

OVERVIEW

This card set has three categories, which are cognition-oriented; sensory-oriented; and movement-oriented.

In cognition-oriented capabilities, the three main aspects are memory, executive control and attention;

In sensory-oriented capabilities, the four main aspects are auditory, visual, olfactory and somatosensory;

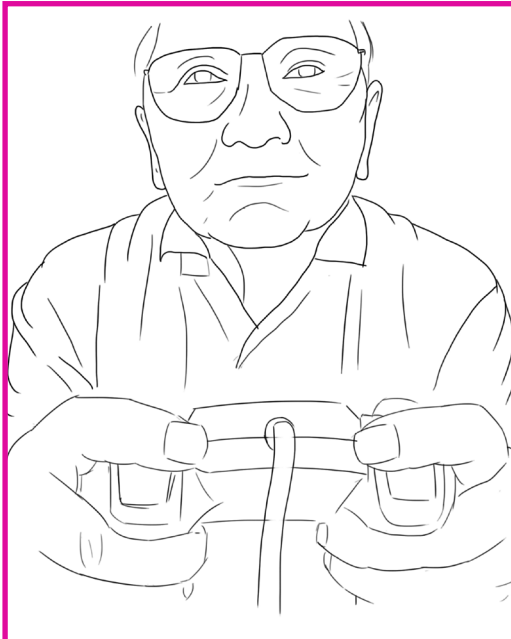
In movement-oriented capabilities, the four main aspects are balance, muscular strength, movement speed and locomotion.



MEMORY

Does the person have difficulty with recalling recent events?

If so, you could:
stimulate long-term memory; use short and simple sentences; use memory aid.



EXECUTIVE CONTROL

Does the person have difficulties with planning tasks?

If so, you could:
minimize activities involving planning, sequencing and multi-tasking;
avoid questions about the future.



ATTENTION

Does the person have difficulty with inhibiting irrelevant information?

If so, you could:
conduct interventions in a dedicated room;
embed frequent prompts in the interventions.





SOMATOSENSORY

Does the person have difficulty with holding things or feeling things with hands?

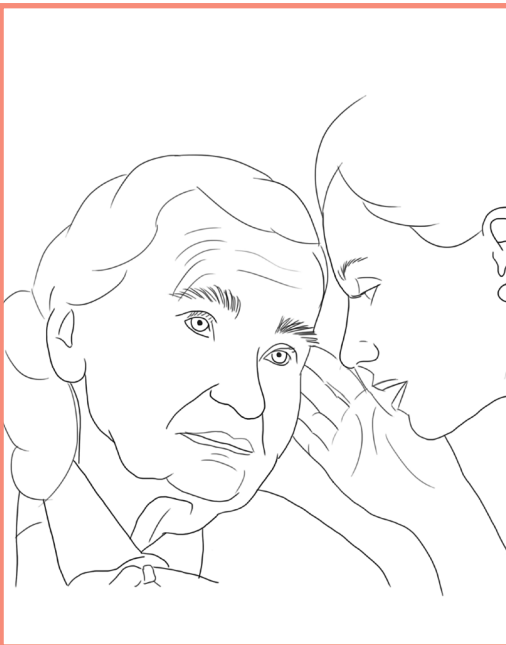
If so, you could:
use objects to be easy-to-hold and drop-proof.



VISUAL

Does the person have difficulty with seeing things?

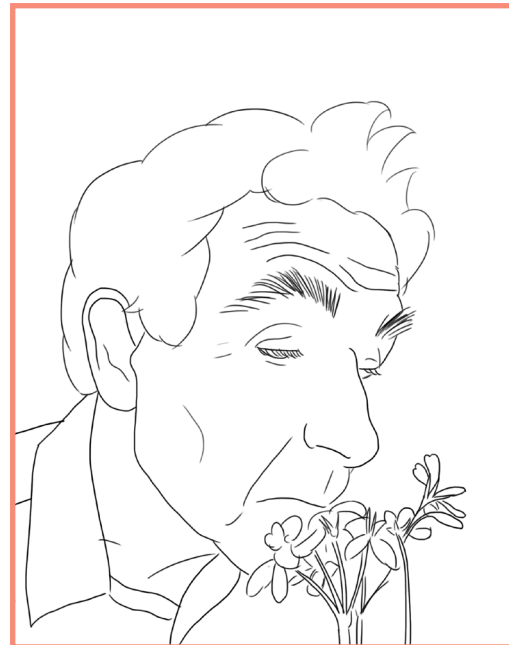
If so, you could:
diffuse emitted light; avoid reflecting surfaces; apply short-wavelength light cautiously; increase or decrease brightness gradually.



AUDITORY

Does the person have difficulty with hearing things?

If so, you could:
locate sound sources closer and by the sides of the person; use low-frequency sounds.



OLFACTORY

Does the person have difficulty with smelling things?

If so, you could:
apply aromatic components dermally or of high concentration; experiment with various aromatic components and compare their effects.





BALANCE

Does the person have a big sway side-to-side when walking?

If so, you could:
avoid the person carrying out movement on soft flooring; provide protective clothing and tools.



MOVEMENT SPEED

Does the person generally move slowly?

If so, you could:
make sure the person can carry out movement in a slower rhythm, a speed that he or she is comfortable with.



LOCOMOTION

Does the person have short steps when walking?

If so, you could:
enable the person to keep his or her locomotion during activities, this locomotion is good for his or her balance.



MUSCULAR STRENGTH

Does the person have difficulty with moving objects?

If so, you could:
enable the person to carry out movement at low intensity, the intensity within his or her strength limit.

