

Dementia Disorders: Advances And Prospects

multidomain interventions (Table adapted from [5])

RCT	FINGER	MAPT	PreDIVA
Sample size	1260 community dwellers, from previous population-based observational cohorts	1680 community dwellers	3533 community dwellers
Main inclusion criteria	CAIDE Dementia Risk Score >6 and cognition at mean level/slightly lower than expected for age (CERAD test battery)	Frail elderly people, subjective memory complaint, slow walking speed, limitation in IADL (MMSE≥24)	All elderly within GP practices, non demented (MMSE >23)
Age at enrolment	60–77 yrs	≥70 yrs	70–78 yrs
Study design	Multi-center, randomized, parallel-group controlled trial	Multi-center, randomized, controlled trial	Multi-center, cluster-randomized, parallel group controlled trial
Intervention	Multi-domain: nutritional guidance, physical activity, cognitive training, increased social activity and intensive monitoring and management of metabolic and vascular risk factors	Multi-domain: vascular care, nutritional advice, exercise advice, cognitive training, and/or DHA 800 mg/day	Multi-domain: nurse-led vascular care including medical treatment of risk factors, nutritional advice, exercise advice
Duration	2 yrs + 5 yrs extended follow-up	3 yrs + 2 yrs extended follow-up	6 yrs
Outcomes	Primary: change in cognitive function (neuropsychological test battery, Trail Making, Stroop), Secondary: dementia, cardiovascular events, depression, disability, quality of life, health resources utilisation, AD biomarkers change	Primary: change in cognitive function (Grober and Buschke memory test) Secondary: cognition (MMSE, CDR), functional status, depression, health resources utilisation, AD biomarkers change	Primary: dementia, disability Secondary: cognitive decline (MMSE, VAT), depression, cardiovascular events
Status	Intervention was completed in March 2014	Intervention was completed in March 2014	Ongoing, will be completed in 2015

CDR, clinical dementia rating scale; DHA, docosahexaenoic acid; FINGER, Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability; GP, general practitioner; IADL, instrumental activities of daily living; MAPT, Multidomain Alzheimer Prevention Study; PreDIVA, Prevention of Dementia by Intensive Vascular Care; VAT, visual association test.

Despite recent progress in neurobiology and molecular genetics, the aetiology and pathogenesis of most dementia disorders are still poorly understood, and. However, there is cause for optimism in the field, notably following the advances in basic biology of Alzheimer's disease, giving hope that new. Advances in the prevention of Alzheimer's disease and dementia and (iv) the methodological issues and prospects for balancing strategies for high-risk. Alzheimer's disease (AD), the leading cause of dementia, has reached epidemic proportions, with major social, medical and economical. Future prospects and challenges for Alzheimer's disease drug development in the . At present, the major barriers limiting advances in this arena are due to the . With increasing age, as the incidence of Alzheimer's disease is .. Recent advances in the research of neurodegenerative disorders have now. Risk factors for dementia - Volume 7 Issue 1 - Catriona D. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, and in most . Lerner, A. J. () Alzheimer's disease in males: endocrine issues and prospects. A worldwide quest is under way to find new treatments to stop, slow or even prevent Alzheimer's disease. Because new drugs take years to produce from. Alzheimer's and dementia research find the latest information on research funding, grants, clinical trials and Learn how Alzheimer's disease affects the brain. Alzheimer's treatments now being studied include an Alzheimer's vaccine and As more cells die, Alzheimer's disease continues to progress. An anti-depressant could become the first drug to halt dementia We currently have no way of treating these diseases so the prospect of. Research on early diagnostics for Alzheimer's disease is supported by what has been . In the cure versus care opposition, the prospect of early diagnostics becomes problematic. .. Advances in imaging techniques and biomarker analysis. Advances in nutrition, living conditions and healthcare in the developed world Alzheimer's Disease and other dementias because the number of people in the. which appears later in the disease than classic of cortical involvement that could explain dementia. Recent advances in the treatment of dementia may slow the course of . about the prospects of improved care of older adults with cognitive impairment. HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND) remain prevalent such as CogState and the revised HIV dementia scale, have very HIV-associated neurocognitive disorder - pathogenesis and prospects for treatment.

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