

# ຄວາມຊົງຈຳປ່ຽນ

ໜັງສືສະບັບນີ້ ອະທິບາຍກ່ງວັກບຄວາມແຕກຕາງລະຫວ່າງຄວາມຈຳເຊື່ອມທີ່ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການແກະຊະລາ ຫຼືເປັນອາການສວນໜຶ່ງຂອງດີມັນເຊີຍ (dementia). ພອມທັງໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນຳທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ ເພື່ອຮັດໃຫ້ ຄວາມຊົງຈຳຂອງທ່ານຫຼັກແຫຼມດີ.

ລັກສະນະສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ຢ່າງໜຶ່ງຂອງດີມັນເຊີຍ (dementia) ແນະການປົງປະກົງຂອງຄຸວາມຈຳຈຳ. ພວກເຮົາມີການຫຼົງລືມໄດ້ເປັນບາງຕັ້ງບາງຄາວ, ແຕວາ ການເສຍຄວາມຊົງຈຳຍອນດີມັນເຊີຍ (dementia) ນັ້ນແຕກ ຕູ້າອອກໄປບໍ່ທີ່ພະຍານແຕກຈະເປັນຊົງຕັ້ງຄາວເທົ່ານັ້ນ. ມັນອາດໄປກະທິບັກບຄວາມສາມາດໃນການເຮັດວຽກງານ ຫຼືຖານເຮັດວຽກທີ່ເຕີຍເຮັດມາຂ່າງອາດພາຍຄວາມວາ ເຮົາອາດມີບັນຫາໃນການຂອກຫາຫາງເມືອບັນ. ຕ່າງໄປ ອາດແມ່ນລືມການໃສເຄື່ອງນຸ່ງທີ່ມ ເສື້ອຜົາ ຫຼືການອາບນ້າແນວໃດ.

ຕົວຢ່າງ ການຫຼົງລືມທຳມະດາ ເຊັ່ນ ຢ່າງເຂົ້າໄປເຮືອນຄົວ ແລະ ລືມວາຕົວເອງເຂົ້າໄປເພື່ອເຮັດຫຍັງ ຫຼືລືມວາໄດ້ປະກະແຈລິດໄວ້ໃສ ຄົນທີ່ເປັນດີມັນເຊີຍ (dementia) ອູດດາເຮັດກະແຈລິດເຮຍ ແລະຕໍ່ມາກຳລືມວ່າກະແຈລິດນີ້ແມ່ນໃຊສໍາລັບຫຍັງ.

## ຈຸດສຳຄັນກ່ຽວັກການຫຼົງລືມທຳມະດາ

- ໃນເວລາທີ່ພວກເຮົາເຕົກແກ່ລົງ, ການປົງປະກົງທີ່ພວກເຮົາຈົ່າມ ກັນເປັນປະຈຳ ຄືການປົງປະກົງຂອງຄວາມຈຳຈຳ.

- ຄວາມຮັກ່ງວັກບຄວາມຊົງຈຳປ່ຽນໃນຍານທີ່ເຮົາມີອາຍແກ້ຂັນນີ້ ຍັງມີຄວາມແນໃຈດີກວາທີ່ຜ່ານມາ. ຄວາມຊົງຈຳປ່ຽນ ກັນການມີອະນາໄມສົມບົນດີຍານແກະຊະລາ ຈະບໍ່ກະທິບັກເທືອນຕໍ່ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຈຳວັນໃຫ້ມີເລື່ອງມີລາວວຸນວາຍ.
- ທຸກຄົນແຕກຕາງກັນ ແລະ ຜົນກະທິບຂອງການແກະຊະລາ ກັນຄວາມຊົງຈຳກຳຕາງກັນໄປຕາມແຕລະຄົນ.
- ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າໃນມ່ງມານີ້ ອະທິບາຍກ່ງວັກບຜົນກະທິບຂອງການແກະຊະລາກັບລະບົບຄວາມສົນໃຈ, ຖ້າມສາມາດທີ່ຈະຮັບເອົາຂໍ້ມູນໃໝ່ໄວໃນສະໝອງ, ການໃຊ້ເວລາຕິດຫາສິງຕາງໆອອກມາໄດ້ ແລະການຄືດຂອງຫາຄຳເວົ້າບ່ອອກແຕຣົສີກວາມນູ່ປ່າຍລົ້ນນີ້ ‘on the tip of the tongue’.
- ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຢັງໃຫ້ຄວາມເຫັນວ່າ ຄວາມຊົງຈຳໃນເຫດຖານໃກ້ມ້ານີ້ ແລະເຫດການຊີວິດທີ່ມີມາແຕ່ເກີດ ຈະບໍ່ປ່ຽນເມື່ອເວລາເຮົາເຕົກແກ່ລົງ.

ໜັງສືອ້າງອີງ: “Remembering Well” by Delys Sergeant and Anne Unkenstein. ພິມໂດຍ Allen and Unwin, 1998

ຄຳນັ້ນລະຍາຍ	ຜູ້ທີ່ເປັນ ດີມັນເຊີຍ	ຜູ້ມີອາຍຸສູງ
ເຫດການ	ອາດຈະລືມເຫດການສ່ວນໜຶ່ງ ຫຼືລືມຫັງໝົດ	ຄວາມຊົງຈຳອາດຈະບໍ່ແຈ່ງຕົກແນ
ຄຳເວົ້າ ຫຼື ຂີ່ຂອງສິ່ງຕາງໆ	ລືມໄປເທື່ອລະໜ້ອຍ	ບາງຄັ້ງ ອາດຈະລືມຄຳເວົ້າ ຫຼື ຂີ່ ແບບ “ນູ່ປ່າຍລົ້ນ”
ການບອກກ່າວຕ່າງໆ ບອກທິດຫາງໆ ທາງໆຂົງ ແລະ ທາງປາ	ຄວາມບໍ່ສາມາດຈະເຮັດຕາມໄດ້ມີໝາຍຂຶ້ນ	ສາມາດເຮັດຕາມໄດ້
ເລື່ອງຕ່າງໆໃນໄຟລະພາບ, ໄຮງຮູບຕົ້າ ຫຼື ປຶ້ມ	ຄ່ອຍງໍສູນເສຍຄວາມສາມາດໃນການຕິດຕາມເລື່ອງຕ່າງໆ	ສາມາດຕິດຕາມເລື່ອງຕ່າງໆໄດ້
ການເກັບຄວາມຮູ້ໄວ້ໃນສະໝອງ	ຕາມເວລາທີ່ຜ່ານໄປ ກໍຈະເສຍຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຮູ້ດີ ເຊັ່ນ ປະຫວັດສາດຫຼື ການເມືອງ	ເຕົງວ່າຄວາມຊົງຈຳຈະຂັດ, ແຕ່ຂໍ້ມູນກໍຍັງມີຢູ່ຄືເກົ່າ
ຄວາມຊົ້ນານານໃນວຽກປະຈຳວັນ ເຊັ່ນ ນຸ່ງເຮືອງ ແລະ ຄົວກຳນ	ຄວາມສາມາດທີ່ຈະເຮັດວຽກຮັນໄດ້ອັນໜຶ່ງ ວ່າຈະຄອຍງໍເສຍໄປ	ຄວາມສາມາດຍິ່ງມີຢູ່, ເວັນເສຍແຕວາຈະມີການເສຍອີງຄະ

National Dementia Helpline 1800 100 500

dementia.org.au

## ແກ້ຂໍຄຳຊ່າລືກ່ຽວກັບເລື່ອງຄວາມຊົງຈຳ

ຄຳຊາລືວັນທີໜຶ່ງ

ການຫຼົງລຶມ ແມ່ນສັນຍານທີ່ບອກໃຫ້ຮູ້ວ່າ ມີສິ່ງໄດ້ສິ່ງໜຶ່ງຜິດປົກກະຕື່ຢູ່ໃນສະໝວງ.

ទំនាក់ទំនង

ຖ້າເຮົາບໍ່ມີຄວາມສາມາດທີ່ຈະລືມໄດ້  
ເຮົາກໍຈະເປັນບ້າກັນໄປໝົດ. ຄວາມສາມາດຈີ່ຈະສຶງທີ່ສຳຄັນ  
ແລະເລືອກຖິ່ມສຶງທີ່ບໍ່ສຳຄັນ  
ເປັນຄວາມສາມາດອັນມີຄຸນຄ່າທີ່ສຸດ.

ຄຳຊ່າລົ້ມທີສອງ

ທ່ານຈະເສຍ ໝັດຊີວະ ໃນສະໜອງ (brain cells) ມີລະ 10,000 ໝັດ ແລະມັນກໍຈະຫາຍພິດໄປໃນມື້ໄດ້ນີ້.

ຄວາມຈຳ

ການເປັນການເວົ້າໂຢກຂອງຄວາມຢ້ານກົວ.  
ໃນບາງສວນຂອງສະພູອູ ຈະສູນເສຍເມັດຊີວະເສັ້ນປະສາດ  
(nerve cells). ແຕ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນສວນທີ່ໃຊ້ຄວາມຄືດ.  
ທານຸຈະເສຍເສັ້ນປະສາດທີ່ເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ (nerve connection)  
ແຕວາເສັ້ນປະສາດນີ້ ສາມາດຜະລິດເກີດຂຶ້ນມາໃໝ່, ຫຼື  
ການປຳລິຫານຝຶກຝຶກສະພູອູ ຈະຊວຍຮັກສາເສັ້ນການເຊື່ອມຕໍ່  
ໃນສະພູອູຂອງທ່ານໃຫ້ຄົງຢູ່.

ຄຳຊ່າລົ້ມທີສາມ

ຄວາມຈຳ

ຈາກບົນ ‘Memory: Remembering and forgetting in everyday life’ by Dr. Barry Gordon. ພິມໂດຍ NY: Master 1995

## ຂໍ້ປະຕິບັດ ໃຫ້ຄວາມຊີງຈຳດີ ຢ່າງແຫຼມຄົມ



៩៣



ເພື່ອຊ່ວຍແປພາສາທາງໄທລະສັບ  
ໂທທານານກາເມີ 131 450



# Memory changes

This Help Sheet describes some of the differences between memory loss as a part of normal ageing and as a symptom of dementia. It provides some tips for keeping your memory sharp.

One of the main symptoms of dementia is memory loss. We all forget things from time to time, but the loss of memory with dementia, particularly Alzheimer's disease, is very different. It is persistent and progressive, not just occasional. It may affect the ability to continue to work, or carry out familiar tasks. It may mean having difficulty finding the way home. Eventually it may mean forgetting how to dress or how to bathe.

An example of normal forgetfulness is walking into the kitchen and forgetting what you went in there for, or misplacing the car keys. A person with dementia however, may lose the car keys and then forget what they are used for.

## Key points about normal forgetfulness

- As we get older, the most common change that we complain about is memory change
- Knowledge about how memory changes as we get older is a lot more positive than in the past. Memory change with healthy ageing certainly doesn't interfere with everyday life in a dramatic way
- Everyone is different, and the effect of getting older on memory is different for each person
- Recent research describes the effect of getting older on attention processes, on the ability to get new information into storage, on the time it takes to recall things and "on the tip of the tongue" experiences
- Research also suggests that immediate memory and lifetime memory do not change as we get older

Based on **Remembering Well**, by Delys Sergeant and Anne Unkenstein. (Allen and Unwin, 1998)

DESCRIPTION	PERSON WITH DEMENTIA	OLDER PERSON
Events	May forget part or all of an event	Memory may <b>sometimes</b> be vague
Words or names for things or objects	Progressively forgets	Sometimes may forget; words or names are on the tip of the tongue
Written and verbal directions	Increasingly unable to follow	Able to follow
Stories on TV, in movies or books	Progressively loses ability to follow	Able to follow
Stored knowledge	Over time loses known information such as historical or political information	Although recall may be slower, information is essentially retained
Everyday skills such as dressing and cooking	Progressively loses capacity to perform tasks	Retains ability, unless physically impaired

National Dementia Helpline **1800 100 500**

[dementia.org.au](http://dementia.org.au)

This help sheet is funded by the Australian Government

## Debunking memory myths

### Myth One

Forgetfulness is a sign that something is wrong with your brain.

#### Fact

If we didn't possess the capacity to forget we'd all go crazy. The ability to remember what is important and discard the rest is a skill to be treasured.

### Myth Two

You lose 10,000 brain cells a day, and one day you just run out.

#### Fact

This is an exaggerated fear. Some parts of the brain do lose nerve cells, but not where the process of thinking takes place. You lose some nerve connections, but it's possible to grow new ones, or maintain the connections you have, by exercising your mind.

### Myth Three

Compare yourself to others to tell if your memory is normal.

#### Fact

A huge range of ability exists across the general population. Even a single individual experiences variations in memory over the course of a lifetime. Just as certain people have a talent for music and others do not, some of us are naturally gifted at various types of remembering.

From Memory: Remembering and forgetting in everyday life, by Dr Barry Gordon. (NY: Master, 1995)

## Tips for keeping your memory sharp

As yet, there is no prevention or cure for dementia. However, here are a few tips for keeping your brain fit and memory sharp:

- Avoid harmful substances. Excessive drinking and drug abuse damages brain cells
- Challenge yourself. Reading widely, keeping mentally active and learning new skills strengthens brain connections and promotes new ones
- Trust yourself more. If people feel they have control over their lives, their brain chemistry actually improves
- Relax. Tension may prolong a memory loss
- Make sure you get regular and adequate sleep
- Eat a well balanced diet
- Pay attention. Concentrate on what you want to remember
- Minimise and resist distractions
- Use a notepad and carry a calendar. This may not keep your memory sharp, but does compensate for any memory lapses
- Take your time
- Organise belongings. Create a particular place for essential items, such as car keys and glasses
- Repeat names of new acquaintances in conversation

## FURTHER INFORMATION

Dementia Australia offers support, information, education and counselling. Contact the National Dementia Helpline on **1800 100 500**, or visit our website at [dementia.org.au](http://dementia.org.au)



For language assistance phone the  
Translating and Interpreting Service on  
**131 450**