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## Nursing Care for Patients with Cognitive Impairment and Dementia

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**Annotation:** The current demographic trend towards an increase in the proportion of older people in recent decades, defined dementing syndrome as significant medical and social problem. Nursing care for patients with dementia were defined as preventive, institutional and nursing care at patient's home. Also, care performed in a hospital, when there is a need of treatment of an acute or chronic disease. The specifics of the disease with dementing syndrome necessitates the acquisition of medical, social and psychological knowledge, and developing skills and techniques for communicating with patients.

I studied the physical and mechanical properties of tile for exterior decoration from ceramic materials based on glass waste, one of the most important urban waste from the above.

**Key words:** cognitive impairment, dementia, nursing care, qualities of nurses.

Cognitive disorders include the problem of memory, language, logical thinking, attention, perception, imagination, decision

-making ability and much more. Most longitudinal studies show that most people with moderate cognitive impairment develop symptoms of dementia within a few years. But consistent or increasing concern about your mental performance may suggest mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Nursing in these conditions is preventive in nature. Preventive measures include measures for the implementation of regular exercise, performing a low-fat, rich diet on the quality of sisterly grizhi. For osiguryavane on the safety of the patient e it is necessary to restrict it to freely put on the territory of the institution, to do good to lighten the room, as well as night lightening in the service and out of the premises. Limited to downloads and silnishumov. Osiguryavane on the premises for communication fruits and vegetables and the consumption of Omega-3 fatty acids, the implementation of a program including intellectual stimulation, training and social participation can make life more satisfying, and help preserve mental function and slow mental decline social commitment. A diet low in fat and rich in fruits and vegetables is another heart-healthy choice that also may help protect cognitive Intellectual stimulation may prevent cognitive decline. Omega-3 fatty acids also are good for the heart. According to the ICD, 10 vascular dementia is a degradation intelligence and memory are already developed. As the disease progresses, it gradually leads to a pronounced personal decline and a violation of normal professional and social functioning of the patient. This group of patients needs professional nursing care. Depending on the place of their rendering, several groups are systematized patient care. Care of patients with dementia was admitted to the hospital. If necessary from the treatment

of an acute chronic somatic disease or an acute one, patients with dementia need a specific approach to treatment and worries. Their hospitalization is associated with a loss of adaptability and a strong dependence on care. Due to the inability to understand the need for treatment some patients may make an attempt to escape from the hospital or get into a strong excitement and fear, often there are manifestations of refusal and resistance in the implementation of manipulation and treatment. There is a risk of serious self-harm and execution inappropriate and dangerous actions. For the safety of the patient, it is usually taken immobilization, but individual nursing is the most optimal approach, ensuring the creation of individual care without physical and medicinal restrictions. There is no single instrument to assess the meaning of behavioral communication in hospitalized older adults with dementia. To create high-quality care and choose the right one the approach, information about the patient's habitual behavior and reactions are crucial meaning. Upon admission to the hospital, it is known about the patient " with user behavior and function is critical to individualizing care Standardized screening of cognition by means of- ASSESS COMMUNICATION AND BASELINE BEHAVIORSASSESS R Assessment of the risk of injury. Questions about the patient's behavior are asked to relatives. Focused on medical history, typical communication style, behavior, daily routines, and atypical communication style, behavior and preserved opportunities for performing daily activities. The nurse reports possible

causes that provoke confusion, arousal, and behavior change. Happens assessment of the possibilities of nutrition, hygiene habits, control possibilities and ways to fulfill physiological needs determines the degree of independence when they are committed. Questions are asked related to the patient's sleep, the presence of hallucinations and fears. The next stage of the nurse's activity this is the preparation of a care plan, in accordance with the individual characteristics and needs of the patient. During daily communication with the patient, certain communication skills. Basic principles and requirements when communicating with patients with dementia express themselves in a clear, slow and calm conversation, facing the person for the patient, with his preferred name and the use of gestures for support and ambiguity.

The trend is to reduce institutionalism and encourage alternative forms to provide outpatient and home care for the elderly. Builds nursing centers and services for long-term care will provide the possibility of regulated advisory and professional hourly or 24- hour comprehensive care.

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