



Where is the happiness in dementia?

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Title:

Where is the happiness in dementia?

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3 Our current research aims to explore how the emotional experiences of individuals with
4 dementia are understood, and to improve the design and delivery of care interventions. A
5 preliminary, incidental, finding from our initial systematic literature search is reported here.
6 Increasingly, the experience of dementia is understood from the viewpoint of the individual.
7 However, this is not reflected in the body of research literature, which is predominantly
8 orientated towards detailing the neuropsychiatric symptoms of mood, cognition, behaviour or
9 physiology and ‘managing’ the condition (Cerejeira, Lagarto & Mukaetova-Ladinska, 2012).
10

11 Twelve electronic databases were searched between January and April 2016. The databases
12 searched were Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), British Nursing Index
13 (BNI), Cochrane Library, Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature
14 (CINAHL), Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC), International
15 Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), Medline, ProQuest Dissertation & Theses Global
16 (PQDT), Psychological Information Database (PsycINFO), Scopus, The Campbell Library
17 and Web of Science, offering an international scope of published and grey literature. Our
18 search was limited to papers in English which may cause some bias; in addition the selected
19 databases include some further bias. A search strategy was devised in attempt to capture all
20 relevant literature (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). Terms were informed by Medical Subject
21 headings (MeSH), subject headings/thesaurus terms for each database and keywords, using
22 truncation and wildcards to accommodate different word endings and spellings. Search terms
23 were ‘dementia’ or ‘Alzheimer’ and as many emotion synonyms as we could identify:
24 emotion, distress, affect, feeling, depression, anxiety, anger, shame, fear, wellbeing, sadness,
25 agitation, apathy, grief, jealousy, hopelessness, loneliness, jealousy, happiness and desire.
26 ‘Happiness’ and ‘desire’ were the only terms recommended to maximize the retrieval of
27 ‘positive emotion’ relevant titles.
28

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30 In the process of completing this comprehensive literature search, it became apparent that a
31 surprisingly small proportion of literature concerned with the emotional experience of
32 individuals with dementia was concerned with positive emotional experiences. Of the total
33 circa 40,000 titles retrieved, the largest number of titles retrieved from any single database
34 solely using positive emotion terms was 156. Dependent on the database, this was equivalent
35 to between .06 and 1.7% of all titles being comprised from searches of only ‘happiness’ or
36 ‘desire’ teemed with search terms for ‘dementia’. This showed a marked asymmetry in the
37 research literature towards negative emotions. In one sense, this is merely an incidental and
38 minor finding. However, it may also reflect an undoubtedly more complex issue. It may be a
39 manifestation of the negative and distress-laden lens through which dementia is largely
40 viewed in society, which is self-perpetuating. In this way of thinking, people think of distress
41 in relation to dementia and hence it is researched – individuals, families, healthcare
42 professionals and policy makers turn to research to guide the healthcare environment – and
43 thus distress is the only available lexicon for experience.
44

45 These findings might suggest something about what is going on inside the heads of
46 individuals with dementia – that there is a stark absence of happiness – or else something
47 about what is going on inside the heads of those researching dementia – a stark disinterest in
48 happiness. Prevailing intervention models, such as Living Well with Dementia or Person-
49 Centred Care (Alzheimer’s Society, 2015; Kitwood, 1997) would suggest that the experience
50 of dementia does not comprise an emotional experience that is 99% distressing.
51

52 In conclusion, this suggests that perhaps dementia research, by emphasizing distress, itself
53 reflects the stigma of the condition. There could be a stark and important omission of positive
54 experience that could helpfully contribute towards other drivers of care such as burden, risk
55 and mortality.
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