



Community and Mental Health Services

3 February 2022

#### **Studies**

Estimation of the global prevalence of dementia in 2019 and forecasted prevalence in 2050: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

The authors forecasted the prevalence of dementia attributable to the three dementia risk factors included in the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2019 (high body-mass index, high fasting plasma glucose, and smoking) from 2019 to 2050, using relative risks and forecasted risk factor prevalence to predict GBD risk-attributable prevalence in 2050 globally and by world region and country.

Stability in BMI over time is associated with a better cognitive trajectory in older adults

Stability in BMI predicts better cognitive trajectories suggesting clinical value in tracking BMI change, which is simple to measure, and may point to individuals whose cognition is declining.

Type 2 Diabetes, Glycemic Control, and Their Association With Dementia and Its Major Subtypes: Findings From the Swedish National Diabetes Register

The association of type 2 diabetes with dementia differs by subtypes of dementia. The strongest detrimental association is observed for vascular dementia. Moreover, patients with type 2 diabetes with poor glycemic control have an increased risk of developing vascular and nonvascular dementia.

Changes to postdiagnostic dementia support in England and Wales during the COVID-19 pandemic: a qualitative study

Delivering postdiagnostic dementia support during COVID-19 required essential adaptations. While some changes were detrimental to service users, others were identified as potentially beneficial and highly likely to become the new 'norm', for example, use of blended approaches, combining virtual and face-to-face work, thus allowing more flexible, integrated care.

Continuity of GP care for patients with dementia: impact on prescribing and the health of patients

Higher CGPC for patients with dementia was associated with safer prescribing and lower rates of major adverse events. Increasing continuity of care for patients with dementia may help improve treatment and outcomes.

<u>Association between age at onset of multimorbidity and incidence of dementia: 30 year follow-up in Whitehall II prospective cohort study</u>

Multimorbidity, particularly when onset is in midlife rather than late life, has a robust association with subsequent dementia. The increasingly younger age at onset of multimorbidity makes prevention of multimorbidity in people with a first chronic disease important.





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### Guidance

<u>Visiting arrangements in care homes</u> (Updated)

Updated to reflect the fact that there is now no limit on visitor numbers; following a normal visit out, residents do not need to test or self-isolate; and, following an emergency hospital stay or other high-risk visit out, residents should self-isolate for 10 days, with testing arrangements to end isolation sooner.

### **Position Statement**

BGS Position Statement: Person-centred acute hospital care for people with dementia

Around half of people aged over 70 who are admitted to hospital as an emergency have a cognitive disorder such as dementia. This BGS position statement sets out the principles of good person-centred care for older people admitted to acute hospitals with dementia.

# **Case Studies**

Minimising disruptions to care for people living with dementia

Developing new resources to support families and staff caring for people living with dementia.

Modernising healthcare for people living with dementia and their carers

Using new technologies to modernise the healthcare system for older patients with long-term health conditions.

# News

Hundreds of dementia care homes found to be substandard in England

Guardian analysis finds one in five homes rated 'inadequate' or 'require improvement' by CQC.