Swallowing difficulties in people with Dementia

What is dysphagia?

Dysphagia means difficulty swallowing. It is common in people with dementia and can make eating and drinking unsafe.

This leaflet explains:

- Signs to look out for
- When to seek help from a Speech and Language Therapist (SLT)
- Tips to try before referring to a SLT

Common eating and swallowing problems in dementia

People with dementia may experience:

- Difficulty recognising food
- Refusing to eat or drink
- Holding food in the mouth or forgetting to swallow
- Spitting out food
- Getting distracted while eating
- Cramming food in their mouth
- Difficulty using utensils
- Delayed swallow
- Coughing or choking while eating

These problems can lead to:

- Dehydration (not drinking enough)
- Malnutrition (weight loss)
- Lung infections (aspiration pneumonia food or drink entering the lungs)

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Adult Speech and Language

Problem	Possible causes	What you can do
Drooling of food or saliva	 Not swallowing frequently enough Poor posture Weak muscles 	 Encourage upright sitting Remind them to swallow Try different food textures Speak to GP if saliva problems continue
Holding food in mouth or spitting it out	 Reduced awareness or taste Drowsiness 	 Use verbal prompts Try stronger flavours (sweet, sour) Talk about the food Use cold drinks to increase sensation Try textured foods if swallowing is safe
Difficulty swallowing safely	 Coughing Choking Wet voice after eating Recurrent chest infections 	Refer to SLT for assessment

Improving mealtime safety

- Supervision: Offer help and monitor signs of swallowing problems
- Good positioning: Sit upright while eating
- Encourage independence: Let them feed themselves as much as possible
- If helping to feed: Watch for swallowing before giving more food

Behaviour	How to help
Agitation	 Reduce noise and distractions Consider personal preferences (alone or with others?)
Drowsiness	 Check for medical issues or infections Feed when most alert Avoid feeding if too drowsy (risk of choking)

Behaviour	How to help
Wandering	 Offer finger foods Give reminders that it is mealtime Reduce distractions Use clear cups/plates Help with hand-over-hand feeding
Easily distracted	 Reduce distractions Use clear cups/plates Help with hand-over-hand feeding
Refusing food/drink	 Check for pain, changes in taste, or need for help Offer small amounts frequently Use verbal cues, "This smells nice!"
Eating too fast	 Cut food into small pieces Give verbal prompts to slow down Refer to SLT if coughing/choking
Eating too slowly	 Keep food warm Offer small meals more often Refer to SLT if coughing/choking
Eating non-food items	Increase supervisionRemove unsafe objects

When to refer to Speech and Language Therapy

Contact SLT if the person:

- Has frequent chest infections
- Coughs or chokes while eating or drinking
- Loses weight unexpectedly
- Continues to struggle despite trying the strategies above

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Information needed for referral:

- Which foods/drinks cause problems?
- How often do symptoms occur?
- History of chest infections
- Weight changes
- Current diet and eating environment

Speech and Language Therapy contact details: Phone: 0151 604 7271 Email: wchc.salt@nhs.net

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If you would like this information in another format or language, please contact the Your Experience Team on freephone 0800 694 5530. Alternatively you can email wcnt.yourexperience@nhs.net

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