

Home Safety and Alzheimer's Disease

People with Alzheimer's can live in their homes, as long as safety measures are in place. As Alzheimer's progresses, a person's abilities change. But with some creativity and problem solving, you can adapt the home environment to support these changes.

How dementia affects safety

With creativity and flexibility, you can create a home that is both safe and supportive of the person's needs for social interaction and meaningful activity. Alzheimer's disease causes a number of changes in the brain and body that may affect safety. Depending on the stage of the disease, these can include:

- **Judgment:** forgetting how to use household appliances
- **Sense of time and place:** getting lost on one's own street; being unable to recognize or find familiar areas in the home
- **Behavior:** becoming easily confused, suspicious or fearful
- **Physical ability:** having trouble with balance; depending upon a walker or wheelchair to get around
- **Senses:** experiencing changes in vision, hearing, sensitivity to temperatures or depth perception

Home safety tips

- **Assess your home.**
Look at your home through the eyes of a person with dementia. What objects could injure the person? Identify possible areas of danger. Is it easy to get outside or to other dangerous areas like the kitchen, garage or basement?
- **Lock or disguise hazardous areas.**
Cover doors and locks with a painted mural or cloth. Use "Dutch" (half) doors, swinging doors or folding doors to hide entrances to the kitchen, stairwell, workroom and storage areas.

Home Safety Checklist

Go to [Alzheimer's Navigator](http://www.alz.org/care/alzheimers-dementia-home-safety.asp) (<http://www.alz.org/care/alzheimers-dementia-home-safety.asp>) and take the safety survey to receive a free, customized home safety checklist.

Be prepared for emergencies

- **Make sure safety devices are in working order.**
Have working fire extinguishers, smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors.
- **Keep a list of emergency phone numbers and addresses** for local police and fire departments, hospitals and poison control helplines.
- **Install locks out of sight.**
Place deadbolts either high or low on exterior doors to make it difficult for the person to wander out of the house. Keep an extra set of keys hidden near the door for easy access. Remove locks in bathrooms or bedrooms so the person cannot get locked inside.
- **Keep walkways well-lit.**
Add extra lights to entries, doorways, stairways, areas between rooms, and bathrooms.
Use night lights in hallways, bedrooms and bathrooms to prevent accidents and reduce disorientation.
- **Remove and disable guns or other weapons.**
The presence of a weapon in the home of a person with dementia may lead to unexpected danger. Dementia can cause a person to mistakenly believe that a familiar caregiver is an intruder.
- **Place medications in a locked drawer or cabinet.**
To help ensure that medications are taken safely, use a pill box organizer or keep a daily list and check off each medication as it is taken.
- **Remove tripping hazards.**
Keep floors and other surfaces clutter-free. Remove objects such as magazine racks, coffee tables and floor lamps.
- **Watch the temperature of water and food.**
It may be difficult for the person with dementia to tell the difference between hot and cold. Set water temperature at 120 degrees or less to prevent scalding.
- **Support the person's needs.**
Try not to create a home that feels too restrictive. The home should encourage independence and social interaction. Clear areas for activities.

Source: <http://www.alz.org/care/alzheimers-dementia-home-safety.asp>