

## Systematic Reviews

[Physical activity as a protective factor for dementia and Alzheimer's disease: systematic review, meta-analysis and quality assessment of cohort and case-control studies](#)

Physical Activity (PA) was associated with lower incidence of all-cause dementia and Alzheimer's disease, even in longer follow-ups, supporting PA as a modifiable protective lifestyle factor, even after reducing the effects of reverse causation.

[Medication use to manage comorbidities in people with dementia: a systematic review](#)

This systematic review showed there is currently insufficient evidence to conclude that medication management in people with dementia should differ substantially to people without dementia. Comprehensive and high-quality evidence is needed to improve confidence that medication prescribing achieves optimum clinical outcomes, quality of life, and benefit-to-risk determination in this vulnerable population.

## Studies

[Mortality in nursing home residents stratified according to subtype of dementia: a longitudinal study over three years](#)

Mortality did not differ across the subtypes of dementia, except in persons with unspecified dementia or without dementia, where we found a higher mortality.

[Content and comprehensiveness in the nursing documentation for residents in long-term dementia care: a retrospective chart review](#)

Findings from this study highlights challenges in documenting person-centered information in a comprehensive way. To improve nursing documentation of residents living with dementia in nursing homes, nurses need to include residents' perspectives and experiences in their planning and evaluation of care.

[Effects of aspirin on dementia and cognitive function in diabetic patients: the ASCEND trial](#)

Aspirin does not have a large proportional effect on the risk of dementia. Trials or meta-analyses with larger total numbers of incident dementia cases to increase statistical power are needed to assess whether any modest proportional 10– 15% benefits of 5–7 years of aspirin use on dementia exist.

[Identifying health conditions associated with Alzheimer's disease up to 15 years before diagnosis: an agnostic study of French and British health records](#)

These results from two independent primary care databases provide new evidence on the temporality of risk factors and early signs of Alzheimer's disease that are observable at the general practitioner level. These results could guide the implementation of new primary and secondary prevention policies.

[Childhood perspectives of parental young onset dementia: A qualitative data synthesis](#)

The current synthesis outlines the perspectives of children and young adults with a parent living with young onset dementia. There is a significant lack of research in this area which adds to the stereotypical view of dementia as an older person's disease. This can lead to children and young adults being impacted by lack of awareness and stigma resulting in significant psychosocial problems.

elderly vascular geriatrics  
Alzheimer's environment  
cognition early onset  
fronto-temporal research  
memory old age  
dementia  
lewy bodies support



**NHS**  
Mersey Care  
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Community and Mental Health Services

13 April 2022

### [Modifiable psychosocial risk factors and delayed onset of dementia in older populations: analysis of two prospective US cohorts](#)

Higher depressive symptoms were associated with 5-year acceleration in AD; higher neuroticism with 4-year acceleration and higher cognitive activity with a 3.5-year delay.

### [Potentially avoidable causes of hospitalisation in people with dementia: contemporaneous associations by stage of dementia in a South London clinical cohort](#)

Potentially avoidable hospitalisations were common in people with dementia, particularly in those with greater cognitive impairment.

### [Association of Loneliness With 10-Year Dementia Risk and Early Markers of Vulnerability for Neurocognitive Decline](#)

Over 10 years of close clinical dementia surveillance in this cohort study, loneliness was associated with increased dementia risk; this tripled in adults whose baseline risk would otherwise be relatively low on the basis of age and genetic risk, representing a majority of the US population. Loneliness was also associated with worse neurocognitive markers of AD/DRD vulnerability, suggesting an early pathogenic role.

### [Behaviour-directed interventions for problematic person transfer situations in two dementia care dyads: a single-case design study](#)

The results indicate that the transfer-related behaviours of the care dyad might be improved through a behaviour-directed intervention tailored to meet the care dyad's needs. The small number of cases and observations limits the generalizability, and the results should be interpreted in consideration of the piloting approach of the study.

### [Association between lithium use and the incidence of dementia and its subtypes: A retrospective cohort study](#)

This study observed an association between lithium use and a decreased risk of developing dementia.

### [Association of midlife antibiotic use with subsequent cognitive function in women](#)

This prospective cohort study found that chronic antibiotic use during midlife was associated with minor decreases in cognitive scores assessed a mean of 7 years later.

### [New insights into the genetic etiology of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias](#)

Alzheimer's study finds 42 more genes linked to higher risk of disease.

### [Reproductive factors and the risk of incident dementia: A cohort study of UK Biobank participants](#)

In this study, we observed that some reproductive events related to shorter cumulative endogenous oestrogen exposure in women were associated with higher dementia risk, and there was a similar association between the number of children and dementia risk between women and men.

### [Association of life-course traumatic brain injury with dementia risk: A nationwide twin study](#)

TBI, especially between ages 50 and 69 years, is associated with an increased risk of dementia, and this is exacerbated among people with CMDs. Genetic and early-life environmental factors may not account for the TBI-dementia association.



13 April 2022

## Consultation

### [Changes to the MCA Code of Practice and implementation of the LPS](#)

This consultation seeks views on proposed changes to the Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice and implementation of the Liberty Protection Safeguards. This consultation closes at 11:45pm on 7 July 2022.

## Cochrane Reviews

### [Diagnostic test accuracy of remote, multidomain cognitive assessment \(telephone and video call\) for dementia](#)

Despite the common and increasing use of remote cognitive assessment, supporting evidence on test accuracy is limited. Remote testing is complex, and this is reflected in the heterogeneity seen in tests used, their application, and their analysis. More research is needed to describe accuracy of contemporary approaches to remote cognitive assessment. While data comparing remote and in-person use of a test were reassuring, thresholds and scoring rules derived from in-person testing may not be applicable when the equivalent test is adapted for remote use.

### [Algorithm-based pain management for people with dementia in nursing homes](#)

There is no clear evidence for a benefit of an algorithm-based pain management intervention in comparison with pain education for reducing pain intensity or challenging behaviour in people with dementia in nursing homes. The authors found that the intervention may reduce proxy-rated pain compared with usual care. However, the certainty of evidence is low because of the small number of studies, small sample sizes, methodological limitations, and the clinical heterogeneity of the study populations (e.g. pain level and cognitive status).

## Advice

### [Advice for carers and people with dementia on the cost of living crisis](#)

Dementia UK has compiled some advice around how families can better manage their finances at this time as well as how to navigate conversations with customer vulnerability teams at energy suppliers.

### [Advice for carers, humanitarian agencies, communities and people living with dementia during times of crisis](#)

These advice cards are intended to assist and support carers, people living with dementia, local communities and agencies, and humanitarian agencies during times of crisis, including emergencies and disasters.

## Conference

### [35th Global Conference of Alzheimer's Disease International](#)

The 35th Global Conference of Alzheimer's Disease International will be hosted online and in-person in London, UK at The Kia Oval on 9th-11th June 2022. The 2022 conference will look at progress and barriers, new developments and innovations across all 7-action areas of the WHO Global action plan on dementia.