



Functional elegance in nursing care

memoriana

Room concept for dementia patients



Getting acquainted with dementia

Take the challenge...

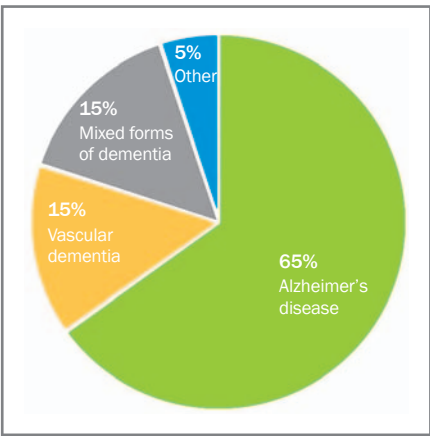
The clinical picture of dementia is very difficult to grasp, as its causes and development are diverse and wide-ranging. Only one thing is for certain: Once dementia has been diagnosed, there is no going back. This inevitability is a great burden for those afflicted and those caring for them. The particular challenge in everyday nursing care is thus not in the healing, but rather in the physical and psychological palliation of symptoms.

The course of dementia can be influenced, as modern medicine and affectionate care provide possibilities to slow down the progress of the disease. Individualized offers can help to reduce fears and insecurities of those afflicted and assist in designing a pleasant environment.



Dementia –

What does this actually mean?



Alzheimer's is the most common form of dementia. Alzheimer's disease is by far the most common of all dementia illnesses. It is not always possible, however, to determine exactly what form of dementia is present. The details vary depending on the source.

Chart to the left: Frequency of dementia in different age groups in percentages according to gender (data source: Eurodem66)

Dementia (lat. Dementia "without spirit" and de = diminishing, Mens =mind) is the generic name for several diseases that sooner or later involve the loss of important brain functions. These disease patterns finally lead to a state in which everyday activities can no longer be carried out independently. With age, the risk of developing dementia increases, whereby on the basis of higher life expectancy, women tend to be afflicted more often than men. Current estimates state that approximately 1.3 million people are afflicted with dementia in Germany. In Austria, approximately 130,000 patients have been diagnosed with dementia, and in Switzerland, there are approximately 120,000 afflicted with this disease. Due the ageing population, dementia diseases are constantly increasing.

36
million people
are afflicted with
dementia worldwide

According to estimates, the number of people suffering from dementia worldwide will double by 2030, and by 2050, it will have tripled.

According to the World Alzheimer Report 2010, 36 million people are afflicted. The number calculated for 2030 is approximately 66 million, and for 2050, even 115 million

Can you imagine
what it is like when
time no longer offers
any orientation?



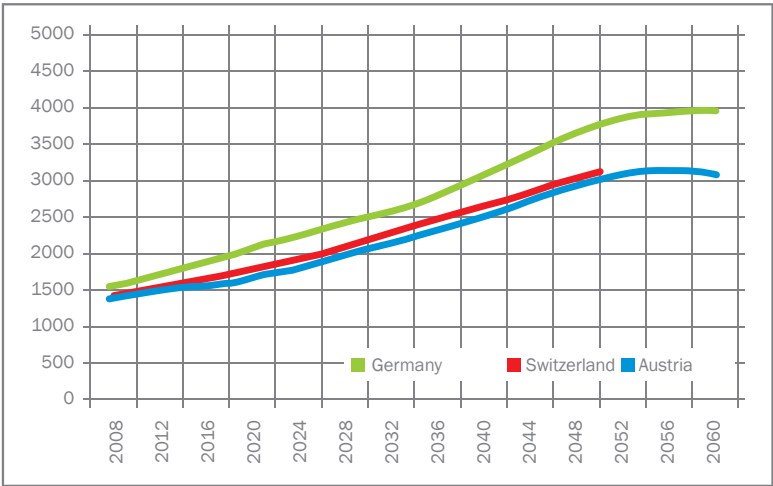
Can you imagine
what it is like when
the latest memories
are from another time?



How does it feel
when a new world
is found behind
every door?



Age group	Percentage of men	Percentage of woman
30 to 59 years od age	0,16	0,09
60 to 64 years od age	1,58	0,47
65 to 69 years od age	2,17	1,10
70 to 74 years od age	4,61	3,86
75 to 79 years od age	5,04	6,67
80 to 84 years od age	12,12	13,50
85 to 89 years od age	18,45	22,76
90 to 94 years od age	32,10	32,25
95 to 99 years od age	31,58	36,00



Number of dementia afflicted persons per 100,000 inhabitants 2008 to 2060. Data source: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland (German Federal Office of Statistics), 12th coordinated population projection

memoriana room concept

A great challenge for our society in the future is to ensure a comfortable life for people afflicted with dementia. To achieve this goal, we would like to make our contribution with memoriana. This room concept, evolved from systematic assessment of the experiences from everyday nursing care, takes into account the special needs of dementia afflicted persons and nursing staff. memoriana, a concept for the support of residents and nursing staff, ensures an optimized living and nursing environment and nevertheless focuses on the resident in his reality, vitality and uniqueness. The underlying idea is always based on the three corner stones of orientation, safety and independence to provide the best possible support to the resident in his particular daily life.



Orientation

Residents afflicted with dementia often lose their short-term memory but not their long-term memory. For this reason, they need time and space orientation points. Thus, for example, thanks to the special arrangement of the furniture in the room, the resident can see essential items that provide orientation at a glance. Owing to the clear room design, the nursing staff can immediately locate the resident.



Safety

Various factors that represent sources of risk to the resident must be taken into account (frustration, anger, disequilibrium, etc.). In order to design the room more safely, the furniture was specially arranged. The consistent color design identifies movement areas in the room and helps the resident in moving without obstacles and identifying storage spaces easily.



Independence

The more autonomous the resident is, the more the burden is lifted from the nursing staff and the more uncertainties are avoided. Thanks to the room design, the resident can thus carry out routine activities alone. The resident's storage space for his personal items is housed in a simple and intuitively accessible height. The visibility of his personal items motivates the resident to be active and to carry out things alone.



The objective of the memoriana room concept is to offer the resident afflicted with dementia a comfortable environment. Thus creating a room where patients can easily orient themselves and at the same time experience a maximum of independence and safety. This supports the resident in his daily life and lifts the burden from the nursing staff in their work.

Your Benefits



Residents

- Orientation
- Safety
- Independence
- Health and well-being
- Ambiance and comfort



Nursing Care

- Clear floor plan
- Less time is spent resulting from orientation problems
- Pleasant atmosphere – calm patients
- Ergonomics – easy care around the bed



Management

- Good capacity utilization – able to focus on the dementia afflicted patient
- Good price performance ratio
- Total cost of ownership: Long-term cost-effectiveness by avoidance of follow-up costs
- High satisfaction of residents and nursing staff



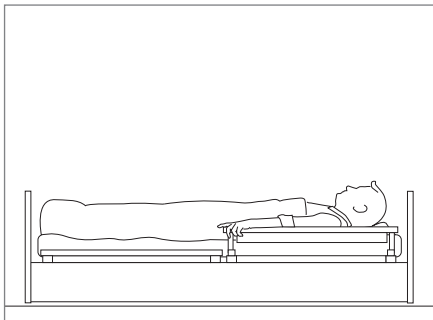
sentida low nursing beds

coordinated with the memoriana room concept



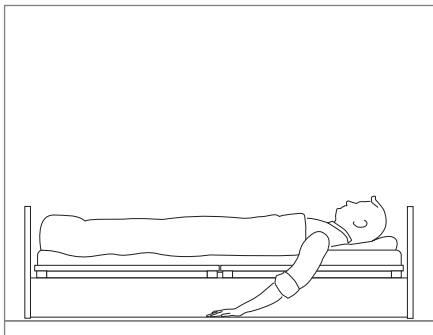
The sentida low nursing beds are an integral feature of the the memoriana room concept : owing to their very low bed surface and the excellent sideguard concept the risk of falls even for particularly active residents can be reduced and the safety during sleep is increased. The requirements of the German expert standard regarding fall prevention can thus be met to the full extent. Risks and the resulting dangers of falls that often have serious consequences are actively and preventively tackled. The bed can be safely used due to the divided sideguards and in many cases without the need of freedom-depriving measures. The three cornerstones – orientation, safety and independence – are found again in all room designs.

During the course of their medical condition patients suffering from dementia gradually loose their sense of balance. The sentida nursing bed with its low patient surface and the application-oriented sideguard concept provides a valuable contribution to the reduction of fall risks.



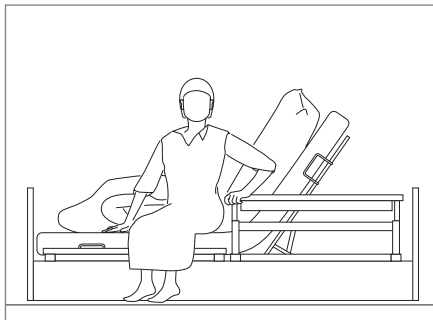
Orientation

Due to the divided sideguards, the resident can see the edges of his bed. In the first extension level of the sideguards, this offers the resident barrier-free protection and optimal orientation. These settings make it possible for residents to safely orient themselves when in bed.



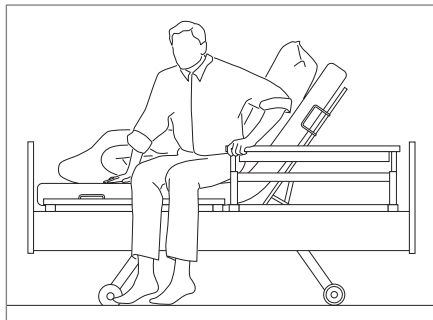
Safety

As the disease develops, the safety aspect of the variable sideguard concept of sentida is of increasing importance. To begin with, the low patient surface during sleep ensures safety. In this position and at the beginning of the disease, it is sufficient to use the sideguard at the head end of the bed for orientation as soft protection (Fig. 1). Unnecessary barriers are thus avoided and the risk of falls minimized. As dementia progresses, the $\frac{3}{4}$ protection (Fig. 2) offers the resident protection and freedom. The graded position of the sideguard with the gap deliberately placed at the foot of the bed for getting out provides increased safety in the quiet period, without restraining the resident in his freedom of movement.

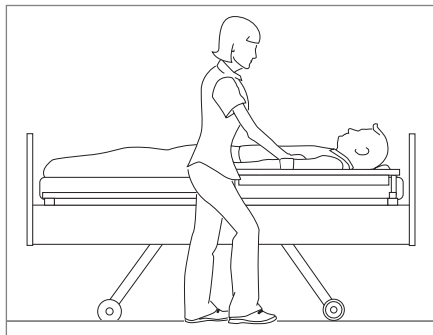


Independence

Raised at the head end of the bed, the sideguards help mobile residents to stand up and provide safety at the same time. The height adjustment of the bed can be arranged to suit the resident and help him to get in and out of bed.



01 Soft protection



Height adjustment range 25 to 80 cm



02 $\frac{3}{4}$ Protection



03 Full protection with standard mattress

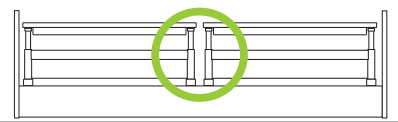


04 Full protection with anti-bedsore mattress

In the forms of dementia in which the resident is no longer able to move autonomously and orient himself, all four units may be used as full protection (Fig. 03). In the highest position, both sections of the sideguard can lock together so narrowly that they are just as safe as a continuous sideguard. sentida is thus suitable for all nursing levels as well as for the installation of restraints – and in the fourth extension level even for the installation of special mattresses of up to 18 cm in height (Fig. 03). sentida can be adjusted to a back saving working level, so that all necessary nursing activities can be performed with a straight back.

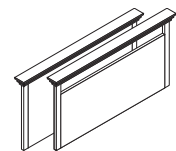
Product range overview

Nursing home bed sentida

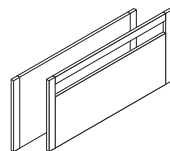


with divided sideguards (10), with no gaps*
L 206 cm, W 103 cm (T, G), 106 cm (S, K)
H1 25 cm (bed in low position)
H2 80 cm (bed in high position)

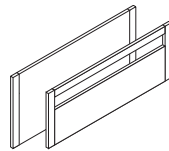
Headboard/Footboard



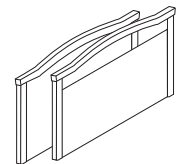
Design T



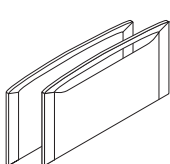
Design G



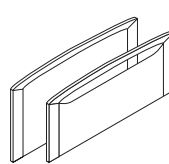
Design Gx



Design W



Design K



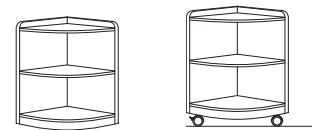
Design Kx

Headboard/Footboard (low)

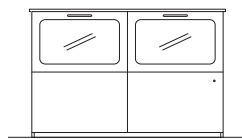
Bedside cabinets & dressers



Art. No. 10-0528, Bedside cabinet vivo E2T
W 53 cm, H 62 cm, D 45 cm

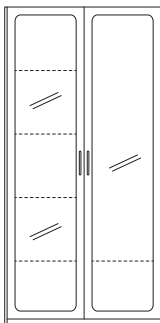


Art. No. 70-0107, Open bedside cabinet
Left**: W 45 cm, H 65 cm, D 45 cm
Right***: W 45 cm, H 70 cm, D 45 cm

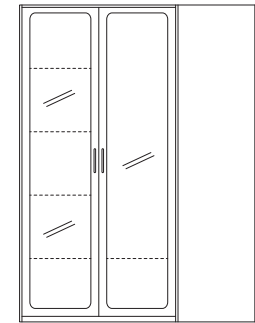


Art. No. 70-0100, Dresser
W 122.5 x H 80 x D 50 cm

Cabinets



Art. No. 70-0107, Closet, 2-door
W 100 x H 200 x D 60 cm



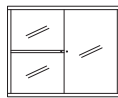
Art. No. 70-0106, Combination cabinet, 3-door
W 150 x H 200 x D 60 cm

Accessory for wardrobe or dresser

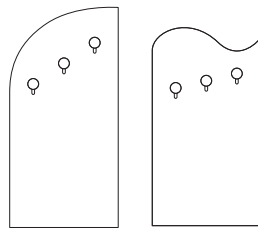


Art. No. 02-000633, Orientation aids, 6-part,
incl. holders for wardrobe and dresser,
W 46 x H 8.5 cm

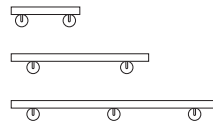
Other accessories



Art. No. 70-0101
Memory box
B 40 x H 50 cm



Art. No. 70-0102 Coatrack
Left**: W 60 (90) x H 150 cm
Right***: W 60 x H 110 cm



Art. No. 70-0083
Handrail
Length, 40 cm, 80 cm, 120 cm



Art. No. 50-0206
Fall mat
W 90, Length 200 cm, height approximately 4.5 cm

Colors | Décor memoriana

Combination Possibility 1



Corpus Natural beech R 5320
Lining B01 Beech tinted R 5313

Combination Possibility 2



Corpus A03 Maple R 5184
Lining R 5681 Havana cherry

Combination Possibility 3



Corpus R 5681 Havana cherry
Lining R 5447 Cacao

Fundamentals of the colors used in room design

In addition to the layout, the color scheme used for the room design also affects the resident's perception and can influence his moods. Color schemes can be used to intentionally evoke different atmospheres such as calmness or motivation.



Warm colors like red, gold or orange have an invigorating or encouraging effect. The design of common rooms in these color shades have a stimulating effect and can demonstrably increase the temperature perception by three to four degrees Celsius. In addition, orange, for example creates a friendly and invigorating mood and can thus counteract stress and depression.



Cooler colors like blue or green on the other hand have a calming and relaxing effect. These color shades are outstandingly suitable for the design of the resident's room. In interaction with memoriana furnishings, they ensure a comfortable atmosphere.

Dark and intense coloring visibly reduces the size of the rooms, bright coloring on the other hand makes rooms look wider, larger and airy. The well-being of the dementia afflicted resident is increased by the elaborate color design in the living area.



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