



NHS
Mersey Care
NHS Foundation Trust

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Study

[Reference-Group Adjusted Behavioural Dysfunction Questionnaire Score Discriminates Highly Behavioural-Variant Frontotemporal Dementia From Major Depressive Disorder and Alzheimer's Disease Dementia](#)

We recommend using adjusted Behavioural Dysfunction Questionnaire (BDQ) scores when Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) or Alzheimer's disease dementia (ADD) are the reference groups to bvFTD. Similar approaches should be taken for other reference groups to behavioural variant frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD) to best reflect the thinking of clinicians who have specific reference groups in mind as differential diagnoses to bvFTD.

Public Advice

[Prevent a person with dementia from being scammed](#)

People living with dementia may be more vulnerable to scams as a result of difficulties with judgement, decision-making, communication and understanding. Our dementia specialist Admiral Nurses share advice on helping to prevent a person with dementia from being scammed.

Webinar

[Framework for a young onset dementia care pathway webinar](#)

The Young Dementia Network and Dementia UK have developed a young onset dementia care framework which offers practical, evidence-based steps to help local health systems deliver faster diagnosis and integrated support. Watch the launch webinar now.

Podcast

[Between the Signals Podcast: What's the difference between Alzheimer's disease and dementia?](#)

In this podcast episode 'What is the difference between Alzheimer's disease and dementia?', Dr Asma Bashir (King's College London) and Dr Sarah Mizielińska (UK DRI at King's) speak to Dr Sarah Marzi (UK DRI at King's) to explore the meaning behind terms like neurodegeneration and dementia, and discuss similarities and differences between conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's and motor neuron disease.

Report

[Alzheimer's Research UK annual report](#)

Our 2024/25 Annual Report offers a moment to reflect on a year of remarkable progress in dementia research. From funding more research than ever before to pioneering diagnostic trials, we're accelerating the journey towards a cure.



News

[Walking 3,000 or more steps a day may slow progression of Alzheimer's, study says](#)

Even modest amounts of daily exercise may slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease in older people who are at risk of developing the condition, researchers have said. Results from the 14-year-long [study](#) showed cognitive decline was delayed by an average of three years in people who walked 3,000 to 5,000 steps a day, and by seven years in those who managed 5,000 to 7,000 steps daily.

[Cholesterol, statins and dementia: what's the link?](#)

Keeping your cholesterol levels in check isn't just good for your heart – it may also help reduce your risk of dementia. This post breaks down the connection between cholesterol, statins, and brain health.

[How Brain-Training Games May Boost Brainpower](#)

An online brain-training program that presents users with game-like cognitive challenges appeared to boost levels of brain chemicals critical for memory, focus and attention, according to a new report. The [findings](#) may explain in part how cognitively stimulating activities may help to bolster the brain.

[Standardised brain scans improve tracking of inflammation for neurodegenerative conditions](#)

In a new study, UK DRI Emerging Leader Dr Maura Malpetti and Harry Crook (UK DRI at Cambridge) developed a method of standardising brain imaging results for PSP and Alzheimer's. The research, [published in the European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging](#), paves the way for larger studies and more accurate tracking of brain inflammation in neurodegenerative diseases, which could lead to new therapies.

[Brain cell types play distinct roles in dementia genetic risk](#)

A new study led by Dr Alexi Nott (UK DRI at Imperial) highlights the role of different brain cell types in genetic risk for neurodegenerative conditions. The research, [published in Neuron](#), reveals potential therapeutic targets for Alzheimer's.