

Dementia in Sweden- the Swedish Registry for Cognitive/dementia disorders, SveDem

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- ❑ National quality registry to improve diagnostics, treatment and care in dementia
 - ✓ Internet based
 - ✓ Includes patients at the time of the dementia or MCI diagnosis
 - ✓ Annual follow-up through the chain of care
 - Specialist or primary care units, nursing home, home health care
 - ✓ Main purpose: to follow national dementia guidelines by quality indicators
 - ✓ Cover 35-40% of the estimated incident dementia cases/year—but **ca 50% of expected cases are undetected**
 - ✓ IT- support and security by Uppsala Clinical Research Center, UCR



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106 427
individuals with dementia disorders

102 171
Follow-ups

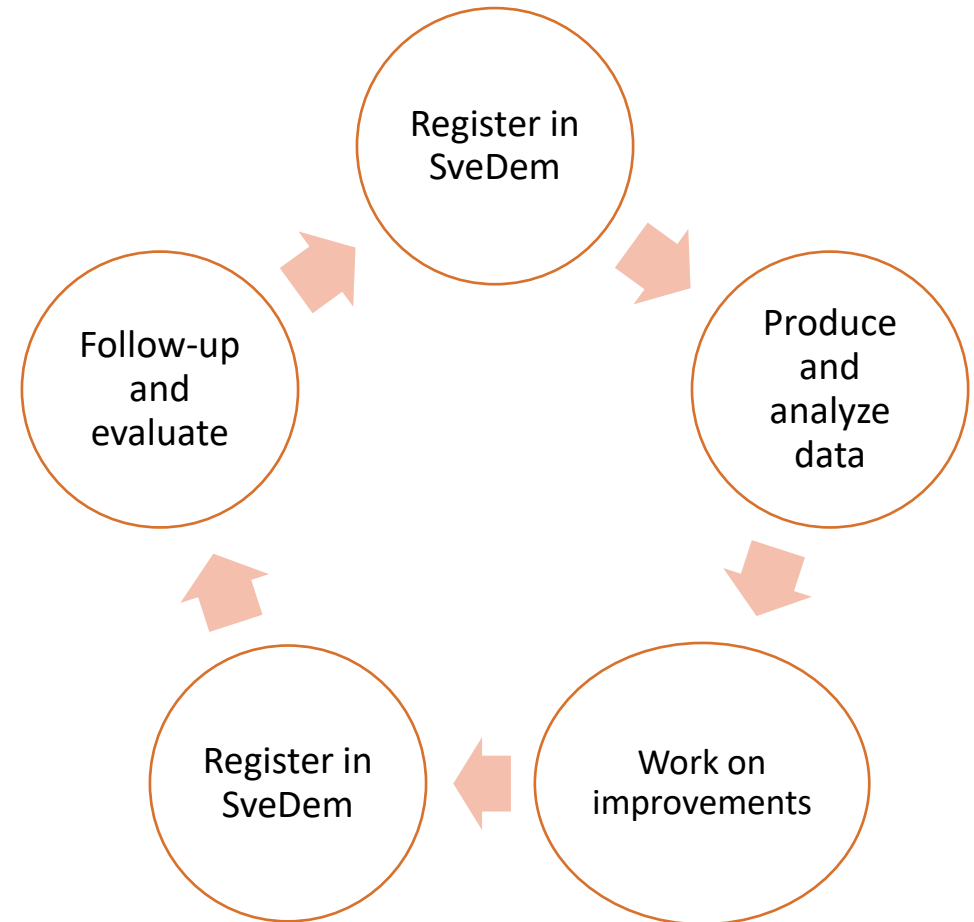
57 memory clinics (100%)
918 primary care units (78%)
1 460 elderly care units in 102 municipalities

Religa, Eriksdotter et al. PLoS One. 2015

Do not register for the sake of registration- but to improve care!

Use SveDem to:

- Keep track of the status of the unit's investigation and follow-up processes
- Evaluate the unit's compliance with national guidelines and care processes
- Use the results to identify areas for improvement



National guidelines and care processes and defined goal levels for indicators



www.socialstyrelsen.se

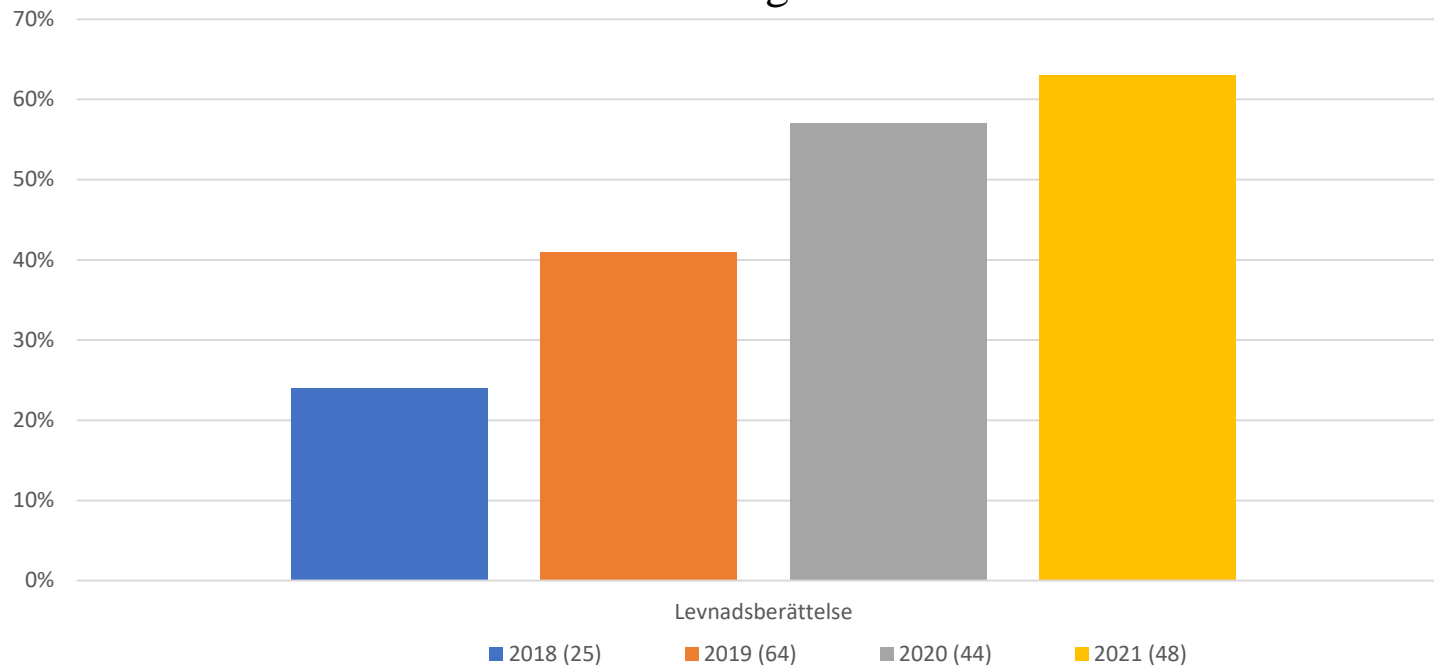
<https://nationelltklinisktkskapsstod.se>

Improvements of person-centered care in nursing homes in collaboration with the Swedish Dementia Center program "Stjärnmärkt"

National indicator goal level: $\geq 98\%$

Proportion of persons with dementia where the life story of each individual is used in their care

Data from one nursing home in southern Sweden





Increased knowledge about persons with dementia- Data from 101 702 individuals

AT THE TIME OF THE DEMENTIA DIAGNOSIS:

- Mean age: 79,3 years old
- 4,4% <65 years
- 94 % live in their own home, of whom 44% live alone
- Women in majority (58 %)
- Mild stage (MMSE 22/30)
- 75% are treated with cardiovascular drugs



Fotograf: Yanan Li

What is unique with SveDem?

- By merging SveDem with national registers such as
 - Swedish National Patient Registry
 - Swedish Prescribed Drug Registry
 - Gothenburg CSF registry with dementia biomarkers
 - Dental registries
 - Other quality registers

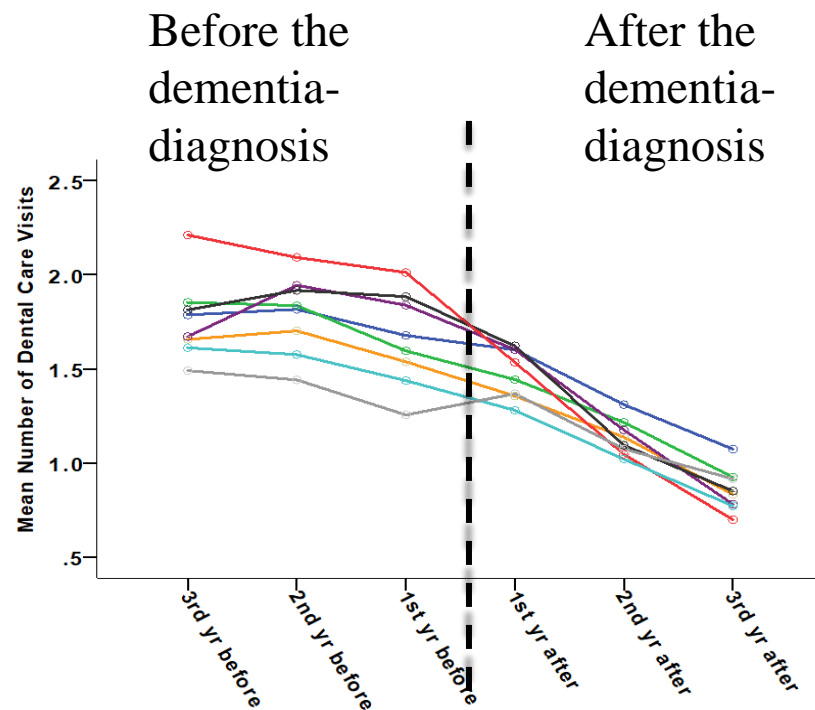
A deeper understanding of the relation between dementia, comorbidities and health outcomes is obtained, to improve management of these diseases.

- AI can contribute with finding new potential factors/patterns

Important to maintain good oral health!



Number of dentist visits



Fereshtehjehnad et al , Alz and Dem 2018



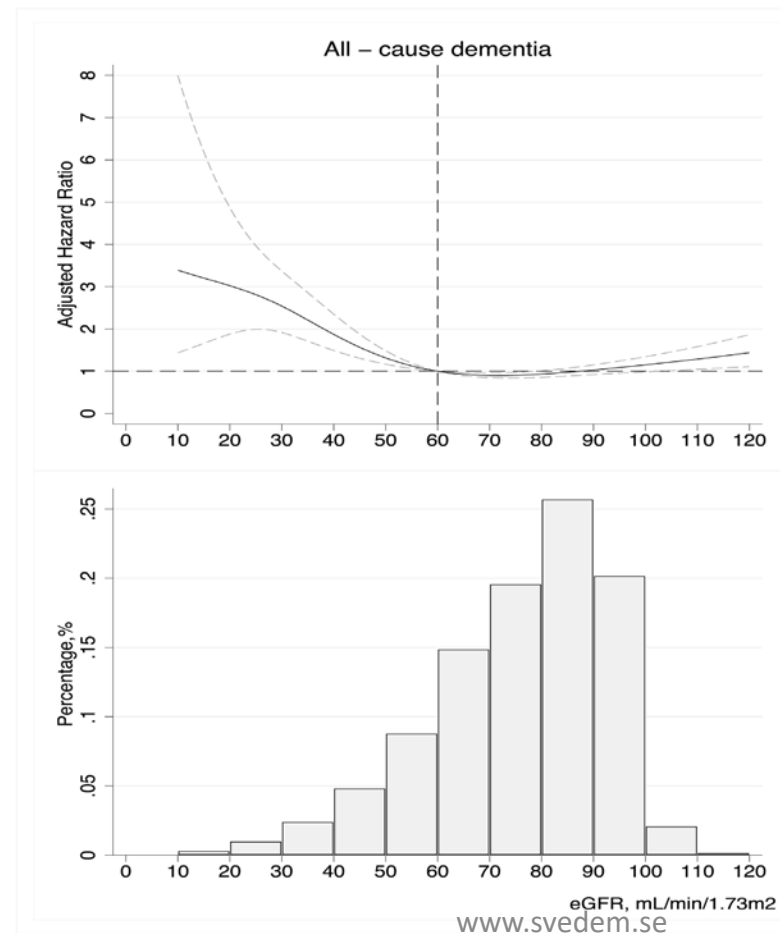
Dementia leads to worse oral health

Fereshtehjenad et al, Alz & Dem 2018, Lexomboon et al Gerodontology 2020, Tan ECK et al J Alzheimers Dis 2020. www.svedem.se



Chronic kidney disease increases the risk of dementia in the general population

- Among 0.5 million subjects, both lower kidney function ($<60\text{ml/min/1.72m}^2$) and faster kidney function decline ($>2\text{ml/min/1.73m}^2/\text{year}$) are associated with increased dementia risk during 5-years follow up.



(Xu H, Eriksson et al. Neurology 2021)

Current pharmacological treatment in Alzheimer's disease

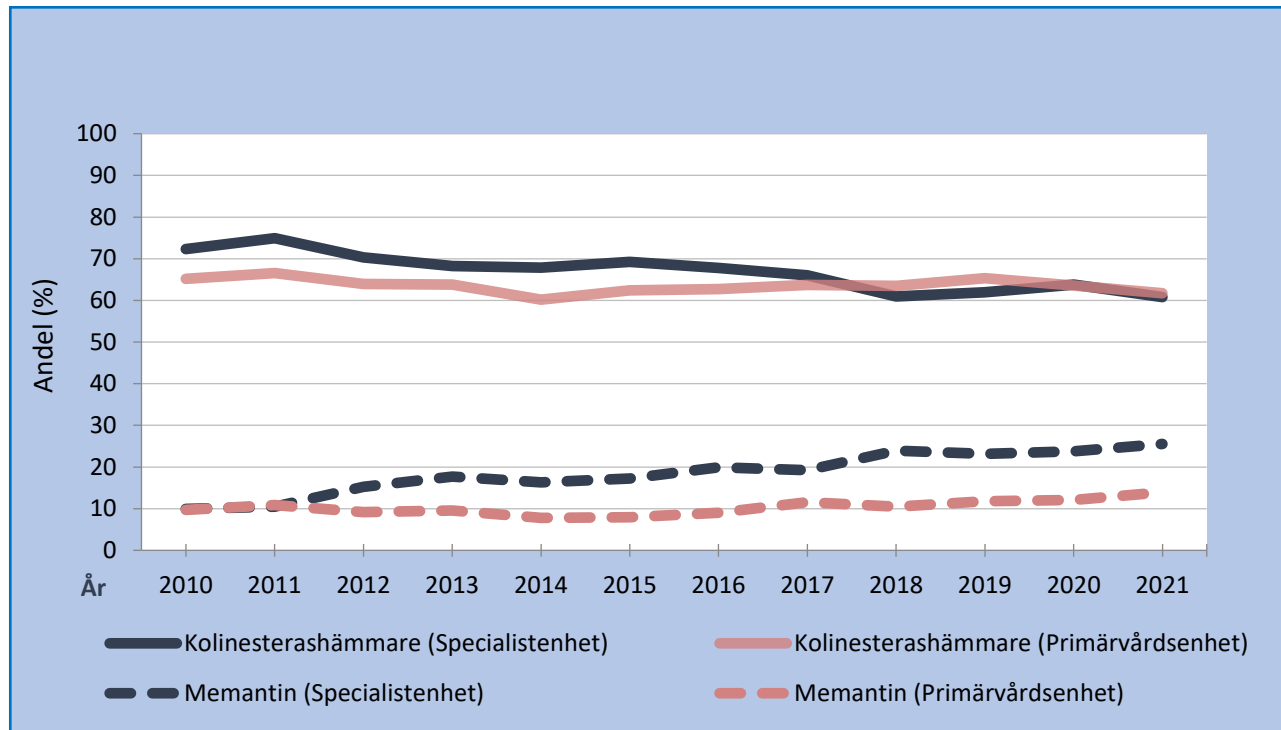
Guidelines by the Swedish national Board of Health and Welfare recommend when a patient is diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease (AD)

- ✓ treatment with Cholinesterase-inhibitors (ChEIs) in mild to moderate AD
- ✓ treatment with Memantine in moderate AD

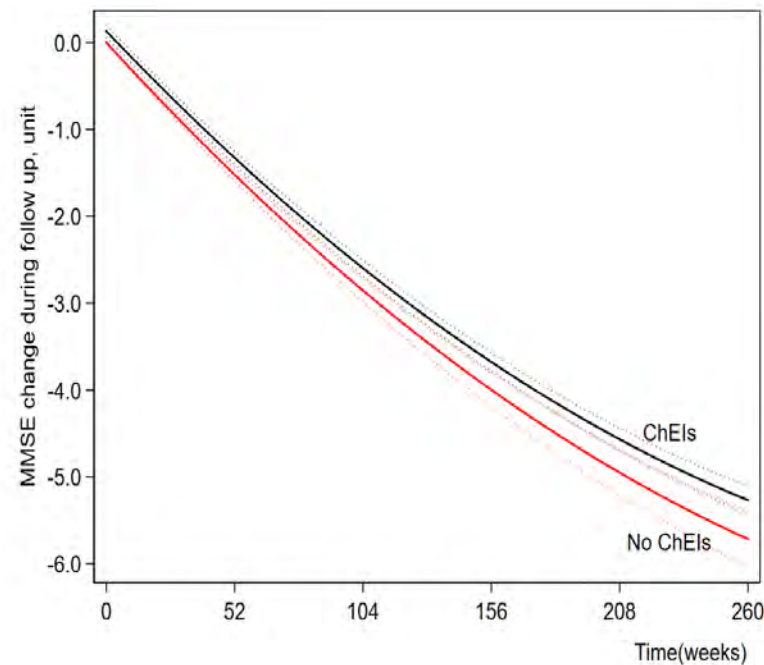
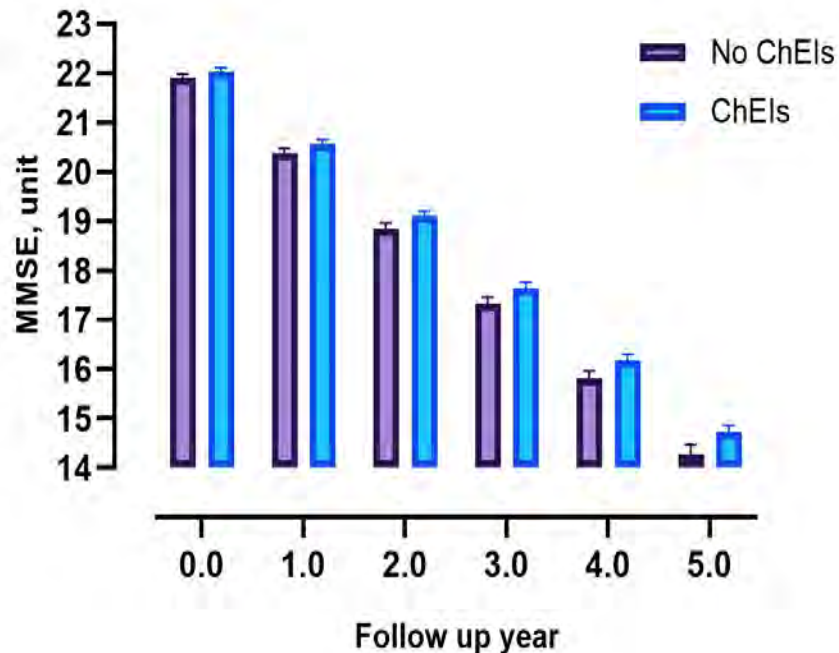


The ChEIs currently in use: donepezil, galantamine and rivastigmine

Cholinesterase inhibitor treatment at diagnosis has decreased



- Cholinesterase inhibitors were associated with modest but persistently slower cognitive decline over five years
- Cholinesterase inhibitors were associated with reduced risk of death (27%)
- Galantamine was associated with a reduced risk of severe dementia

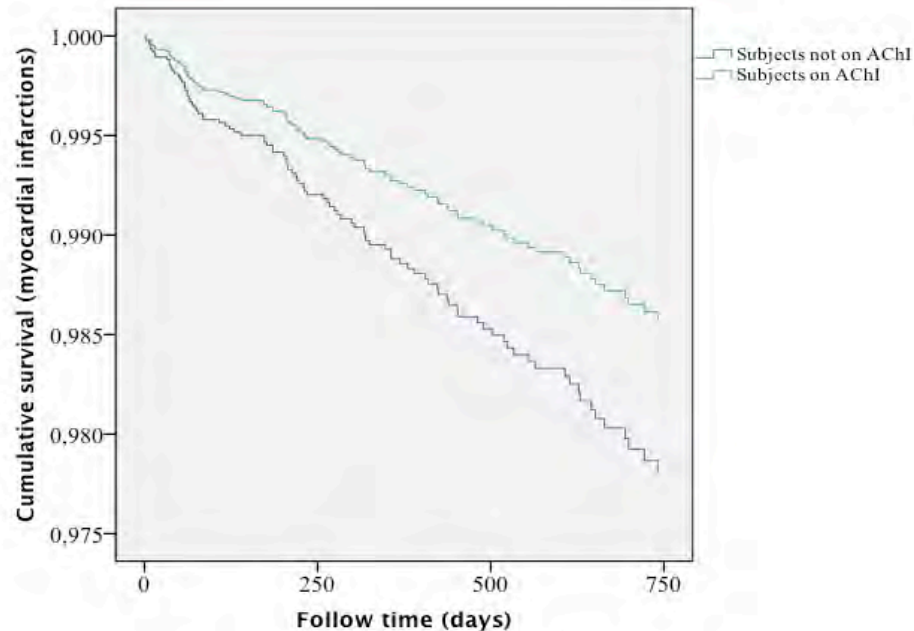


Data from SveDem:
11652 patients with
cholinesterase inhibitors
compared to propensity
score matched 5826
untreated patients

Xu, Garcia-Ptacek...Eriksson, Neurology 2021

Neurology PODD http://traffic.libsyn.com/neurology/April20272021_Neurology20Podcast_V3.mp3

Treatment with ChEI in patients with Alzheimer's disease reduced the risk for myocardial infarction with 38% and death with 36%



On ChEI, n=5159

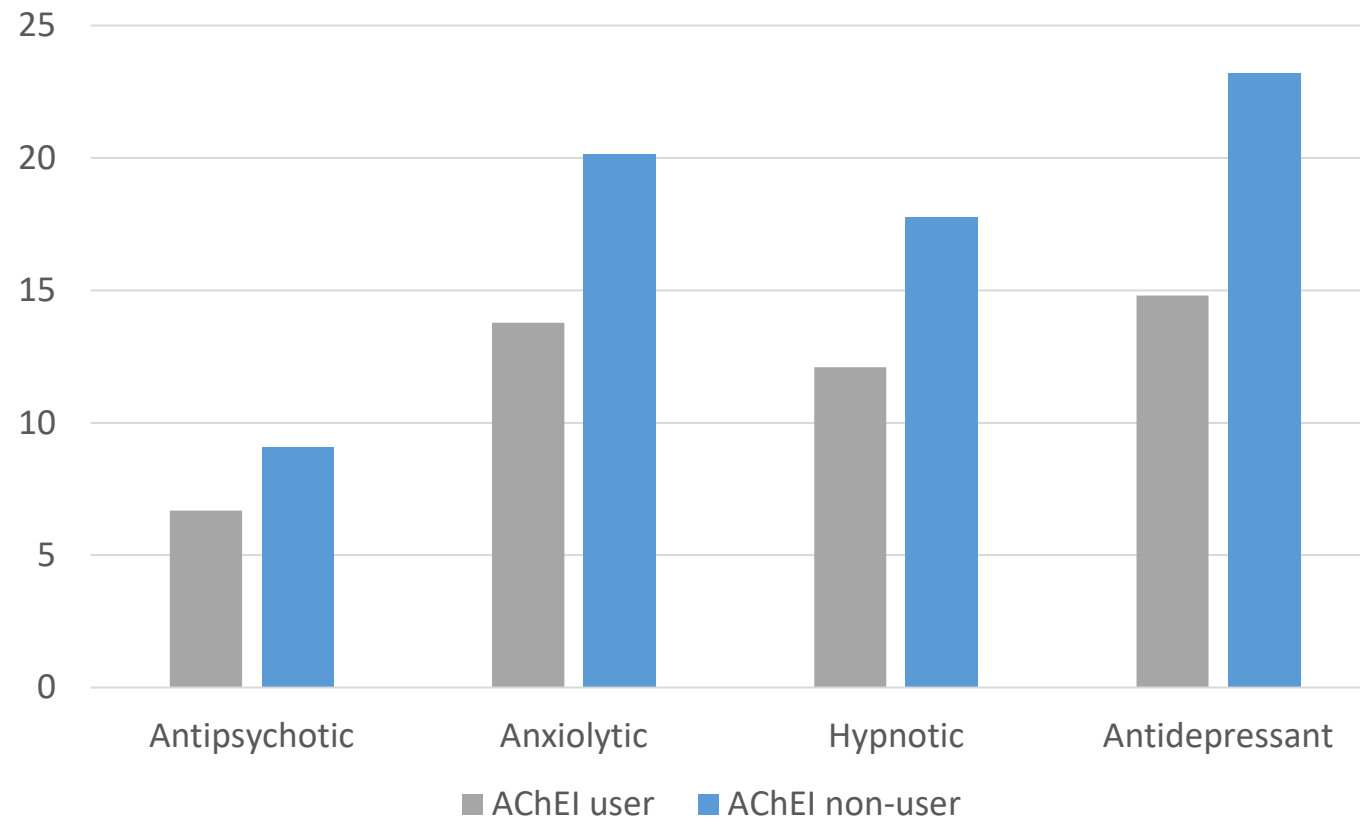
Not on ChEI, n=1914

Nordström et al Eur Heart J, 2013

ChEI use was associated with reduced risk of ischemic stroke and death in people with AD. *Tan et al, Alz Dem 2018*

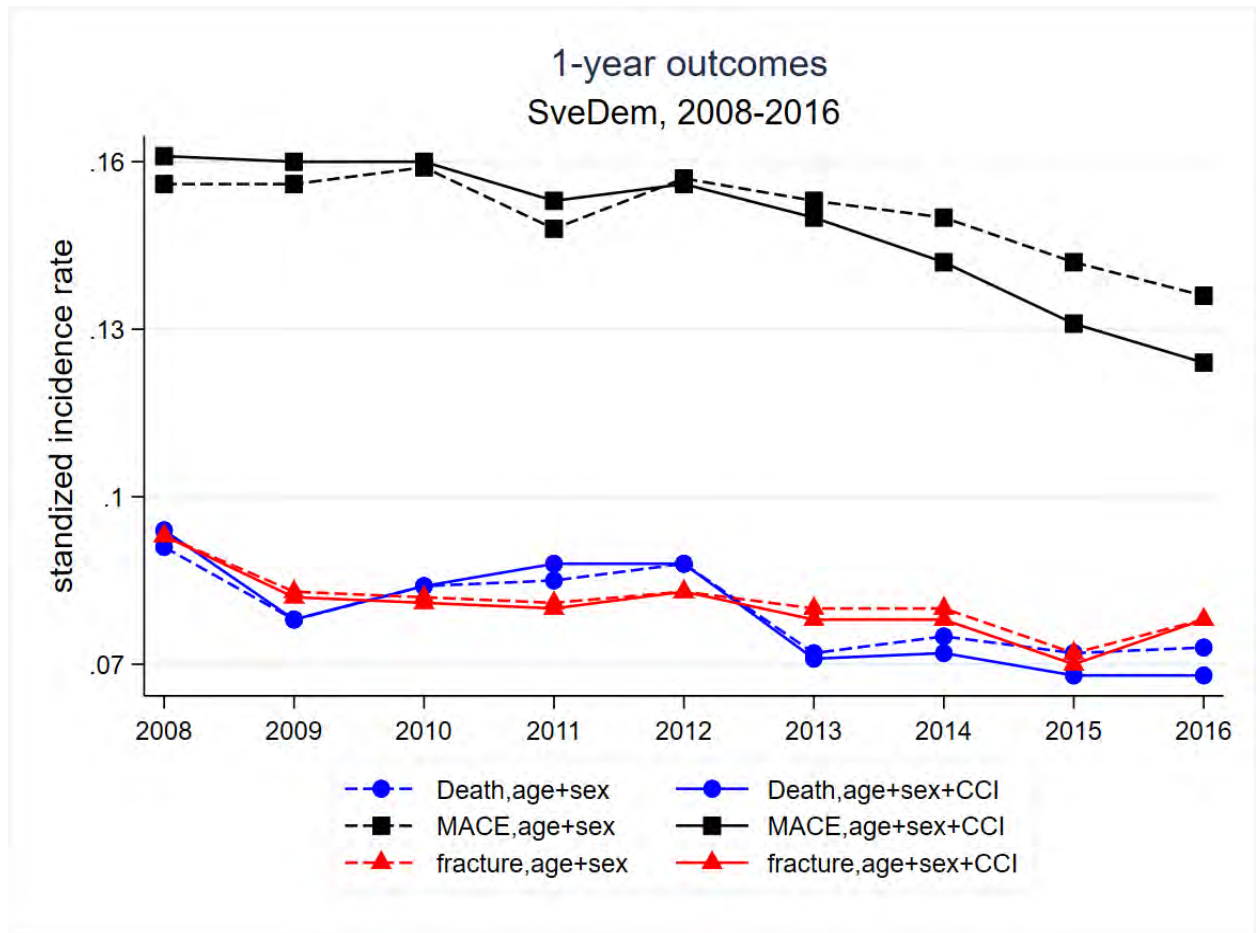
ChEI use was associated with 16% reduced risk of death in patients with AD and diabetes compared with non-users *Secnik et al 2017, 2020*

Cholinesterase inhibitor treatment reduced the use of antipsychotic drugs and antidepressants



Tan, Eriksdotter et al, Am Ger Psych 2020

Risk of death, cardiovascular events and hip fractures among dementia patients decreased from 2008 to 2016



Those diagnosed with dementia in 2016 showed a

- 16 % reduction of hip fractures
- 23 % reduction of cardiovascular events (MACE)
- 28% reduction of mortality than those diagnosed in 2008

The risk of dying was 43% higher compared to the age-matched population in Sweden in 2008 and 27% higher in 2016.

Xu...Eriksdotter, JAMDA, 2020

Thank you for your attention!

If you want to know more:

Please visit

www.svedem.se

or

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