

Studies

[Twelve-year nationwide cohort study identifying risk factors for conversion from mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer's disease](#)

In conclusion, we verified that older age, male sex, low body weight, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hemorrhagic stroke, depression, abstaining from alcohol, and physical inactivity were risk factors for the progression from MCI to DAT in a large-scale cohort study.

[Associations of cholinergic white matter hyperintensity volume with cognitive decline and incident dementia in older adults: a cohort study](#)

Cholinergic WMHV is associated with longitudinal cognitive decline and incident dementia in older adults, which might result from disruption of corpus callosum and corona radiata. These findings highlight the value of cholinergic WMHV as a potential indicator of cognitive deterioration.

[The Epidemiological and Toxicological Intersection of Air Pollution and Dementia](#)

This review presents a novel, interdisciplinary, and comprehensive examination of the interactions between various types of air pollutants, dementia, and the molecular pathways potentially involved. For the first time, we have integrated studies that trace the pathway from pollutant exposure to biological outcomes.

[Impact of Specialty and Nonspecialty Palliative Care on Quality of Dying With Alzheimer's Disease or Related Dementias](#)

Future research is needed to understand factors influencing PC interventions that can improve comfort, symptom management, and care satisfaction for these individuals and their families.

[Integrating Creative Approaches to Dementia Care Into Nursing Programmes: Findings From an International Qualitative Study](#)

The inclusion of creative approaches in nursing education appears to be both mature and desired by stakeholders at the international level, given their diverse potentialities. These approaches are also seen as an excellent way to improve the teaching of personalised care. However, resources as well as a particular attitude and the ability of professors to act as role models are required.

News

[Frailty in ageing populations worsened by air pollution, global review finds](#)

Air pollution increases the likelihood of people becoming frail in middle and old age, according to [an international review](#) of studies. The review team found 10 studies that looked at outdoor air pollution and frailty. The people studied came from 11 countries including China, the UK, Sweden, South Africa and Mexico. Two of the studies showed that men were more vulnerable than woman, with a stronger association between particle pollution and frailty. The risk of frailty increased with outdoor particle pollution. For the UK, this could mean about 10-20% of frailty cases are attributable to air pollution.

[Half of Brits fear dementia more than any other health condition, new research reveals](#)

Alzheimer's research UK has launched the latest Dementia Attitudes Monitor. First introduced in 2018, this biennial survey tracks how people in the UK think and feel about dementia. Half of people in the UK say dementia is the condition they fear most. Women, over-65s, and those with personal experience of dementia are even more likely to share this concern.

[Dementia Trials Accelerator expands UK wide network with partnerships in Scotland and England](#)

The [Dementia Trials Accelerator](#) (DTA), an initiative led by Health Data Research UK (HDR UK) and the UK Dementia Research Institute (UK DRI), takes a significant step forward in its mission to connect more people to clinical trials options by welcoming a group of key partners.