

Dementia

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Covid-19

[Most vulnerable could be offered booster COVID-19 vaccines from September](#)

Boosters aim to ensure protection from COVID-19 is maintained ahead of winter and against new variants.

[JCVI interim advice: potential COVID-19 booster vaccine programme winter 2021 to 2022](#)

JCVI advises that any potential booster programme should begin in September 2021, in order to maximise protection in those who are most vulnerable to serious COVID-19 ahead of the winter months.

Systematic Reviews

[Blood pressure variability and cognitive dysfunction: A systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal cohort studies](#)

The variability of blood pressure (BPV) has been suggested as a clinical indicator for cognitive dysfunction, yet the results from clinical studies are variable. This study investigated the relationship between BPV and the risk of cognitive decline or dementia.

[Control Beliefs among People with Dementia: A Systematic Review](#)

There is a lack of knowledge about control beliefs among people with dementia, due to few and low-powered studies. Although we cannot conclude regarding control beliefs, our findings support the feasibility of quantitative research on control beliefs among people with dementia and we recommend that they be included in this type of research.

Studies

[Gut-brain axis important in creation of new brain cells](#)

Researchers at the UK Dementia Research Institute find that the contents of the gut are important for the creation of new brain cells. [Full article](#)

[Health matters: midlife approaches to reduce dementia risk](#)

Updated information about the NHS Health Check and added link to updated Lancet study.

[Hospital-treated infectious diseases and the risk of dementia: a large, multicohort, observational study with a replication cohort](#)

Severe infections requiring hospital treatment are associated with long-term increased risk of dementia, including vascular dementia and Alzheimer's disease. The absence of infection specificity combined with evidence of dose-response relationships between infectious disease burden and dementia risk support the hypothesis that increased dementia risk is driven by general inflammation rather than specific microbes.

[New evidence on treatments for symptoms of depression in dementia](#)

Appraisal of a recent review on the efficacy of interventions for depression in people with dementia, which identified several non-drug treatments that can have a meaningful effect on depressive symptoms in dementia.