# Time Travelling with Technology (TTT) for People with Dementia

Kate Stevens with Deborah Parker, Andrew Leahy, Janice Stokes, Karen Watson & Daniel Piepers

kj.stevens@westernsydney.edu.au 9772 6324











## **Objectives**

- 1. Understand technology-based reminiscence therapy (RT)
- Understand structure and implementation of the Time Travelling with Technology (TTT) program
- 3. Describe methods for evaluating the program
- Explain potential benefits of technology-based RT
- 5. Conceptualise possible psychosocial processes engaged in TTT

## Dementia & Alzheimer's Disease

- loss of memory, language, perception, personality, judgement, and problem solving
  - as dementia progresses: mood disturbances, personality changes, agitation, aggression, pacing
- 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in Australia; since 2016, leading cause of death among females
- Currently: >447K Australians with dementia
- 250 people diagnosed each day
- there is no cure

## Reminiscence Therapy (RT)

- vocal or silent recall of life events, activities and experiences using personal triggers - photographs, music, objects
- means to talk about memories
- promotes communication, reduces social isolation, improves mood and sense of self worth, sustains relationships

# Google Earth + Liquid Galaxy



Wrap-around screens, hyper real softwarerendered images are navigable through space and time, eliciting a sense of agency, envelopment and continuity

# Programs using/evaluating Technology

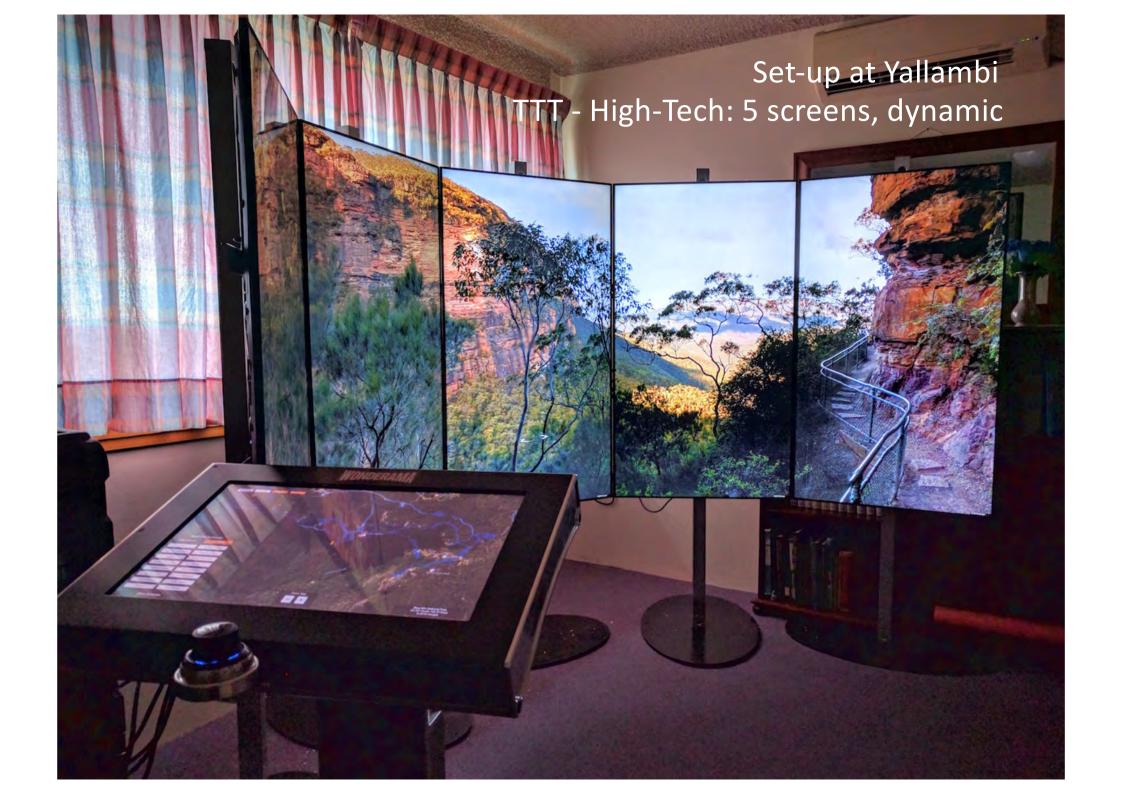
- Technology, 2D/3D, may boost intervention (Bejan et al 2017; Lazar et al. 2016; Subramaniam & Woods, 2012)
- Photo videos (Yasuda et al. 2009); video sharing via YouTube (O'Rourke et al. 2011)
- Studies often limited by small sample sizes and/or weak design (Lazar et al. 2014)

# Research Questions

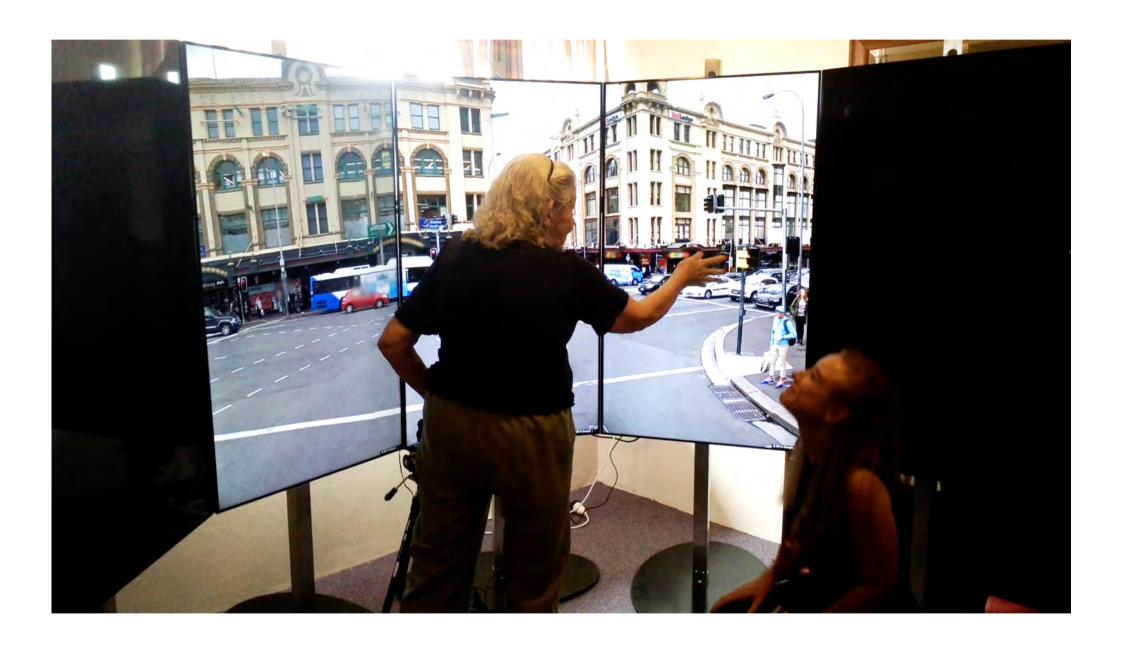
- 1. Is Liquid Galaxy an effective and practical RT medium for people with dementia in aged care?
- 2. If so, does the immersive nature of a Liquid Galaxy system surpass non-immersive technology-based RT?

### Method & Measures

- Compare high- and low-tech RT (matched MMSE)
- Landmarks pre-loaded: Google Earth, StreetView
- 6 weeks: 1 x 30 min session p/w in groups
- Measures at baseline, and after Session 6
- Behavioural and psychological outcomes:
  - Quality of Life (QoL)
  - Neuro-Psychiatric Inventory-NH (NPI)
  - Observations: carers, family









## **Protocol**

- 1. MMSE and match low- and high-tech groups those scoring < 14 and ≥ 14
- 2. From 'Who Am I' and family, gather landmarks: childhood, school, work, family
- 3. Load landmarks into system
- 4. Baseline QoL & NPI
- 5. Wk 1: Google Earth, generic places of interest
- 6. Wks 2-3: Customised, Google Earth
- 7. Wks 4-6: Customised, StreetView
- 8. Post-test QoL & NPI

## Observations & Results (N=24)

- Enjoyable, engaging, feasible
- Elicited conversation, sense of spatial location



#### **NPI** scale:

significant improvement in High-tech vs Low-tech (reduced irritability)

#### **QoL** scale:

no difference between High- and Low-tech

## Open-ended comments

"Thank you so much for doing this; he loves it; he thinks it's amazing how you have all the big screens and take him to places he knows." (family member)

"...the other day I was wheeling a resident back from a session that is usually quite withdrawn and she said, 'Oh no take me down to the dining room I feel like chatting after that'" (Lifestyle coordinator)

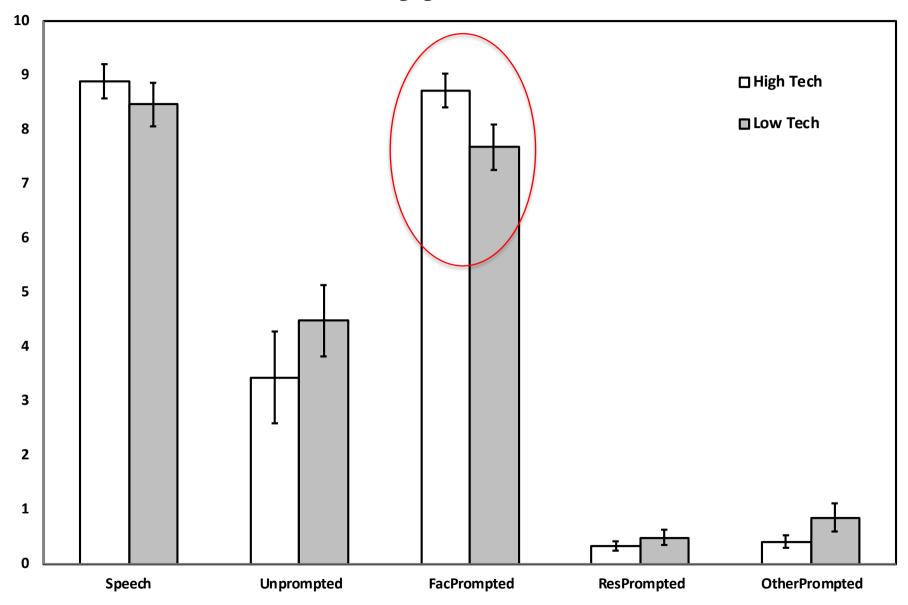
"Yesterday not one remembered."

"Lana, when her daughter came, recounted the whole journey for her. She said, 'I have been to a beautiful place.'"

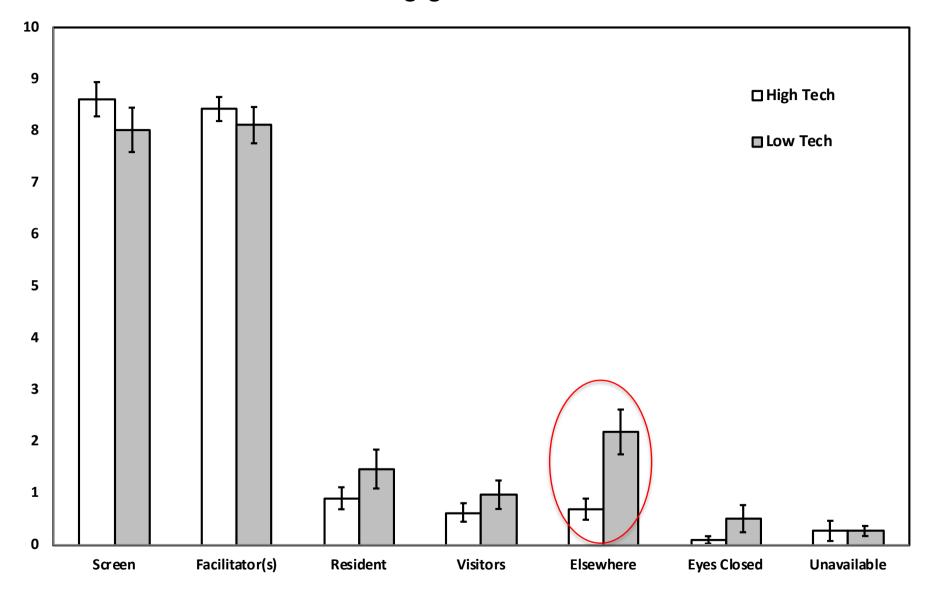
"Cathy loves it, enjoys it, remembers it."

"Abby loves it. Just to get a smile out of her you're doing well... because she has very... [demonstrates flat affect]. Coming back in the bus yesterday, as we were pulling back up to the unit she said 'that was really good'."

#### **Verbal Engagement**

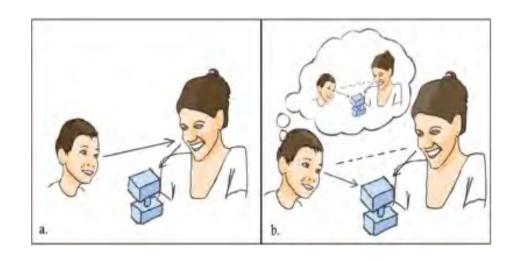


#### Visual Engagement with...



## Conclusions

- Contemporary medium, not merely nostalgia; hyper real
- Dynamic (high-tech): moving through space, time
- Joint attention, shared external focus/gaze



## **Knowledge Translation & Next Steps**

- Automate for roll-out, landmark loading
- Tablet and flat screen versions
- Multimodal TTT
- Further understand mechanism: why it works – attention; language
- Language as an index; training and evaluation

## **Objectives**

- 1. Understand technology-based reminiscence therapy (RT)
- Understand structure and implementation of the Time Travelling with Technology (TTT) program
- 3. Describe methods for evaluating the program
- Explain potential benefits of technology-based RT
- 5. Conceptualise possible psychosocial processes engaged in TTT

#### Reference List & Links

- Astell, A. J., & Parson, M. S. (2010). CIRCA: Technology to prompt reminiscing and conversation between residents in care homes and care staff. *Gerontechnology*, 9(2), 68-69.
- Azio, S., Pace, D., Flinner, J., & Kallymer, B. (2018). The fundamentals of person-centred care for individuals with dementia. *The Gerontologist*, *58*, S1, S10-19.
- Bejan, A., Gündogdu, R., Butz, K. et al. (2017). Using multimedia information and communication technology to provide added value to reminiscence therapy for people with dementia. *Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie und Geriatrie*, *51*(1), p-15.
- Lazar, A., Demiris, G., & Thompson, H. J. (2016). Evaluation of a multifunctional technology system in a memory care unit: Opportunities for innovation in dementia care. *Informatics for Health and Social Care, 41*(4), 373-386.
- Lazar, A., Thompson, H., and Demiris, G. (2014). A systematic review of the use of technology for reminiscence therapy. Health Education & Behavior, 41(1\_Suppl), 51S-61S.
- McGrath, C., et al. (2017). Investigating the enabling factors influencing occupational therapists adoption of assisted living technology. *British J Occupational Therapy*, *80*(11), 668-675.
- O'Rourke, J., Tobin, F., O'Callaghan, S., Sowman, R., & Collins, D. R. (2011). 'YouTube': a useful tool for reminiscence therapy in dementia? *Age And Ageing*, 40 (6), 742-744
- Savundranayagam, M. Y., & Morre-Nielsen, K. (2015). Language-based communication strategies that support personcentred communication with persons with dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 27(10), 1707-18.
- Subramaniam, P., & Woods, B. (2012). The impact of individual reminiscence therapy for people with dementia: Systematic review. *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*, 12(5), 545-555
- Watson, K., Parker, D., Leahy, A., Piepers, D., & Stevens, C. J. (2018). Time travelling with technology. *Australian Journal of Dementia Care*, 7(4), pp.16-17.
- Yasuda, K., Kuwabara, K., Kuwahara, N., Abe, S., & Tetsutani, N. (2009). Effectiveness of personalised reminiscence photo videos for individuals with dementia. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 19 (4), 603-619

Time Travelling with Technology video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YK8NF4-vgal



# WESTERN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY









#### Thank You...

Residents, Nursing and Care Staff at BaptistCare Yallambi & The Gracewood

Deborah Parker

**Andrew Leahy** 

Karen Watson

**Daniel Piepers** 

**Caroline Jones** 



Janice Stokes, Jan Martin, Caroline Gray, Donna Francis, Rhonda Brooker, Simone Pardea

kj.stevens@westernsydney.edu.au