

Studies

[Effects of a person-centered music-based intervention in the rehabilitation of older adults with mild to moderate dementia](#)

Cross-national, longitudinal, multidisciplinary mixed-method studies demonstrating the effects of music-based rehabilitative interventions for older adults with mild-moderate dementia are encouraged to shape innovative treatments as well as to identify possible adverse effects on participants' mood linked to scarcity of coping capabilities as source of distress in older individuals.

[The iADRS as an integrated measure of cognition and function: Psychometric evidence from recent clinical trials in early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease](#)

Classical Test Theory (CTT) results confirm good psychometric properties of the integrated Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (iADRS), including reliability (Cronbach's alpha 0.79–0.84), concurrent validity with Clinical Dementia Rating – Sum of Boxes (CDR-SB) (range: –0.64–0.70), and sensitivity to change. Rasch Measurement Theory (RMT) findings demonstrate improved reliability of the integrated scale (person-separation index [PSI] = 0.92) compared to components and highlight concurrent and overlapping progression of cognitive and functional decline.

[Co-pathology in Alzheimer's disease and Lewy body disease and its association with neuropsychiatric symptoms](#)

Co-existing neuropathology was frequent, even among individuals without clinical dementia. In cases with Alzheimer's disease neuropathological change (ADNC), comorbid neocortical Lewy body disease (LBD) pathology was associated with hallucinations, regardless of cognitive status. However, ADNC co-pathology in LBD was linked to a greater NPS burden in the full cohort but not in individuals without dementia.

[Impact of cardiometabolic conditions on the progression from mild cognitive impairment to dementia: A large cohort study](#)

Hyperlipidemia is primarily associated with AD dementia risk, while type 2 diabetes is the major contributor to vascular dementia and all-cause risk in individuals with MCI.

Podcast

[Brain Stories: Professor Adrian Isaacs on Frontotemporal Dementia](#)

Professor Adrian Isaacs from the UK Dementia Research Institute at UCL talks Frontotemporal Dementia — from how fruit flies are helping, to the role of DNA repeat expansions in disease, and why lipids might protect the brain.

News

[Alzheimer's Society launches bold new brand advertising campaign, 'A Personal Appeal'](#)

Alzheimer's Society have launched their new brand advertising campaign 'A Personal Appeal' across TV, cinema, radio, podcasts and social media. This campaign aims to raise awareness of both dementia and Alzheimer's Society among the general public. Just 8% of people think that dementia is the UK's biggest killer, and only a quarter of people are confident that they understand dementia and how it affects people.

[UK trial launches to transform Alzheimer's diagnosis with simple blood test](#)

A major clinical trial aiming to transform the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease through a simple blood test, is now welcoming its first participants who will be recruited via memory clinics across the UK. The ADAPT (Alzheimer's Disease Diagnosis and Plasma p-Tau217) team, led by Professor Jonathan Schott and Dr Ashvini Keshavan at University College London (UCL), is evaluating whether a test measuring the protein p-tau217 in blood can help to diagnose Alzheimer's disease earlier and more accurately than current methods.

[Air pollution can drive devastating forms of dementia, research suggests](#)

Fine-particulate air pollution can drive devastating forms of dementia by triggering the formation of toxic clumps of protein that destroy nerve cells as they spread through the brain, research suggests. Exposure to the airborne particles causes proteins in the brain to misfold into the clumps, which are hallmarks of Lewy body dementia, the third most common form of dementia after Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia.

[Delays and gaps in dementia diagnosis revealed in new survey](#)

Dementia is the greatest health challenge of our time. It's the UK's leading cause of death — and by 2040, 1.4 million people are expected to be living with the condition. Yet right now, tens of thousands of people with dementia in the UK are living without a formal diagnosis. Many face long, confusing and fragmented journeys through NHS services just to get answers. Without a diagnosis, people are denied vital support, the chance to plan for the future, and the opportunity to join research that could find a cure. This new report – Seeing the unseen: Rethinking dementia diagnosis – amplifies the voices of those at the heart of this challenge. Across 2024 and 2025, we worked with over 500 people affected by dementia and more than 160 healthcare professionals working in NHS dementia services to understand the realities of diagnosis — what works, what gets in the way, and what must change.

[Easy read dementia information for all](#)

Some learning disabilities, such as Down's syndrome, can make someone more likely to develop dementia. But many resources about dementia often use hard words. This means people who need the information most may not understand it. That's why Alzheimer's Research UK worked with [Nottingham City Learning Disability and Autism Partnership Board \(SPLAT\)](#) to make leaflets that are easy to read and understand.