

# Nonpharmacological Interventions for People Living with Cognitive Impairment and Dementia

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# Disclosures

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None

# Disclaimer

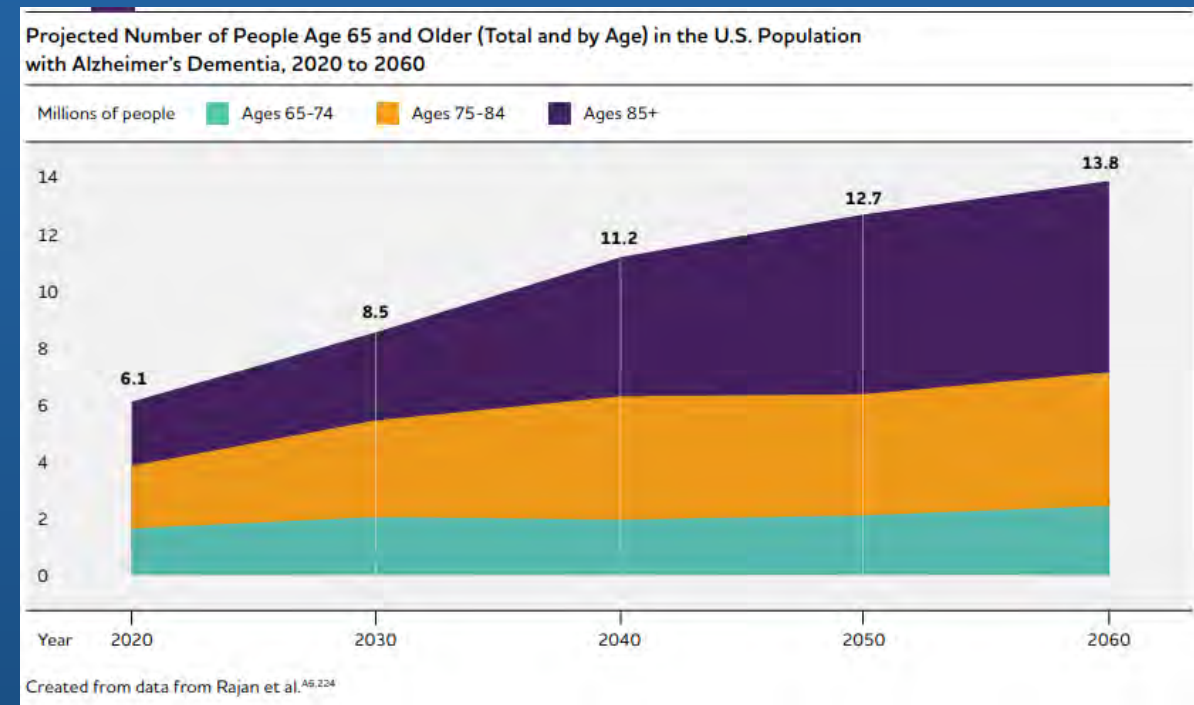
Funding for this presentation was made possible by [5 TR7HA53202-02-00](#) from the Human Resources and Services Administration HIV/AIDS Bureau. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government. *Any trade/brand names for products mentioned during this presentation are for training and identification purposes only.*

# HIV and Cognition

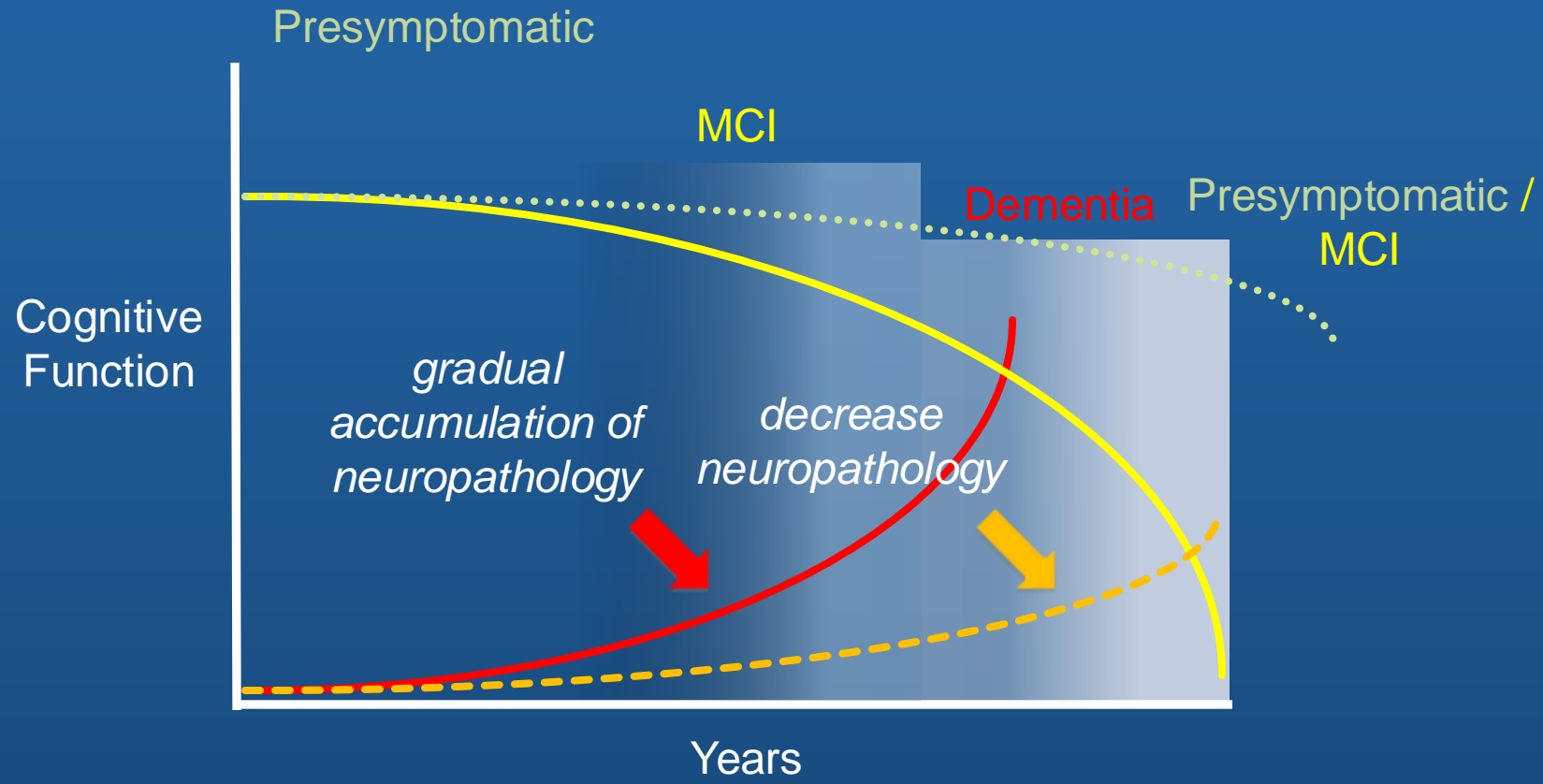
- HIV-associated neurocognitive disorder
  - Up to 50% of individuals with HIV?
  - Attention, executive functioning, memory and processing speed
  - Concerns about existing criteria
    - High false positive rate
    - Impact of education, cultural and socioeconomic factors
    - Causation/comorbidities
  - Possible shared mechanism with other neurodegenerative diseases
    - Inflammation
    - Amyloid beta deposition
  - Decreased cognitive reserve

# 2025 US Facts and Figures

- 7,200,000 Americans with Alzheimer's
  - 5,000,000 -7,000,000 with MCI
  - 50% due to AD
  - 15,000,000 with SCI
- 11% general risk after age 65
  - 65-74 = 5.1%
  - 75-84 = 13.2%
  - 85+ = 33.4%
- 45% with a diagnosis
  - <50% disclosed
  - <50% of providers with standard protocols

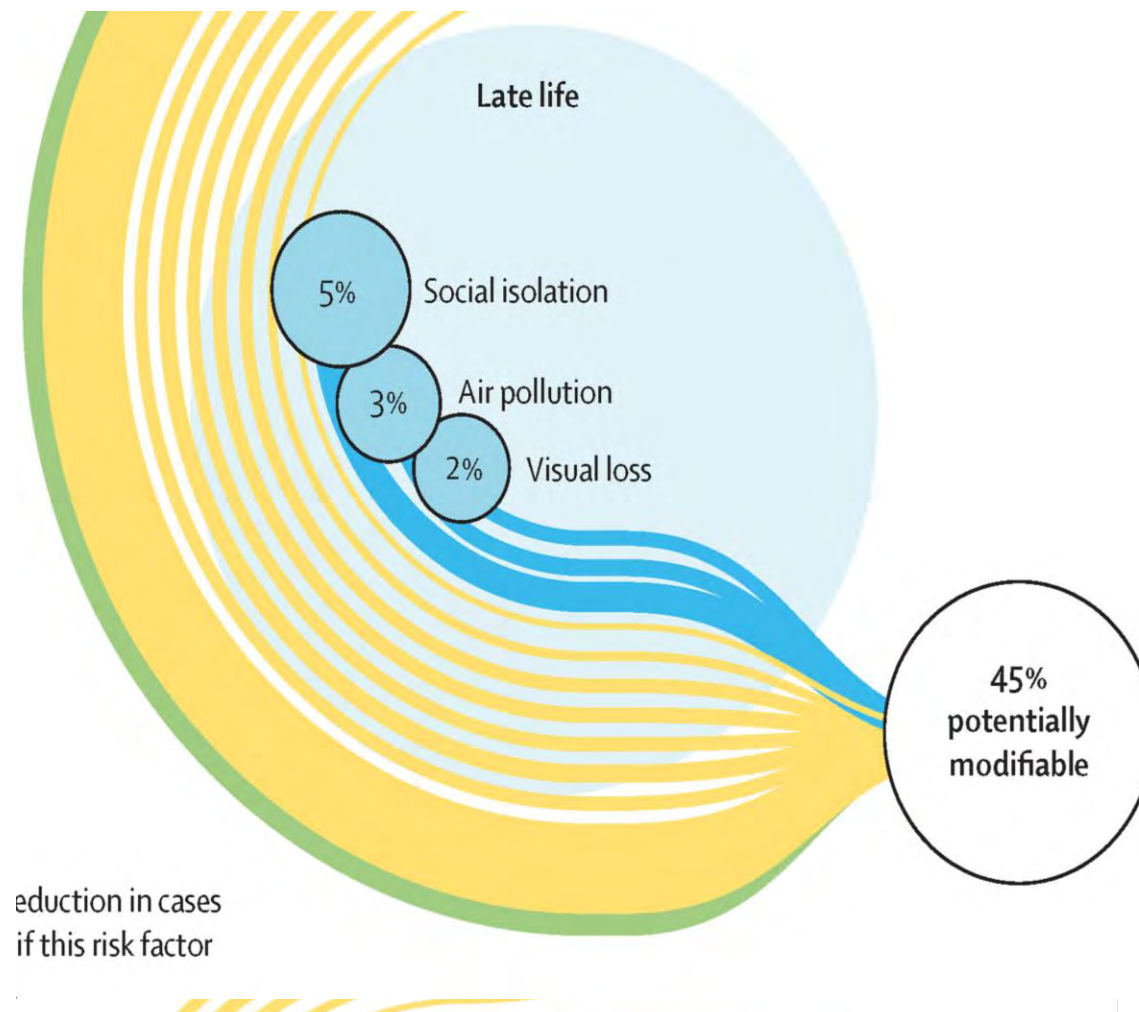
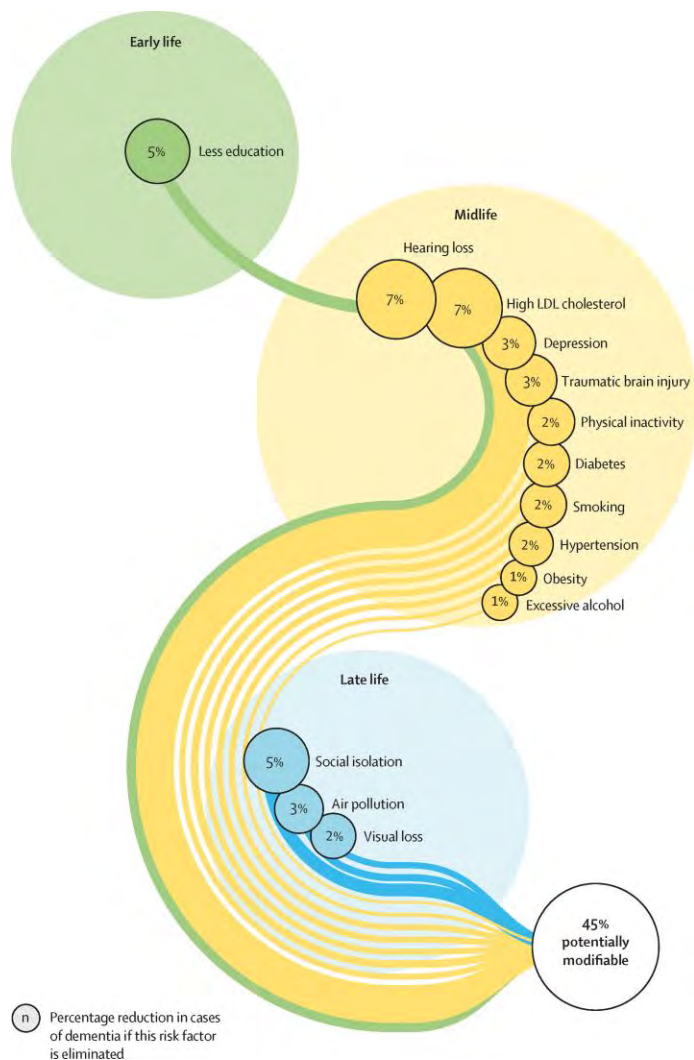


# Treatment Targets





# Lancet Commission



# Prevention and Interventions

- Treatment of Modifiable Risk Factors
  - Cardiovascular
  - Sedentary lifestyle
  - Sleep disorders/disruption
  - Alcohol
- Cardiovascular Exercise
- Cognitive Activation and Rehabilitation
- Dietary Interventions
- Meditation/Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction
- Community Engagement and Socialization



# Exercise, Physical Activity and Cognitive Impairment

- Over 90 meta-analyses in the last 5 years
  - Less work in HAND or HABI (Nweke et al, 2022;
- Highest quality/most consistent evidence
- Likely multiple mechanisms of action (Wilckens et al., 2021, Hippocampus)
- Likely beneficial in multiple domains
  - Cognition (processing speed, EF>memory) (Wang et al., 2020, Aging)
  - Physical function/mobility/falls (Lai et al., 2019, AM J Phys Med Rehabil)
  - Sleep (O'Caoimh et al., 2019)
  - Neuropsychiatric symptoms (Watt, et al, 2021, BMJ)
- Likely most beneficial in combination with other NPTs
- Pooled effects highest for delaying onset>MCI>dementia
  - Group > individual
  - Across settings, including home-based (de Almeida, 2020, Gerontologist)

# Exercise and Physical Activity

- Should be recommended to adults with normal cognition to reduce the risk of cognitive decline.
  - Quality of evidence: moderate
  - Strength of the recommendation: strong
- May be recommended to adults with MCI to reduce the risk of cognitive decline.
  - Quality of evidence: low
  - Strength of the recommendation: conditional
- 150 min of moderate-intensity or 75 min vigorous-intensity /week
  - Double for additional health benefits
- Aerobic activity = 10+ minutes' duration
- Poor mobility = balance and fall prevention on 3+ days/week
- Muscle-strengthening = major muscle groups on 2+ days/week
- Limitations = as physically active as abilities and conditions allow

## RISK REDUCTION OF COGNITIVE DECLINE AND DEMENTIA

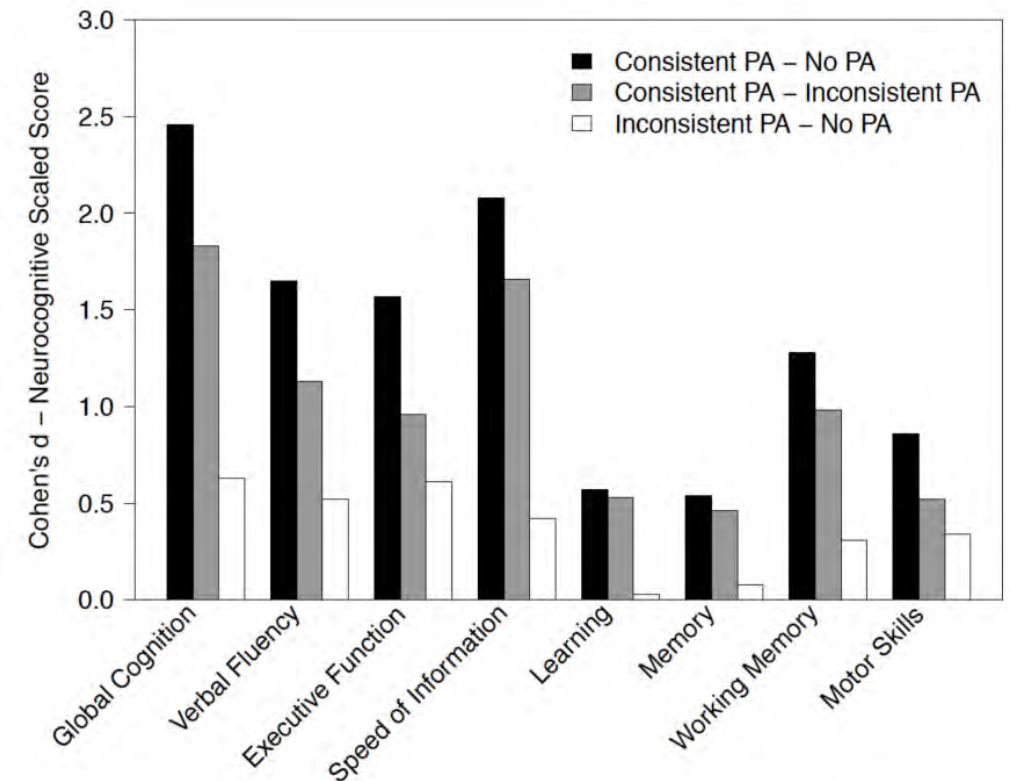
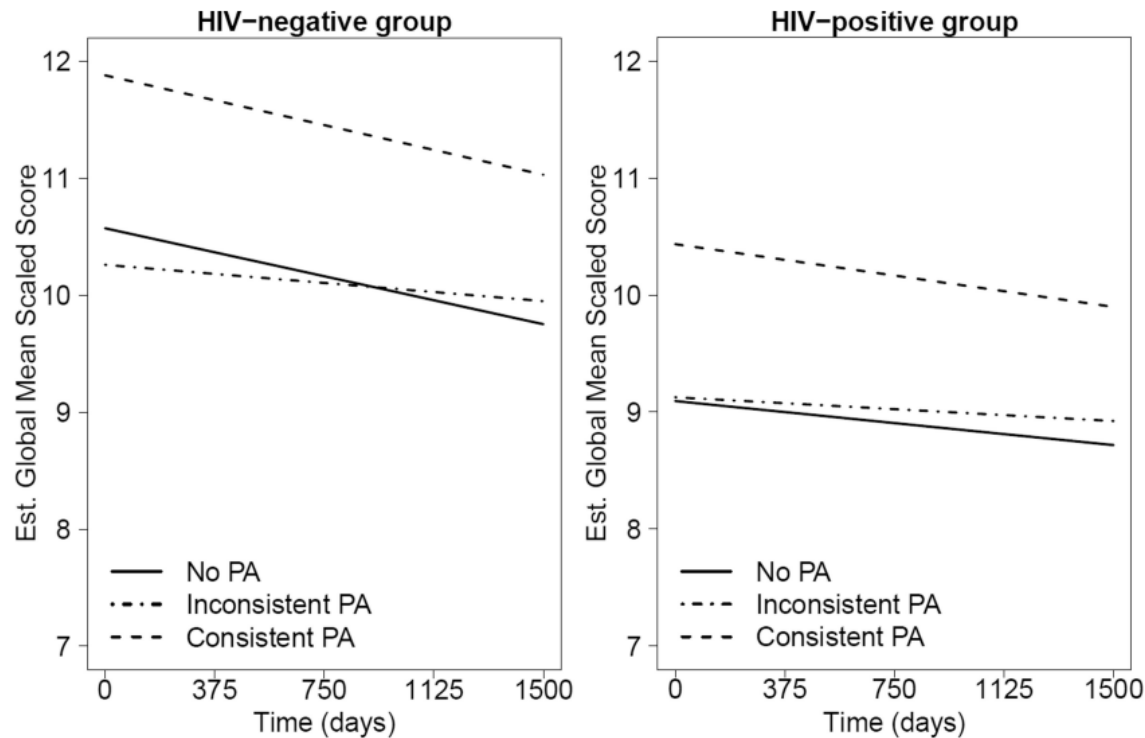
### WHO GUIDELINES



World Health Organization, 2019

# Exercise and Physical Activity : HIV and Cognition

Impact of physical activity on neurocognitive functioning among HIV-Infected adults (Dufour et al., 2018)



# How to Implement

- Scheduling and structure
- Create accountability
  - Classes
  - Exercise partner(s)
  - PT/Trainer
  - Exercise Diaries
  - FitBit/exercise trackers
  - Check-in calls
- Program for variability and engagement
- Graduated, well-paced incremental increases
- Motivational interviewing/enhancement
  - “You know why I want you to exercise, why do you want to?”
  - “From ‘not at all’ to ‘very,’ how likely are you to \_\_\_\_\_? What would get you to ‘very?’”

[illegible]

# Mental Exercise and Cognitive Activity



Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

## Evaluation of Computerized Cognitive Training and Cognitive and Daily Function in Patients Living With HIV A Meta-analysis

Jiaqi Wei, BS; Jianhua Hou, MS; Tingting Mu, BS; Jun Sun, PhD; Shuang Li, MS; Hao Wu, MD; Bin Su, PhD; Tong Zhang, MD, PhD

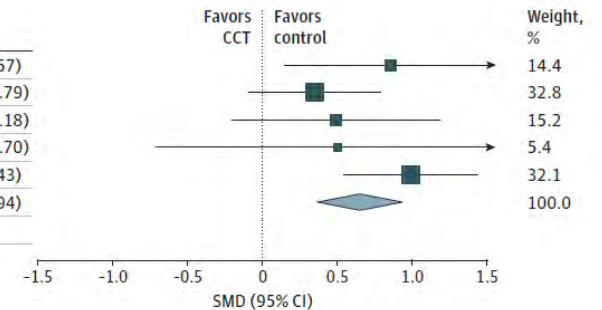
### Improvements in:

- Abstraction/executive function
- Attention/working memory
- Memory
- Motor skills
- Speed of information processing
- Daily function
- No change in:
  - Sensory and perceptual skills
  - Verbal language skills

#### Speed of information processing

Source	Participants, No.		SE	SMD (95% CI)
	CCT	Control		
Cody et al, <sup>41</sup> 2020	17	16	0.36	0.85 (0.14 to 1.57)
Ezeamama et al, <sup>42</sup> 2020	41	40	0.22	0.35 (-0.09 to 0.79)
Fazeli et al, <sup>49</sup> 2019	17	16	0.35	0.49 (-0.20 to 1.18)
Ownby et al, <sup>54</sup> 2017	6	5	0.61	0.49 (-0.71 to 1.70)
Vance et al, <sup>56</sup> 2021	48	40	0.23	0.98 (0.54 to 1.43)
Total	129	117	NA	0.65 (0.37 to 0.94)

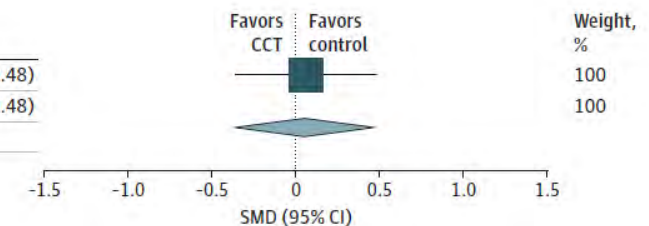
Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 0.01$ ;  $\chi^2 = 4.60$ ;  $df = 4$ ;  $P = .33$ ;  $I^2 = 13\%$   
Test for overall effect:  $z = 4.50$ ;  $P < .001$



#### Sensory and perceptual skills

Source	Participants, No.		SE	SMD (95% CI)
	CCT	Control		
Vance et al, <sup>56</sup> 2021	48	40	0.21	0.06 (-0.36 to 0.48)
Total	48	40	NA	0.06 (-0.36 to 0.48)

Heterogeneity: NA  
Test for overall effect:  $z = 0.29$ ;  $P = .78$





# How to Implement

- Engaging in a variety of activities that challenge memory, language, spatial reasoning, attention, etc.
  - Tasks emphasizing processing speed may most helpful (Rebok et al, 2014, JAGS)
- The difficulty should be adjustable to gently but consistently push your skills (without being too frustrating or discouraging)
- Activities done as a group or with a partner
- Activities that involve new learning (i.e., a new card game, language, instrument, lecture series)
- At least an hour a day of things that keep your mind active, like reading, socializing, games
- Some pre-packaged, computerized programs include:
  - Posit Science / Brain HQ - <https://www.brainhq.com/>
  - Lumosity - <https://www.lumosity.com/>
  - AARP Brain Games - <https://stayingsharp.aarp.org/about/brain-health/games/>



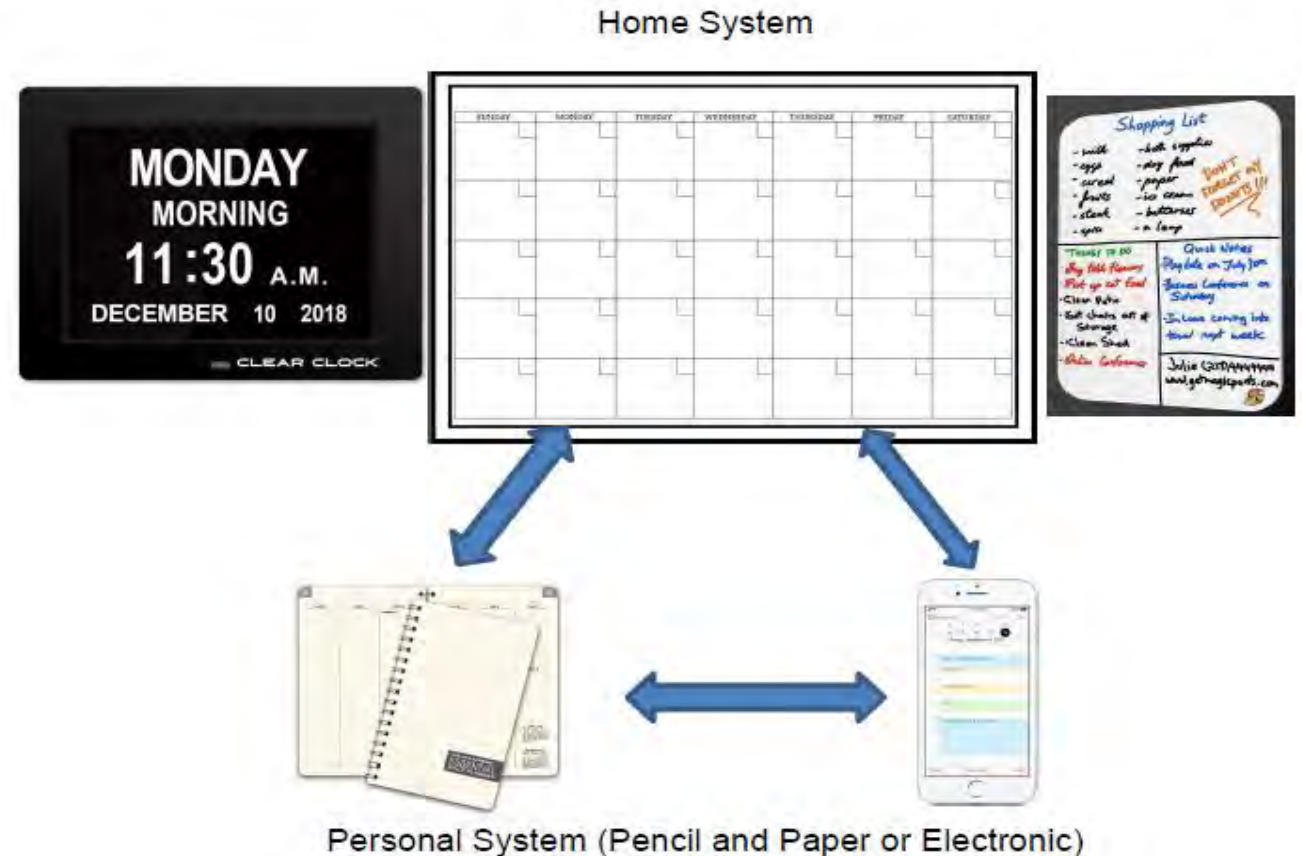
# Cognitive Rehabilitation

- Restitution vs. Compensation
- Internal vs External Strategies
  - Encoding
    - Mnemonic
    - Chaining (forward/backward)
    - Chunking
    - Errorless learning
  - Storage
    - PQIRST
    - Spaced retrieval
  - Retrieval
    - Cues/prompts
    - Recognition strategies



# Cognitive Training: Scaffolding

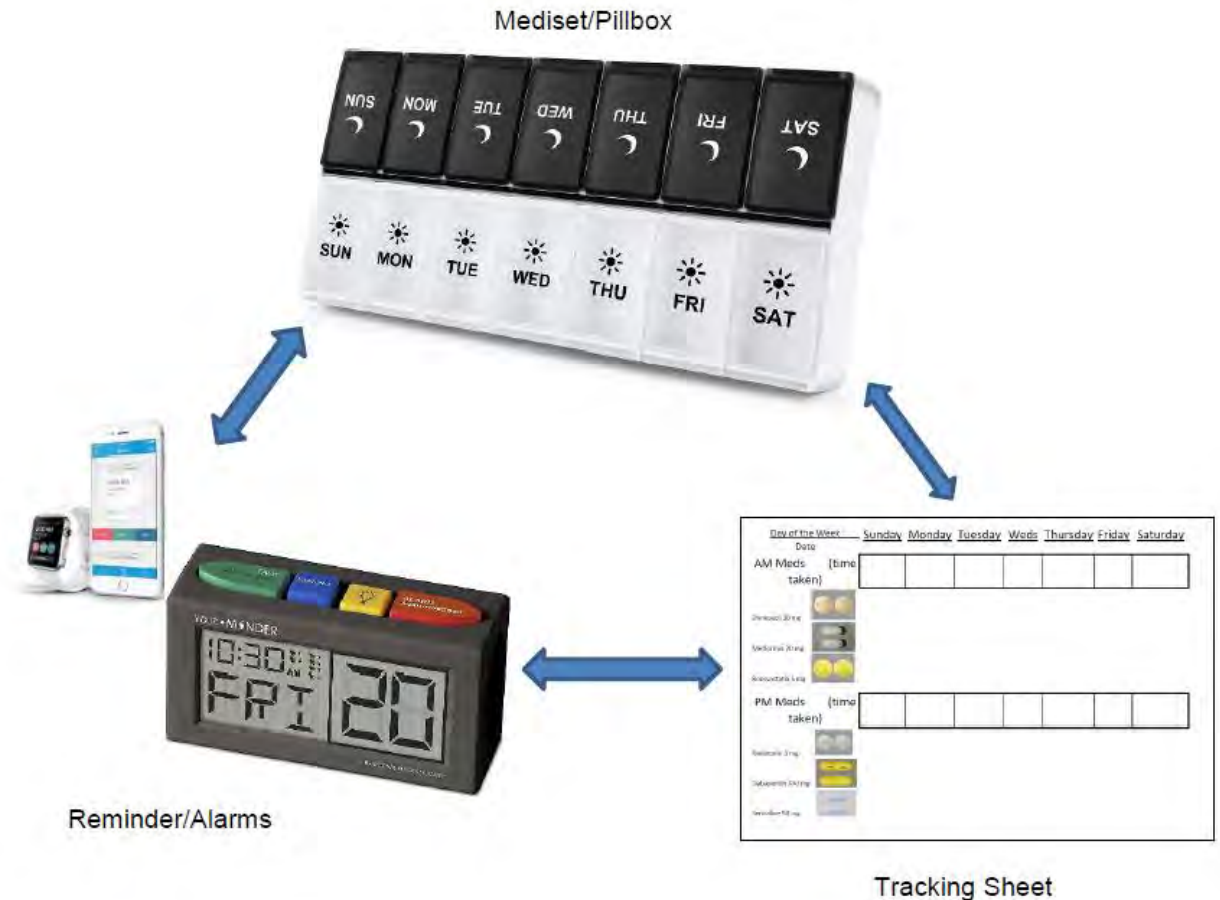
- External devices include:
  - Information display items
    - Clocks, calendars, digital photo frames
  - Electronic reminders
    - Phones, pagers, pillboxes
  - Location detection devices
    - Electronic tagging
  - Way-finding
    - GPS, architectural design
  - Electronic storage
    - PDA, mobile phone
  - Diaries, organizers, Filofaxes
  - Storage devices



# Memory Rehabilitation - Combined

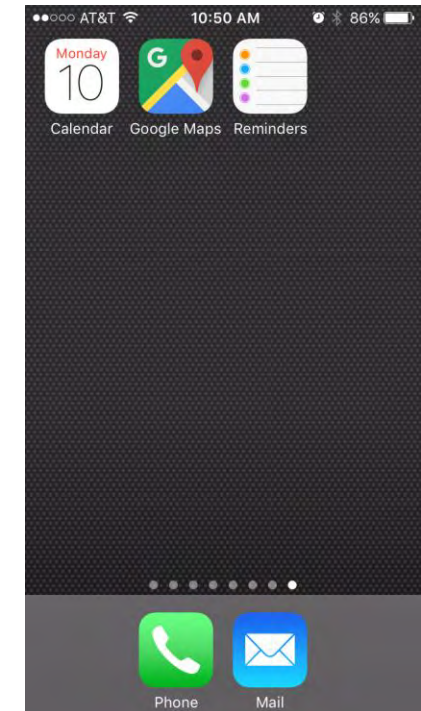
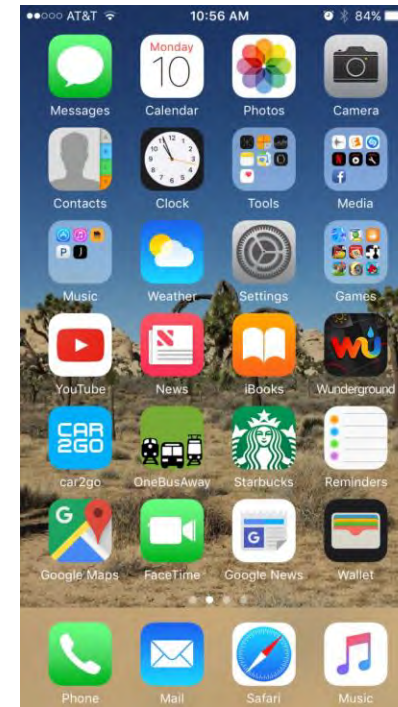
## - Compensatory System

- Mediset
- Pill reminders/alarms
- Tracking Sheet
- Incorporate other tools/techniques
  - Calendar
  - Errorless learning
  - Location of practice



# How to Implement

- Referral to SLP/cognitive rehabilitation/OT/therapist
- Critical importance of a care partner
  - Follow through
  - Carryover
  - Generalization/adaptation
- Capitalizing on previously used tools
- Shopping for the right version of the tool
- Recruiting the family or friend tech support person
- Picking one area/intervention at a time
- Stressing the importance of practice and need for time



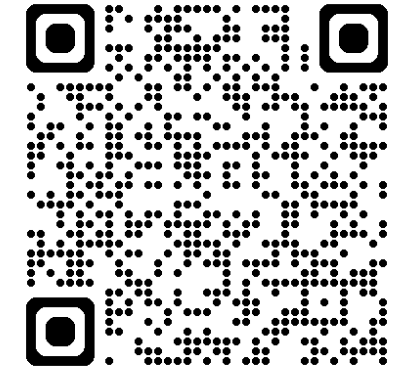


# Programs and Services



# Dementia Action Collaborative Resources

<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/dementia-action-collaborative>



You'll find Resource Pages for:

- Individuals & Families
- **Health Care Providers**
- Dementia Friendly Communities
- DAC Documents



**Washington State Department of Social and Health Services** How may we help you?

**Aging and Long-Term Support Administration**  
About ALTSA | Frequently Asked Questions | Find Local Services, Information and Resources

Home > **ALTSA** > Stakeholders > Developing a State Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease > Dementia Action Collaborative

**ALTSA**

Stakeholders

- ▼ Developing a State Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease
- ▼ **Dementia Action Collaborative**
  - Archived Meetings
  - Dementia Action Collaborative - Upcoming Meetings
  - Dementia Action Collaborative Documents
  - Dementia-Friendly Communities and Resources
  - Resources for Healthcare Providers and Community Organizations
  - Resources for Individuals and Families

## Dementia Action Collaborative

Supporting individuals and families affected by dementia.


The Dementia Action Collaborative (DAC) recently updated the Washington State Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias. This plan offers goals, strategies, and recommendations as a blueprint for action for the next five years. The DAC is a group of public and private partners committed to preparing Washington state for the growth of the population living with dementia. **View the 2023-28 plan.**





# Clinical Provider Practice Tools


View at - <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/dementia-action-collaborative>



Working together to improve health care quality, outcomes, and affordability

### Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias Recommendations

2017




#### Brief Cognitive Screening Tools for Primary Care Practice

**Abstract**  
Early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive critical issue facing primary and specialty care providers in Washington. The Dementia Action Collaborative provides information and guidance around early detection of this paper, providers should be able to identify indications and appropriate tools, and care pathways for individuals and families with cognitive impairment.

**Introduction**  
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder that poses healthcare challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Of the 5.3 million Americans with AD, 5.1M are over the age of 65, a population expanding by 10,000 annually. The financial burden of AD on the U.S. economy in 2015 alone is estimated to be \$226 billion, a cost predicted to significantly swell in upcoming decades (2). A recent study by Kelley and colleagues (3) indicates the average total cost per decedent with dementia exceeds that of all other conditions, including heart disease and cancer. Emerging evidence also highlights the importance of early detection and accurate diagnosis in terms of improving management of comorbid conditions, reducing preventable hospitalizations and emergency room visits (4).

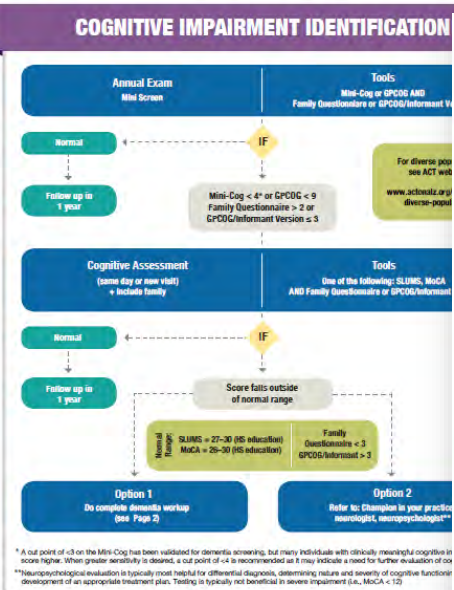
Early detection is a critical issue for treating Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) including AD. Emerging research suggests that MCI may be slowed cardiovascular and other risk factors through interventions address alcohol consumption (5-7). Additionally, treating depression and metabolic, vitamin and endocrine abnormalities (i.e., preventing by shown to decrease risk of developing AD as well as cerebrovascular Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and T randomized controlled trial, found a positive effect of the multicon in cognitive function reinforcing the importance of a shift towards



## CLINICAL PROVIDER PRACTICE TOOL


NOVEMBER 2017

### COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IDENTIFICATION



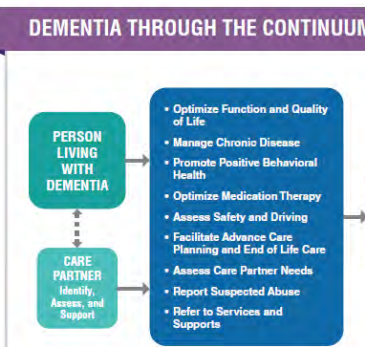
\* A cut point of < 8 on the Mini-Cog has been established for dementia screening, but many individuals with clinically meaningful cognitive impairment score higher. When greater sensitivity is desired, a cut point of < 4 is recommended as it may indicate a need for further evaluation of cognition.  
\*\* Neuropsychological evaluation is typically most helpful for differential diagnosis, determining nature and severity of cognitive functional impairment, and development of an appropriate treatment plan. Testing is typically not beneficial in severe impairment (e.g., MoCA < 10).

Dementia Action Collaborative of Washington State Adapted from ACT on Alzheimer's® tools



## Dementia Care Plan and Clinical Tool Beyond Diagnosis

### DEMENTIA THROUGH THE CONTINUUM



This document offers guidance for clinical care, primarily, after the diagnostic point on care during diagnosis and early stage needs, see the [Clinical Provider Practice Tool](#).

How to use this tool:  
Health Care Teams, find the topic of interest in the Table of Contents (page 2). It includes professional resources, and resources to share with care partners and [Using Dementia as the Organizing Principle for Dementia Care and Comorbidity](#)


### Partnering with Your Healthcare Provider


Resources > Partnering with Your Healthcare Provider

#### How to navigate this resource

Click through the resource by hovering over it and using the **arrow icons** that will appear on the left and right side. You can navigate to important parts of the resource using the **gold buttons** on page 1. You can display the resource as **full screen** by clicking on the diagonal arrows at the bottom right of the image below.

Share this resource with others! **Download the flyer!**





# Early Legal and Advance Care Planning

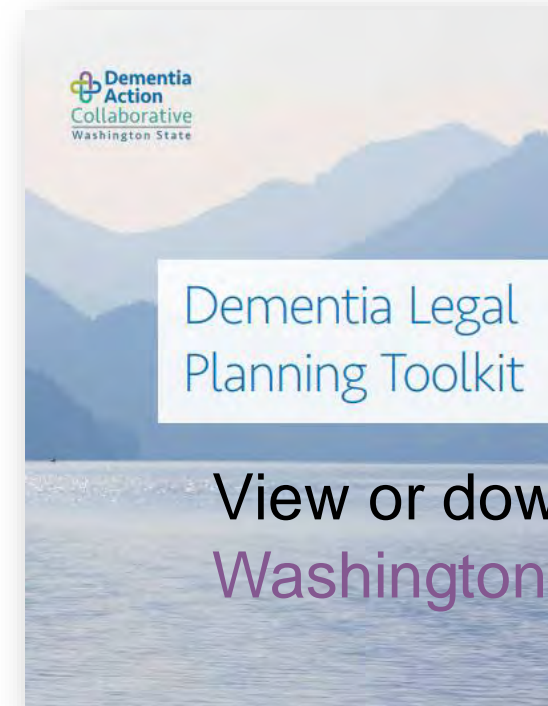
Dementia Legal Planning Toolkit provides information about:

- Dementia and Capacity
- Financial decisions
- Health care decisions
- And provides forms and additional resources

View online: [Dementia Legal Planning Toolkit](#)

Order paper copies/folders: [Order Dementia Legal Planning Toolkit](#)

Free through the Northwest Justice Project (NJP)



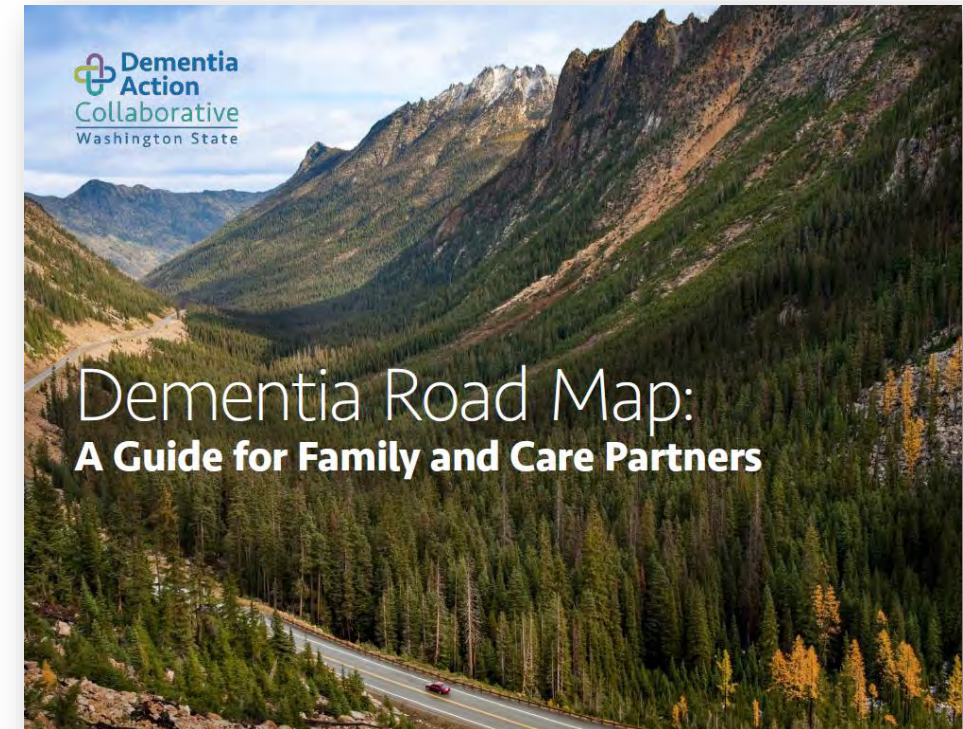
Northwest Justice Project





# Dementia Road Map: A Guide for Family and Care Partners

- Comprehensive yet simple to follow guidance document
- Online PDF version
- Print version – disseminated over **100,000** already
- Sections on MCI, dementia stages
- Recently translated into Spanish and Russian



Consumers order 1-5 copies: [Dementiaroadmap@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:Dementiaroadmap@dshs.wa.gov)

View online at: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/dementia-action-collaborative>

Organizations/bulk copies: Follow [instructions](#) or go to [MyPrintDesk](#)

# “I have a good life”

*“After hearing the news, I just felt totally lost. But you know what, I have a good life. That sounds crazy, but I do!*

*I get out, I have fun, and I don't worry about Alzheimer's. Because if you can't fix it, then you have to find a way to live with it.*

*I've got a group of people who love me, and who stand by me, and that is what life is supposed to be.*

*I just want all the happiness I can have, and that's what I go for.”*

*~Alice P.*

*Bellevue, WA*



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# Contact Information

## Memory and Brain Wellness Center

<https://depts.washington.edu/mbwc/>

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# Thank you for your attention!



## Questions?

# Acknowledgment

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