantly increased volume to hear.

Eloise's ability to follow 1 step commands varied daily. She became easily agitated with ADLs and required total assist for their completion. She also had frequent verbal and physical outbursts.

What is a Quiet Book?

- Soft shapes and pages placed in a book format, typically felt, arranged in various layouts
- Interactive elements, often educational
- Made of a multitude of bright colors
- Usually created to occupy children



Inspiration for Eloise

- She would notice and comment on bright colors on clothing.
- She appeared calmed by presence of strongly smelling lilies and bright colors in the environment.
- Her books were influenced by sensory stimulation and Tailored Activity Program research.

Sensory Stimulation

- Literature examines use of Snoezlen rooms and multi-sensory stimulation.
- Current research notes positive short term effects in long term care.

Positive Effects of Sensory Stimulation:

- Increased communication
- Increased ADL engagement
- Decreased agitation
- Decreased depression/increased mood

Tailored Activity Program:

- Reduces dementia related behaviors through use of prescribed client-centered activities
- Promotes engagement in ADLs
- Designed for home care versus larger sensory rooms in long term care

(Cruz et al., 2011; Gitlin et al., 2008; Sanchez et al., 2014)

Eloise's Book Characteristics

- Bright colors on a black background to create strong contrast
- Simple images of favorite past leisure activities
- Soft with opportunities for additional tactile input
- Multiple images for counting
- Materials: felt, buttons, elastic, and pompoms

Incorporation into Daily Routine

- Placed on lap prior to ADLs to increase arousal
- Social interaction through counting images
- Encouragement of page turning
- Distraction during contracture management

Impact on Eloise

Immediately:

- Increased arousal
- Immediate reciprocal and appropriate communication
- Decreased agitation during contracture management
- Initiation of counting/ awareness of surroundings

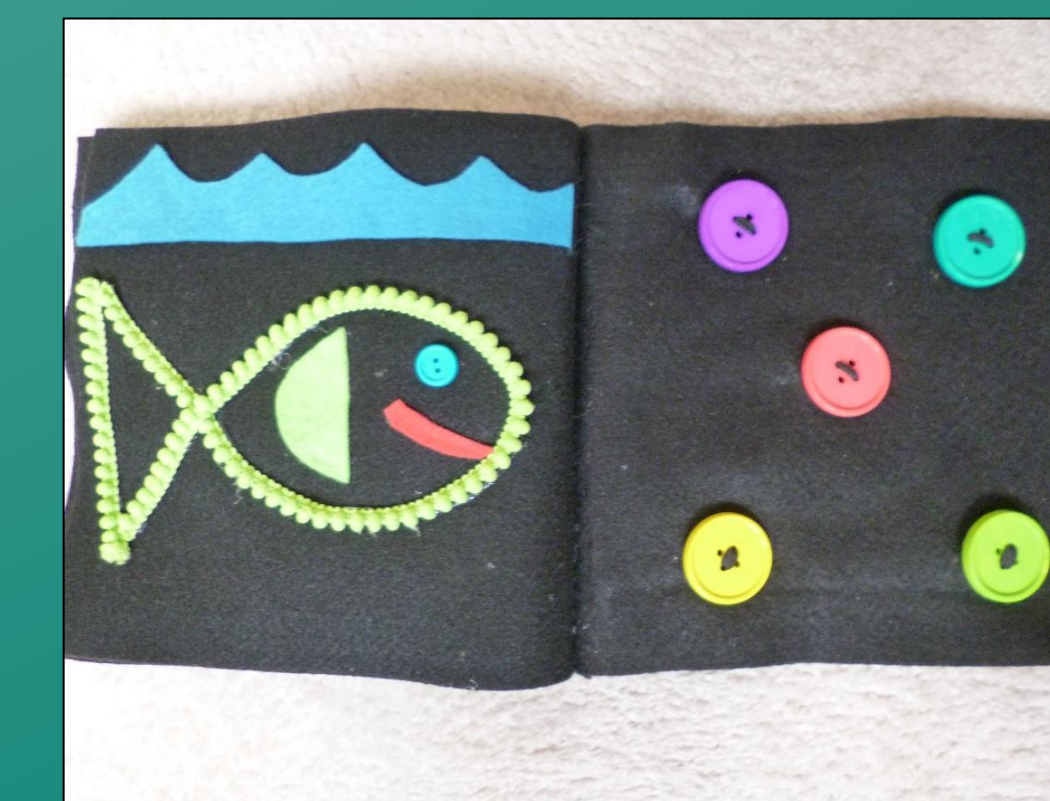
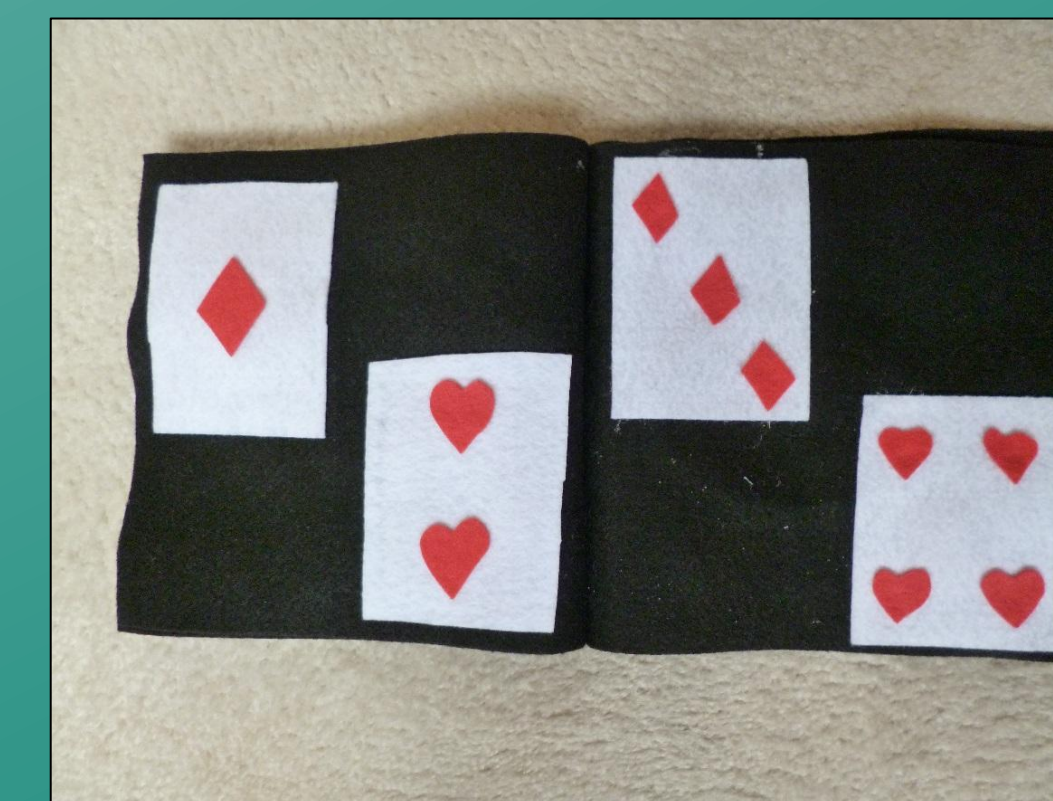
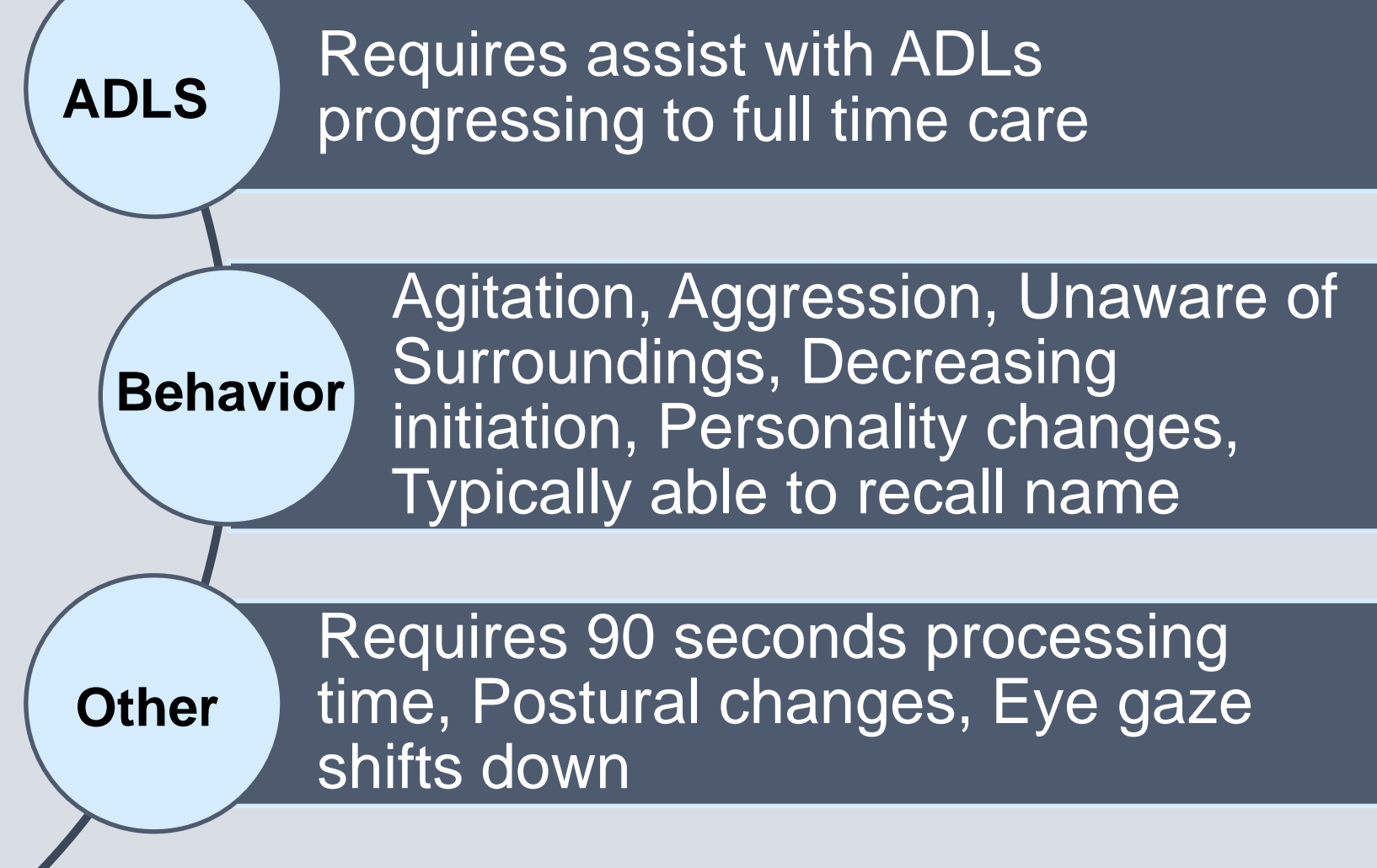
During ADLs:

- First attempt to self feed in approximately 1 year
- Longer standing time during toileting and LE dressing
- Increased communication of wants/needs in a less agitated tone

A Year Later:

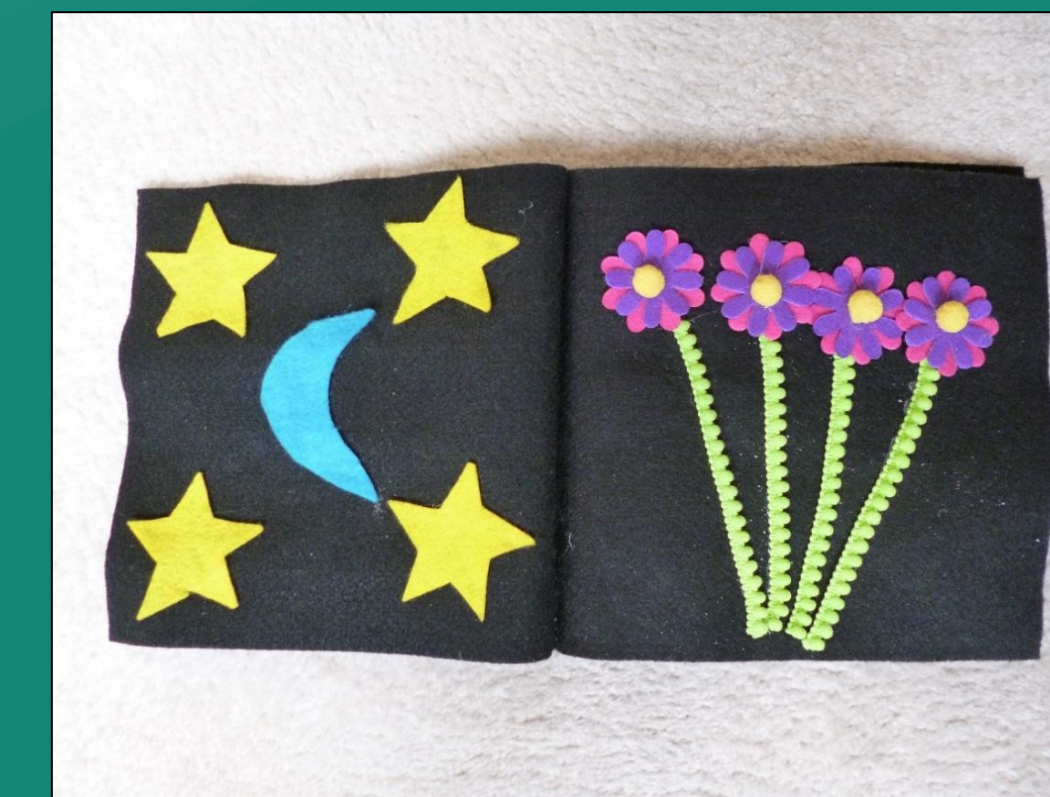
- In use prior to ADLs to decrease agitation
- Continues to love counting flowers and cards
- Part of her daily care plan with caregivers

Stage 6 Dementia Symptoms



For Inspiration:

- Pinterest
- Etsy
- <http://quietbook.blogspot.com>



For More Information:

Monique Chabot, OTD, OTR/L: Philadelphia University
 • chabotm@philau.edu
 Jaime Galaton, MOT, OTR/L:
 • jgalaton@gmail.com

References

- Cruz, J., Marques, A., Barbosa, A.L., Figueiredo, D., & Sousa, L. (2011). Effects of a motor and multisensory-based approach on residents with moderate-to-severe dementia. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias*, 26(4), 282-289.
- Gitlin, L., Winter, L., Burke, J., Chemett, N., Dennis, M.P. & Hauck, W. W. (2008). Tailored activities to reduce caregiver burden: A randomized pilot study. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 16(3), 229-239.
- Sanchez, A., Millan-Calenti, J.C., orenzo-Lopez, L., & Maseda, A. (2014). Multisensory stimulation for people with dementia: A review of the literature. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias*, 28(1), 7-14.