



Learning ability in people with dementia

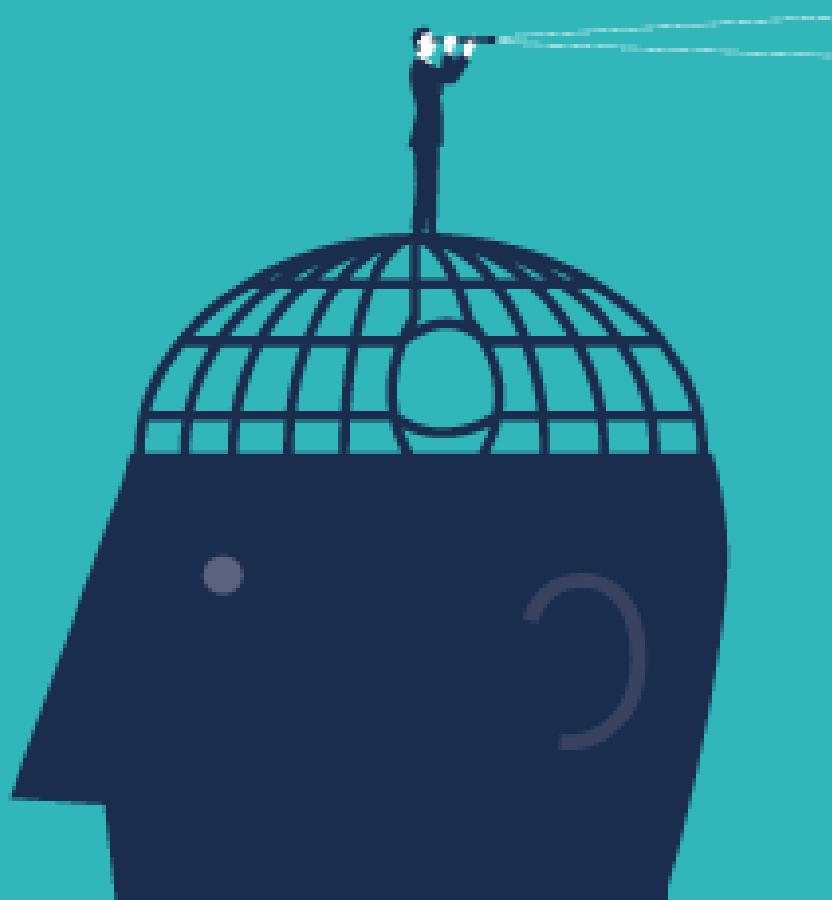
FRANS HOOGEVEEN

Process

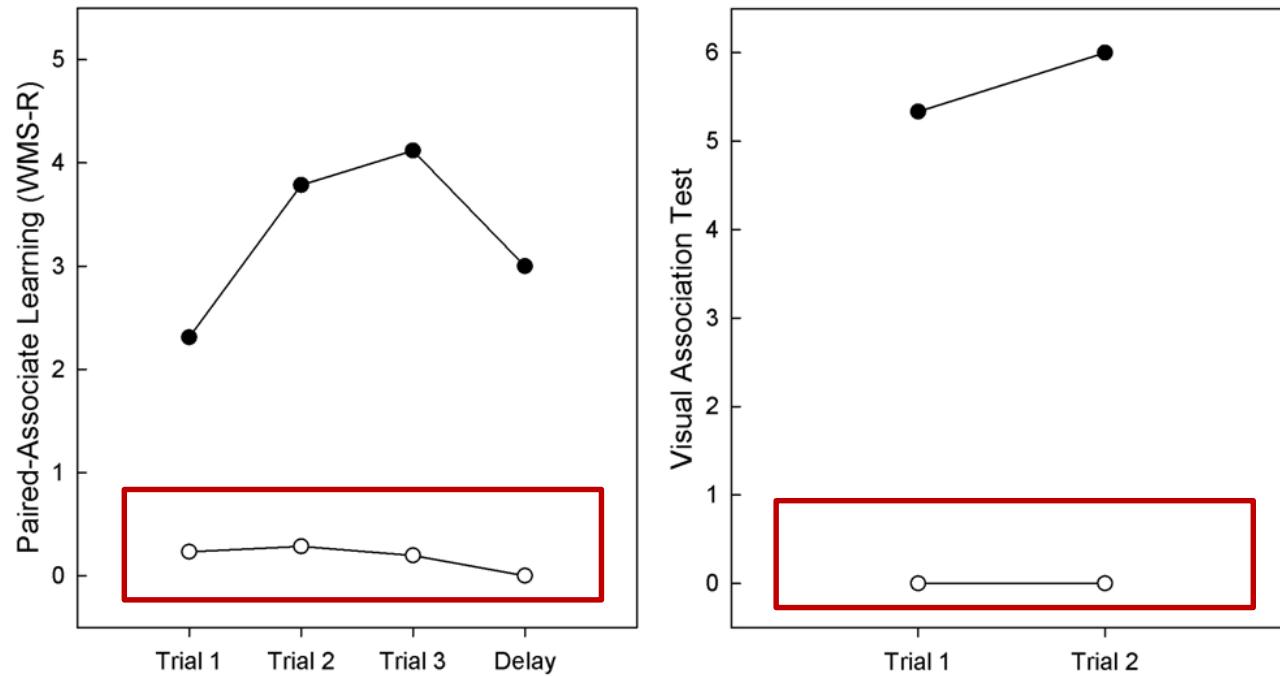
Dementia is a 'process'



ALWAYS POSSIBILITIES!



Memory problems in severe dementia (MMSE 5-12)



Priming

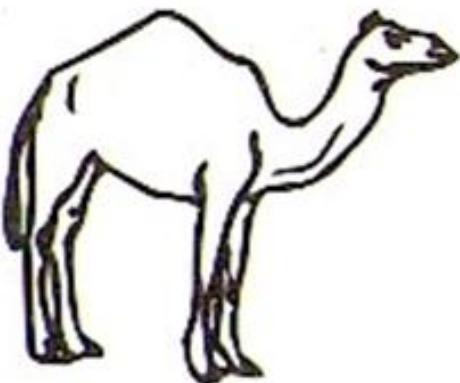
Reacting faster to or recognizing faster a stimulus that one has experienced before. It is looked upon as one of the manifestations of subconscious or implicit memory.

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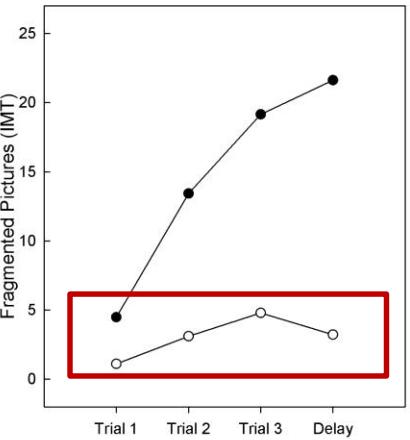
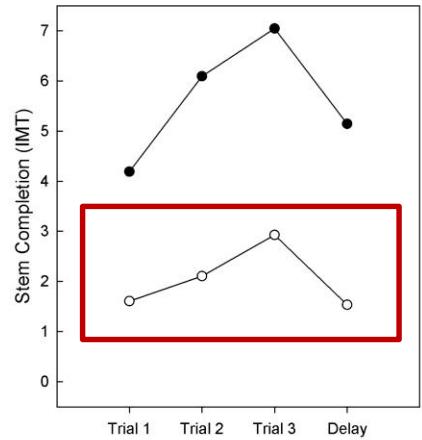
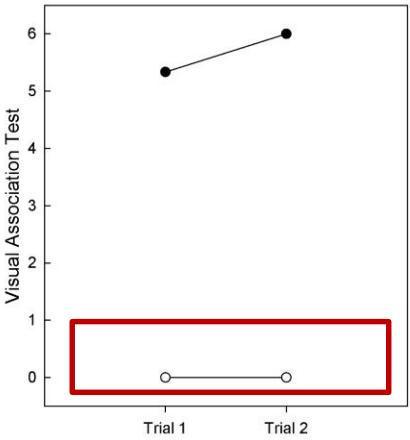
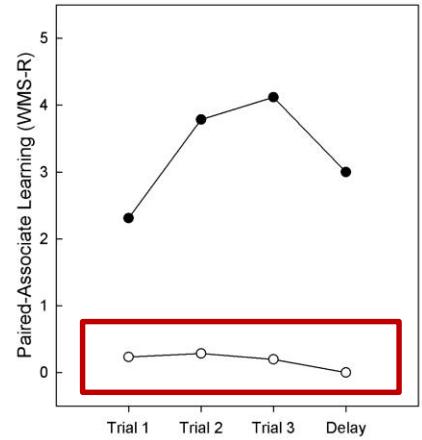
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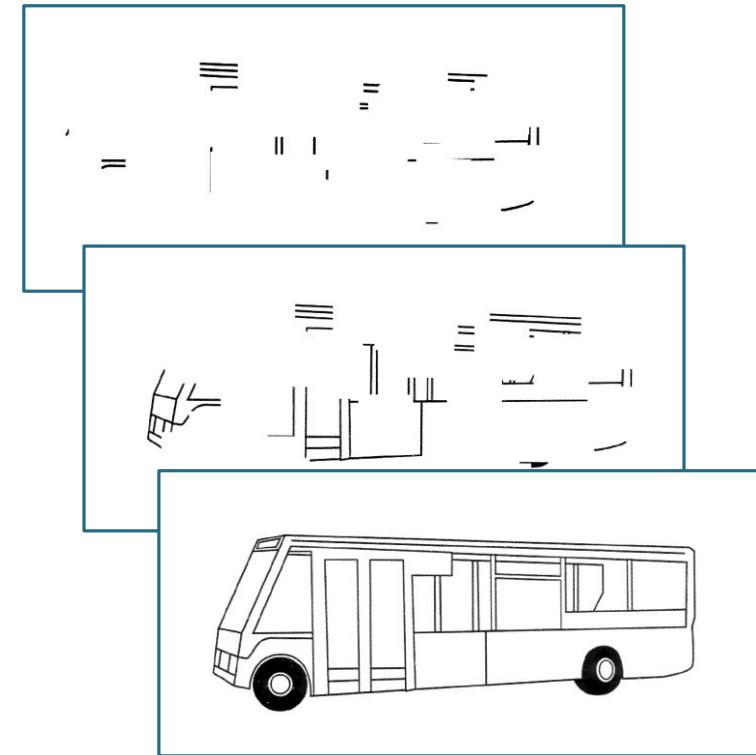


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Memory problems in severe dementia (MMSE 5-12)

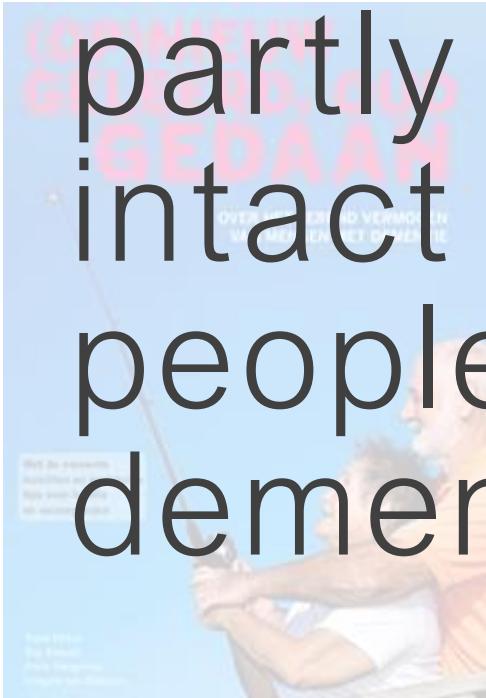


Implicit Memory



Kessels, Remmerswaal, Wilson, 2011

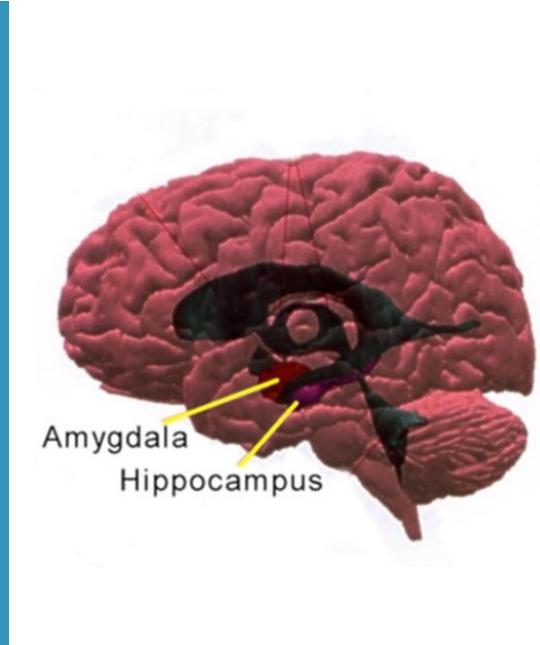
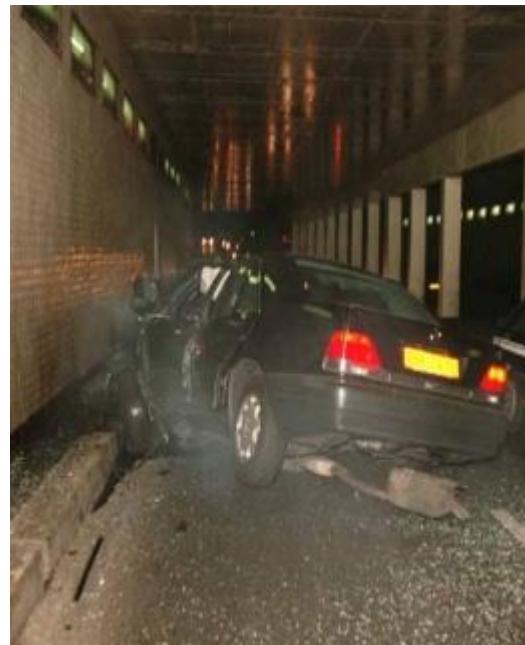
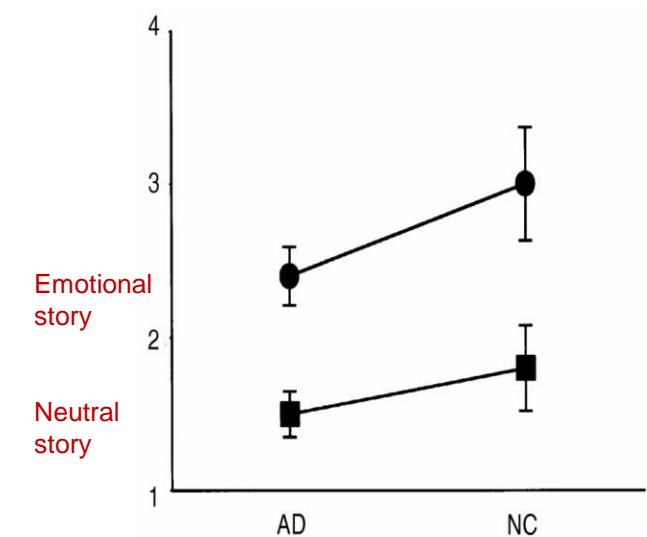
Three types of memory partly stay intact in people with dementia:



- **Automatic or associative memory:** the recognition of earlier seen information
- **Emotional memory:** positive and negative experiences are more easily remembered than neutral information
- **Memory for routines:** earlier automated skills like brushing teeth, the saying of prayers and swimming

Nine Eleven (2001)





Kazui e.a. The British Journal of Psychiatry 2000;177:343-347

Emotional Memory

Routines stay
available a very
long time when
they are
automated
earlier in life



Four types of learning stay promising in people with dementia:

Associate learning or classical conditioning

Emotional learning

Operant learning

Errorless learning



Associate learning



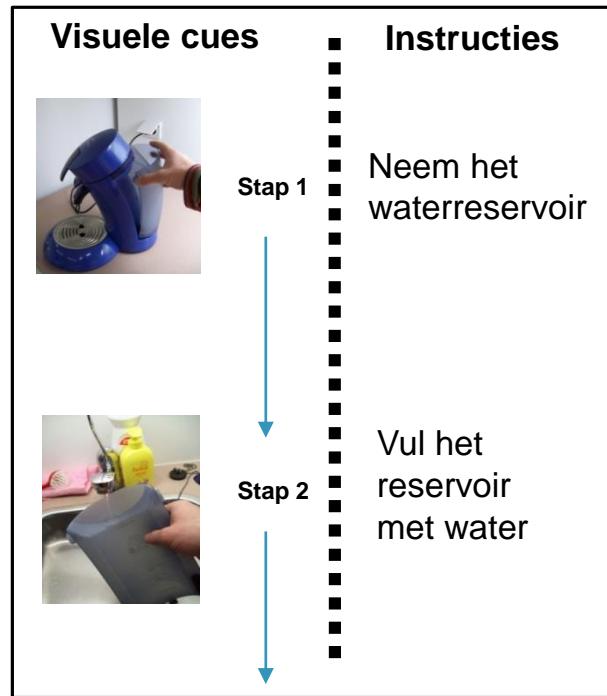
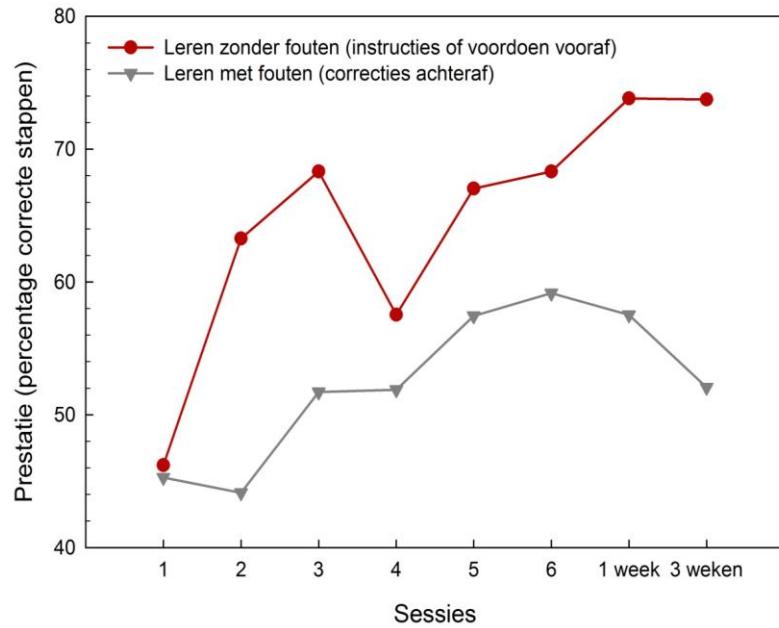
Emotional learning







Operant learning



Errorless learning



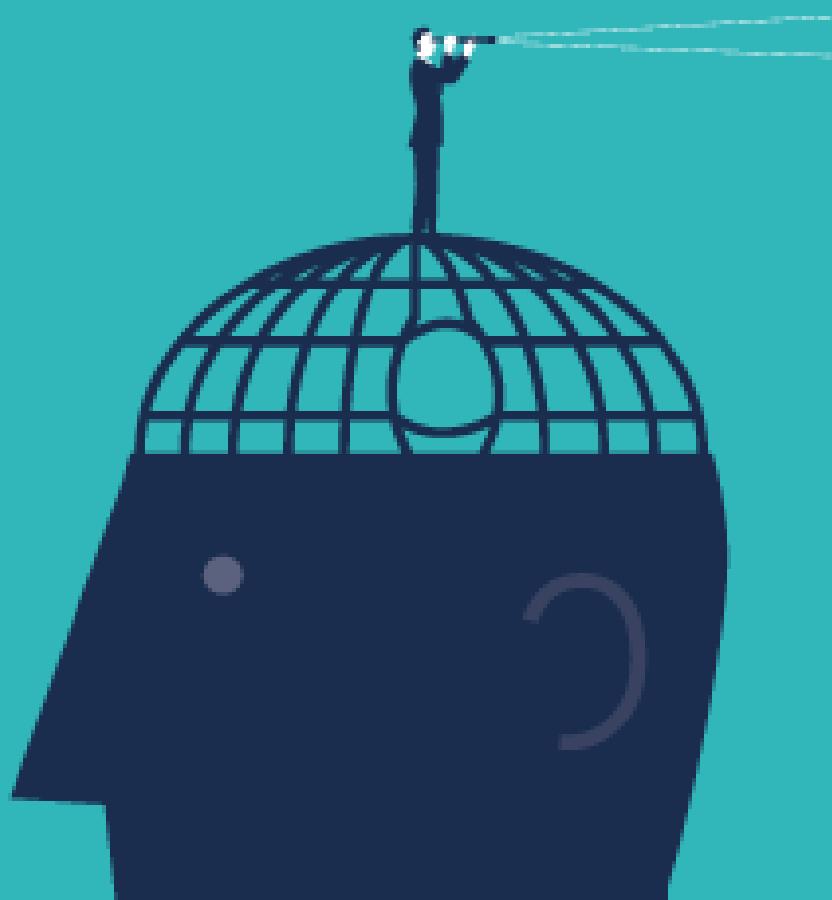
Mevrouw Verlaan

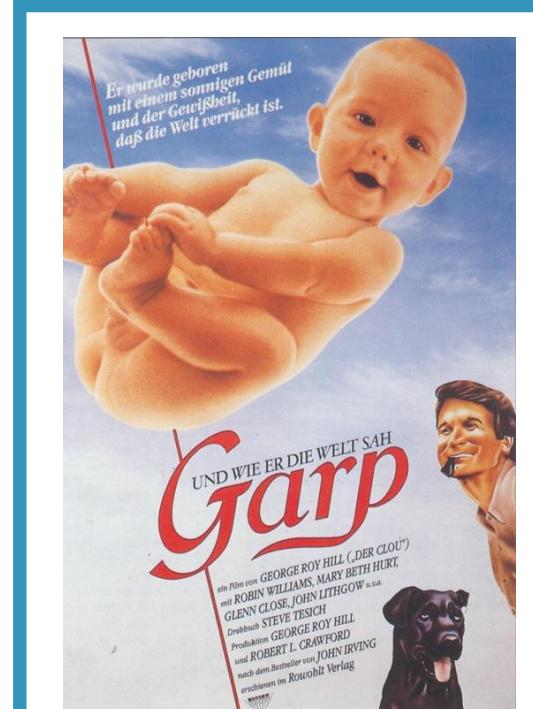
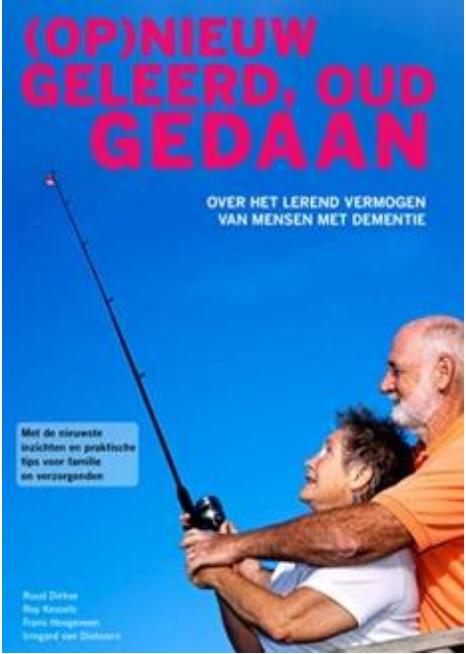
Process

Dementia is a 'process'



ALWAYS POSSIBILITIES!





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Thank you
for your
attention!