

Leipzig Longitudinal Study of the Aged

<https://neurodegenerationresearch.eu/de/cohort/leipzig-longitudinal-study-of-the-aged/>

Cohort Acronym

LEILA75+

Cohort type

General population-based cohort

Disease

Alzheimer's disease, Dementia (unclassified), Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), Parkinson's disease, Subjective memory complaints (SMC) or subjective cognitive decline (SCD), Vascular dementia

Participant type

No diagnosis

Profile

Recruitment Period 1997-2013

Sample size at start or planned sample size if still recruiting

Estimated Current Sample Size

Age at Recruitment >75

Gender Male and Female

Abstract

LEILA75+ is a prospective population-based cohort study on the epidemiology of dementia and other neurodegenerative disorders. The main aims of the study included to determine a) the prevalence and incidence of dementia as well as subtypes of dementia, b) the prevalence and incidence of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and c) the occurrence of other related conditions, such as subjective cognitive decline (SCD). Likewise, it was aimed at identifying risk factors and groups of high-risk-individuals for the development of dementia, MCI and SCD.

Overall, 1,692 individuals of at least 75 years of age (from private households as well as from institutions) were approached via random selection from the registry office of the city of Leipzig (response rate: 81%). Finally, the LEILA75+ cohort consisted of 1,265 individuals at baseline. Data collection took place at participants homes through structured interviews (incl. socio-demographic variables, a cognitive test battery/SIDAM, functional and psychosocial assessments, medical conditions). If participants' were not able to complete assessments, proxy information was gathered from relatives. After baseline assessment in 1997/1998, 5 follow-up waves were conducted every 1.5 years. Additionally, a long-term follow-up was performed 15 years after baseline.

Further study details have been published in:

Riedel-Heller SG, Busse A, Aurich C, Matschinger H, Angermeyer MC. Prevalence of dementia according to DSM-III-R and ICD-10: results of the Leipzig Longitudinal Study of the Aged (LEILA75+) Part 1. British Journal of Psychiatry 2001; 179: 250-254.

Riedel-Heller SG, Busse A, Aurich C, Matschinger H, Angermeyer MC. Incidence of dementia according to DSM-III-R and ICD-10: results of the Leipzig Longitudinal Study of the Aged (LEILA75+),

Part 2. British Journal of Psychiatry 2001; 179: 255-260.

Riedel-Heller S, G, Schork A, Matschinger H, Angermeyer M, C, Recruitment Procedures and Their Impact on the Prevalence of Dementia. Neuroepidemiology 2000;19:130-140.

Country Germany

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Variables Collected

Brain related measures:

Cognitive function, Mental health, Neurological

Functional rating:

Individual physiological, Individual psychological

Anthropometric:

Blood pressure

Physical:

Cardiovascular, Hearing and Vision

Biological samples:

N/A

Genotyping:

Gene screening

Brain imaging:

N/A

Brain banking:

N/A

Lifestyle:

Alcohol, Smoking

Socio-economic:

Education, Ethnic group, Family circumstances, Housing and accommodation, Informal support, Marital status, Occupation and employment

Health service utilisation:

Formal health and social care service utilisation including private care