



Community and Mental Health Services

14 December 2021

Systematic Reviews

Effect of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor enhancing agents on cognition in dementia: an exploratory systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

The findings from this meta-analysis indicated that NMDAR enhancing agents showed a very small positive effect on overall cognitive function in patients with dementia. Further studies with a larger sample are warranted to explore the role of the NMDA system on specific cognitive domains in subgroups of patients with early-stage dementia.

<u>Degree of personalisation in tailored activities and its effect on behavioural and psychological symptoms and quality of life among people with dementia: a systematic review and meta-analysis</u>

This systematic review shows that tailored activities slightly reduced BPSD and depression, had a small effect on improving QoL and had large effects on facilitating the level of engagement among PWD.

Studies

<u>Automated multi-dose dispensing in persons with and without Alzheimer's disease—impacts on pharmacotherapy</u>

This study examined drug use before and after transition to automated multi-dose dispensing (MDD) service among persons with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and compared whether the changes were similar in persons without AD.

<u>Association of resting heart rate with cognitive decline and dementia in older adults: A population-based cohort study</u>

Checking older adults' resting heart rate could help identify those who are more likely to experience a decline in mental function, a Swedish study suggests. The researchers found that a high resting heart rate was associated with a greater risk of dementia.

Association Between Cataract Extraction and Development of Dementia

This cohort study found that cataract extraction was significantly associated with lower risk of dementia development. If validated in future studies, cataract surgery may have clinical relevance in older adults at risk of developing dementia.

Higher Coffee Consumption Is Associated With Slower Cognitive Decline and Less Cerebral Aβ-Amyloid Accumulation Over 126 Months: Data From the Australian Imaging, Biomarkers, and Lifestyle Study

This study suggested that coffee intake may be a protective factor against AD, with increased coffee consumption potentially reducing cognitive decline by slowing cerebral A β -amyloid accumulation, and thus attenuating the associated neurotoxicity from A β -amyloid-mediated oxidative stress and inflammatory processes. There were no associations between coffee intake and atrophy in total gray matter, white matter, or hippocampal volume.

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Evidence Review

Evidence review for adult social care reform

A technical evidence paper outlining trends and challenges in adult social care based on the current adult social care system in England.

Policy Paper

Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care

This document outlines the government's new plan for healthcare, new plan for adult social care in England and new funding plan.

White Paper

People at the Heart of Care: adult social care reform white paper

This white paper sets out a 10-year vision for adult social care and provides information on funded proposals that will be implemented over the next 3 years.

News

Care home residents in England to be allowed only three visitors at Christmas

The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) said the move was "in order to balance the current Covid-19 risk and the need to keep people safe in line with clinical advice".

<u>Alzheimer's Society report aftermath of a 'lost Christmas': Sixth of people with dementia</u> spent last Christmas Day alone

Last year a sixth of people (16%) with dementia spent Christmas Day alone, according to an Alzheimer's Society survey of over 1,000 people affected by dementia 1, leaving a fifth of families struggling with feelings of guilt and anger over their 'lost Christmas' (17%).