

Study

The experiences and perspectives of older adult mental health professional staff teams when supporting people with young-onset dementia Providing effective support for people with young-onset dementia and their families requires adjustments both within the clinician role and mental health services. The complex nature of support requires relevant knowledge which is often not included in typical training. Organisational barriers often prevented staff from developing their knowledge, however the transition to remote working may have facilitated easier access to knowledge development opportunities. Further barriers were highlighted as poorly integrated teams and inflexible approaches around discharge procedures. The study suggests that the specialist role or team is considered a facilitator to quality support but cautions against an over-reliance on individual specialist practitioners. Teams should ensure that all members of a team are confident and competent in the area of young-onset dementia. Future research should endeavour to focus on individual service modalities to further explore the staff experience, as well as barriers to diagnosis to the accessing and experience of full-time care.

Resource

Scottish Dementia Alumni launch their latest peer to peer guide

The Scottish Dementia Alumni group have launched their latest peer to peer guide 'End of Life Choices'. You can find this resource and all their really useful guides by going to the publications by DEEP groups.

Conference

Dementia research conference

Registration is open for the Alzheimer's Research UK Conference 2024, the UK's largest dementia research conference, taking place on Wednesday 20th and Thursday 21st March 2024 in person at ACC Liverpool or online.

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News

Is the 100-year old TB vaccine a new weapon against Alzheimer's?

Studies suggest the BCG jab discovered a century ago could provide a cheap and effective way of boosting the immune system to protect people from developing the condition.

<u>Air pollution could be significant cause of dementia – even for those not</u> predisposed

Air pollution from traffic is linked to some of the more severe forms of dementia, and could be a significant cause of the condition among those who are not already genetically predisposed to it, research suggests.

Post-surgery delirium may be linked to dementia

Given the similarities in symptoms, delirium — a common and serious problem among hospitalized older adults, including those who have surgery — can be mistaken for dementia. Although the conditions are different, researchers are uncovering growing evidence that people who experience delirium may be at higher risk for the disease.

Long Covid and Impaired Cognition — More Evidence and More Work to Do

Several large studies have emerged documenting the presence of neurologic sequelae — including cognition and memory problems — in the postacute phase of SARS-CoV-2 infection. A recent analysis of the U.S. Current Population Survey showed that after the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, an additional one million U.S. residents of working age reported having "serious difficulty' remembering, concentrating, or making decisions" than at any time in the preceding 15 years. Whether these changes are attributable solely to long Covid is unclear, but that report represents a change in the cognitive health of U.S. residents from prepandemic levels.

Protective response to early changes in ALS and FTD

A new study led by Prof Adrian Isaacs (UK DRI at UCL) provides fresh insight into the early changes that occur in the brains of people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal dementia (FTD), and reveals a response in cells that protects against neurodegeneration. The research, published in Nature Neuroscience, could identify new therapeutic avenues to treat the diseases.









