

professionals should note the following: a target dose of 5 mg twice daily is recommended in patients with severe renal impairment; Namenda should be administered with caution to patients with severe hepatic impairment.

Are there any other non-pharmacological treatment options that may be used to address the patient's dementia associated ISB; if so, what are they?

Conclusion

ISB may refer to a type of behavior that is characterized by potentially disruptive and/or inappropriate sexually driven actions. ISB is often associated with dementia and caring for older adult patients suffering from ISB can be a challenge. Thus, health care administrators and other health care professionals should possess an understanding of dementia, dementia associated ISB as well as ISB management and dementia treatment. That being said, ISB-related recommendations were developed to help both health care professionals and health care organizations manage patients exhibiting ISB. Health care professionals and health care organizations may help adequately manage patients exhibiting ISB by following such recommendations.

Treatment options for dementia/dementia associated ISB may include: psychotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, support groups, psychoeducation, establishing routines centered around sleep and bedtimes as well as the use of medications. Medications that may be used to treat patients suffering from dementia/dementia associated ISB may include: Namenda, Aricept, Razadyne, Razadyne ER, Exelon, Exelon Patch, Zoloft, Celexa, Paxil, Lexapro, Desyrel, Anafranil, and, potentially, antipsychotic agents (e.g., Risperdal). Health care professionals should possess insight into the aforementioned treatment options.

Finally, health care professionals and health care organizations should work together to care for patients exhibiting dementia associated ISB. A united effort by individual health care professionals and health care administrators, representing health care organizations, can help ensure the safe and effective care of older adult patients in need.

References

1. De Giorgi et al. Treatment of Inappropriate Sexual Behavior in Dementia. *Curr Treat Options Neurol.* 2016; 18: 41. Published online 2016 Aug 11. doi: 10.1007/s11940-016-0425-2.
2. www.hhs.gov
3. www.cdc.gov
4. "Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015 - 2020," <https://health.gov>
5. "Understanding Psychotherapy and How it Works," www.apa.org
6. David et al. Why Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Is the Current Gold Standard of Psychotherapy. *Front Psychiatry.* 2018; 9: 4. Published online 2018 Jan 29. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2018.00004.
7. www.fda.gov



CheapNursingCEUS.com



"The material contained herein was created by EdCompass, LLC ("EdCompass") for the purpose of preparing users for course examinations on websites owned by EdCompass, and is intended for use only by users for those exams. The material is owned or licensed by EdCompass and is protected under the copyright laws of the United States and under applicable international treaties and conventions. Copyright 2020 EdCompass. All rights reserved. Any reproduction, retransmission, or republication of all or part of this material is expressly prohibited, unless specifically authorized by EdCompass in writing."