#### **OLLI Course:**

#### Dr Jeffrey N. Keller

Director, Institute for Dementia Research and Prevention Director, Alzheimer Disease Cooperative Study Site Edward G. Schlieder/Hibernia National Bank Chair Professor, Pennington Biomedical Research Center

#### **Few Ground rules:**

- A. First ~50 minutes for recording, please no questions
- **B.** Please complete the survey form
- **C.** We want to respect everyone's time including the speakers
- **D.** We want you to come to class and get as much as you can from course (maybe teach others? Better caregiver?)
- **E.** Provide me your feedback
  - 225 763 3190 jeffrey.keller@pbrc.edu

- February 24 "What is dementia and what causes dementia?"
- March 3 "Physician Perspective for Caregivers"
- March 10 "Beginning the Journey with Dementia"
- March 17 'Let's talk': Approaches to Individualized Dementia

  Patient/Caregiver Relationship
- March 24 Daily Caregiving; What you need to know
- March 31 "Behavioral Expressions: Overcoming that "B"Word in Dementia"
- April 7 "Why a Financial Advisor is an Essential Member of the Care Team"
- April 14 Why an Estate Planning Attorney is an Essential Member of the Care Team, Too!"

#### **Questions?**

# What is dementia and what causes dementia?

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#### What is dementia?

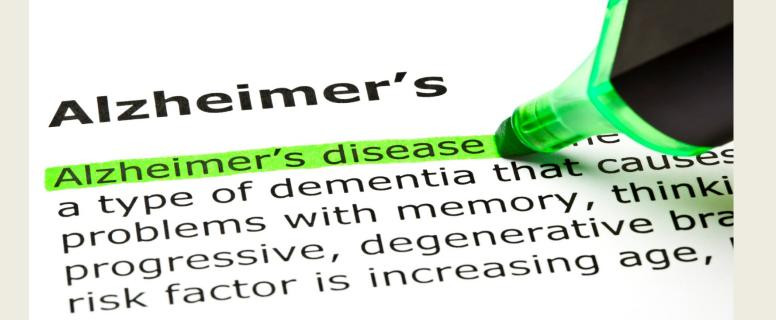
# AD is the major form of dementia in elderly but there are many more:

- Thyroid deficiency
- B12 deficiency
- Depression
- Infection
- Stroke
- Post anesthesia
- Traumatic brain injury
- Hippocampal sclerosis
- Parkinson's disease with dementia
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies
- Frontotemporal dementia
- Vascular dementia

# AD is the major form of dementia in elderly but there are many more:

- Thyroid deficiency (R)
- **B12** deficiency (R)
- Depression (R)
- Infection (R)
- Stroke (R)
- Post anesthesia (onset)
- Traumatic brain injury (onset)
- Hippocampal sclerosis (Pathology)
- Parkinson's disease with dementia (Pathology-Behavior)
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies (Pathology-Behavior)
- Frontotemporal dementia (Pathology-Behavior)
- Vascular dementia (Progression)

# What Is Alzheimer's Disease?



Slow/progressive disorder (No sudden onset)

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- Significant enough to affect work and social life
- Loss of ability to learn or remember new things
- Other areas of function affected like ability to make new plans (executive function)
- No psychosis, neurological abnormalities, or other neurological disturbances

#### How is Alzheimer's disease diagnosed?

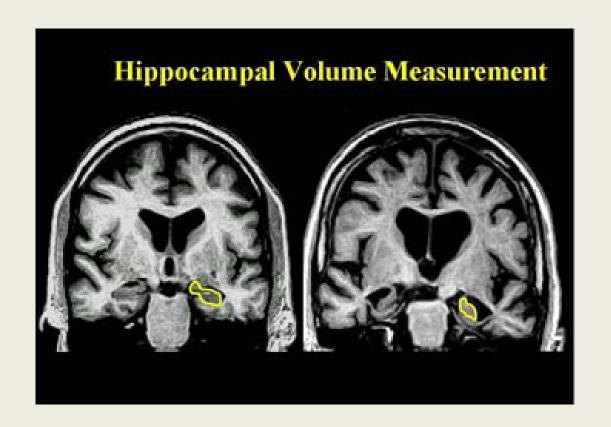
There is no blood test for Alzheimer's disease

There is no picture of the brain to show Alzheimer's disease

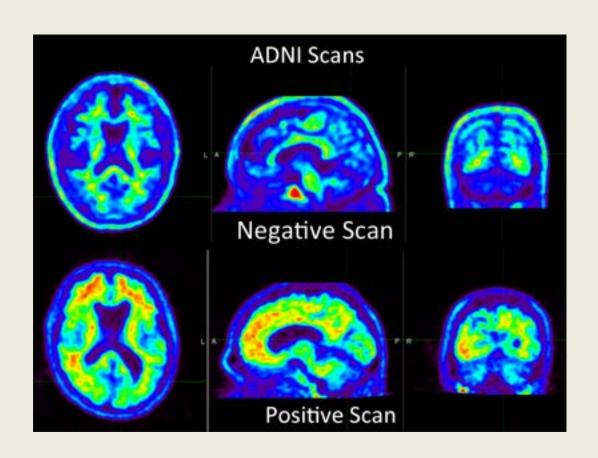
- Neurological Assessment
- Cognitive Assessment
- MRI
- PET
- Lumbar puncture
- Blood

- Neurological Assessment: No loss of balance, normal motor control, maintenance of senses, normal reflexes
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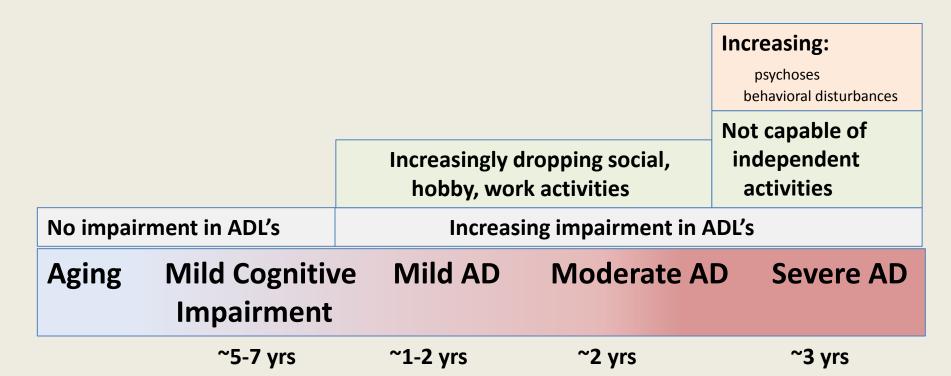
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- Blood: no evidence of infection

# What is the "normal" progression of Alzheimer's disease?

Aging Mild Cognitive Mild AD Moderate AD Severe AD Impairment

Aging	Mild Cognitive Impairment	Mild AD	Moderate AD	Severe AD
	~5-7 yrs	~1-2 yrs	~2 yrs	~3 yrs

No impairment in ADL's		Increasing impairment in ADL's			
Aging	Mild Cognitive Impairment	Mild AD	Moderate AD	Severe AD	
	~5-7 yrs	~1-2 yrs	~2 yrs	~3 yrs	



#### What causes Alzheimer's disease?

#### SLIDE 2

Alzheimer's Disease: Risk Factors

Age

Female gender

ApoE-4 genotype

Hypercholesterolemia

Hyper-homocysteinemia

**Diabetes** 

Head injury

Psychological stress

Hypertension

**Smoking** 

ApoE-4=apolipoprotein E4.

**Cannot be modified** 

Can be modified

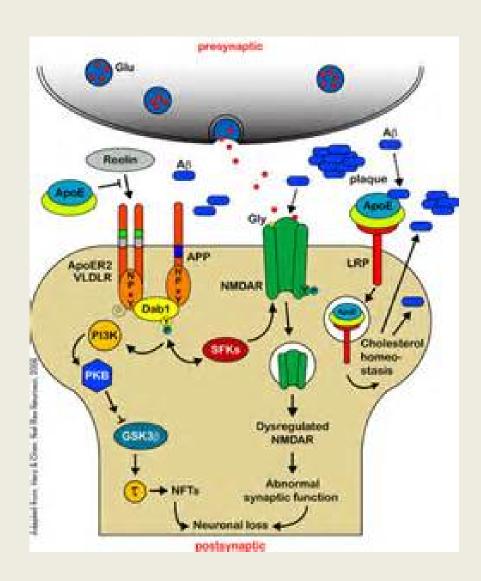
# What is the treatment for Alzheimer's disease?

		Tab	le 1				
Treatment Options for Alzheimer's Disease							
Drug	Starting Dose	Target Dose	Recommended Titration	"Unique" Issues Pathway			
0.000 E		Cholinester	ase Inhibitors	7/10/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20			
Tacrine Donepezil Rivastigmine Galantamine	10 mg qid 5 mg qd 1.5 mg bid 4 mg bid	30 to 40 mg qid 10 mg qd 6 mg bid 12 to 16 mg bid	Four months One month Four months Four months	Hepatic, hepatotoxic, qid dose Questionable drug interactions Signs of nausea and vomiting limit ability to increase dose Contraindicated in patients with hepatic or renal disease			
		NMDA Recep	tor Antagonist				
Memantine	5 mg qd	10 mg qd	Four weeks	Only agent approved for treatment of moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease			
		Adjunct	Therapy*	Ventowsk			

Antidepressants (e.g., SSRIs and mirtazapine)

Antipsychotics (e.g., risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine) for the treatment of behavioral symptoms

<sup>\*</sup> These agents are typically used off label. Treatment should be started at half the recommended dose and titrated slowly. qid: four times per day; qd: once daily; bid: twice per day; NMDA: N-methyl-o-aspartate



#### **Need for clinical trials**

How common is Alzheimer's disease now?

Will this change in future years?

## ~10,000 people a day turn 65 in USA

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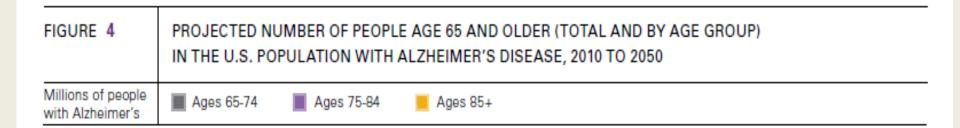


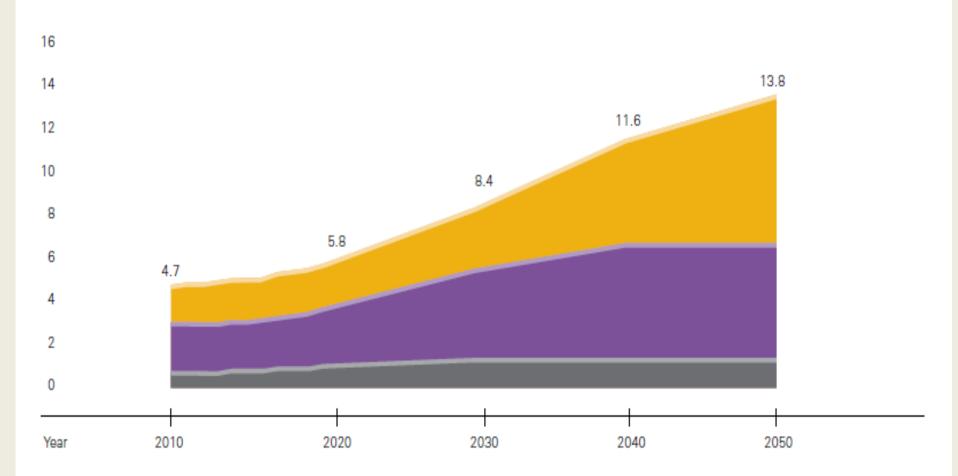
Age Group	2012	2030	2050
Under 18	23.5	22.4	21.5
18-64	62.8	57.3	57.6
> 65	13.7	20.3	20.9

# Alzheimer's disease is currently 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death.

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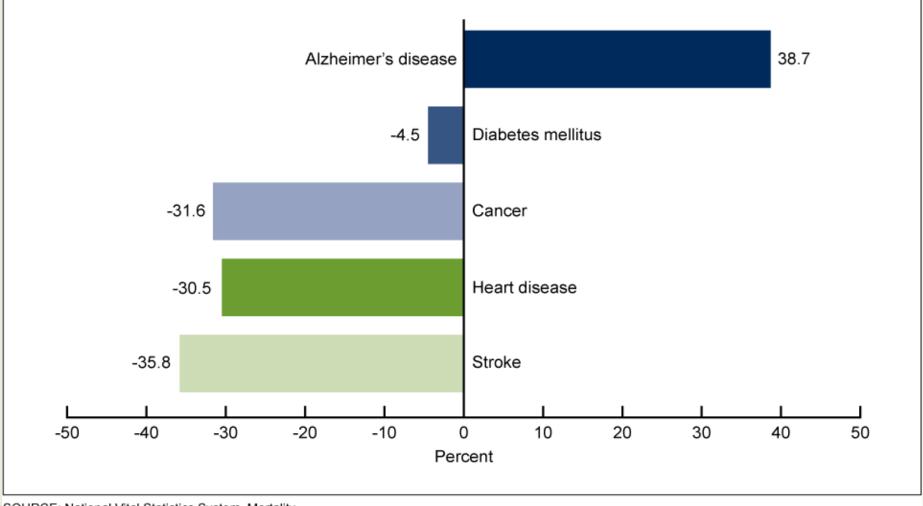
The number of people with Alzheimer's disease is going to explode





Created from data from Hebert et al. (83), A10

Figure 1. Percent change in age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 2000 and 2010

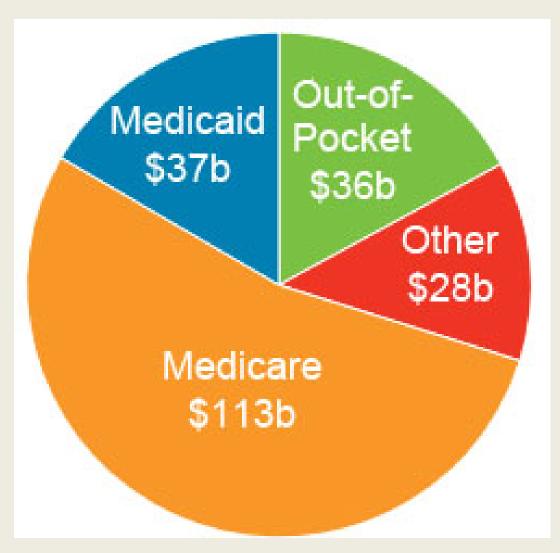


SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 1. Percent change in age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 2000 and 2010

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## 2014 Costs of Alzheimer's = \$214 Billion

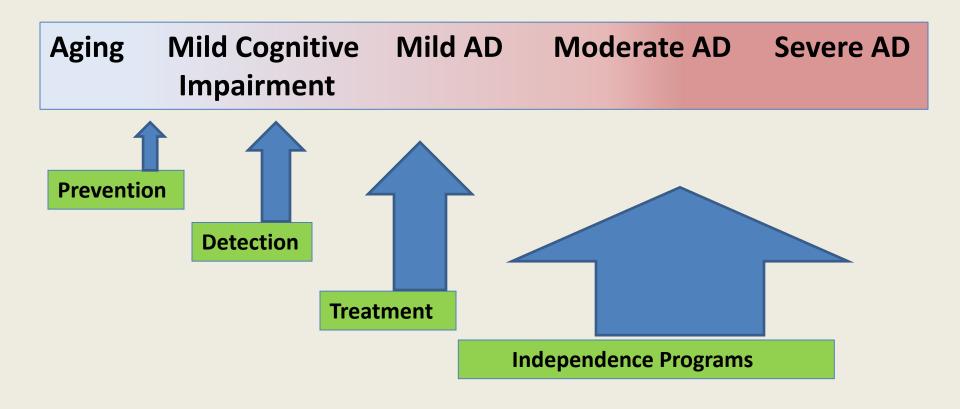


# Pennington Biomedical Research Center is an Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study Site

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Institute For Dementia Research and Prevention

# Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study Site



#### Thank You!

Dr Jeffrey Keller 225-763-3190

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**IDRP** 

dementia@pbrc.edu

1-877-276-8306

#### How to get involved?

INSTITUTE FOR DEMENTIA RESEARCH & PREVENTION



Our Research

Participate in a Clinical Trial

Information

Support Us

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#### **OUR MISSION**

The mission of the Institute for Dementia Research and Prevention (IDRP) is to improve the quality of life for individuals in Louisiana by generating world class research programs focused on dementia prevention, providing local access to the latest clinical trials for the treatment of dementia, and providing educational opportunities for individuals/families affected by dementia.

To find out more information, schedule a visit, or request an IDRP representative at your event:

Phone: (225) 763-2973 or 1-877-276-8306 | Fax: (225) 763-3293 | Email: dementia@pbrc.edu

#### Our Research



The IDRP brings together multiple scientific disciplines within the clinical research arena in order to find novel ways of preventing, detecting, and managing dementia in the elderly. Our longitudinal studies provide a platform for the collection of data which identify the most important risk factors for the development of dementia, elucidate novel targets for the design of new therapeutic interventions, and develop new test for more effective detection and monitoring the earliest stages of dementia.

Learn More

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Learn More

#### Information & Useful Links



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#### Support the IDRP



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Learn More



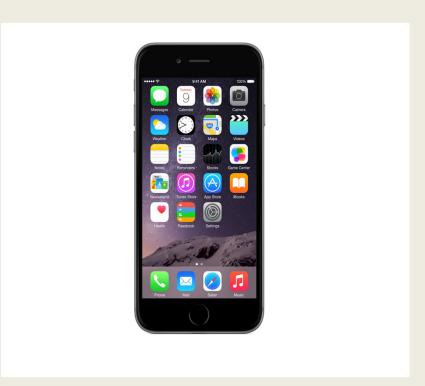
#### Phone











Texting Taking/Exchanging Photos

Internet Searches Viral Philanthropy

FaceBook Shopping Calendars Health Monitoring

# A Similar Level Of Change Is Happening With The Aging Of America

# Who is going to care for these people?

## **Right Now**

In Louisiana ~90,000 with dementia

Average 2.5 family care providers for each patient

Average care provider 10 hours a week

## **Right Now**

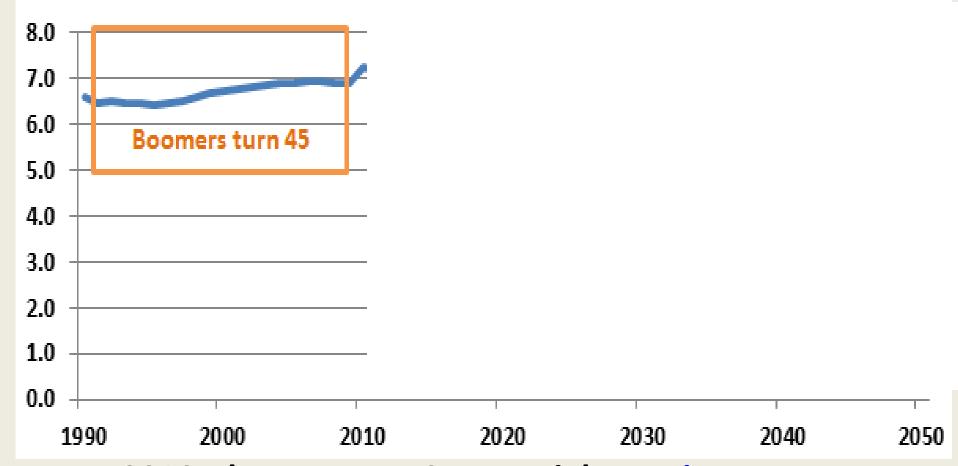
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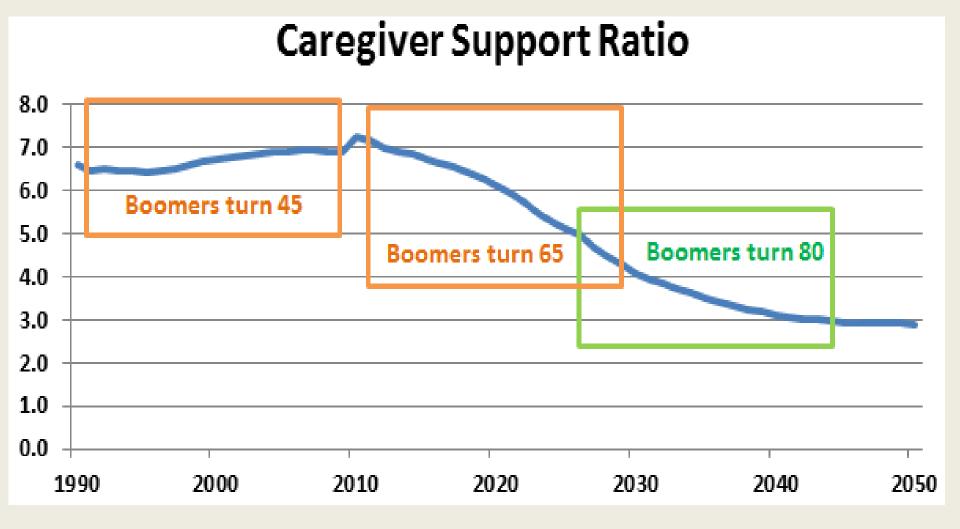
Average care provider 10 hours a week

Nearly 1 in 15 in State actively dealing with AD!

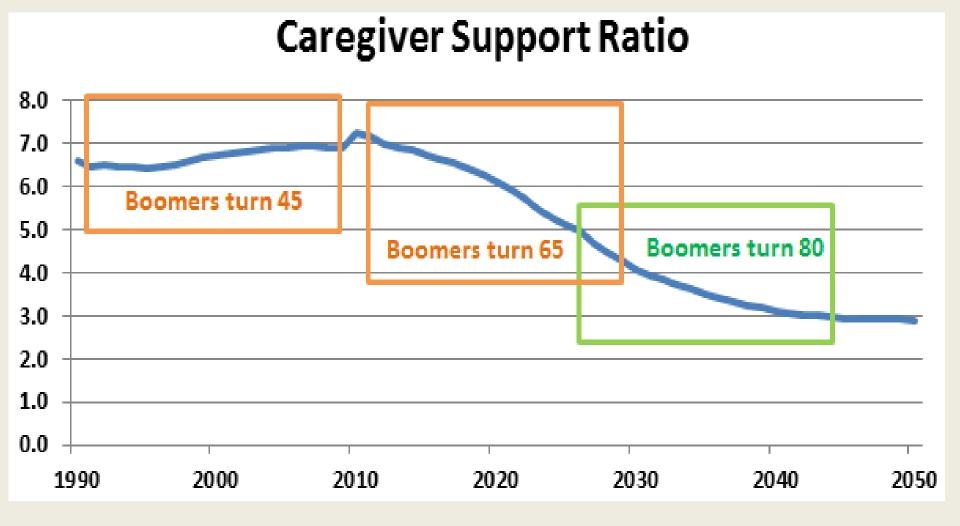
### **Caregiver Support Ratio**



In 2010, there were 7.2 potential <u>caregivers</u> (ages 45-64 or the average age of caregivers) for every person age 80-plus.



In 2030, that caregiver ratio will drop to 4 to 1 and by 2050, when all boomers will be in late life, the ratio becomes less than 3 to 1.



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In 2050, there will be three times as many people age 80-plus as there are today

## Do we have treatments for Alzheimer's disease?

## What are we going to do?

Aging Mild Cognitive Mild AD Moderate AD Severe AD Impairment

# Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study Site

Aging Mild Cognitive Mild AD Moderate AD Severe AD Impairment

**How Big Is The Enemy/Battlefield?** 

What Does The Enemy Look Like?

What Do We Need To Win The War?

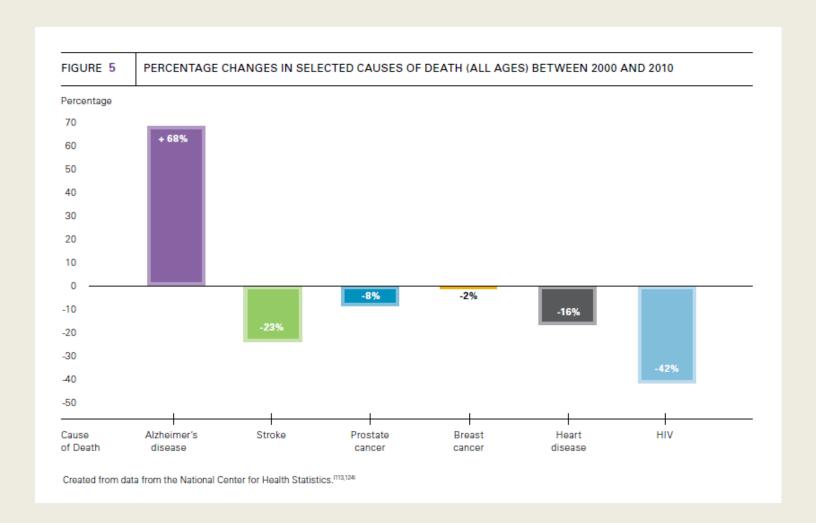
What Do We Have Here In Louisiana?

## **How Big Is The Enemy/Battlefield?**

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Alzheimer's disease (AD) Sixth leading cause of death.

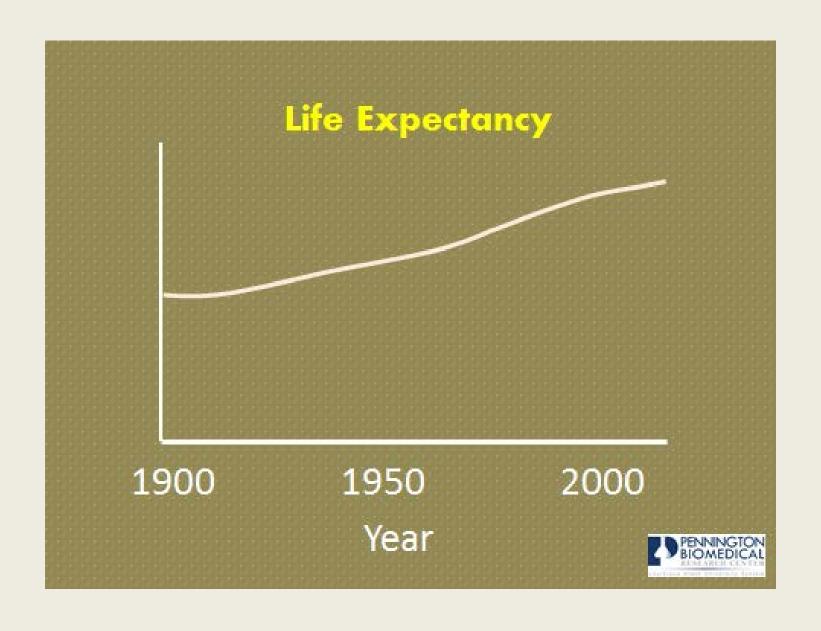
Only disease in top 10 without disease modifying medication

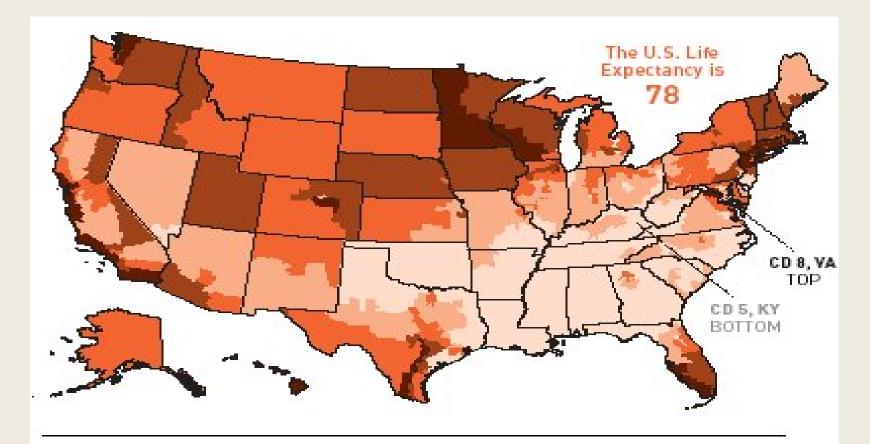


Age is the biggest risk factor for AD

Nearly 8,500 people a day turn 65 so incidence of AD is going to be increasing

# Louisiana will have people develop age-related diseases earlier, and people will die from them sooner





# Top 5 Bottom 5 1. CD 8, VA 432. CD 4, MS 2. CD 8, MD 433. CD 5, LA 3. CD 15, CA 434. CD 2, MS 3. CD 16, CA 435. CD 2, LA 5. CD 1, HI 436. CD 5, KY



## What Does The Enemy Look Like?

#### What Do We Need To Win The War?

### What Do We Have To Fight The War?

Alzheimer's Association
 (advocacy, education, research, trial match)

http://www.alz.org 1.800.272.3900

 Alzheimer's Services of the Capital Area (respite, education, support groups)

http://www.alzbr.org (800) 548-1211

 Council on Aging (programs and advocacy)

acadiacoa1@bellsouth.net

Phone: 337 788 1400

Pennington Biomedical Research Center
 (Institute for Dementia Research and Prevention)

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