Leipzig Longitudinal Study of the Aged

https://www.neurodegenerationresearch.eu/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 gathers 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.

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Variables Collected

Brain related measures:
Cognitive function, Mental health, Neurological
Funtional 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