

2 September 2024

### September is World Alzheimer's month!

Keep an eye on our social media accounts for information and resources available to you.

Click on the social media icons at the bottom of this page.

# **Studies**

### Type 2 diabetes drug associated with 35% lower risk of dementia, study finds

A drug used to treat type 2 diabetes is associated with a 35% lower risk of dementia, according to <u>research</u>. The academics analysed data from more than 220,000 type 2 diabetics aged between 40 and 69 on the Korea national health insurance service who did not already have dementia. A total of 1,172 participants newly diagnosed with dementia were identified during the study period. The researchers calculated SGLT-2 inhibitors were associated with a 35% lower risk of dementia compared with DPP-4 inhibitors. They also identified a 39% reduced risk for Alzheimer's disease and a 52% reduced risk for vascular dementia associated with patients taking SGLT-2 inhibitors.

### Low psychological wellbeing may raise risk of dementia, study suggests

Lacking purpose in life and having few opportunities for personal growth may increase the risk of developing mild cognitive impairment (MCI), a frequent precursor of dementia, a <u>study</u> suggests.

### Why Blood Pressure Checks Are So Important for Older Adults

Seniors who live with untreated high blood pressure are at increased risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, according to a new analysis. The <u>study</u> found that adults aged 60 and older with untreated high blood pressure had a 36 percent higher risk of Alzheimer's disease compared to their peers who did not have high blood pressure and a 42 percent higher risk compared to those treating high blood pressure with medication.

### Fish Oil May Benefit People at High Risk for Alzheimer's

Older men and women at high risk for Alzheimer's disease may benefit from fish oil supplements, according to a new report. The <u>study</u> found that daily fish oil supplements appeared to help protect the brain in older people who carried the APOE-E4 gene variant, which puts people at increased risk of developing Alzheimer's disease.

### Music helps to highlight areas of brain affected by aging

Older people are able to remember familiar pieces of music as well as young people – but some parts of their brain are having to work harder to do it, according to a new <u>study</u>. Scientists led by a team at the University of Oxford and Aarhus University in Denmark found found that when older people listened to memorised music, sensory-related areas of the brain appeared to be extra active, potentially compensating for a reduced function of other key brain regions typically involved in memory processes. The researchers say music is an innovative and valuable way of improving understanding of how memory and the brain works, and could have implications for the screening of older people at risk of developing dementia.













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# **Webinar**

# How can a GP help people with young onset dementia?

A good relationship with a GP and GP practice is key to helping a person with young onset dementia and their family navigate the complex systems and pathways for young onset dementia care. Dr Nerida Burnie, a general practitioner with a special interest in dementia, will lead our October 2024 webinar. The webinar will include key points where GPs can help people with young onset dementia.

# **Event**

### Introducing Memories in dementia awareness for students

House of Memories will be offering bespoke sessions in 2025 for students wanting to learn about the importance of reminiscence, memories and museums within health and social care.

# Video

# What is young onset dementia?

Dementia UK has created a short animation which explains what young onset dementia is, the different symptoms younger people are more likely to experience, and what they might be mistaken for. It also outlines the different challenges people with young onset dementia face compared to older people and the support the charity can offer to people who are affected.

# News

### Alzheimer's drug Lecanemab approved for use in the UK, but not on the NHS

The MHRA have approved lecanemab for some people with early-stage Alzheimer's disease. However NICE does not recommend use on the NHS for any patients.

### Beyond lecanemab: unravelling the future of Alzheimer's treatments

The latest Alzheimer's treatments work by removing the build-up of a protein in the brain, called amyloid. But is this the only way we will treat the disease in the future?

### Dementia: five charts that help explain Britain's biggest killer

From a diagnosis lottery to a spiralling bill we look at the UK's battle with the disease.

### £9m investment championing the next generation of dementia researchers

Alzheimer's Society will be investing £9million into funding three new Doctoral Training Centres designed to support and nurture dementia researchers at the start of their career. Currently only one in five dementia PhD students go on to stay in dementia research often due to underfunding and the challenging nature of academic careers.

### Alzheimer's Society advert 'The Long Goodbye' is back on air

Chief Marketing Officer from the Alzheimer's Society, explains why a second airing of our advert The Long Goodbye is important to highlight the devastating impact of dementia on people's lives.













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## Scientists to use AI to analyse 1.6m brain scans to develop tool predicting dementia risk

Scientists are to analyse more than a million brain scans using artificial intelligence with the aim of developing a tool to predict a person's risk of dementia. Researchers at the University of Edinburgh and the University of Dundee will examine CT and MRI scans of patients from Scotland captured over more than a decade, as part of a global research effort called NEURii.

### Ultrasound as a potential tool to prevent and treat Alzheimer's disease

Ultrasound technology has been used in medicine for decades, to image internal organs, reduce inflammation, and promote healing in injured body tissues. More recently, however, science has shown that it can also be used as a treatment strategy for neurodegenerative diseases.









