

# Dementia

Apr 2020a

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## COVID-19

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): adult social care action plan](#) This document sets out the government's plan for controlling the spread of infection in care settings, supporting the workforce, supporting independence, supporting people at the end of their lives, and responding to individual needs and supporting local authorities and the providers of care.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): social care guidance](#) This page brings together coronavirus (COVID-19) guidance published for the social care sector and other relevant guidance.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): looking after people who lack mental capacity](#) This emergency guidance is for health and social care staff in England and Wales who are caring for, or treating, a person who lacks the relevant mental capacity during the coronavirus outbreak.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): providing unpaid care](#) Information for people who are caring, unpaid, for friends or family during the coronavirus outbreak.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) - Tips for the housing sector on supporting someone affected by dementia](#) This briefing from The Housing LIN network and provides a number of tips for the housing sector, operators and commissioners of specialist housing - such as extra care or retirement housing - or general needs housing, on supporting people affected by dementia during the coronavirus pandemic.

[Supporting older people and people living with dementia during self-isolation](#) This guidance from the British Psychological Society outlines ways to meet the psychological needs of people with dementia who are self-isolating.

[Dementia UK advice for people with dementia and their families, regarding the coronavirus](#) Dementia UK have published supportive guidance for people living with dementia and their families or carers during the covid-19 outbreak.

[NHS works with tech firms to help care home residents and patients connect with loved ones](#) Thousands of isolated residents and patients will be able to connect with their family and friends with video call devices, the government has announced.

[ADI releases a position paper on COVID-19 and dementia](#) Alzheimer's disease international has published guidance and a position statement regarding the difficult decisions people with dementia, their families and carers are having to make about hospital admission and triage during COVID-19.

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## **Randomised Controlled Trial**

[STrAtegies for RelaTives \(START\): long-lasting effect on the wellbeing of family carers of dementia patients](#) This post discusses a recent RCT assessing the clinical and cost-effectiveness over 6 years of the START intervention for family carers of people with dementia which looked at improving the psychological health and wellbeing of care-givers.

## **Study**

[Longitudinal Magnetic Resonance Imaging as a Potential Correlate in the Diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease: Exploratory Data Analysis](#) This study aimed to correlate the effect of various factors such as age, gender, education, and socioeconomic background of patients with the development of AD and found several correlating factors between the pattern and other related features of longitudinal MRI data.

## **Campaign**

[Bring Dementia Out](#) Bring Dementia Out is a new partnership programme led by LGBT Foundation and supported by the Guinness Partnership and in partnership with National Dementia Action Alliance, Brighton & Hove Switchboard and National LGB&T Partnership. The programme seeks to work with lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people living with dementia, and those supporting them, to explore the unique challenges faced by LGBT people living with dementia and how we can address those challenges.

## **Research**

[High blood pressure at night increases risk of memory decline](#) Research from the US has found that people with high blood pressure that gets even higher at night are at increased risk of vascular disease and memory loss.

[Air pollution close to busy New York streets linked to cognitive decline](#) Scientists in the US have found that people who experience higher levels of air pollution also experience a more rapid decline in memory and thinking.