

Harmonized Diagnostic Assessment of Dementia (DAD) for Longitudinal Aging Study of India (LASI)

<https://neurodegenerationresearch.eu/survey/harmonized-diagnostic-assessment-of-dementia-dad-for-longitudinal-aging-study-of-india-lasi/>

Principal Investigators

LEE, JINKOOK

Institution

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Contact information of lead PI

Country

USA

Title of project or programme

Harmonized Diagnostic Assessment of Dementia (DAD) for Longitudinal Aging Study of India (LASI)

Source of funding information

NIH (NIA)

Total sum awarded (Euro)

€ 2,884,611.01

Start date of award

15/09/2015

Total duration of award in years

2

The project/programme is most relevant to:

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

Keywords

Acquired Cognitive Impairment... Aging... Alzheimer's Disease... Alzheimer's Disease including Alzheimer's Disease Related Dementias (AD/ADRD)... Basic Behavioral and Social Science...

Research Abstract

? DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): India, the second-most populous country in the world, will soon experience rapid aging of its population. By 2050, India's older population (> 60 years old) is projected to reach 320 million (about the current size of the entire US population), representing an increase from 8 to 20 percent of its total population. The growing number of older people will drive a large increase in the prevalence of dementia in India, far exceeding the capacity of the private care system that currently predominates for the elderly. The Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI), a survey of 50,000 Indians representative of the older population across the nation and within its states and union territories, provides a unique opportunity to examine this and related issues. LASI is the most ambitious nationally representative study of the physical, mental, economic, and social well-being of the country's older population. Harmonized with other Health and Retirement Study (HRS) surveys, it offers an evidence base that can be used to compare the effects of social policies aimed at supporting older persons in India with policies used in other countries around the world. The objective of the proposed research is to supplement the current LASI in order to estimate the prevalence of dementia and mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in India. Previous efforts to identify dementia in developing nations have typically relied on non-representative samples in geographically restricted regions. In this application, we aim to develop a protocol for the assessment of dementia and MCI to be used within community settings in the ongoing, nationally representative LASI. To do so, we will first conduct in-depth cognitive testing for a sub-sample of LASI respondents at regional geriatric hospitals in India. Specifically, we will administer two leading dementia assessment protocols – the HRS Harmonized Cognitive Assessment Protocol (HCAP) and the 10/66 Dementia Protocol – to approximately 2,000 respondents at least 60 years of age and stratified by their Wave 1 cognition test results, as well as their proximity to collaborating regional geriatric hospitals where the assessments will occur. Based on prognostic evaluation of the protocols, we will develop a short (15-minute) dementia assessment module and administer it in Wave 2 to persons with a high probability of having dementia and MCI as well as to the 2,000 persons participating in the earlier assessment. Using these data, we will estimate prevalence rates of dementia and MCI in India for the population and sub-populations. We will provide to the research community data generated from the in-depth cognitive testing at regional geriatric hospitals and from the administration of the short dementia assessment module during Wave 2, both linked to the on-going LASI main survey. Our harmonized protocol for dementia and MCI assessment will enable researchers to make comparisons with prior findings in India using the 10/66 protocol as well as to conduct cross-country studies with the United States, England, China, and other countries that implement the HRS HCAP protocol.

Lay Summary

PUBLIC HEALTH RELEVANCE: This work will provide a means for estimating the prevalence of dementia and Mild Cognitive Impairment for India that can be adapted to other harmonized surveys of aging in developing countries. The longitudinal nature of the project will provide insight on deterioration of cognitive abilities among the aged over time. The generated data will help researchers and policymakers determine the costs and burdens associated with providing care for older persons with diminished cognitive abilities.

Further information available at:

Types:

Investments > €500k

Member States:

United States of America

Diseases:

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

Years:

2016

Database Categories:

N/A

Database Tags:

N/A