

MIDLIFE COGNITIVE CHANGE AND RISK OF COGNITIVE DECLINE

<https://www.neurodegenerationresearch.eu/survey/midlife-cognitive-change-and-risk-of-cognitive-decline/>

Principal Investigators

WILLIS, SHERRY L

Institution

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Contact information of lead PI

Country

USA

Title of project or programme

MIDLIFE COGNITIVE CHANGE AND RISK OF COGNITIVE DECLINE

Source of funding information

NIH (NIA)

Total sum awarded (Euro)

€ 2,546,973.39

Start date of award

01/07/2004

Total duration of award in years

10

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... Behavioral and Social Science... Brain Disorders... Clinical Research... Clinical Research - Extramural... Dementia... Neurodegenerative... Neurosciences

Research Abstract

PROJECT SUMMARY (See instructions): The overall goal of this project is to examine whether cognitive status and cognitive change in middle age are predictive of rate of subsequent decline. While stability is the normative pattern for most mental abilities in midlife, longitudinal studies of normal aging have reported subgroups of middle-aged adults who show reliable decline or improvement on specific cognitive abilities. Adults who exhibit early decline in midlife on select abilities may be at higher risk for an accelerated rate of cognitive decline in old age. Study participants (N = 698) are members from the Seattle Longitudinal Study (SLS) with longitudinal cognitive data obtained during midlife. Midlife cognitive change data has been used to identify patterns of change and to develop Midlife Cognitive Risk criteria for three domains: Episodic memory, Executive functioning, and Processing Speed. The impact of midlife cognition is being studied for two cohorts. For the Older Cohort (b1914 – 1941; M age = 77; N = 270), cognitive data are available in midlife and also in old age. For the Middle Age cohort (b1942 – 1969); N = 428; M age = 59) cognitive change data are available in midlife and early old age. The sample is further characterized by neuropsychological assessment, APO-E genotyping, and health histories. To examine the association of brain volume and cognitive change, rate of atrophy in the hippocampus, entorhinal cortex, prefrontal cortex and frontal white matter are being assessed by structural MRI at four occasions. Longitudinal data on participants' engagement in stimulating cognitive activities is also being studied as a mediator of cognitive change.

Lay Summary

RELEVANCE (See instructions): This study examines factors associated with the long preclinical phases of dementia. Earlier detection of individuals at risk for cognitive impairment would potentially benefit not only those individuals but also society who bears the cost for care of the cognitively impaired.

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