### Alzheimer’s Society Dementia Knowledge Centre Resource List

**New Items: January 2011**

| Record ID | Title: Care for carers | Author: Stapleton, S | Co-author: Moore, D et al | Imprint: 2010 | Description: pp 27-31 | Source: PSIGE Newsletter | Issue: No.111 July 2010 | Main subject: Cognitive assessment | Subjects: Cognitive assessment; People with dementia; Driving | Abstract: The authors describe their experiences of trying to gain an insight into the experiences of people with dementia, in order to improve the quality of care provided. There are two main ways in which they have attempted to do this. The first is the creation of the "HOPE of People with Experience (HOPE) Group". This is a group of people who are living with dementia. This group has been working with West Sussex County Council to help deliver training to professional staff and students. The second is through training of Sussex health and social care staff in the use of Dementia Care Mapping, a multi-agency initiative that has been led by Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. The authors hope to demonstrate that by multi-agency projects such as these, there can be greater fulfilment of the objectives contained in the National Dementia Strategy published by the Department of Health in 2009. |
| Class: Journals held in library in title order | ISSN: 1360-3671 |

| Record ID | Title: Living even better with dementia: Helping families living with people in the later stages of dementia | Author: Kirkpatrick, A | Co-author: Russ, A | Imprint: 2010 | Description: pp 39-46 | Source: PSIGE Newsletter | Issue: No.111 July 2010 | Main subject: Cognitive assessment | Subjects: Cognitive assessment; People with dementia; Driving | Abstract: The authors begin by reviewing the many approaches that have been developed to provide families with more education and coping strategies for looking after their relatives with dementia. They then describe a new psychoeducational course for carers looking after people in the later stages of dementia. In order to evaluate this, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire which is described in detail. The results of the evaluation indicated that the carers found it helpful. The authors express the hope that future courses to build on these foundations can be developed that will lead to more carers finding success in living better with their relatives with dementia. |
| Class: Journals held in library in title order | ISSN: 1360-3671 |

| Record ID | Title: HOPE for the future: Gaining an insight into the experiences of people with dementia | Author: Stapleton, S | | | | | | | | |
Co-author: Moore, D et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 27-31
Source: PSIGE Newsletter
Issue: No.111 July 2010
Main subject: Cognitive assessment
Subjects: Cognitive assessment; People with dementia; Driving
Abstract: The authors describe their experiences of trying to gain an insight into the experiences of people with dementia, in order to improve the quality of care provided. There are two main ways in which they have attempted to do this. The first is the creation of the "HOPE of People with Experience (HOPE) Group". This is a group of people who are living with dementia. This group has been working with West Sussex County Council to help deliver training to professional staff and students. The second is through training of Sussex health and social care staff in the use of Dementia Care Mapping, a multi-agency initiative that has been led by Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. The authors hope to demonstrate that by multi-agency projects such as these, there can be greater fulfilment of the objectives contained in the National Dementia Strategy published by the Department of Health in 2009.
Class: Journals held in library in title order
ISSN: 1360-3671

Title: Safeguarding people's rights under the Mental Capacity Act
Author: Cowley, J
Co-author: Lee, S
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 6-7
Source: Nursing Older People
Issue: Vol.23 (1) February 2011
Main subject: Dementia care
Subjects: Policy; Services; Awareness; Early diagnosis; Quality of life; Quality of care; Antipsychotics
Notes: Keywords: Advocacy; Best interests; Mental capacity
Abstract: People who lack capacity to make certain decisions have a statutory right to be represented by an independent mental capacity advocate (IMCA). However, there is concern among the organisations that provide IMCA services about the lower than expected number of referrals (instructions) by trusts in the NHS. The authors discuss possible reasons for the low instruction rate and how this could be improved. A case study of a woman with mental health problems is used to demonstrate how the role of the IMCA works in practice.
Class: Journals held in library in title order
ISSN: 14720-0795

Record ID 14933
Title: Revised dementia strategy renews impetus for change
Author: Trueland, J
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 6-7
Source: Nursing Older People
Issue: Vol.23 (1) February 2011
Main subject: Dementia care
Subjects: Policy; Services; Awareness; Early diagnosis; Quality of life; Quality of care; Antipsychotics
Abstract: This article is based on an interview with Alistair Burns, who is the national clinical director for dementia for England at the Department of Health. Professor
Burns explains the new dementia strategy. Four priorities are identified: good quality early diagnosis and intervention for all; improved quality of care in general hospitals; living well with dementia in care homes; and reduced use of antipsychotic medication. The improvement of community personal support services underpins the four priorities as it supports early intervention, prevents premature admission in care homes and affects inappropriate hospital admission and length of stay. Includes in a separate box a biography of Alistair Burns.

Record ID 14932
Title: Genetic evidence that vascular dementia is related to Alzheimer's disease: Genetic association between tau polymorphism and vascular dementia in the Chinese population
Author: Baker, NL
Co-author: Cook, MN et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 49-54
Source: Age and Ageing
Issue: Vol 40 January 2011
Main subject: Challenging behaviour
Subjects: Sleep disturbances; Dementia; Wandering
Notes: Keywords: Hip fracture; Alzheimer's disease; Epidemiology; Elderly
Abstract: Vascular dementia is widely considered to be the second leading cause of dementia after Alzheimer's disease. It develops when there is impaired blood flow, which would deprive cells of food and oxygen. In some parts of the brain, MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau) is the gene encoding tau protein. Accumulation of tau protein in the form of neurofibrillary tangles is one of the major characteristics of Alzheimer's disease. The authors (based in Shanghai) implemented two case-controlled studies relating to the two types of patients, and compared them with healthy controls. They found that the two diseases are quite separate, but share some common traits in the risk factors. Patients with cerebrovascular disease have a greater possibility to develop Alzheimer's disease: up to 80% dementia in old people may be associated with cerebrovascular disease. The authors' study showed that that MAPT is a gene playing an important role in Alzheimer's disease, and gave a further proof of the close relationship between vascular dementia and Alzheimer's disease from a genetic perspective. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Record ID 14931
Title: Hip fracture risk and subsequent mortality among Alzheimer's disease patients in the United Kingdom, 1988–2007
Author: Baker, NL
Co-author: Cook, MN et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 49-54
Source: Age and Ageing
Issue: Vol 40 January 2011
Main subject: Challenging behaviour
Subjects: Sleep disturbances; Dementia; Wandering
Notes: Keywords: Hip fracture; Alzheimer's disease; Epidemiology; Elderly
Abstract: Background: Hip fractures result in a significant burden to the patient, their caregivers and the health care system. Patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) have a higher incidence of hip fracture compared with other older people without AD, although it is not clear if AD is an independent risk factor for hip fracture.
Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted using anonymised electronic medical records from primary care practices in the United Kingdom. Proportional hazards regression modelling with adjustment for potential confounders was used to evaluate AD as an independent risk factor for predicting hip fractures. Results: The incidence of hip fracture among patients with and without AD was 17.4 (95% CI, 15.7–19.2) and 6.6 (95% CI, 5.8–7.6) per 1,000 person years, respectively. Patients with AD had a hazard that was 3.2 (95% CI, 2.4–4.2) times that of non-AD patients after controlling for potential confounders. AD patients who experienced a hip fracture also had an increased mortality rate compared with non-AD patients who experienced a hip fracture (hazard ratio = 1.5; 95% CI, 1.1–1.9). Conclusion: Patients with AD and their caregivers should be advised on how to prevent hip fractures and more attention should be given to AD patients who are undergoing rehabilitation following a hip fracture. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
Assessing organisations to improve palliative care in Europe

Ahmedzai, Sam H

Gomez-Baptiste, X et al (eds.)

Sheffield : University of Sheffield, 2010

280p.

Europall c/o School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sykes House, Little Common Lane, Sheffield S11 9NE. Tel: 0114 2620174; Email: pallmed@sheffield.ac.uk; Website: http://www.europall.eu/europall

Main subject: Palliative care

Subjects: Palliative care; Quality of care; Good practice; Evaluation

Abstract: Europall is a three-year research project, the purpose of which is to identify good practice in palliative care across European Union member states and develop quality indicators. This book contains a series of papers written by those involved in the project which explore the possibility of a European view on the organisation of palliative care, look at the progress so far in developing quality indicators for palliative care, and give an overview of the organisation of palliative care in seven European countries.

Record ID 14929

Coping with early-onset dementia

Eckersley, Jill


127p.

Overcoming common problems

Sheldon Press, 36 Causton Street, London SW1P 4ST. Website: http://www.sheldonpress.co.uk

Main subject: Younger people with dementia

Subjects: Younger people with dementia; Coping strategies; Support; Stigma; Activities of daily living; Drugs; Carers; Day Care; Respite care; Residential care; Genetics & heredity; Therapeutic techniques

Abstract: Younger people with dementia face a number of special challenges. Although they have a diagnosis of dementia, they may still be working and have dependent children and family commitments. Also, they may be physically fit and find it not only to deal with losing their mental faculties, but also the stigma attached to the condition. Consequently, this guide is designed to help them cope with their condition.

Topics covered include:

- types of dementia, including Alzheimer's disease
- managing dementia on a day-to-day basis and dealing with common problems
- obtaining support that is appropriate for younger people with the condition
- treatments and new drugs in the pipeline
- dealing with practical issues, such as work, driving and obtaining benefits
- support for families, carers and children
- care as the condition progresses - day centres, respite care and residential care
- the relationship between dementia and genetics

Record ID 14928
The report's key findings are:

1) A quarter of a million people with dementia are being let down by care and support that fails to meet their needs. This situation will get worse as spending cuts kick in.

2) Many people with dementia are going into care homes and hospitals against their will because of substandard care.

3) Good quality care can stop people from going into care homes early saving more than £70 million and potentially much more.

4) Home care workers must be empowered with dementia training, enough time to deliver good care and support from health and social care professionals.
'Communication and dementia - how talking mats can help people with dementia to express themselves', was published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. For that report, please see record ID 11683.

Record ID 14925
Title: Talking Mats: Training for care home staff
Author: Macer, J
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 37-38
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Communication
Subjects: Dementia; Care homes; Care staff; Training & education
Abstract: Talking Mats is a low tech framework that enables people with communication needs to express their needs. It uses a simple system of picture symbols, placed on a textured mat, that allows people to indicate their feelings about various topics. This article describes a research project in which care home staff were trained to use Talking Mats with residents who have dementia. A photograph is included displaying some of the symbols used.

Record ID 14924
Title: The effects of Qigong exercise classes on people with dementia
Author: Parkinson, I
Co-author: Milligan, C
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 33-36
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Activities
Subjects: Physical activities; Dementia; Therapeutic techniques
Abstract: In this article, the authors discuss the literature available on Tai Chi and Qigong for people with dementia, and report their own experiments. The aim of this study was to evaluate the physical and psychological effects of a series of Qigong classes. Clinical observations were regularly repeated for a period of nine weeks. The results of the study indicate that this specially selected Qigong programme for people with dementia can produce consistently beneficial effects, can be suitable for anyone who has the desire to participate, regardless of cognitive capability, and can be adapted for people with dementia. Two separate boxes provide definitions of terms used, and comments by participants.

Record ID 14923
Title: I think, therefore I am an expert on my dementia
Author: Badsha, K
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 28-29
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Experiences of people with dementia
Subjects: Posterior cortical atrophy; Decision making; Dementia
Abstract: The author, who has a diagnosis of posterior cortical atrophy (a variant of Alzheimer’s disease), challenges dementia professionals to take more notice of what people with dementia themselves have to say about their condition. He argues that these ‘experts’, as he ironically refers to them, rely too much on drugs
and ask for long forms to be completed. The author is still searching to find a vehicle through which he is able to reach the decision makers. Includes a short piece of verse written by the author.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14922
Title: Physical activity programs for persons with dementia
Author: Forbes, Dorothy
Co-author: Forbes, Sean et al.
Imprint: 2008
Description: Web pages
Series: Cochrane review
Source: The Cochrane Library
Issue: Issue 4
Main subject: Dementia research
Subjects: Evidence-based research; Physical activity
Abstract: Background: There is some evidence that physical activity delays the onset of dementia in healthy older adults and slows down cognitive decline to prevent the onset of cognitive disability. Studies using animal models suggest that physical activity has the potential to attenuate the pathophysiology of dementia. ‘Physical activity’ refers to ‘usual care plus physical activity’. Objectives: Primary: do physical activity programs maintain or improve cognition, function, behaviour, depression, and mortality compared to usual care in older persons with dementia? Secondary: do physical activity programs have an indirect positive impact on family caregivers’ health, quality of life, and mortality compared to family caregivers of older persons with dementia who received usual care alone? Do physical activity programs reduce the use of health care services (e.g., visits to the emergency department) compared to usual care in older persons with dementia and their family caregiver?
Main results: Four trials met the inclusion criteria. However, only two trials were included in the analyses because the required data from the other two trials were not made available. Only one meta-analysis was conducted. The results from this review suggest that there is insufficient evidence of the effectiveness of physical activity programs in managing or improving cognition, function, behaviour, depression, and mortality in people with dementia. Few trials have examined these important outcomes. In addition, family caregiver outcomes and use of health care services were not reported in any of the included trials. Authors' conclusions: There is insufficient evidence to be able to say whether or not physical activity programs are beneficial for people with dementia.

Class: The Cochrane Library accessible free of charge in the UK at www.thecochranelibrary.com
WWW: Find it online

Record ID 14921
Title: Making personalisation work for people with dementia
Author: Moore, D
Co-author: Jones, K
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 26-28
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Person-centred care
Subjects: Personalisation; Dementia care; Community care; Services; Support
Abstract: The personalisation agenda was first set out by the Government four years ago. The authors are training and development officers for West Sussex County Council which was one of the original 13 pilot authorities for self-directed support.
In this article, they explain what the introduction of the personalisation agenda in health and social care services signifies for people with dementia in West Sussex. Two separate boxes include a glossary of personalisation terminology and a sample of feedback on personalisation from carers and social workers.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID: 14920
Title: You will remember and I shall soon forget
Author: Whitman, L
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 23-25
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Literature and personal accounts
Subjects: Life histories; Dementia; Communication
Abstract: This is a review of a new book by David Clegg, 'Tell Mrs Mill her husband is still dead'. This volume has been pieced together from the transcripts of thousands of hours of interviews with 47 people with dementia collected over ten years. The contributors frequently express their frustration at the limitations their dementia imposes on them, especially their inability to find the right word, retain the thread of what they are saying, or make sense of their environment. Includes photographs.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID: 14919
Title: Nothing ventured, nothing gained: New guidance on risk
Author: Manthorpe, J
Co-author: Moriarty, J
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 20-22
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Dementia care
Subjects: Risk assessment; Good practice; Quality of life; Evidence-based research
Abstract: In this article, the authors summarise their recently published research on risk guidance for people with dementia. Using evidence from research on risk and reports of current best practice, they have evolved a four-step 'Risk Enablement Framework'. The first step is to start with the person's hopes, needs and aspirations. The second step is to identify the key risks for people with dementia and those who are supporting them. Then the impact of each risk has to be assessed - a diagram assists with this process. The final step is to bring together the findings from the three earlier steps into a care or support plan.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID: 14918
Title: Communication and dementia
Author: Manthorp, C
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 18-19
Source: Journal of Dementia Care
Issue: Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011
Main subject: Communication
Subjects: Dementia care; Advanced dementia; Quality of life
Abstract: This article describes the work that has been done to develop a communications toolkit for dementia care. The author's aim was to restore dignity to people living with dementia and improve their quality of life. Together with his collaborator,
and with the assistance of the Alzheimer's Society, he organised a series of focus groups so that his theories could be supplemented by practical advice. The result was a recently published book, 'Communication and dementia', and the toolkit which is freely available. But there is still much work to be done. A separate box consists of a case study which emphasises the need to communicate effectively with people with later stage dementia. It is hoped that the toolkit will be helpful in this kind of situation.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14917  
**Title:** Ageing creatively  
**Imprint:** 2011  
**Description:** p 17  
**Source:** Journal of Dementia Care  
**Issue:** Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011  
**Main subject:** Therapies  
**Subjects:** Art therapy; Dementia; Activities  
**Abstract:** Ageing Creatively is a collaborative project that organised a project to help people with dementia to engage with works of art. The Ageing Creatively programme was facilitated by the National Gallery for Alzheimer's Society and funded by Credit Suisse. Al Johnson and Thomas Grosebruch, who led the programme, chose a series of paintings by Sassetta (1437-44) entitled 'The Life of Saint Francis of Assisi'. There were two groups of participants, one from Tower Hamlets and the other from Hounslow. After experimenting with art materials in practical workshops, both the groups visited the National Gallery to see the original paintings by Sassetta that inspired their own artworks. Includes comment from Alzheimer's Society's interim Chief Executive and photographs.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14916  
**Title:** Holding memories  
**Author:** Parsons, M  
**Co-author:** Shipley, K  
**Imprint:** 2011  
**Description:** pp 16-17  
**Source:** Journal of Dementia Care  
**Issue:** Vol 19 (1) January/February 2011  
**Main subject:** Reminiscence therapy  
**Subjects:** Memory; Dementia; Activities  
**Abstract:** The author runs Oxford Ageing Research and is Co-ordinator of ARTZ UK. In this article, she reports on two workshops that brought together experts in museum work and dementia care. The lead photograph shows members of Grange Road Methodist Church in Hartlepool investigating 'Mystery Objects' during an objects handling session led by the outreach team of the Museum of Hartlepool. In a separate box, the co-author describes how she and her colleagues on the Stoke Museum's outreach team have been delivering outreach sessions to residential homes. These sessions involved bringing domestic objects and old toys and games, together with a handbook suggesting how the objects can used to stimulate conversations with the residents.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14915  
**Title:** The power of laughter  
**Author:** Killick, J  
**Imprint:** 2011  
**Description:** pp 13-14
In this second of two articles about his funshops for people with dementia, the author gives further examples of exercises and games that he uses. The funshop sessions begin and end with ‘Saying hello and goodbye’. Each person has to greet everyone else individually, walking round the room as they do so. This can take a long time, but it is important not to cut these rituals short, as they are crucial components of the bonding process. Another example is a variation of the children’s game ‘Grandmother’s footsteps’. Includes two photographs. For the first article in the series, please see record ID 14742.
Managing your money can be difficult when you have dementia. You may forget to pay bills and handling cash may become a problem. This booklet describes some ways to make life easier. It includes sections on sole and joint bank accounts, direct debits and chip and pin, as well as advice on how to set up a trust and benefits. The booklet also looks to the future and suggests ways to plan ahead to a time when someone else may need to act on your behalf. Legal arrangements including Lasting powers of attorney (LPA) are described.

This good practice compendium has been brought together from across the regions to support local delivery of the national dementia strategy and improve outcomes for people with dementia and their carers. It is an enabler for local change, as described in the Department of Health's revised outcomes focused implementation plan.

This publication discusses the concepts and language best used to describe people's spiritual needs as they approach the end of their lives. It talks about the provision of spiritual care in various settings and the interplay between spiritual care providers and other health and social care professionals, and the role each has to play. In particular, this publication emphasises the importance of staff training and development and explores models of delivery and draft quality markers that may help drive this forward.
Abstract: Annual market survey which provides an overview of care for older people in the United Kingdom.
Gardens that care: Planning outdoor environments for people with dementia

Graham Cochrane, Tara

Alzheimer's Australia, 2010

31p.

Alzheimer's Australia SA Inc, 27 Conyngham Street, Glenside SA 5065. Website: http://www.alzheimers.org.au

Statistics

Gardens and outdoor environments play an increasingly significant role in improving the quality of life for people with dementia. This book explores the...
therapeutic benefits of gardens for people with dementia and offers advice to anyone who wishes to design a dementia-friendly garden.

Title: Dementia
Author: Ames, David
Co-author: Burns, Alistair; O'Brien, John (eds.)
Imprint: Hodder Arnold, 2010
Description: 822p.
Source: Hodder Arnold, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH. Tel: 020 7873 6000; Email: educationenquiries@hodder.co.uk; Website: http://www.hoddereducation.com
Subjects: Dementia; Alzheimer's disease; Mild cognitive impairment; Dementia with Lewy bodies; Parkinson's disease; Vascular dementia; Frontotemporal dementia; Pick's disease; Semantic dementia; Primary progressive aphasia; Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
Notes: Donated to the Dementia Knowledge Centre by Shirley Nurock, one of the book's contributors (17/01/2011)
Abstract: The fourth edition of this essential textbook has been fully revised and updated to reflect recent advances in the field of dementia research. Sub-divided into 8 sections, coverage includes: A historical overview of dementia; The diagnosis and assessment of dementia; investigations including the neurophysiology of dementia, therapeutic effects of music in people with dementia, and legal issues and dementia; the management of dementia; services to people with dementia: a worldwide view; development of a national strategy for dementia: dementia and policy in the UK; clinical aspects of Alzheimer's disease; mild cognitive impairment; neurobiology; vascular dementia; dementia with Lewy bodies and Parkinson's disease; focal dementias; dementia with neuropsychiatric disorders-depression with cognitive impairment; alcohol-related dementia and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other prion diseases; HIV related dementia; uncommon forms of dementia.

Title: Recollection of lost memories
Author: Malenka, RC
Co-author: Malinow, R
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 44-45
Source: Nature
Issue: Vol 469
Main subject: Dementia research
Subjects: Cognitive impairment; Amyloid-beta peptides; Memory
Abstract: Cognition - most notably, the ability to store memories - inevitably declines with age. For an increasing proportion of individuals, this decline progresses to the point that they cannot care for themselves. One way of tackling this problem might be to raise levels of a specific membrane protein: the receptor tyrosine kinase Eph B2. This short article summarises the work being done by M. Cisse and others [described elsewhere in the same issue] relating to experiments on mice. Cisse and his co-workers have observed that by manipulating the levels of EphB2 they can cure the mice so that their synaptic responses return to normal levels. These results clearly call for replication. A number of caveats are
mentioned. In particular, it has not yet been determined whether similar results can be obtained at a later stage of Alzheimer's disease.

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER

Record ID 14906
Title: Employment
Company: Alzheimer's Society
Imprint: London : Alzheimer's Society, 2010
Description: 13p.
Series: Living with dementia
Source: Alzheimer's Society, Devon House, 58 St Katharine's Way, London, E1W 1LB; Telephone 020 7423 3500; Email: info@alzheimers.org.uk; Website: http://www.alzheimers.org.uk
Main subject: Younger people with dementia
Subjects: Employment; Employment law; Welfare benefits
Abstract: Dementia increasingly affects younger people which can result in a person being diagnosed with the condition whilst he/she is still working. This booklet outlines the issues that a person with dementia in that position may face and suggests ways of coping so that he/she can carry on working. The booklet also looks at the legal issues and obligations which a person with dementia and his/her employer will encounter.

Class: IJ (Alz) 2010

Record ID 14905
Title: Goal-oriented cognitive rehabilitation for people with early-stage Alzheimer disease: A single-blind randomized controlled trial of clinical efficacy
Author: Clare, L
Co-author: Linden, DEJ et al
Imprint: 2009
Description: pp. 928-939
Source: American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry
Issue: Vol 18 (10) October 2009
Main subject: Dementia research
Subjects: Early stage dementia; Alzheimer's disease; Memory; Carers; Diagnostic imaging
Notes: Keywords: Goal attainment; Clinometric measure; Memory; Carer; fMRI
Abstract: Objectives: To provide evidence regarding the clinical efficacy of cognitive rehabilitation (CR) in early-stage Alzheimer disease (AD). Design: Single-blind randomised controlled trial comparing CR with relaxation therapy and no treatment. Setting: Outpatient, community-based setting. Participants: 69 individuals (41 women, 28 men; mean age 77.78 years, standard deviation 6.32, range=56-89) with a diagnosis of AD or mixed AD and vascular dementia and a Mini-Mental State Examination score of 18 or above, and receiving a dose of acetylcholinesterase-inhibiting medication. 44 family carers also contributed. Intervention: Eight weekly individual sessions of CR consisting of personalised interventions to address individually relevant goals supported by components addressing practical aids and strategies, techniques for learning new information, practice in maintaining attention and concentration, and techniques for stress management. Measurements: The primary outcomes were goal performance and satisfaction, assessed using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure. Questionnaires assessing mood, quality of life and carer strain, and a brief neuropsychological test battery were also administered. A subset of participants underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Results: CR produced significant improvement in ratings of goal performance and satisfaction, whereas scores in the other two groups did not change. Behavioural changes in the CR group were supported by fMRI data for a subset of participants. Conclusions: The findings support the clinical efficacy of CR in early-stage AD. CR offers a means
of assisting people with early stage AD and their families in managing the effects of the condition. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER

Record ID 14904

Title: A cognitive training programme based on principles of brain plasticity: Results from the improvement in memory with plasticity-based adapted cognitive training (IMPACT) study

Author: Smith, GE
Co-author: Housen, P et al
Imprint: 2002
Description: pp 594-603
Source: Journal of the American Geriatric Society

Main subject: Research

Subjects: Cognitive impairment; Clinical trials; Brain; Memory

Notes: Keywords: Clinical trial; Cognitive decline; Computerised cognitive training; participant-reported outcomes; Brain plasticity

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the efficacy of a novel brain plasticity-based computerised cognitive training programme in older people and to evaluate the effect on untrained measures of memory and attention and participant-reported outcomes. Design: Multisite randomised controlled double-blind trial with two treatment groups. Setting: Communities in northern and southern California and Minnesota. Participants: Community-dwelling adults aged 65 and older (N=487) without a diagnosis of clinically significant cognitive impairment. Intervention: Participants were randomised to receive a broadly-available brain plasticity-based computerised cognitive training programme (intervention) or a novelty- and intensity-matched general cognitive stimulation programme modelling treatment as usual (active control). Duration of training was 1 hour per day, 5 days per week, for 8 weeks, for a total of 40 hours. Measurements: The primary outcome was a composite score calculated from six subsets of the Repeatable Batery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status that used the auditory modality (RBANS Auditory Memory/Attention). Secondary measures were derived from performance on the experimental programme, standardised neuro-psychological assessments of memory and attention, and participant-reported outcomes. Results: RBANS Auditory Memory/Attention improvement was significantly greater (P=.02) in the experimental group (3.9 points, 95% confidence interval (CI)= 2.7-5.1) than in the control group (1.8 points, 95% CI= 0.6-3.0). Multiple secondary measures of memory and attention showed significantly greater improvements in the experimental group (word list total score, word list delayed recall, digits backwards, letter-number sequencing; P<.05), as did the participant reported outcome measure (P=.001). No advantage for the experimental group was seen in narrative memory. Conclusion: The experimental programme improved generalised measures of memory and attention more than an active controlled programme. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 IN ACCNO ORDER

Record ID 14903

Title: Socio-demographic and health-related factors associated with cognitive impairment in the elderly in Taiwan

Author: Wu, M-S
Co-author: Lan, T-H
Imprint: 2010
Description: 31p.
Source: BMC Public Health

Issue: Vol 11 No 22

Main subject: Risk factors
Subjects: Cognitive impairment; Older people

Abstract: Background: Cognitive impairment is an age-related condition as the rate of cognitive decline rapidly increases with ageing. It is especially important to better understand factors involving in cognitive decline for the countries where the older population is growing rapidly. The aim of this study was to examine the association between socio-demographic and health-related factors and cognitive impairment in older people in Taiwan. Methods: The authors analysed data from 2119 people aged 65 years and over who participated in the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Cognitive impairment was defined as having the score of the Mini Mental State Examination lower than 24. The chi-square test and multiple logistic regression models were used to evaluate the association between cognitive impairment and variables of socio-demography, chronic diseases, geriatric conditions, lifestyle, and dietary factors. Results: The prevalence of cognitive impairment was 22.2%. Results of multivariate analysis indicated that low education, being single, low social support, lower lipid level, history of stroke, physical inactivity, non-coffee drinking and poor physical function were associated with a higher risk of cognitive impairment. Conclusion: Most of the characteristics in relation to cognitive impairment identified in this analysis are potentially modifiable. These results suggest that improving lifestyle behaviours such as regular exercise and increased social participation could help prevent or decrease the risk of cognitive impairment. Further investigations using longitudinal data are needed to clarify the authors’ findings. Tables and statistics.

[Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER

Record ID 14902

Title: Diagnosis and biomarkers of predementia in Alzheimer's disease

Author: Forlenza, OV

Co-author: Diniz, BS; Gattaz, WF

Imprint: 2010

Description: 34p.

Source: BMC Medicine

Main subject: Diagnosis

Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Early diagnosis; Non-pharmacological interventions

Abstract: In view of the growing prevalence of Alzheimer's disease (AD) worldwide, there is an urgent need for the development of better diagnostic tools and more effective therapeutic interventions. At the earliest stages of AD, no significant cognitive or functional impairment is detected by conventional clinical methods. However, new technologies based on structural and functional neuroimaging, and on the biochemical analysis of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) may reveal correlates of intracerebral pathology in individuals with mild, predementia symptoms. These putative correlates are commonly referred to as AD-related biomarkers. The relevance of the early diagnosis of AD relies on the hypothesis that pharmacological interventions with disease-modifying compounds are likely to produce clinically relevant benefits if started early enough in the continuum towards dementia. Here the authors review the clinical characteristics of the prodromal and transitional states from normal cognitive ageing to dementia in AD. The authors further address recent developments in biomarker research to support the early diagnosis and prediction of dementia, and point out the challenges and perspectives for the translation of research data into clinical practice. Tables and statistics.

[Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER

WWW: Find it online

ISSN: 14717015

Record ID 14901
Title: Coping with dementia: a practical handbook for carers  
Author: NHS Health Scotland  
Company: NHS Health Scotland; Alzheimer Scotland.  
Imprint: Edinburgh : NHS Health Scotland, 2009  
Source: NHS Health Scotland, Woodburn House, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG.  
Tel: 0131 536 5500, www.healthscotland.com  

Subjects: Dementia care; Carers; Financial & legal arrangements; Continuing care  
Abstract: This is book is aimed at people who are caring for someone in the middle to late stages of dementia. It describes many common experiences shared by carers and gives practical advice about caring and coping; and signposts places where you can go for help and information.  
Class: RDF W (NHS)  
WWW: Find it online  
ISBN: 9781844853366  
Record ID 14900

Title: Treatment of a patient with dementia and inappropriate sexual behaviours with Citalopram  
Author: Chen, ST  
Imprint: 2010  
Description: pp 402-403  
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal  
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010  
Main subject: Sexuality  
Subjects: Dementia; Challenging behaviour  
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Alzheimer; Sexual; Inappropriate; Citalopram; SSRI  
Abstract: Inappropriate sexual behaviours (ISBs) associated with dementias and their treatment have not been commonly reported in the medical literature. This report presents an elderly male patient with moderately severe dementia and incident onset of ISBs who was treated with citalopram (20-mg daily) and subsequently displayed a reduction in ISBs. A review of the literature suggests that ISBs may be underrecognised and undertreated, and therefore should be actively monitored and treated. [Abstract]  
Class: Journals held in library in title order  
Record ID 14899

Title: Novel missense mutation in charged multivesicular body protein 2B in a patient with frontotemporal dementia  
Author: Ferrari, R  
Co-author: Kapogiannis, D et al  
Imprint: 2010  
Description: pp 397-401  
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal  
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010  
Main subject: Genetic research  
Subjects: Frontotemporal dementia  
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; FTD; CHMP2B; Gene; Missense mutation  
Abstract: Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is the second major cause of dementia in persons below the age of 65 years after Alzheimer disease. FTD is clinically, pathologically, and genetically heterogeneous and has been associated with mutations in different genes located on chromosomes 17, 9, and 3. In this study the authors report a novel heterozygous g.26218G>A variant in exon 6 of charged multivesicular body protein 2B (CHMP2B), predicted to cause the amino acid change p.Ser187Asn, in one patient diagnosed with FTD. They were not able to determine the mode of inheritance of the mutation as they did not have
access to the genetically informative family members of the proband; those who were screened did not carry the variant. The authors did not find this variant in 273 White controls although they did find it in 6 of 94 African-American controls. Most of the mutations in CHMP2B which are considered pathogenic lead to partial deletion of the C-terminus region of CHMP2B protein. Based on previous reports and on the authors' current data, missense mutations in this gene seem unlikely to be pathogenic. The pathogenicity of CHMP2B mutations requires further investigation. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14898
Title: Amyloid-beta-related genes SORL1 and ACE are genetically associated with risk for late-onset Alzheimer disease in the Chinese population
Author: Ning, M
Co-author: Yang, Y et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 390-396
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Genetic research
Subjects: Amyloid-beta proteins; Risk factors; Alzheimer's disease
Notes: Keywords: ACE; Asian; Chinese; Haplotype; Late-onset Alzheimer's disease; SORL1
Abstract: Late-onset Alzheimer Disease (LOAD) is a common neurodegenerative disease, and one of its major pathologic characteristics is senile plaques. Proteins encoded by SORL1 and ACE have been shown to be related to the processing, trafficking, and degradation of Amyloid-β; the principal component of senile plaques. In this paper, the authors investigated whether SORL1 and ACE are associated with LOAD. The authors recruited 144 LOAD patients and 476 controls from Shanghai, China and conducted a case-control study on nine single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): six in SORL1 (rs2070045, rs661057, rs668387, rs669021, rs3824968, rs2282649) and three in ACE (rs1800764, rs4343, rs1799752). Despite the small case sample size (144), they observed that rs1800764, rs4343, rs1799752 in ACE, and rs2070045, rs3824968, rs2282649 in SORL1 showed significantly different allele frequencies between patients and controls (P=4.57Ã—10−2, 5.24Ã—10−3, 1.95Ã—10−4, 1.77Ã—10−4, 6.44Ã—10−3, and 3.11Ã—10−3, respectively). Moreover, haplotypes on ACE and on SORL1 were significantly associated with LOAD (all P-value<0.009 in ACE and all P-value<0.003 in SORL1). In ACE, the authors found the most significant protective haplotype encompasses SNPs rs2070045, rs3824968, and rs2282649 (C-G-D: OR=0.20, P=8.96Ã—10−14). In SORL1, they detected a "complementary" haplotype (G-A-T: OR=1.54, P=2.67Ã—10−3) composed of SNPs rs2070045, rs3824968, and rs2282649. In addition, the authors carried out meta-analysis with three other Asian populations on three SNPs in "SORL1" (rs2070045, rs3824968, and rs2282649). Results supported their initial finding that these three SNPs were associated with LOAD. The data suggested that SORL1 and ACE might play a role in LOAD susceptibility among Han Chinese. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14897
Title: Caregiver burden, health utilities, and institutional service costs among community-dwelling patients with Alzheimer disease

Class: Journals held in library in title order
Abstract: This study examined the moderating effect of caregiver burden on the relationship between patients' health status and institutional costs in Alzheimer disease (AD). Data were obtained on whether 421 community-dwelling patients with AD in the CATIE-AD trial received institutional services in the month preceding baseline and at 3-month, 6-month, and 9-month follow-up. All participants had a caregiver who lived with or visited them regularly. Outcome variables include hospital, nursing home, residential, and combined institutional costs. Mixed models were employed to estimate the interaction of Health Utility Index (HUI)-III scores (a health status measure) and 5 measures of caregiver burden. Wherever significant, results indicate that greater caregiver burden weakens the inverse relationship between health utilities and institutional costs, leading to greater costs than would be expected at a given level of health. Altogether 45.0% of the models (9/20) showed this effect (positive coefficient on the burden-HUI interaction term). Interventions to support caregivers should be based on caregiver burden, regardless of care recipient health status, for even seemingly manageable patients may be at heightened risk for institutionalisation if caregivers experience sufficiently high levels of burden. Tables and statistics.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Title: Dementia-friendly hospitals: Care not crisis: An educational programme designed to improve the care of the hospitalised patient with dementia

Author: Galvin, Je
Co-author: Kuntemeier, B et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 372-379
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Training & education
Subjects: Dementia care; Hospitals
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Hospital care; Education
Abstract: Background: Approximately 3.2 million hospital stays annually involve a person with dementia, leading to higher costs, longer lengths of stay, and poorer outcomes. Older people with dementia are vulnerable when hospitals are unable to meet their special needs. Methods: The authors developed, implemented, and evaluated a training programme for 540 individuals at four community hospitals. Pre-test, post-test, and a 120-day delayed post-test were performed to assess knowledge, confidence, and practice parameters. Results: The mean age of the sample was 46 years; 83% were White, 90% were female, and 60% were nurses. Upon completion, there were significant gains (P's <0.001) in knowledge and confidence in recognizing, assessing, and managing dementia. Attendees reported gains in communication skills and strategies to improve the hospital environment, patient safety, and behavioural management. At 120 days, 3 of 4 hospitals demonstrated maintenance of confidence. In the hospital that demonstrated lower knowledge and confidence scores, the sample was older and
had more nurses and more years in practice. Conclusions: The authors demonstrate the feasibility of training hospital staff about dementia and its impact on patient outcomes. At baseline, there was low knowledge and confidence in the ability to care for dementia patients. Training had an immediate impact on knowledge, confidence, and attitudes with lasting impact in 3 of 4 hospitals. The authors identified targets for intervention and the need for ongoing training and administrative reinforcement to sustain behavioural change. Community resources, such as local chapters of the Alzheimer Association, may be key community partners in improving care outcomes for hospitalised people with dementia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14895

Title: Financial capacity of older African Americans with amnestic mild cognitive impairment

Author: Triebel, KL
Co-author: Okonkwo, OC et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 365-371
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Black and minority ethnic groups
Subjects: Mild cognitive impairment; Activities of daily living
Notes: Keywords: Mild cognitive impairment; Financial capacity; Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL); Disability; Ethnicity; African American

Abstract: This study investigated financial abilities of 154 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) (116 white, 38 African American) using the Financial Capacity Instrument (FCI). In a series of linear regression models, the authors examined the effect of race on FCI performance and identified preliminary predictor variables that mediated observed racial differences on the FCI. Prior/premorbid abilities were identified. Predictor variables examined in the models included race and other demographic factors (age, education, sex), performance on global cognitive measures (MMSE, DRS-2 Total Score), history of cardiovascular disease (hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia), and a measure of educational achievement (WRAT-3 Arithmetic). African American patients with MCI performed below white patients with MCI on 6 of the 7 FCI domains examined and on the FCI total score. WRAT-3 Arithmetic emerged as a partial mediator of group differences on the FCI, accounting for 54% of variance. In contrast, performance on global cognitive measures and history of cardiovascular disease only accounted for 14% and 2%, respectively, of the variance. Racial disparities in financial capacity seem to exist among patients with amnestic MCI. Basic academic math skills related to educational opportunity and quality of education account for a substantial proportion of the group difference in financial performance. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14894

Title: Treating neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia with Lewy bodies

Author: Culo, S
Co-author: Mulsant, BH et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 360-364
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Dementia with Lewy bodies
Subjects: Symptoms of dementia; Neuropsychiatry; Alzheimer's disease
Abstract: Sensitivity to psychotropic medications presents a therapeutic challenge when treating neuropsychiatric symptoms in patients with dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). The authors compared under randomised, double-blinded conditions the tolerability and efficacy of citalopram and risperidone in the treatment of behavioural and psychotic symptoms in patients with DLB and Alzheimer disease (AD). 31 participants with DLB and 66 with AD hospitalised for behavioural disturbance were treated under randomised, double-blind conditions with citalopram or risperidone for up to 12 weeks. Neuropsychiatric symptoms were assessed with the nursing home version of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) and the Clinical Global Impression of Change (CGIC). Side effects were measured using the UKU Side Effect Rating Scale. A significantly higher proportion of participants with DLB (68%) than with AD (50%) discontinued the study prematurely. Discontinuation rates were comparable in DLB participants treated with citalopram (71%) or risperidone (65%). However, participants with DLB randomised to risperidone experienced a higher overall burden of side effects. Scores on the NPI and the CGIC worsened in DLB participants and improved in those with AD. Most patients with behavioural disturbances or psychosis associated with DLB tolerate citalopram or risperidone poorly and do not seem to benefit from either medication. Tables and statistics.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14893
Title: Longitudinal medication usage in Alzheimer disease patients
Author: Zhu, CW
Co-author: Livote, EE et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 354-359
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Drugs
Subjects: Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors; Alzheimer's disease; Memantine
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer disease; Cholinesterase inhibitors; Memantine; Longitudinal studies
Abstract: This study examined in detail patterns of cholinesterase inhibitors (ChEIs) and memantine use and explored the relationship between patient characteristics and such use. Patients with probable Alzheimer disease (AD) (n=201) were recruited from the Predictors Study in three academic AD centres and followed from early disease stages for up to six years. Random effects logistic regressions were used to examine effects of patient characteristics on ChEIs/memantine use over time. Independent variables included measures of function, cognition, comorbidities, the presence of extrapyramidal signs, psychotic symptoms, age, sex, and patient's living situation at each interval. Control variables included assessment interval, year of study entry, and site. During a six-year study period, rate of ChEIs use decreased (80.6% to 73.0%) whereas memantine use increased (2.0% to 45.9%). Random effects logistic regression analyses showed that ChEI use was associated with better function, no psychotic symptoms, and younger age. Memantine use was associated with better function, poorer cognition, living at home, later assessment interval, and later year of study entry. Results suggest that high rate of ChEI use and increasing memantine use over time are consistent with current practice guidelines of initiation of ChEIs in mild-to-moderate AD patients and initiation of memantine in moderate-to-severe patients. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order
Utility of the functional activities questionnaire for distinguishing mild cognitive impairment from very mild Alzheimer disease

Teng, E

Combined clinical and cognitive criteria to identify mild cognitive impairment in a southern Chinese community

Lam, LCW
were classified as normal. CDR-MCI group had higher cognitive scores compared with MCI groups by other criteria (1 way analysis of variance or ANOVA). At 2 years, the combined CDR-Cog MCI group identified all dementia (N=24) converters although group differences were not significant. Cognitive function and CDR identified participants potentially at-risk for further decline, but exhibited some differences in detection profiles. A combined approach may be more practical in screening for MCI participants with diverse educational and cultural background. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
underlying mechanism of naming deficits in AD. A total of 221 patients with mild cognitive impairment and AD [Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) 0.5, 1, 2] were included as subjects. Sixty items of the Korean version of the Boston Naming Test were given, and upon failure, semantic/syllabic cues were verbally presented. From the results, even in the CDR 2 group, which is considered to be a moderate stage of AD, syllabic cues significantly facilitated correct responses. The authors’ findings are in contrast with previous studies conducted with English-speaking patients, which reported that phonological-lexical representation may have been disrupted in the moderate stage of AD, and that none of the cues facilitated correct word retrieval. The difference may be ascribed to the fact that direct access to the phonological-lexical representation via syllabic cues was possible in the confrontation naming task performed by the Korean patients. It can be concluded that phonological-lexical representation in moderate stage Korean AD might be partially preserved because syllabic cues in AD patients were effective in facilitating target words. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
This study was designed to evaluate the microstructural integrity of white matter (WM) in amnestic mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) among Han Chinese older people using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) technique, and to investigate the relationship between WM abnormalities and cognitive dysfunction. 64 subjects (23 mild probable AD, 20 amnestic MCI, and 21 age-matched normal controls) who did not have visible WM lesion burden were analysed. Fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity were measured in normal-appearing WM (NAWM) using DTI with 64 encoding directions. The results were correlated with the scores of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Cognitive Ability Screening Instrument (CASI). Statistical analysis showed the FA value in parietal WM was significantly lower in MCI compared to NC (P<0.001), and further decreased in AD compared to MCI (P=0.005). The lower FA and elevated mean diffusivity values were found in temporal WM, frontal WM, parahippocampal and posterior cingulate fibers of AD group compared to MCI and NC (all P<0.01). Canonical correlation analysis showed that the parietal FA values measured from all subjects were significantly correlated with the scores of CASI and MMSE (P<0.01). The results indicated that DTI can detect microstructural WM abnormalities in AD and amnestic MCI, and the measures were correlated with cognitive performance. In MCI, the abnormality was found to be limited within the parietal WM; and in AD a more widespread alteration was found in other brain regions as well. Tables and statistics.

Title: The arsenic exposure hypothesis for Alzheimer disease
Author: Gong, G
Co-author: O’Bryant, SE
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 311-316
Source: Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders- an International Journal
Issue: Vol 24 (4) October- December 2010
Main subject: Risk factors
Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Aetiology
Notes: Keywords: Arsenic exposure; Alzheimer disease; Hypotheses; Aetiology
Abstract: Prior research has shown that arsenic exposure induces changes that coincide with most of the developmental, biochemical, pathologic, and clinical features of Alzheimer disease (AD) and associated disorders. On the basis of this literature, the authors propose the Arsenic Exposure Hypothesis for AD that is inclusive of and cooperative with the existing hypotheses. Arsenic toxicity induces hyperphosphorylation of protein tau and overtranscription of the amyloid precursor protein, which are involved in the formation of neurofibrillary tangles and brain amyloid plaques, consistent with the amyloid hypothesis of AD. Arsenic exposure has been associated with cardiovascular diseases and associated risk factors, which is in agreement with the vascular hypothesis of AD. Arsenic exposure invokes brain inflammatory responses, which resonates with the inflammatory hypotheses of AD. Arsenic exposure has been linked to reduced memory and intellectual abilities in children and adolescents, which provides a
biologic basis for the developmental origin of health and disease hypothesis for AD. Arsenic and its metabolites generate free radicals causing oxidative stress and neuronal death, which fits the existing oxidative stress hypothesis. Taken together, the arsenic exposure hypothesis for AD provides a parsimonious testable hypothesis for the development and progression of this devastating disease at least for some subsets of individuals. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Record ID 14885
Title: Living alone
Company: Alzheimer's Society
Imprint: London : Alzheimer's Society, 2010
Description: 13p.
Series: Living with dementia
Source: Alzheimer's Society, Devon House, 58 St Katharine's Way, London, E1W 1LB; Telephone 020 7423 3500; Email: info@alzheimers.org.uk; Website: http://www.alzheimers.org.uk
Main subject: Independent living
Subjects: Independent living; Support; Welfare benefits; Financial & legal arrangements; Safety; Assistive technology
Abstract: This booklet outlines a number of practical strategies for people with dementia designed to enable them to cope with living alone. It highlights the sources of support that are available, plus information about state benefits which people with dementia may be eligible for. The booklet also includes tips on safety and security and managing money, as well as information about the different types of assistive technology, including memory aids, that are available to help people with dementia continue to live independently.

Record ID 14884
Title: Does anyone care?
Imprint: 2010
Description: p348
Source: BMJ (British Medical Journal)
Issue: Vol. 341 (7768) 14 August 2010
Main subject: Experiences of people with dementia
Subjects: Support services; Quality of care
Abstract: In this anonymous letter, the author describes the appalling experiences of his/her father who has Alzheimer's disease. In particular, he/she highlights the lack of support and care he has received throughout the development of his condition, not only from health professionals, including the local district general hospital and his GP, but also from their local Alzheimer's Society service. The author is forced to conclude that the only support a person who has Alzheimer's disease can rely upon is that given by family, friends and neighbours.

Record ID 14883
Title: A tale of two charities
Author: Pitt, V
Imprint: 2011
Description: pp 22-23
Source: Community Care
Issue: Issue 1848 13 January 2011
Main subject: Charities & voluntary organisations
In the light of the cuts to council services announced by the UK coalition government in October 2010, this article examines how these cuts are affecting the voluntary sector. It focuses on two charities in particular which represent the opposite ends of the scale- Alzheimer’s Society, which is an example of a large national charity, and Little Red Bus which is an example of a smaller regional charity. The article compares and contrasts the fortunes of both charities, in terms of the services each is able to provide and the strategies each uses to be able to continue to do so. Includes comment from Alzheimer’s Society acting director of services and the Society’s acting director for Wales. Table, statistics and case study.

Alzheimer Europe Report- the ethical issues linked to the use of assistive technology in dementia care

This report examines the ethical issues surrounding the use of assistive technology by and for people with dementia. It includes Alzheimer Europe’s position and guidelines on the ethical use of assistive technology and its proposals for an ethical framework to aid decision making.

Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2010

This yearbook presents Alzheimer Europe’s work on the ongoing Lawnet project which explores and provides an inventory of the provisions relating to the rights and protection of people with dementia across Europe. The focus of the 2010 edition is on legal capacity and proxy decision making in dementia. It also includes the Alzheimer’s Europe Annual Report for 2009.

Mental health and the productivity challenge: improving quality and value for money

This book examines the relationship between mental health and productivity in the workplace. It looks at the challenges and opportunities for employers to improve the mental health of their workforce and the potential benefits for both employees and employers. It includes case studies from businesses across a range of sectors and provides practical advice on how to create a positive workplace environment for those with mental health conditions.
Determining the association of medical co-morbidity with subjective and objective performance in an inner city memory disorders clinic: A retrospective chart review

Background: Medical co-morbidity may be associated with impaired cognitive function based on prior studies. However, no studies to date have determined to what extent this association is linked to medical illness or other factors that may be linked to medical illness (such as education, income levels, depression or subjective memory loss). The present study examined how medical co-morbidity, socioeconomic status (defined as residential SES), education and depression are associated with subjective and objective memory function in a sample of patients recruited from a university affiliated Memory Disorders Clinic located in a large Canadian inner city teaching hospital. Methods: Data was collected from 85 consecutive referrals to an Inner City Memory Disorders Clinic including socio-demographic characteristics, cognitive status and medical co-morbidity. Descriptive and correlational analyses were conducted. Results: Impaired objective cognitive function correlated significantly with increased medical co-morbidity and partially with education but not with residential SES or depression. Elevated memory complaints correlated significantly with depression, inversely with residential SES and not at all with medical co-morbidity or education. Conclusions: Increased medical co-morbidity is significantly associated with impaired cognitive performance but not with subjective memory complaints in an Inner City Memory Clinic sample. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
Abstract: Background: There is lack of evidence about the unmet needs of people with dementia (PWD) living at home and the predictors of high levels of unmet needs. The main aim of this study was to identify the relationship between unmet needs, social networks and quality of life of PWD living at home. Methods: 152 community dwelling PWD and 128 carers were interviewed about PWD's needs, social networks, quality of life and other functional and psychological factors. All the interviews with PWD were carried out at their homes. Interviews with carers were undertaken either at PWD’s home, their own home or at the health centre. Whenever possible, PWD and carers were interviewed separately. The data collection took place between November 2005 and July 2007. The majority of participants (129, 84.9%) were recruited from National Health Services (NHS) and the rest (23, 15.1%) were recruited from other organisations such as social services and voluntary organisations in the UK. Results: The most frequent unmet needs for PWD were daytime activities (77, 50.7%), company (60, 39.5%), and help with psychological distress (47, 30.9%). Higher numbers of behavioural and psychological symptoms, low-community involvement social networks, having a younger carer and higher carer’s anxiety were found to be predictors of higher unmet needs in PWD. Social networks and behavioural and psychological symptoms had an indirect effect on PWD's self-rated quality of life through unmet needs. Conclusions: Interventions aiming to reduce unmet needs, through the treatment of behavioural and psychological symptoms and the involvement of PWD in the community, would potentially improve PWD's quality of life. Tables and statistics.
mood, burden, and care recipient mood and behaviour. Results: Community consultants were able to learn and adhere to the behavioural treatment protocol. Caregivers receiving STAR-C training showed significant improvements in depression, burden, and reactivity to behaviour problems in the care recipient. There were also significant reductions in the frequency and severity of care recipient behaviour problems, and improved quality of life. Results were maintained at six-month follow-up. Implications: Community-based consultants successfully implemented a behavioural intervention with family caregivers of people with Alzheimer’s disease. Consequently, STAR-C seems to be a practicable and reasonable evidenced-based approach to caregiver training in actual clinical settings. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER

Record ID 14876
Title: Learning lessons: How I live with my Alzheimer's disease
Author: Johnson, A
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 7-9
Source: The Journal of Mental Health Training, Education and Practice
Issue: Vol.5 (3) September 2010
Main subject: Experiences of people with dementia
Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Education; Quality of life
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Alzheimer's disease; Quality of life; Personal experience
Abstract: This article is written by someone living with Alzheimer's disease. It considers how education about dementia can be delivered in various settings and to various audiences. It highlights the different approaches required and the feedback received. [Abstract]

Class: HELD IN FILE 51 BY ACCNO ORDER
ISSN: 14720-0795

Record ID 14875
Title: Multisensory stimulation to improve functional performance in moderate to severe dementia- interim results
Author: Collier, L
Co-author: McPherson, K
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 698-703
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Non-pharmacological interventions
Subjects: Dementia; Activities
Notes: Keywords: Multisensory environments; Sensory stimulation; Dementia; Activity
Abstract: Dementia is a growing problem worldwide and interventions to effectively manage and promote function are urgently required. Multisensory environments (MSEs) have been used extensively with people with dementia; however, no studies have been conducted to explore the efficacy of sensory stimulation on functional performance. This study explores to what extent multisensory stimulation influences functional performance in people with moderate-to-severe dementia using an MSE compared with a control activity. 30 participants with moderate-to-severe dementia were recruited from the South of England. Following baseline assessment and design of a bespoke intervention, each participant attended their allocated intervention (3 x week, for 4 weeks). Assessments were carried out pre- and post-session using the Assessment of Motor and Process Skills. Results indicate significant improvement in functional performance in both the MSE and the control activity. Findings support the use of
MSEs as a strategy for enhancing functional performance in dementia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14874
Title: Coverage of Alzheimer’s disease from 1984 to 2008 in television news and information talk shows in the United States: An analysis of news framing
Author: Kang, S
Co-author: Gearhart, S; Bae, H-S
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 687-697
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Public awareness
Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Dementia
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Dementia; News; Framing; Source; Issue
Abstract: This study examined 1371 TV news transcri pts on Alzheimer's disease (AD) from six TV news networks during a 25-year period (1984-2008) employing the news framing perspective. Issues, sources, and episodic-thematic news about AD derived from the news framing perspective were analysed. Results revealed that AD issues, such as treatments, personal stories, celebrities, and policy increased over time, whereas other issues including facts, causes, signs, and diagnosis received relatively limited news attention. Correlation analyses among episodic-thematic frames, issues, and sources found that episodic-thematic frames were positively linked with such issues as personal stories and policy and sources including patients and politicians. The results suggest that although TV news covers episodic frames more than thematic ones, both frames can interact with each other to influence personal and social news about AD. Particularly, the role of celebrity affecting AD news at both individual and social levels is salient.

Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14873
Title: Physical and psychological effects of a six-week tactile massage on elderly patients with severe dementia
Author: Suzuki, M
Co-author: Tatsumi, A et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 680-686
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Non-pharmacological interventions
Subjects: Therapeutic techniques; Dementia; Older people; Symptoms of dementia; Challenging behaviour; Stress
Notes: Keywords: Tactile massage; Severe dementia; Physical and psychological symptoms of dementia
Abstract: Tactile massage is a soft massage that improves physical relaxation and psychological well-being. The purpose of this study was to clarify the effects of a six-week tactile massage on changes in physical and mental function, symptoms of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia among older patients with dementia. In addition, chromogranin A (CgA) levels as an index of stress examined the effects of tactile massage intervention. A tactile massage group consisting of older patients with dementia received tactile massage therapy a total of 30 times each for about 20 minutes between 16:00 and 17:00 hours. In the control group, the mean scores for 'intellectual' and 'emotional function' score decreased significantly after six weeks (P < .05); however, no change was
observed in the tactile massage group. Both the ‘aggressiveness’ score (P < .05) and CgA levels decreased significantly after six weeks in the tactile massage group. These results suggest that tactile massage reduces aggressiveness and stress level in patients with dementia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14872
Title: Internet-based program for dementia caregivers
Author: Lewis, ML
Co-author: Hobday, JV; Hepburn, KW
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 674-679
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Training & education
Subjects: Dementia; Carers; Websites
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Family caregiver; Internet-based training; Caregiver training; Savvy caregiver
Abstract: The overall goal of the Internet-Based Savvy Caregiver (IBSC) Program was to develop and bring to market an Internet-based psycho-educational programme designed to provide dementia caregivers the knowledge, skills, and outlook they need to undertake and succeed in the caregiving role they have assumed. The IBSC Program’s concept is based on a face-to-face caregiver-training programme and curriculum, the previously validated Savvy Caregiver Program (SCP). The project used an iterative design with expert and consumer input to develop the initial prototype. 47 participants completed the IBSC Program and follow-up questionnaire. Results of the formative evaluation showed that participants found the programme educational, convenient, useful, and interesting. Participants endorsed feeling more confident in caregiving skills and communication with their family members. The evidence points to the feasibility of an internet-based programme to strengthen family caregivers’ confidence in caring for persons with dementia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14871
Title: Hospice care for persons with dementia: The growth of access in US nursing homes
Author: Miller, SC
Co-author: Lima, JC; Mitchell, SL
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 666-673
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Palliative care
Subjects: Advanced dementia; Nursing homes; International
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Nursing home; Hospice; Length of stay; Death
Abstract: The overall goal of the Internet-Based Savvy Caregiver (IBSC) Program was to develop and bring to market an Internet-based psycho-educational programme designed to provide dementia caregivers the knowledge, skills, and outlook they need to undertake and succeed in the caregiving role they have assumed. The IBSC Program’s concept is based on a face-to-face caregiver-training programme and curriculum, the previously validated Savvy Caregiver Program (SCP). The project used an iterative design with expert and consumer input to develop the initial prototype. 47 participants completed the IBSC Program and follow-up questionnaire. Results of the formative evaluation showed that participants found the programme educational, convenient, useful, and interesting. Participants endorsed feeling more confident in caregiving skills and communication with their family members. The evidence points to the feasibility of an internet-based programme to strengthen family caregivers’ confidence in caring for persons with dementia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
2006, mean days of hospice stays increased from 46 to 118 for advanced dementia and from 39 to 79 for mild-to-moderately severe dementia. These mean length of stay differences resulted from a relatively lower proportion of short hospice stays (<=7 days) together with higher proportions of longer stays (>=181 days) among advanced versus mild-to-moderately severe dementia decedents. Hospice access and lengths of stay among US states varied widely. Conclusions: Over 40% of US NH decedents have mild-to-moderately severe or advanced dementia. For these NH decedents, access to and duration of Medicare hospice has increased. However, there is considerable variation in hospice use across US states. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Record ID 14870
Title: Comparing responses to horticultural-based and traditional care programmes in dementia care programmes
Author: Jarrott, SE
Co-author: Gigliotti, CM
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 657-665
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Activities
Subjects: Dementia care; Gardening; Therapeutic techniques
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Dementia; Environmental press; Horticulture; Therapeutic activities
Abstract: Engaging people with dementia in meaningful activities supports well-being; however, care staff are challenged to implement age- and ability-appropriate activities in a group setting. The authors compared a randomly assigned treatment group, who received horticultural therapy-based (HT-based) programming to a comparison group, who engaged in traditional activities (TA) programming, on engagement and affect. Horticultural therapy-based programming was implemented twice weekly at four treatment sites for six weeks, while regular TA were observed at comparison sites. Results revealed no differences between groups on affective domains. Levels of adaptive behaviour differed between the groups, with the treatment group demonstrating higher levels of active, passive, and other engagement and the comparison group demonstrating higher levels of self-engagement. These results highlight the value of HT-based programmes and the importance of simultaneously capturing participants' affective and behavioural responses. Theoretical and practical considerations about the facilitation of and context in which the programming occurs are discussed. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Record ID 14869
Title: Development and validation of the Memory Orientation Screening Test (MOST): A better screening test for dementia
Author: Clionsky, MI
Co-author: Clionsky, MD
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 650-656
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Cognitive assessment
Subjects: Cognitive impairment; Dementia; Screening; Diagnosis
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer's; Dementia; Screening; Test
Objectives: Accurate, economical identification of cognitive impairment would increase dementia detection and improve care of older patients. Design: Analysis of archival neuropsychological data combined 3-word recall, time orientation, list memory, and clock drawing into the Memory Orientation Screening Test (MOST™). The MOST was compared with Folstein Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Mini-Cog to detect dementia presence and severity, and convergence with standardised neuropsychological tests. Internal consistency, retest reliabilities, completion likelihood, and time costs were calculated. Results: The MOST was significantly more sensitive than MMSE or Mini-Cog, twice as accurate as MMSE for identifying mild dementia, better correlated with standardised memory tests, more reliable over time, and minimally related to depression. Conclusions: The MOST is routinely administered in less than five minutes by a medical assistant, more accurately identifies dementia and severity than current screening tests, and emulates longer memory testing, making it valuable for annual wellness visits and many applied clinical settings. Tables and statistics.

Title: The singer or the singing: Who sings individually to persons with dementia and what are the effects?

Author: Chatterton, W
Co-author: Baker, F; Morgan, K
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 641-649
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Non-pharmacological interventions
Subjects: Music therapy; Dementia; Carers
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Alzheimer's disease; Caregiver; Singing; Music therapy
Abstract: ‘Live’ singing to people with dementia (PWDs) may be an underused but highly accessible resource for their caregivers, regardless of qualifications. A systematic literature review sought to illuminate who sings to PWDs, and with what objectives and effects, to address the question of whether it is the singer or the singing which is effective. The literature revealed that music therapists seek to address cognitive, behavioural, physiological, and social factors through one-to-one singing, whereas other caregivers are more broadly concerned with quality of life, often through facilitating activities of daily living. All included studies concurred that individual singing to PWDs can be effective in a variety of ways, depending on contexts and goals. PWD’s perceptions of situations may influence the effectiveness of singing interventions. Music therapists are urged to empower professional caregivers to sing sensitively to PWDs during caregiving activities.

Title: Needs in early onset dementia: A qualitative case from the NeedYD study

Author: Bakker, C
Co-author: De Vugt, ME
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 634-640
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Younger people with dementia
Subjects: Needs assessment; Carers
Notes: Keywords: Caregiver; Needs; Early onset dementia; Qualitative study
Abstract: Objectives: The aim was to explore the experiences of a caregiver of a patient with early onset dementia (EOD) and the needs of patient and caregiver.

Methods: A single case study design was used to explore (1) unmet needs of patient and caregiver and (2) caregivers’ experiences of transitions in care and health care services. A qualitative analysis was used to examine the data.

Results: This study shows that a patient with EOD and the caregiver were confronted with specific issues during the care process, namely (1) prolonged time to diagnosis, (2) a lack of fit between needs and services, (3) the strain of dedication to care versus the caregiver’s own future perspective, (4) the need for response of health care services to changing individual preferences. Conclusion: This study illustrates specific issues related to early onset dementia that require specialised EOD care such as the differential and changing needs of patients and caregivers. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14866
Title: Effects of transdermal rivastigmine on ADAS-cog items in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease
Author: Grossberg, GT
Co-author: Schmitt, FA
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 627-633
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (8) December 2010
Main subject: Drugs
Subjects: Rivastigmine; Cognitive assessment; Clinical trials
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Cognition; Rivastigmine; Transdermal patch
Abstract: Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients treated with rivastigmine transdermal patch have shown statistically significant differences versus placebo on the AD Assessment scale-cognitive subscale (ADAS-cog). In this retrospective analysis of a double-blind, placebo- and active-controlled, 24-week clinical trial, the specific effects of rivastigmine patch on individual ADAS-cog items and cognitive domains (memory, language, and praxis) were explored. The mean baseline to week 24 changes were calculated for each ADAS-cog item and domain in this exploratory, hypothesis-generating analysis. Patients on 9.5 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch, 17.4 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch, and 3 to 12 mg/d rivastigmine capsules showed improvements over placebo on the memory and praxis ADAS-cog subscales. The rivastigmine patch groups also showed improvements on the language subscale. Significant differences versus placebo were seen on several individual item scores in the rivastigmine-treated groups. Rivastigmine patch was associated with improvements on the memory, praxis, and language domains of cognition in patients with mild-to-moderate AD. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14865
Title: Patterns of cognitive decline, conversion rates, and predictive validity for three models of MCI
Author: Ritchie, LJ
Co-author: Tuokko, H
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 592-603
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Mild cognitive impairment
Subjects: Dementia; Neuropsychology; Demography; Activities of daily living
Notes: Keywords: Dementia; Neuropsychology; Cognitive impairment no dementia; Longitudinal population study; Subjective memory impairment; Activities of daily living

Abstract: The authors’ objective was to compare the predictive ability of different models of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as a marker of incipient dementia in a longitudinal population-based Canadian sample. They examined the use of existing, well-documented MCI criteria using data from persons who underwent a clinical examination in the second wave of the Canadian Study of Health and Aging (CSHA). Demographic characteristics, average neuropsychological test performance, and sample frequencies and conversion rates were calculated for each classification. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses were employed to assess the predictive power of each cognitive classification. The highest sample frequencies and conversion rates were associated with case definitions of multiple-domain MCI. The only diagnostic criteria to significantly predict dementia 5 years later was the cognitive impairment no dementia (CIND)-2 case definition. More restrictive MCI case definitions fail to address the varying temporal increases in decline across different cognitive domains in the progression from normal cognitive functioning and dementia. Tables and statistics.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14864
Title: Morphological changes of the human Purkinje cells and deposition of neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles on the cerebellar cortex of Alzheimer’s disease
Author: Mavroudis, JA
Co-author: Fotiou, DF et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 585-591
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Research
Subjects: Alzheimer’s disease; Brain disorders and causes of dementia
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer; Purkinje; Cerebellum; Golgi method; Diffuse plaques
Abstract: Alzheimer’s disease is a neurodegenerative disorder, characterised by progressive decline in memory and in social performance. The morphological hallmarks of the disease are neuronal loss, loss of dendritic spines, neurofibrillary degeneration and neuritic plaques mainly in the hippocampus and the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. This study is based on the morphological analysis of the cerebellar cortices of eight brains, four patients suffering from Alzheimer’s disease and four normal controls, by Golgi method, as well as Nissli, Gallyas’, Bielschowsky’s, Methenamine Silver staining and Congo red methods. Although typical neuritic plaques were not seen in the cerebellar cortex and the diffuse plaques found in the cerebellum in far smaller proportion than plaques in the prefrontal and parietal cortices of the same cases, Golgi impregnation technique revealed a loss of Purkinje cells and a marked decrease in the density of dendritic arborisation. Tables, statistics and photographic images.

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14863
Title: The generation effect in patients with mild cognitive impairment
Author: Gonzalez-Nosti, MG
Co-author: Arango-Lasprilla, JC; Cuetos, F
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 576-584
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease & Other Dementias
Abstract: The generation effect (GE) has been proven as an effective technique to improve learning and memory in healthy and clinical populations. However, it has not been found with meaningless materials such as pseudowords. Several hypotheses postulate the participation of semantic memory in the information-generating process. There is indeed a clear decrease in the effect in patients with serious semantic memory disorders, such as Alzheimer’s disease (AD) but, if this is correct, other patients whose memory disorders are not so serious, such as mild cognitive impairment (MCI), should show GE to some extent. To test this hypothesis, the authors examined 54 participants (18 healthy adults, 18 patients with AD, and 18 with MCI) in a task involving reading and completion of phrases. Results show a decreased (although obvious) GE in patients with MCI. Likewise, results indicate that greater semantic damage will lead to poorer performance with less familiar stimuli or low-frequency words. Tables and statistics.

Title: Subclinical zinc deficiency in Alzheimer’s disease and Parkinson’s disease

Author: Brewer, GJ
Co-author: Kanzer, SH et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 572-575
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Dementia research
Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease
Notes: Keywords: Zinc; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Zinc deficiency
Abstract: To evaluate zinc status in Alzheimer’s disease and Parkinson’s disease, 29 patients with Alzheimer’s disease, 30 patients with Parkinson’s disease, and 29 age- and sex-matched controls were studied. All patients and controls were older than age 50, and all zinc and copper supplements were prohibited beginning 30 days prior to study. Patients were diagnosed by standard criteria. Blood zinc and urine zinc were measured. Urine zinc was measured in a casual specimen, standardised for dilution by reference to creatinine content. Results showed a significantly lower blood zinc in patients with Alzheimer’s and patients with Parkinson’s than in controls. Urine zinc excretion, normalised to urine creatinine excretion, was not significantly different in either patient group compared to controls. These patients are probably zinc deficient because of nutritional inadequacy. Tables and statistics.

Title: Disruption of the postsynaptic density in Alzheimer’s disease and other neurodegenerative dementias

Author: Gong, Y
Co-author: Lippa, CF
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 547-555
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Causes of dementia
Subjects: Alzheimer's disease; Dementia with Lewy bodies; Frontotemporal dementia
Notes: Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Dementia with Lewy bodies; Frontotemporal dementia; Postsynaptic density
Abstract: The most common causes of neurodegenerative dementia include Alzheimer’s disease (AD), dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB), and frontotemporal dementia (FTD). The authors believe that, in all three, aggregates of pathogenic proteins are pathological substrates which are associated with a loss of synaptic function/plasticity. The synaptic plasticity relies on the normal integration of glutamate receptors at the postsynaptic density (PSD). The PSD organises synaptic proteins to mediate the functional and structural plasticity of the excitatory synapse and to maintain synaptic homeostasis. In this article the authors discuss the relevant disruption of the protein network at the PSD in these dementias and the accumulation of the pathological changes at the PSD years before clinical symptoms. They suggest that the functional and structural plasticity changes of the PSD may contribute to the loss of molecular homeostasis within the synapse (and contribute to early symptoms) in these dementias. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14860
Title: Ten steps in training volunteer support group facilitators
Author: Greif, GL
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 562-565
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Training & education
Subjects: Support groups; Carers; Alzheimer's disease
Notes: Keywords: Support group training; Alzheimer's disease; Lay leader training; Loss
Abstract: Caregiver support groups are often led by volunteer lay leaders who might have personal experiences with Alzheimer's disease. This article offers ten steps in what to consider and how to conduct training for these lay leaders so that the success of the support groups can be maximised. Steps include helping trainees understand their own feelings and the feelings of their group members as well as teaching about the stages that groups typically experience from beginning to termination and the role of the leader at each stage. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14859
Title: Health-related quality of life in caregivers of individuals with dementia from Colombia
Author: Arango-Lasprilla, JC
Co-author: Drew, A et al
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 556-561
Source: American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias
Issue: Vol 25 (7) November 2010
Main subject: Carers
Subjects: People with dementia; Quality of life; International; Assessment
Notes: Keywords: Caregivers; SF-36; Health-related quality of life; Dementia; Colombia
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of 99 caregivers of individuals with dementia and 95 healthy individuals from the general population in Colombia. The 36-item short-form (SF-36), a self-report measure composed of 8 component areas (physical function, role-physical, bodily pain, general health, energy/vitality, social function, role-emotional, and mental health), was used to measure HRQoL. Results indicated that the healthy control group had a higher level of education, socioeconomic status (SES), and
number of male participants. After adjusting for education, SES, and gender, the
caregivers of individuals with dementia scored significantly lower on all of the SF-
36 subscales than the healthy controls. These findings suggest the need for
rehabilitation health professionals to develop and implement culturally
appropriate interventions to improve the HRQoL of caregivers of individuals with
dementia in Colombia. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]
Comparison of cognitive function of seniors living in assisted living communities with that of seniors living at home

Author: Shelton, K
Co-author: Lee, C
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 245-250
Source: Alzheimer's Care Today
Issue: Vol 6 (4) October-December 2010
Main subject: Cognitive assessment
Subjects: Older people; Cognitive impairment; Dementia; Residential care; Independent living; Evaluation
Notes: Keywords: Assisted living communities; Cognitive function; Dementia; Living at home
Abstract: Living at home may not be the most viable option for seniors who have dementia. Prevalence rates for dementia are rising exponentially and impact finances, personal relationships, and options for care in significant and measurable ways. This study investigated the impact of place of residence on the cognitive function of those with dementia. The purpose of this study was to evaluate change in cognitive function in seniors with dementia who live in assisted living communities compared with that of those who live at home. Medical records reviewed provided data for the comparison. Cognitive decline was greater for those living at home compared with those living in an assisted living community. The study and its implications for nursing research, education, and practice are discussed. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Evaluation of the Best Friends approach in adult day care

Author: Danner, DD
Co-author: McGuire, CE
Imprint: 2010
Description: pp 236-244
Source: Alzheimer's Care Today
Issue: Vol 6 (4) October-December 2010
Main subject: Day care
Subjects: Models of care; Dementia care; Evaluation; Quality of life
Notes: Keywords: Best Friends model; Dementia care; Evaluation
Abstract: The Best Friends approach has been used in a Kentucky adult day centre for more than 25 years. This study is a pre-post training evaluation of the Best Friends approach as used at centre A when compared with a social model adult day program at centre B that does not use the Best Friends approach. At each centre, the participant's quality of life was measured from 3 perspectives: centre staff, family member/friend, and direct observation of participant behaviour. Family satisfaction with care and staff satisfaction with work were also assessed. Findings suggest that differences in ratings for the 2 programs depended on the perspective of the rater and the specific participants served. Both of these centres appeared to sustain the quality of life for their participants. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Exploring resources for persons with dementia and their caregivers: An examination of older-adult community and faith-based programs
Abstract: This study is assessed community and faith-based resources available for people with dementia (PWD) in a moderate-sized southeastern US city. A qualitative descriptive design approach was implemented using semistructured interviews with 13 key informants. The results showed that the principal challenge associated with caring for PWD is caregiver stress. Improved program, facility, and health care provider support were identified as the primary needs for PWD and their caregivers. Religious support at the church site and in the home was identified to be the key role for faith communities in providing assistance to PWD and their caregivers. Tables and statistics. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Record ID 14853
Title: It's a walk in the park: Exploring the benefits of green exercise and open spaces for people living with dementia

Abstract: This article explores the benefits of green exercise and open spaces for people living with dementia. These benefits are set within the existing general evidence base concerning well-being and connection with nature. The scale of the social, economic and demographic challenges are outlined to enable potential opportunities to be identified. The benefits of green exercise, contact and connection with nature and open spaces for people with dementia and the current research gaps are identified. A case study of Dementia Adventure is highlighted, as are implications for practice. [Abstract]

Class: Journals held in library in title order

Please note: we regret that we are unable to lend you books, video/DVDs and training materials or supply you with full-text journal articles. Our resources are limited. If you are a student, you should contact your University Library subject specialist who will be able to advise you further. Otherwise, we would suggest that you contact your local Public Library- they can advise you how to obtain books and photocopies of journal articles including accessing resources from the British Library

www.alzheimers.org.uk/dementiaknowledgecentre

www.alzheimers.org.uk/dementiacatalogue

Email knowledgecentre@alzheimers.org.uk
Tel 0845 130 2545
Leading the fight against dementia