

Studies

[Cardiometabolic multimorbidity, genetic risk, and dementia: a prospective cohort study](#)

Cardiometabolic multimorbidity was independently associated with the risk of dementia and extensive brain imaging differences to a greater extent than was genetic risk. Targeting cardiometabolic multimorbidity might help to reduce the risk of dementia, regardless of genetic risk.

[Fun and a meaningful routine: the experience of physical activity in people with dementia](#)

Many of the participants expressed that being physically active was important to them. It is essential that informal and formal carers are aware of the role physical activity plays in the lives of many people with dementia, so that appropriate measures can be taken to assure continued active living in order to preserve health and quality of life.

[Carers using assistive technology in dementia care at home: a mixed methods study](#)

This study describes the use of AT in the real-world context. AT supplements the care provided to people with dementia in the community. Appropriate use, access to AT and abilities of the carer can enhance the support provided through AT to both carers and the person with dementia.

[Cross-cultural conceptualization of a good end of life with dementia: a qualitative study](#)

The common cross-cultural themes comprise a framework underpinned by value placed on personhood and dignity, emphasizing that interdependency through relationships is essential to promote a good end of life with dementia. These themes and valuing the importance of relationships as central to connecting the themes could support care planning and further development of a dementia palliative care model.

[Factors associated with change over time in quality of life of people with dementia: longitudinal analyses from the MODEM cohort study](#)

Deterioration in HRQL is not an inevitable part of the dementia journey. However, people with non-Alzheimer's dementias may be more susceptible to HRQL decline. This may indicate that those with non-Alzheimer's dementia may benefit from specific support focussed on maintaining their quality of life.

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



Mersey Care
NHS Foundation Trust

Community and Mental Health Services

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Review

[Characteristics of dementia-friendly hospitals: an integrative review](#)

Dementia-friendly hospitals are currently characterized more by healthcare practices and professional dementia experts than by the results of empirical studies. Additionally, the perspective of people with dementia is underrepresented in current descriptions. Accordingly, further research is needed that involves people with dementia in order to develop a theoretical understanding and suitable concepts of dementia-friendly hospitals, since their perspective is essential.

Survey

[Global Brain Health Survey Findings](#)

Although the causes of dementia are not yet known, we do know which lifestyle choices such as diet, exercise and smoking can affect brain health and the chances of developing dementia. In June 2019 an anonymous online survey 'The Global Brain Health Survey' was launched which aimed to investigate people's views on brain health globally and to further understand what may or may not motivate them to support their brain health.

Resource

[Dementia and Driving Decision Aid UK is published](#)

This resource was developed through an international collaboration between Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust and Dorset Healthcare University NHS Foundation Trust with Aged and Dementia Health Research and Education (ADHERE) centre at the University of Wollongong in Australia. The DDDA UK Version is available on the ADHERE webpage: https://www.adhere.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/UOW_Dementia_and_Driving_UK_Final_22.02.22pdf.pdf