## Arts & Culture Research Symposium 2020 21 July 2020, Tuesday, 3-5pm Zoom Videoconferencing Theme: Arts & Health

## **Conference Proceedings**

4	The Impact of Arts-based Programmes in Dementia Care			
	Dr Donald Yeo			
	Clinical Neuropsychologist			
	Associate Trainer, Alzheimer's Disease Association			
4.1	The Alzheimer's Disease Association's (ADA) Arts and Dementia programme started in 2013,			
	with the support from NAC's Research Grant, to bring arts seriously into dementia care. This			
	study highlights the core findings of the evaluation of the impact of arts-based programmes			
	organised by ADA, through the surveys and interviews of 165 people.			
4.2	The programme has 3 overarching objectives:			
	a. The first objective is a direct enrichment of persons living with dementia, to increase their			
	quality of life and help them find purpose and positive engagement in life.			
	b. The second objective is more indirect, which is to offer family care partners respite and			
	educational opportunities through the programme, and replicate the learnings in their			
	own home environment.			
	c. Thirdly, the programme hopes to reduce stigma and promote a dementia-inclusive			
	society in Singapore and worldwide.			
	These objectives revolve round three main groups of people, namely:			
	a. People living with dementia and their wellbeing			
	b. Family care partners and their perceived caregiving stress and gains, value-adding to the			
	scarce existing literature on positive interactions as most studies conducted are about			
	removing and reducing negative behaviour			
	c. Community, defined as people who are directly involved as volunteers, observers and			
	artists, and their attitudes and perspectives			
4.3	The programme foundations for <i>Dementia to Re-mentia</i> are three-pronged:			
	a. Firstly, a person-centred programme. For persons living with dementia, it is about			
	increasing their sense of identity through meaning-making, pleasure, inclusion,			
	autonomy and connection. More importantly, it revolves round the living the thriving of			
	the personhood for both the persons living with dementia and their caregivers, with the			
	focus on lived spirits to create opportunities for a re-mentia process.			
	b. Secondly, a partnering and co-creation process. Instead of looking at caregiving as a			
	one-way traffic, it is about giving hope and appreciation to what it truly means to dance			
1	and partner with persons with dementia.			

	c. Lastly, around these 2 groups of people, the creation of supportive social environments
	that are dementia-friendly (awareness), dementia-inclusive (acceptance), and
	dementia-enabling (empowering to persons and families living with dementia).
4.4	The study examines the first group of people: persons living with dementia and their wellbeing. Their mood and engagement scores were observed through 2 behavioural observational tools, Dementia Care Mapping (DCM) and Bradford's Well-Being Profile (WBP), obtained from the programme and dementia centres. A few case studies were elicited:
	a. Art appreciation and artmaking activities conducted at 2 cultural heritage centres,
	Peranakan Museum and Malay Heritage Centre
	The study showed an improvement in the baseline mood and engagement scores of the persons with dementia who participated in these cultural heritage programmes. The programmes focus on storytelling from the perspective of persons living with dementia, supported by the caregivers, volunteers and museum guides. It is about validating, receiving and learning from their lived experiences, and understanding how they interpret their world using museum artefacts and photographs. It is also about the enjoyment and inclusivity of the experience, allowing the volunteers, young people and staff involved in the programmes to look at their world from their perspectives.
	<ul> <li>Photography Tour         This tour was successful in creating positive experiences by inviting persons with dementia to look at the world through their lens. Rather than focusing on the technical specifications of photography, it is more about having fun and being creative with the tool to create conversations and interactions.     </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>c. Sing Out Loud!         This programme was in collaboration with the Esplanade, successfully bringing the persons with dementia onstage to perform. As they were working towards the outcome of a live performance, this became a purposeful engagement in their practice of singing and dancing, resulting in an increase in mood and engagement value overtime.     </li> </ul>
4.5	<ul><li>The second group of people examined consist of the care providers. Two measures are utilised to look at the perceived caregiving stress and gains:</li><li>a. Zarit Burden Interview; and</li><li>b. Gain in Alzheimer care Instrument.</li></ul>
	The care providers were also invited to attend focus group discussions. A common thematic strand that emerged revolves round the persistence and resonance of these activities beyond the centres and programmes, where caregivers bring back the learnings to their living environment. These caregivers also discovered what makes persons with dementia happy, giving the families hope in creating positive and meaningful moments. While the respite from these programmes is temporary, the effects are meaningful and long-lasting, making caregiving more manageable. Caregivers also noticed positive changes in their loved ones during and after the programme, which included greater social engagement, contentment and development of new interests.

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4.6	peo vol a.	tly, the study also examined the societal attitudes and perspectives towards dementia, of ople who are directly involved in the programme, including student interns, staff, unteers and artists. The 2 self-reported measures used were: Approaches to Dementia Questionnaire (ADQ); and Dementia Attitudes Scale (DAS).
		groups of volunteers with varying degrees of experiences were involved, with the
		akdown as follows:
	a.	New volunteers (first-timers with no experience)
	b.	Volunteers with 1 to 3months of experience; and
	c.	Volunteers with more than 3 months of experience.
	tov mo	ere were clear differences across the 3 groups, as encapsulated in their hopefulness vards the programme. Results show that the volunteers who had more experience are bre hopeful, with a 16.4% difference in hope scores (out of 40) between the group of new unteers and most experienced ones. Belief and Advocacy for the person-centred approach
	wa: vol	s also captured using the personhood scores (out of 55). Through the focus groups, the unteers were able to see how the arts bring joy to the people living with dementia and
		ir closed ones.
4.7		our-minute video was screened at the end, featuring the various activities under the Arts d Dementia programme, including:
	a.	Peranakan Museum tour
		Encouraging reminisce and personal artistic expression through visual art appreciation and art making, as well as an appreciation of Peranakan heritage
	b.	A walk through Kampong Gelam
		Encouraging cultural traditions of Singapore's Malay cultural heritage, building individual strengths through collective participation, finding new ways to communicate and express feelings, as well as facilitating social inclusion and connection for the participants
	c.	<b>Photography tour</b> Deeper engagement strengthens personhood and self-identity, allowing the participants to make use of creative skills to recreate beauty in community spaces
	Ь	Pottery class
	u.	The class provides sensory stimulation, experimentation and creative engagement through purposeful and empowering learning
	e.	Sing out loud!
		Group singing and dancing rekindles passion and promotes self-expression through reminiscence. These purposeful activities and shared experiences are also founded upon meaningful interactions, further perpetuating positive attitudes and perceptions.
	f.	Memories café: meaningful interactions