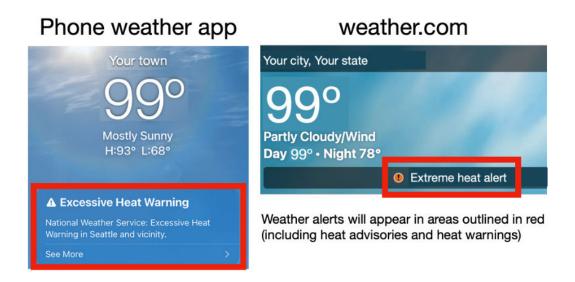


Hot days can make it harder to stay healthy if you have dementia, including Alzheimer's disease. This tip sheet is designed for dementia patients and their caregivers, as dementia patients may not be able to remember to take the steps to keep themselves safe during hot weather. Follow these tips to help dementia patients stay cool.

 Know when high temperatures may put health at risk. To get your local forecast, use your phone's weather app or go to weather.com and type your town or zip-code in the search box at the top of the screen. Look for a heat advisory or warning.

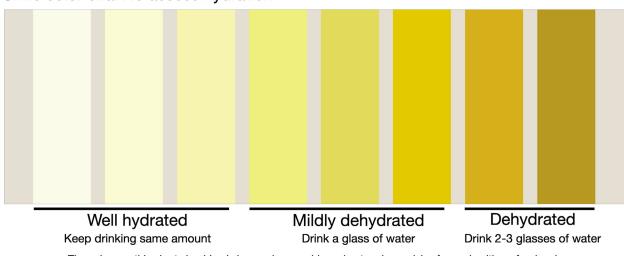


You can also tune in to your local weather forecast on TV or radio and listen for an announcement of a heat advisory or extreme heat warning.

If you feel hot, even if there is not a heat advisory or heat warning, use the following tips to stay safe.

2. Drink to help your body handle heat. Avoid sugary drinks, alcohol and caffeine in coffee, tea, energy drinks, and some sports drinks that have high amounts of sugar and/or caffeine. Eat light, easy-to-digest foods, such as fruit or salads.

For most people, when urine is light yellow or clear, you are well hydrated. If urine is dark, you need to drink more (see chart below). If you are on dialysis or take diuretics (i.e., water pills), talk with your provider about how much water you should drink when it gets hot outside.



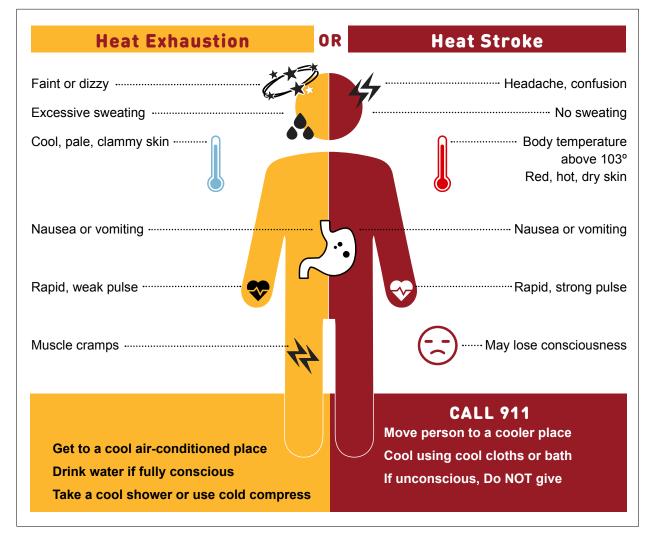
Urine color chart to assess hydration

The colors on this chart should only be used as a guide and not replace advise from a health professional. Chart adapted from healthdirect.gov.au

If you have trouble remembering to drink water, set a reminder for yourself that you can easily see (like a note on your refrigerator) or ask a family member or caretaker to assist you.

- **3.** Take your medicines as prescribed unless your provider tells you not to. Many medicines may affect your body's ability to deal with heat. These include medicines for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers/ARBs, or beta blockers), medicines for depression and anxiety (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors/SSRIs), or antipsychotics such as quetiapine (Seroquel), risperidone (Risperdal), and olanzapine (Zyprexa), among others. If you are taking any of these, make sure you are following the rest of the tips on this sheet to keep yourself cool and safe.
- **4. Use cool water on your body: take a cool bath or shower or dampen cloths for a sponge bath.** If you use a fan, use it only when the temperature is below 95°F. Blowing hot air on your body can increase your body temperature.
- **5.** Do outdoor activities when temperatures are lower, usually before 11 am or after 6 pm. If you work outdoors, or near a heat source such as a grill, furnace, or boiler, take frequent breaks to rest and rehydrate in a shaded or air-conditioned area, and discuss a heat safety plan with your employer.

- **6. Dress for success.** Wear loose-fitting, lightweight, and light-colored clothing. Wear sunscreen and a hat when you're outside. Do not go barefoot, even on the beach or at the pool, because the ground may be too hot, and you can burn your feet.
- **7. Know where to go to stay cool.** If you cannot keep the temperature in your home below around 80°F, know where you will go to stay safe when it gets hot outside. This could be a neighbor's home, a place of worship, a community center, a local building designated as a cooling center, or even a shaded area in a local park.
- **8. Know the signs when your body is telling you it's too hot.** See the figure below to know what to do if your body is too hot.



Adapted from the National Weather Service and U.S. CDC

**9. Complete a Heat Action Plan before the weather gets hot outside.** Ask your provider to review the Heat Action Plan handout at your next appointment. Share your action plan with any family members or caretakers who may assist you on a hot day.