

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



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28 September 2022

Studies

[How can secondary dementia prevention trials of Alzheimer's disease be clinically meaningful?](#)

After clinical trial failures in symptomatic Alzheimer's disease (AD), our field has moved to earlier intervention in cognitively normal individuals with biomarker evidence of AD. This offers potential for dementia prevention, but mainly low and variable rates of progression to AD dementia reduce the usefulness of trials' data in decision making by potential prescribers.

[Comorbidity-driven multi-modal subtype analysis in mild cognitive impairment of Alzheimer's disease](#)

Our study indicates that AD comorbidities should be considered along with other diverse AD-relevant characteristics to better understand MCI heterogeneity.

[Alzheimer's disease as an innate autoimmune disease \(AD2\): A new molecular paradigm](#)

A new model of Alzheimer's disease (AD) is presented: Alzheimer's disease as an autoimmune disease (AD2).

['Understanding Dementia Diagnosis During COVID-19' has now been published](#)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, memory clinics had to rapidly transform services in order to meet the needs of patients while attending to infection control concerns. This study considered the experiences of delivering and receiving a dementia diagnosis during this time. The findings highlight what is important to the person with dementia and their family and provide lessons from the pandemic for future practice.

[COVID Appears to Raise Risk for Alzheimer's Disease](#)

People 65 and older who contracted COVID were nearly 70% more likely overall to be diagnosed with Alzheimer's within a year of their infection, researchers report. The elderly fared even worse, with the risk of Alzheimer's doubling in COVID patients who were over 85, researchers found.

[Daily multi-vitamins may improve brain function in older people](#)

A daily multivitamin and mineral supplement may reduce cognitive decline in older people, according to a US study that is the first to demonstrate they may benefit ageing brain function. The [trial](#), involving more than 2,200 over-65s, suggests that daily supplements may slow cognitive decline by about 60%, or nearly two years, with the most substantial effects seen in older people with a history of cardiovascular disease.

[Britons of black and south Asian origin with dementia die younger, study finds](#)

Britons of black and south Asian origin with dementia die younger and sooner after being diagnosed than white people, research has found. South Asian people die 2.97 years younger and black people 2.66 years younger than their white counterparts, according to a study by academics from University College London and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

[Bad dreams in middle age could be sign of dementia risk, study suggests](#)

The research, published in [eClinicalMedicine](#), found that middle-aged people who experienced bad dreams at least once a week were four times more likely to experience cognitive decline over the following decade than those who rarely had nightmares. Among elderly participants, those who frequently reported distressing dreams were twice as likely to be diagnosed with dementia in subsequent years.

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Cochrane Review

[Anticholinergic drugs and dementia: time for transparency in the face of uncertainty](#)

A Cochrane [Review](#) by Taylor-Rowan et al attempts to determine whether anticholinergic burden, defined by recognized scales, is a prognostic factor for future cognitive decline or dementia in cognitively unimpaired older adults.

Statistics

[New figures show 70,800 UK adults are affected by young onset dementia](#)

New figures show a 'hidden population' of 70,800 people in the UK who are currently living with young onset dementia — a rise of 28,800 (69 per cent) since 2014. The findings have been published in the [Journal of Dementia Care](#).

Publication

[BPS publishes new guide to psychosocial interventions in the early stages of dementia](#)

The new publication is the second edition of a guide first published in 2014 following consultations with people living with dementia in different areas of the UK. It is aimed at people living through the early stages of dementia, and includes interventions that evidence suggests can help to improve memory and/or thinking skills, reduce anxiety, stress or depression, or increase wellbeing, communication or social inclusion.

Reports

[World Alzheimer Report 2022 - Life after diagnosis: Navigating treatment, care and support](#)

The World Alzheimer Report 2022 is dedicated to the vast topic of post-diagnosis support – an umbrella term encompassing the variety of official and informal services and information aimed at promoting the health, social, and psychological wellbeing of people with dementia and their carers after a diagnosis.

[The impact of caregiving in LGBTQ+ communities](#)

In this excerpt from the essay 'The impact of caregiving in LGBTQ+ communities', from the World Alzheimer Report 2022, Julien Rougerie outlines the challenges of caregiving faced by the LGBTQ+ community.

[Up to 85% of people living with dementia may not receive post-diagnosis care – World Alzheimer Report reveals](#)

In this press release, it is revealed that the World Alzheimer Report 2022 finds as many as 85 percent of people with dementia could be missing out on post-diagnosis care.

[Living to the best of one's ability](#)

In this excerpt from the essay 'Living to the best of one's ability', from the World Alzheimer Report 2022, Keith Oliver shares how the support of others has helped him to navigate life since his diagnosis 11 years ago.

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Patient Advice

[Bathing a person living with Alzheimer's may require adjustments](#)

Bathing a person living with Alzheimer's or another dementia may be challenging for caregivers, especially if the person becomes resistant. Remaining flexible, patient and calm can help caregivers respond to disruptive behaviors.

[Independence in the early stage of Alzheimer's is possible](#)

Many people with Alzheimer's continue to live successfully on their own during the early stage of the disease. Making simple adjustments, taking safety precautions and having the support of others can make things easier.

News

[New hope as Alzheimer's drug slows memory decline in phase 3 trial](#)

The pharmaceutical company, Eisai, reports positive results from its successful phase 3 clinical trial of the Alzheimer's drug, lecanemab. The results show the drug was able to slow the rate of decline in people's memory and thinking as well as function over 18 months, and also helped people with day-to-day activities.

[Iceland Foods launches 'Think Brain Health' initiative with Alzheimer's Research UK, promoting positive lifestyle changes to help reduce the risk of dementia](#)

Iceland Foods has teamed up with Alzheimer's Research UK on an initiative to spread awareness of the positive lifestyle changes that can be made to help reduce the risk of dementia.

[Staying hydrated in dementia: Admiral Nurses support the creation of national leaflet](#)

People with dementia may not always recognise when they are thirsty or be able to express their thirst. This may mean that they do not drink enough and become dehydrated.

[How will dementia diagnosis and treatment change in the next 10 years?](#)

Every year, the number of people with dementia increases, with estimates suggesting more than 1 million people in the UK will be living with the condition by 2030. As this figure increases, there is an even greater need for breakthroughs in developing treatments and improving lives. So how close are we to new therapeutics? And what innovations will help us get there? We asked UK DRI researchers for their predictions on what we can expect over the next decade, and where they see the most promising advances.