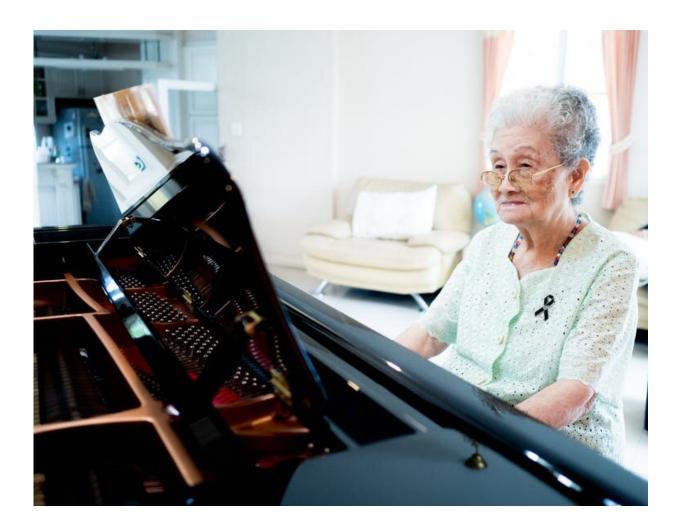


Creative arts therapies can help people with dementia socialise and express their grief

May 9 2019, by Joanna Jaaniste



Music brings people together. Credit: Thanrada Sirirattrakul/Shtterstock

People with dementia can flourish and show creativity in ways they, their



caregivers and loved ones never thought possible. Under the guidance of a <u>trained therapist</u>, creative arts therapies use painting, drama, dance and music to help improve quality of life for people with dementia.

Around 50 million people worldwide <u>have dementia</u> and it's on the rise. The condition affects the brain and can result in <u>memory loss</u> and inability to carry out everyday activities, recognise faces or remember words.

Every person with dementia has a different experience of the disease and their own life stories. This is where creative arts therapies come in.

What are creative arts therapies?

Each arts therapy has its own way of engaging the imagination:

- art therapy brings imagery and self-awareness to people, some of whom don't think they can make art. Participants work with paints and clay, and have the opportunity to extend their world with colour
- drama therapy uses performance, role play and improvisation to recreate memories, encourage problem-solving, and reawaken social skills
- dance-movement therapy engages rhythm and body gesture, helping integrate the mind and spirit, and enabling non-verbal communication
- music therapy can help ground anxious participants, and allow tolerance for tension and the expression of joy and sadness.

What can these therapies do?

Coming together to play music or sing increases social interaction and communication, and <u>reduces the risk of social withdrawal</u>. It can also



help reduce depression.

Drama therapy can <u>improve quality of life</u> for people with dementia by awakening memories and helping patients "work through" troubling issues from their past. It helped one study participant, for example, let go of an obsessional memory of being emotionally abused by a teacher at the age of nine, even a year after the drama therapy ended.

Drama therapy can also <u>help</u> people with dementia to <u>cope with</u> grief, loss, and cognitive and physical decline.

In terms of visual arts, <u>research shows</u> participation in art therapy results in significant improvements in mood and cognition, which last long after the sessions have finished.

One such <u>program in Western Australia</u> encourages Indigenous Noongar elders to make dolls, sharing birthing stories from a time when birthing happened on reserves, in missions, or under the stars because mothers <u>were not allowed to give birth in hospital</u> in their part of the country.

Finally, dance-movement therapy <u>stimulates many of the senses</u> and exercises both the body and mind. An important role of these therapies is to help <u>older people</u> reflect on the final stages of life, and express their grief about losing friends and loved ones.

An alternative to medical intervention

Hearings in the <u>aged care royal commission</u> have begun to focus on how to improve the <u>quality of life</u> for older people with dementia and reducing the overuse of drug interventions. This <u>is possible</u> – and creative arts therapies can play an important role.

We still need further research with greater numbers of participants to



continue to rigorously evaluate creative arts therapies. But so far, we know these therapies are a safe and holistic way to deliver a level of creativity and calm to people with <u>dementia</u> in aged care.

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