

Brain Health & Dementia Prevention

Iechyd yr Ymennydd ac Atal Dementia

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Arweinydd AHP Ymgynghorol Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Dementia

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Do you know how
to look after your
brain?

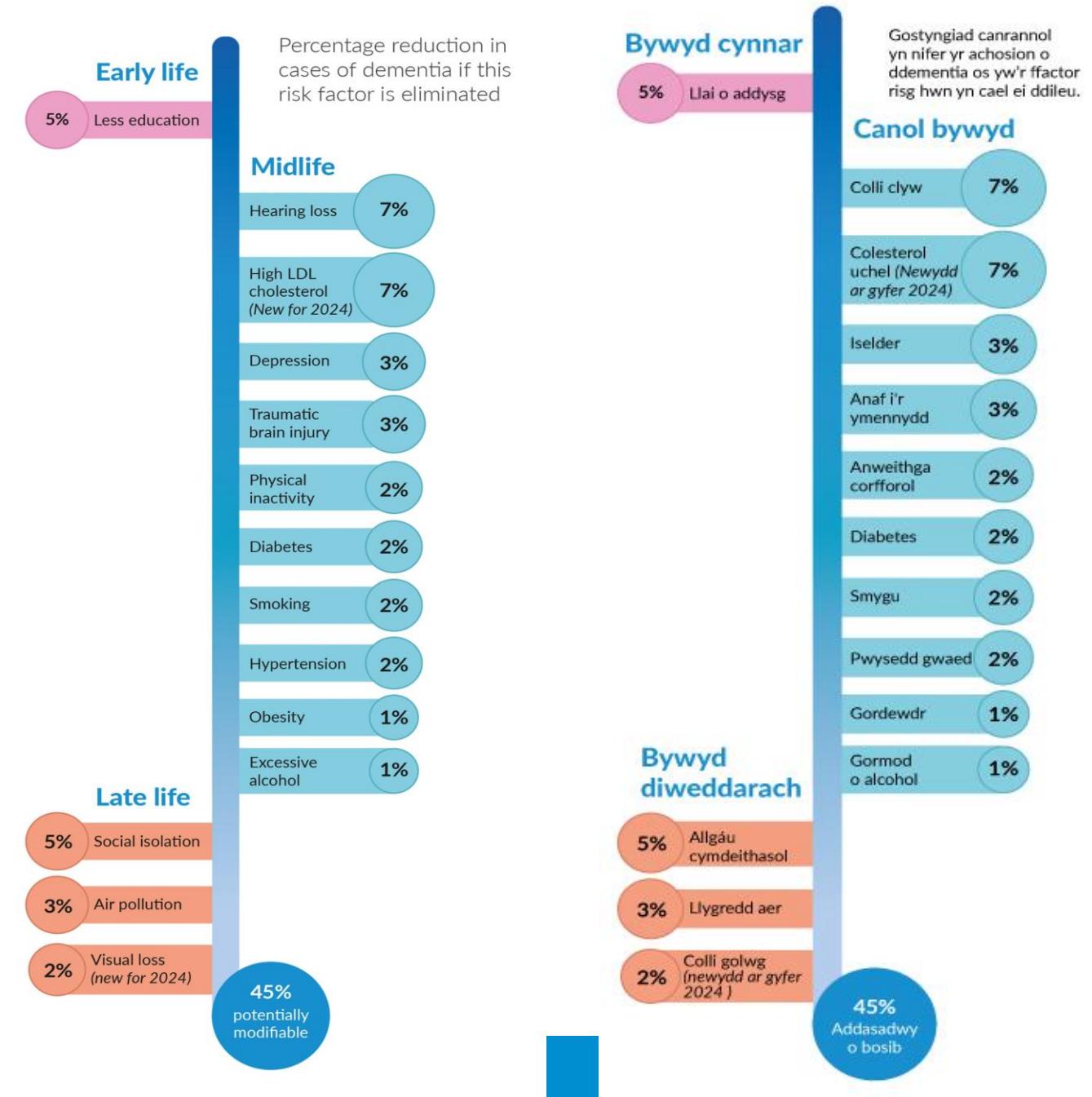
Ydych chi'n gwybod
sut i ofalu am eich
ymennydd?

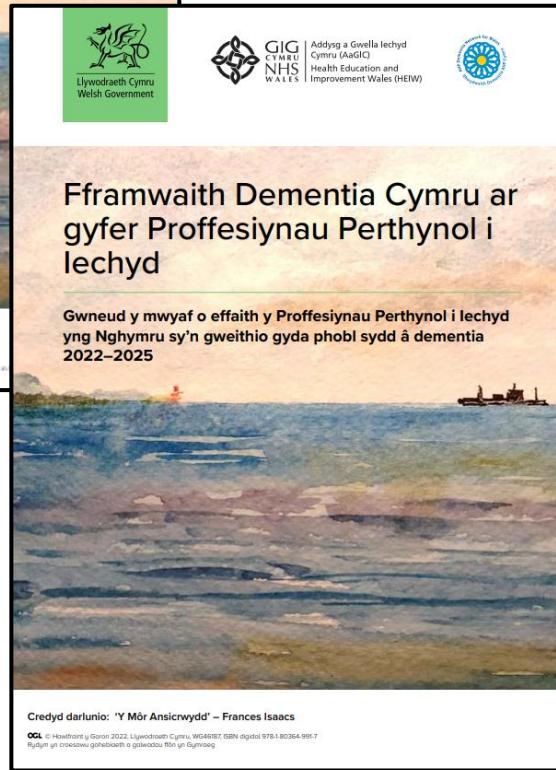
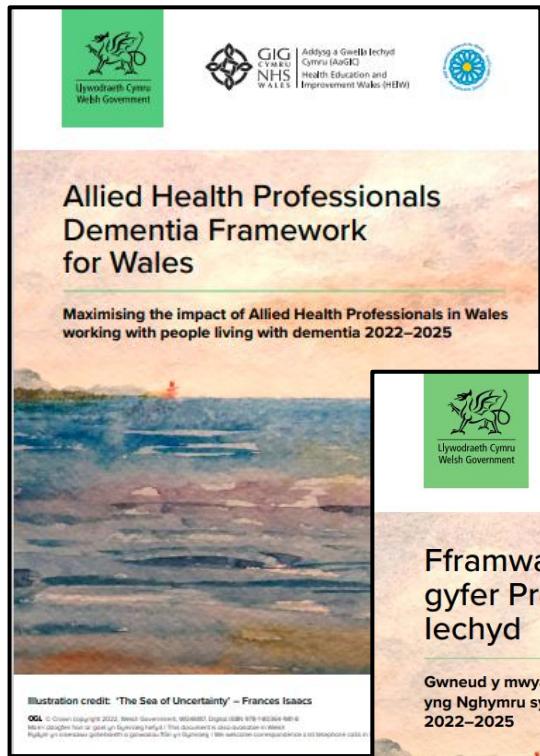


There is benefit from taking action throughout life; it is never too early or too late to reduce dementia risk.

Mae'n fuddiol cymryd camau gweithredu drwy gydol eich oes; nid yw byth yn rhy gynnar nac yn rhy hwyr i leihau'r risg o ddementia.

Livingston, G. et al (2024). Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2024 report of the Lancet Standing Commission. *The Lancet*, 404 (10452), 572-628
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(24\)01296-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(24)01296-0).





Quadruple Priorities:

- 1) Awareness and Access to Allied Health Professionals (AHPs)**
- 2) Innovation and Improvement**
- 3) Co-production and Collaboration**
- 4) Leadership and Learning**

Blaenoriaethau Pedairplyg:

- 1) Ymwybyddiaeth a Mynediad at Weithwyr Proffesiynol Perthynol i lechyd (AHPs)**
- 2) Arloesi a Gwella**
- 3) Cyd-gynhyrchu a Chydweithio**
- 4) Arweinyddiaeth a Dysgu**



Brain health optimisation clinics

Clinigau optimeiddio iechyd yr ymennydd



“I have found it really valuable to have the time to discuss my diagnosis and ways I can help my memory.”

“The team at the clinic is incredibly supportive and knowledgeable. I feel more confident making these changes.”

“Rwyf wedi ei gweld hi'n werthfawr iawn cael yr amser i drafod fy niagnosis a ffyrdd y gallaf helpu fy nghof.”

“Mae'r tîm yn y clinig yn hynod gefnogol a gwybodus. Rwy'n teimlo'n fwy hyderus wrth wneud y newidiadau hyn.”

Life with a mild cognitive impairment course

Cwrs ‘Bywyd gyda nam gwybyddol ysgafn’



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf Morgannwg
University Health Board

“Knowing that there are things I can do to improve living with MCI.”

“The delivery of the course and the explanation of the contents was very interesting and helpful for the future.”

“Realising that I’m not alone.”

“Gwybod bod pethau y gallaf eu gwneud i wella bywyd gyda MCI.”

“Roedd y ffordd y cyflwynwyd y cwrs a'r esboniad o'r cynnwys yn ddiddorol iawn ac yn ddefnyddiol ar gyfer y dyfodol.”

“Sylweddoli nad ydw i ar fy mhen fy hun.”

Diet related lifestyle changes

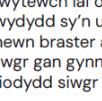
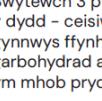
Newidiadau i ffordd o fyw sy'n gysylltiedig â deiet

Top 10 dietary changes for reducing your risk of developing dementia

01	Reduce your intake of salt. No more than 6g/day (1 teaspoon). Remember to check food labels		02	Try to eat a wide variety of foods- this will ensure you are getting the nutrients you need to stay mentally & physically well		03	Increase your intake of fruit, vegetables especially berries & leafy greens		04	Increase your intake of wholegrain foods		05	Limit your intake of alcohol. Stay within Government drinking guidelines	
06	Keep an eye on your portion sizes at mealtimes- swap to smaller plates/ bowls		07	Limit your intake of foods high in fat & sugars including sugary drinks		08	Choose healthier fats including olive oil, those containing omega 3 fatty acids		09	Eat 3 meals per day- try to include a source of carbohydrate & protein at every meal		10	Try to stay well hydrated throughout the day	

with Dietitians you CAN

Y 10 newid dietegol gorau ar gyfer lleihau eich risg o ddatblygu dementia

01	Bwytewch lai o halen. Dim mwyn na 6g/y dydd (1 llwyd de). Cofiwch wirio labeli bwyd		02	Ceisiwch fwyt amrywiaeth eang o fwyydd - bydd hyn yn sicrhau eich bod yn cael y maetholion sydd eu hangen arnoch i aros yn iach yn feddylol ac yn gorfforol		03	Bwytewch fwy o ffrwythau a llysiau yn enwedig aeron a llysiau gwyrdd deiliog		04	Bwytewch fwy o fwyydd grawn cyflawn		05	Yfwch lai o alcohol. Cadwch o fewn canllawiau yfed y Llywodraeth	
06	Cadwch lygad ar faint eich dognau yn ystod amser bwyd - dylech gyfnewid i blatiau/ powlenni llai o faint		07	Bwytewch lai o fwyydd sy'n uchel mewn braster a siwgr gan gynnwys diodydd siwgr		08	Dewiswch frasteriau iachach gan gynnwys olew olewydd, y rhai sy'n cynnwys asidau brasterog omega 3		09	Bwytewch 3 phryd y dydd - ceisiwch gynnwys ffynhonnell o garbohydral a phrotein ym mhob pryd o fwyd		10	Gyda Deiteteg FE ALLWCH	

Compassionate conversations

Sgyrsiau tosturiol



Compassionate Conversations

Brain Health & Dementia Prevention

What is Dementia?

- Dementia is a general term that describes a group of symptoms, it is not a specific disease.
- Dementia is not only about memory loss and can occur without memory loss. It can also affect the way you speak, think, feel and behave.
- Dementia is a progressive condition with ongoing decline of brain functioning.
- There are many causes and many different types of dementia. Alzheimer's disease is the most common type. Other types of Dementia include: Vascular Dementia, Lewy Body Dementia, Parkinson's Disease Dementia, Frontotemporal Dementia, Mixed Dementia and many other rarer types.
- Dementia is most common in people over 65 but can affect younger people too.
- We should aim to make positive lifestyle changes earlier to reduce our risk (i.e. the earlier, the better) and try to maintain them.

To find out more, visit [Alzheimer's Society](#).



Sgyrsiau Tosturiol

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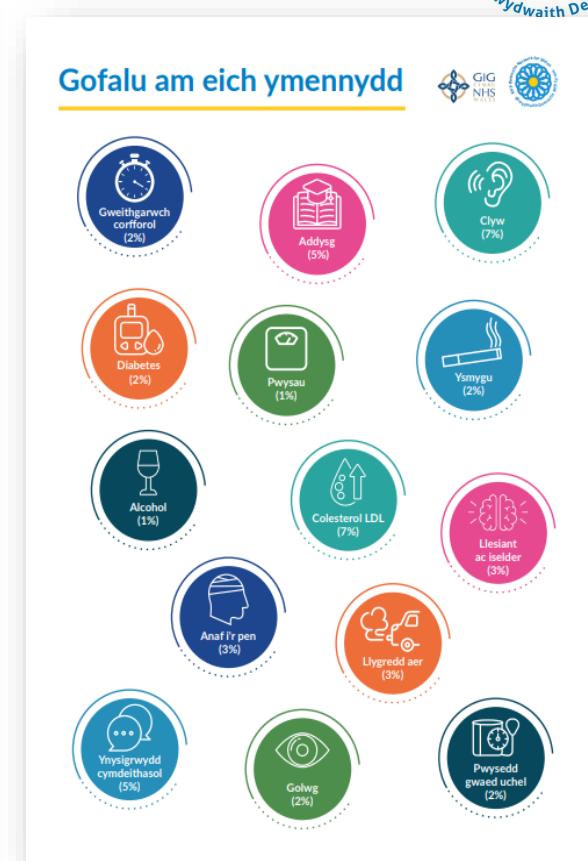
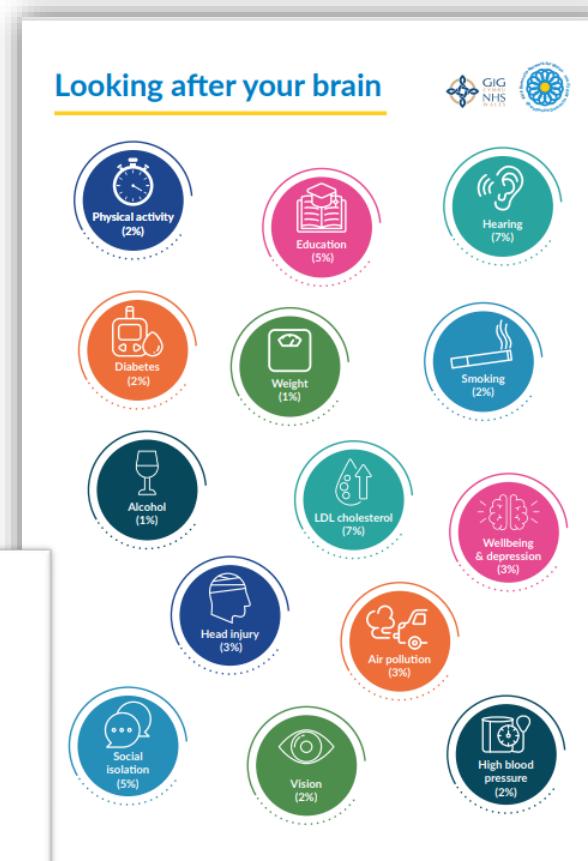
Beth yw Dementia?

- Mae dementia yn deun cyffredol o'r ddisgo grwp o symptomau, nid yw'n gleyd periodol.
- Nid yw dementia yn ymennydd a chodi o'r unig a gall diflwyddu heb goli cof, gall i'w ddisgwsi a y floddi i'w ddisgwsi'n slerad, yn meddwl, yn teml ac yn ymdeyn.
- Mae dementia yn gyflwr cyrraedd ymddyng parhaus yng ngwledydd yr ymennydd.
- Mae llawn o aelodau a llawn o wahanol fathau o dementia. Ond yw Alzheimer a math mawr cyffredin. Mae mathau eraill o dementia'n y cynefin: Dementia Fagwlaidd, Dementia Corff Lewys, Dementia Lewys, Dementia Paroxysm, Dementia Blaen arleidiol, Dementia Cyrraedd a Rawer o fatur priennach eraill.
- Dylwm aml at amod nesidduadaid calwmhaid i floddi o fwy'n gronfwrach i leihau ein risg (h.y. po gwirhar), y gorol a ddim i'w ddisgwsi y nesidduadaid calwmhaid hyn trwy gydol en hwyel (h.y. po hwyl, y grwl).

I ddysgu mwy, euch i [Cymdeithas Alzheimer](#).

Mae ymchwil yn dangos ei bod yn Mae ymchwil yn dangos ei bod yn

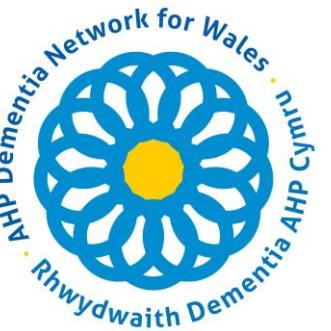
Mae budd i wellthredu trwy gydol bywyd; nid yw byth yn rhy hawys i ddarparu rhwng ymchwiliad a hysbys i gadw eich corff yn lach ac atal niwed i'ch ymennydd. Gall hyn fod yn ddefnyddiol i bob o bob oedrau.



https://nhswales365.sharepoint.com/sites/CAV_Therapies%20SharePoint/SitePages/Compassionate-Conversations.aspx



Thank you Diolch



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