

Dementia: the next big thing is now



Professor Henry Brodaty Director

Dementia Collaborative Research Centre – Assessment and Better Care









Why BIG?

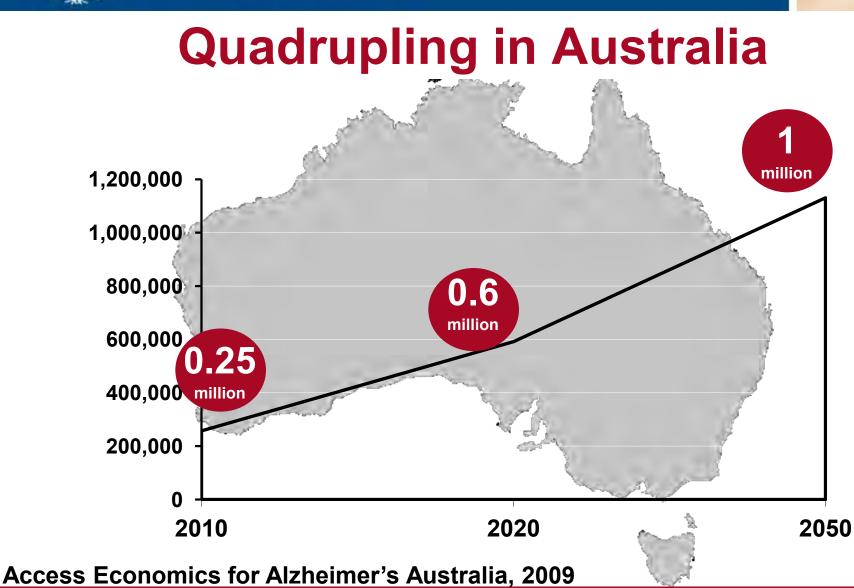




Projections of a tripling of world's dementia population by 2050











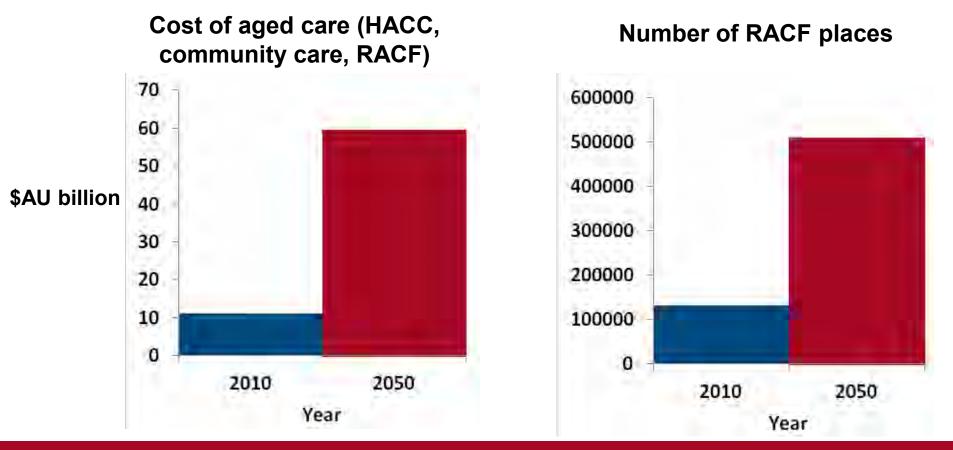
Dementia

- 3rd leading cause of death already
- Leading cause of disease burden with 5 yrs
- GDP 0.8% → 1.8%





Cost of dementia



Access Economics (2011). Caring places: Planning for aged care and dementia 2010-2050.

Why BIG?



Broad canvas

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011



Broad canvas



- Epidemiology
 - Planning
 - Prevention
 - ID people @ risk
- Aetiology
- Pathology
- Diagnosis
 - Hi tech PET, CSF
 - Lo tech GPs, screen
 - Neuropsychology
- Drug treatment

- Cog rehab
- Neurorestorative
- Service planning
- BPSD
- Nursing homes
- Models of care
- Environment
- Palliative care
- Workforce
- Policy





What's new in epidemiology?

Translating dementia research into practice

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011





Environment and AD

- Up to 50% of population attributable risk of AD cases from 7 environmental factors
- If 25% lower prevalence of these risk factors
 → 3 million fewer AD cases worldwide

Barnes D & Yaffe K, 2011



DCRC Dementia Collaborative Research Centres

How much AD can be attributed to environmental factors?

- 2% diabetes mellitus (type 2)
- 2% midlife obesity*
- 5% midlife hypertension
- 10% depression
- 13% physical inactivity*
- 14% smoking
- 19% cognitive inactivity/education#

Barnes & Yaffe, 2011





Australian Imaging, Biomarker & Lifestyle Flagship Study of Ageing (AIBL)

- Prospective longitudinal study of ageing
- Aims: to improve understanding of causes & diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease & prevention of AD
- Sample: N = 1112, 60+ yo
- Includes patients with AD, MCI and healthy volunteers









Sydney Memory & Ageing Study (MAS)

- What predicts of cognitive decline and maintenance? What are rates of MCI?
- What is incidence/prevalence of MCI?
- What is incidence of dementia?
- Longitudinal, population based study
 - Non-demented, community dwelling
 - N = 1037, 70-90 yrs, eastern Sydney

Brodaty H, Sachdev P et al.







Sydney Memory & Ageing Study (MAS)

- Clinical, neuropsych, informant interviews
- MRI, bloods, genetics
- Falls, balance, vascular measures
- 0 $\sqrt{}$, 2y $\sqrt{}$, 4y $\sqrt{}$ and 6y (Wave 4) start now

Brodaty H, Sachdev P et al.







Older Australian Twins Study (OATS)

- Longitudinal study on healthy brain ageing in MZ and DZ twins <u>></u> 65 y.o.
- What influences cognition with ageing?
 - Environmental (lifetime physical & mental activity, scoioeconomic status)
 - Biological (hypertension, genes)
- >150 MZ pairs + 150 DZ pairs $\sqrt{}$
- Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne

Sachdev P, Trollor J, Martin N, Ames D, et al







Sydney Centenarian Study

- Fastest growing age group world wide
 Models of 'successful ageing'
- Which factors contribute to longevity?
- What is normal in very old?
- >250 people aged 95+ recruited

Sachdev P et al.





What's new in prevention?

Translating dementia research into practice

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011



Physical activity = protective

 Several studies show physical activity protective against cognitive decline, dementia, Alzheimer's, vascular dementia



- More is better puffed, weights
- At least 3x per week; > 150 mins/wk
- Check with your doctor

¹Jedrziewski et al (2007). Alz Dem; 3:98-108; ² Lautenschlager et al (2008) JAMA; 300(9):1027-1037; ³Ravaglia et al (2007) Neurology; ⁴Larson et al (2006) Ann Intern Med; 144:73-81; ⁵Laurin et al, Arch Neurol 2001;58:498-504; ⁶Middelton et al, PLos ONE 2008;3(9):e3124

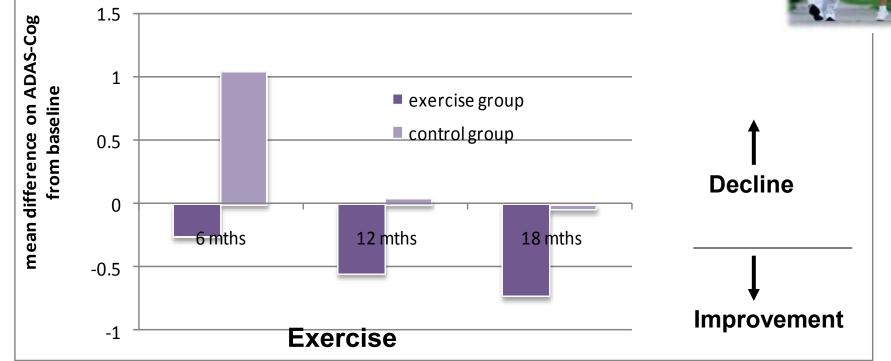


Effect of Physical Activity on Cognitive Function in Older Adults at Risk for Alzheimer Disease: A Randomized Trial

Nicola T. Lautenschlager; Kay L. Cox; Leon Flicker; et al.

JAMA. 2008;300(9):1027-1037 (doi:10.1001/jama.300.9.1027)





N =138 memory complainers

Lautenschlager et al (2008) JAMA; 300(9):1027-1037



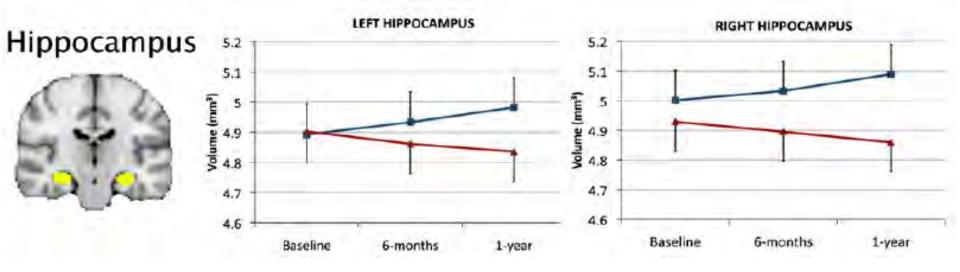


Study of Mental & Regular Training (SMART)

- Aim: Does increased mental activity lead to decreased dementia risk?
- Intervention: 3 days/wk for 6 months
 - Memory series + stretching/callisthenics
 - Memory series + strength exercise
 - Memory & thinking exercises + stretching/callisthenics
 - Memory & thinking exercises + strength
- Follow up after 1 year to test for lasting benefits

he power of physical activity

Dementia Collabo Research Centres



Erickson et al., 2011





Mind your brain: Accumulating evidence for mental exercise/ cognitive training

Mental Activity & Dementia 1,2

CRC rtia Collaborative rch Centres

- Meta-analysis of 22 studies, 29,000 people
- Lifetime: Education, occupation, IQ, leisure each reduce risk by about half
- Dose response relationship evident
- Complex patterns of mental activity in early, mid- and late-life associated with
 ↓ dementia

¹Valenzuela MJ. Sachdev P. (2006). Psychol Med. 36(4): 441-454; ²Valenzuela MJ. Sachdev P. (2006) Psychol Med. 36(8): 1065-1073





Mind your diet
Mediterranean diet
Antioxidants





Nutrition / Supplements



- Alcohol ? moderate
- Fish/Seafood/ω3 ?
- Vitamin D ?
- Caffeine ??
- Vitamin E x
- Vitamin C x





Smoking and AD

- Current smoking

 increase risk for AD
- Previous smoking
 - Risk not significantly increased

Anstey K. Am J Epidem 2008





Mind your health checks Blood pressure Sugar Cholesterol

Metabolic syndrome & dementia risk

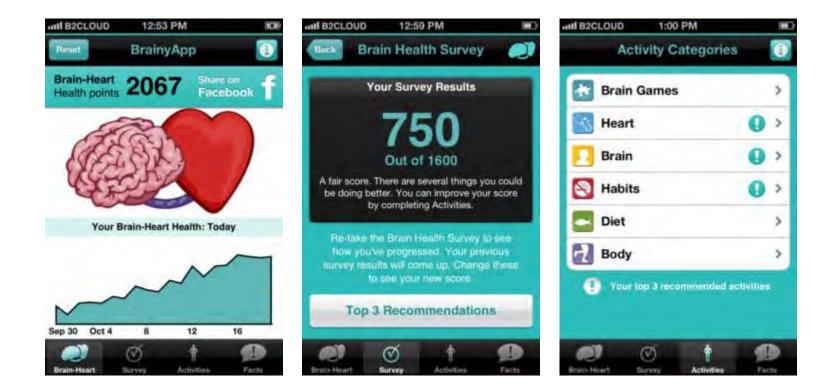


- 4895 older women
- 497 with metabolic syndrome

- Diabetes/ raised fasting sugar
- Abdominal obesity
- High cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- 23% increased dementia risk for each component of metabolic syndrome

Yaffe et al (2009) Arch Neurol. 66(3):324-328





BrainyApp: developed by Alzheimer's Australia to raise awareness of AD/dementia risk factors







What's new in cause of Alzheimer's disease





Translating dementia research into practice

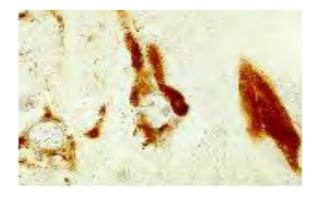
© DCRC/Brodaty 2011





AD: a progressive CNS disorder with a characteristic pathology







Katzman, 1986 Cummings and Khachaturian, 1996

Best target for disease-modifying drug?

- •γ-secretase inhibitor?
- β-secretase inhibitor?
- •Aβ oligomer?
- •Aggregated fibrillar A β ?
- •Aβ clearance mechanism?
- •APP/A β processing?
- •Zn / Cu interactions with Aß (Ashley Bush)

Slide courtesy of Colin Masters

Best target for disease-modifying drug?

•γ-secretase inhibitor?

β-secretase inhibitor?

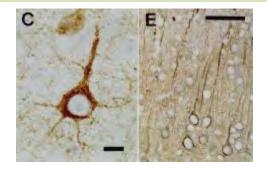
But anti-amyloid treatments not yet successful????

- •Aβ clearance mechanism?
- •APP/A β processing?

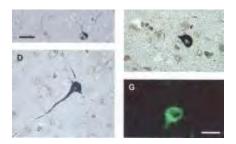
Slide courtesy of Colin Masters

Jürgen Götz Tau and beta amyloid – a toxic pas de deux

First tau transgenic mouse (EMBO J 1995, Acta Neuropathol 2000)



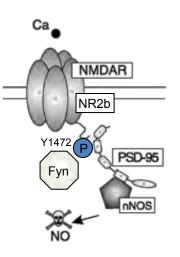
(AD-like somatodendritic localisation of tau in human tau transgenic mice) Support for amyloid cascade hypothesis *in vivo* (Science 2001)



(Stereotaxic injection of Aβ induces tau tangles)

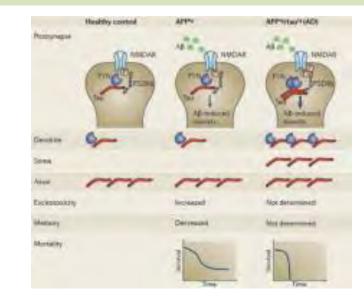
Jürgen Götz Tau and beta amyloid – a toxic pas de deux

Paradigm shift: Aβ toxicity depends on dendritic tau (Cell 2010)



(Genetic and pharmacological approaches fully rescue clinical features of Aβ-depositing APP23 mice – disrupting NMDAR/PSD95 and Fyn/tau interaction for therapeutic intervention?

Tau axis hypothesis in AD (Nature Rev Neurosci 2011)



(Published in Cell - amyloid-β and tau – a toxic *pas de deux* in AD)





What's new in diagnosis?

Translating dementia research into practice

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011

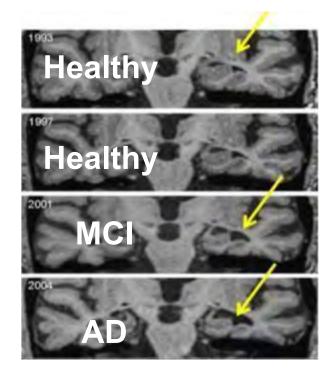






Advances in biomarkers

- Cerebrospinal fluid
 - Amyloid β Protein (A β 42) \downarrow
 - Tau Protein (τ t and τ p) \uparrow
- MRI scans serial, fMRI
- SPECT scans + dopamine label
- PET Scans + amyloid ligands



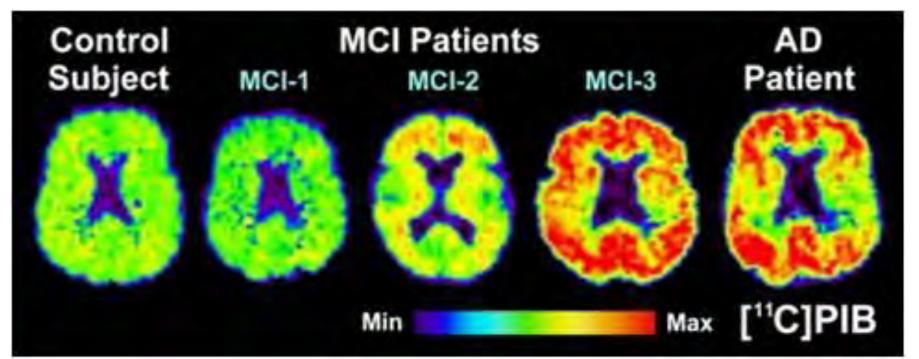
From the - online newspaper of Prof Yasser Metwally

http://yassermetwally.wordpress.com/dementia-alzheimer-type-and-others/neuroimaging-of-dementia/





PiB-PET Scans: AD vs MCI vs control

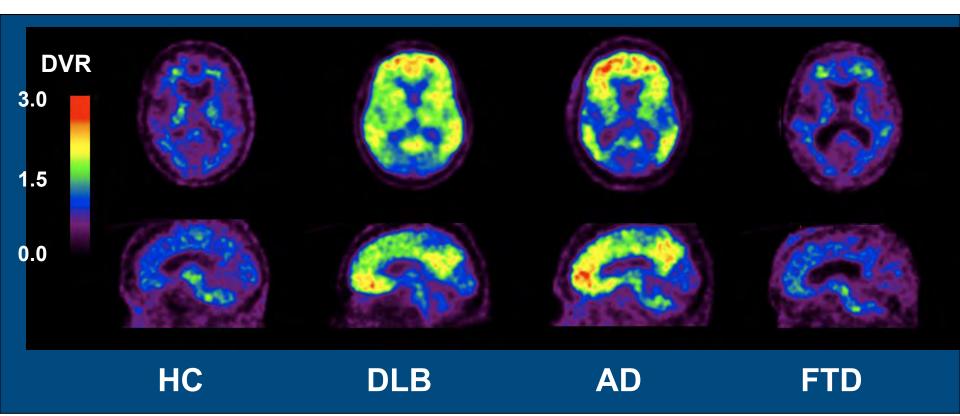


From the online newspaper of Prof Yasser Metwally http://yassermetwally.wordpress.com/dementiaalzheimer-type-and-others/neuroimaging-of-dementia/



Rowe CC, et al. Imaging β-amyloid burden in aging and dementia. <u>Neurology</u> 2007.











- Default mode network (DMN) significantly disrupted in MCI
- In healthy individuals, DMN active during rest and deactivated during task performance
- Posteromedial cortex (PMC) consisting of medial precuneus, posterior cingulate and retrosplenial cortex = major node of the DMN
- Varied reported alterations in task-induced deactivation in regions of the PMC during performance of memory tasks





fMRI & Functional Decline

- Posteromedial cortex (PMC) is one of the earliest affected regions in AD
 - Under high working memory load, greater deactivation of PMC in MCI¹
- Can this deactivation predict functional decline?²

¹Kochan et al. (2010). *Dement Geriatr Cog Disord,* Dementia & Geriat Cog Disorders, 30 (6) ²Kochan et al. (2010). Cortical Responses to a Graded Working Memory Challenge Predict Functional Decline in Mild Cognitive Impairment. Biological Psychiatry, 70 (2)



Method: fMRI

- N = 30 MCI, fMRI data acquired
 - While performing Working Memory task
- WM load increased during the task

 Manipulated by altering number of targets
- WM Load = *low*, *medium*, *high*
 - calibrated for each P so that
 - medium = 75-85% accuracy
 - high = 60-70% accuracy





		STUDY screen		RESPONSE screen
Remember the pictures and their positions				
Instruction 2, 4, 6s	Pre- encoding 2s	Encoding 6s	Maintenance 8s	Retrieval 6s





Results: fMRI

- Individuals with MCI followed for 2 yrs
- Results:
 - greater PMC deactivation predicted greater decline in IADL



www.gpcog.com.au

The General Practitioner assessment of COGnition

Start Test Home

National Guidelines GPCOG Information

Downloads



Welcome to the official website of the GPCOG (The General Practitioner assessment of Cognition). The GPCOG is a screening tool for cognitive impairment. It has been designed for the primary care setting (i.e. general practitioners, primary care physicians, family doctors, etc.). This website is available in different languages. To select your language please use the drop down menu at the top of the start page.



Start Test Learn more about the test Read national guidelines for dementia and standard investigations





Disclaimer: Every attempt is made to ensure that all information is correct. However responsibility for investigations and further management remains in the clinician's responsibility.

Translating dementia research into practice





GP diagnosis & management

- 4-site NHMRC-funded study
- Newcastle (Dimity Pond
- Sydney, Melbourne, Bendigo
- Can training GPs improve practice?
- Against nurse 1-hour standard GPs miss up to 50% and over diagnose < 20%





Drug Trials

Translating dementia research into practice

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011





Current medications approved have modest benefits and are symptomatic

- 4 drugs approved all symptomatic:
- Aricept (donepezil)
- Exelon (rivastigmine)
- Reminyl (galantamine)
- Ebixa (memantine
- (Others under trial)







Disease modification

- 953 drug trials listed
- 294 trials recruiting participants
 www.clinicaltrials.gov (16.08.11)
- All promising at some stage





Cures for AD?

Potential

- β & γ secretase inhibitors
- Vaccines
 - Active
 - Passive (antibodies) *
- Metals
- Stem cells

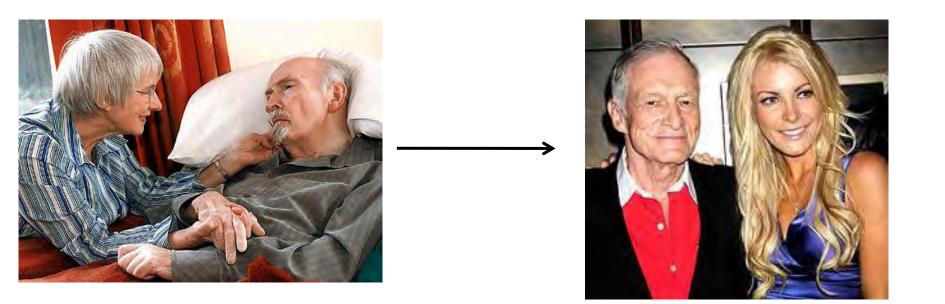
Failed trials

- Trimiprosate (Alzhemed)
- Flurbiprofen (tarenflurbil)
- Anti-inflammatory
- Rosiglitazone
- Statins
- Leuprolide
- Semagacestat
 (γ-secretase inhibitor)





Etanercept – anti TNF



Translating dementia research into practice





Reducing BPSD & Improving QoL in RACFs

Translating dementia research into practice

© DCRC/Brodaty 2011





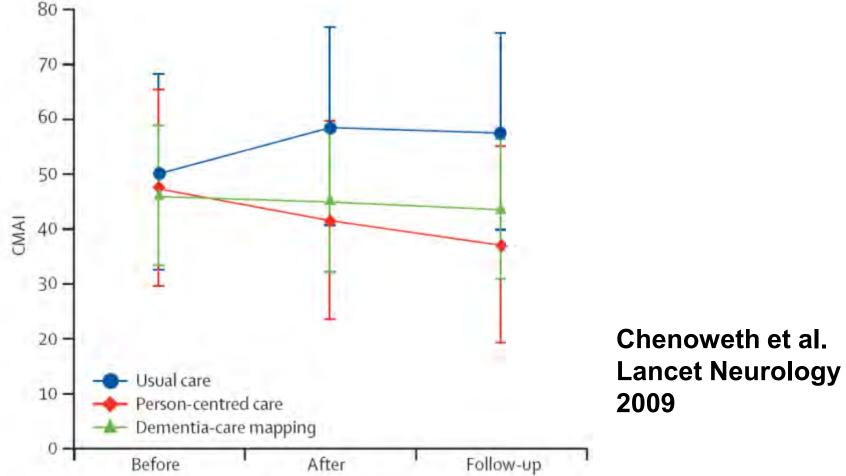
<u>Caring for the Aged Dementia Residents</u> <u>Study - CADRES</u>

- Prospective RCT comparing 3 groups:
 - Dementia Care Mapping (DCM)
 - Person-centred care (PCC)
 - Usual care (UC)
- Primary outcome = Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory





Effects of DCM and PPC on CMAI







Costs per CMAI point averted...

	After intervention	At Follow-up	
PCC	\$ 8.01	\$ 6.43	
DCM	\$ 48.95	\$ 46.89	

Chenoweth et al. Lancet Neurology 2009

ElderClowns -> Humour therapists









Sydney Multisite Intervention of LaughterBosses and ElderClowns (SMILE)

- Primary aim: To evaluate the effects of humour therapy on mood, quality of life, agitation & behavioural disturbance of residents in aged care
- Assessments:
 - Before intervention (baseline)
 - After 12 week intervention (post) did it work?
 - At 26 wks (follow-up) were results sustained?

Lee-Fay Low, Peter Spitzer, Belinda Goodenough, Anne Nicole Casey





Results

- Significant *decrease* in agitation in humour group compared to controls at post and follow-up
- No significant differences betwⁿ groups over time – depression
 - quality of life (self or proxy rated)
 - social engagement
 - neuropsychiatric symptoms





Clinically significant?

- 20% reduction in agitation symptoms in SMILE
- The same effect size as is achieved by antipsychotic medications used to treat agitation

OR











The Three Country Study (3CS)



Prof M Mittelman, New York



Prof A Burns, Manchester

> Investigator initiated study Sponsored by Pfizer International Inc



Prof H Brodaty, Sydney







Results on CG depression 10 **Control group** 9 **BDI II Score** 8 Counselling 7 5 sessions of group counsellng 6 3 6 9 12 18 24 mths

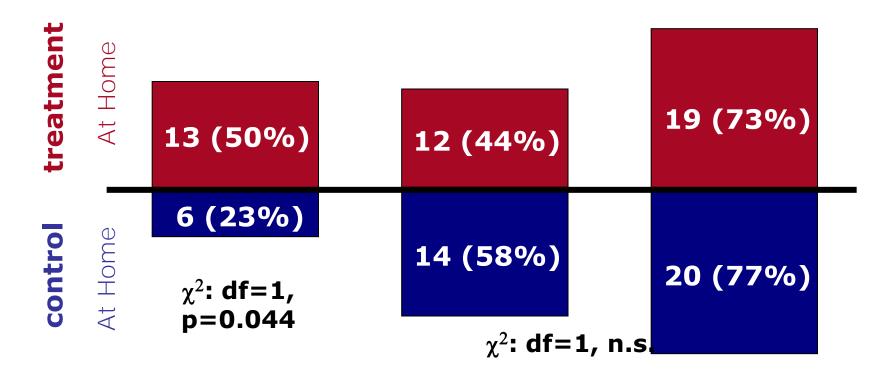
Mittelman, Brodaty, Burns (2008) AJGP







PWD still at home in AUS, UK & USA (< 5y)



AUS UK USA





Some other studies 'at' DCRC

- Younger onset dementia (BD)
- Alcohol dementia (BD, AW)
- Dementia in hospitals (BD, AIHW)
- Aborigines and dementia (TB, RC, BD)
- CALD communities and dementia (LFL)
- Consumer Directed Care (LFL)
- Quality indicators in community care (LFL, MG) Brian Draper , Lee-Fay Low, Adrienne Withall, Tony Broe, Robert Cumming, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Meredith





Research on dementia in Australia

- Broad canvas & exciting developments
- Although research funding lags behind diabetes, cancer, heart disease
 - Set to become research priority
 - Alzheimer's Australia → >\$1m 2011
- Opportunities for emerging researchers
- DCRC advertising PhD in Health Economics





Jeanne Calment 1875-1997

Thank you

- Took up fencing , aged 85
- Rode bicycle till 100
- Lived alone till 110
- Poured olive oil on food and rubbed onto her skin
- Port wine, 2 cigs/ day, 1Kg chocolate every week
 - Died 122 without dementia

www.dementiaresearch.org.au

Ritchie. BJP 1997, 171:501