



**¿Hasta donde debemos llegar
los internistas en la evaluación
y tratamiento del deterioro cognitivo?**

¿De que hablamos?
¿A quien afecta?

¿Es difícil el diagnóstico?
¿Podemos tratarla?

¿Qué ocurre al final?
¿Quién ayuda al morir?





- ¿Cómo se llama?
- ¿Y su apellido?
- ¿Y cómo se llama su esposo?



- Auguste
- Auguste
- Creo que Auguste



Alzheimer



- Descrita por Alois Alzheimer en 1907.
- Mujer de 50 años con demencia progresiva.
- Aparición de acúmulos extracelulares (placas seniles) y ovillos neurofibrilares.



rano
terna



EMI
MEXICANA
LA PERSONA ENFERM



de Asociación
SEMI

El deterioro cognitivo. Una epidemia que nos rodea.





La demencia no es un proceso natural de envejecimiento,



Prevalencia de la demencia

- El aumento de la cantidad de pacientes con demencia ira inevitablemente acompañando al aumento del envejecimiento de la población.
- La demencia duplica su frecuencia cada 5 años al alcanzar los 60 años de edad.
- **Demencia un 1-2% población;
5-10% mayores de 65 años;
20-30% mayores de 80 años;
30-40% de los mayores de 85 años.**



Algo más que pérdida de memoria

Does This Patient Have Dementia?

Tracey Holsinger, MD

Janie Deveau, MD

Malaz Boustani, MD, MPH

John W. Williams, Jr, MD, MHS

CLINICAL SCENARIO

Ms A, an 81-year-old retired nursing instructor who is recently widowed and lives alone, arrives in your office. She is accompanied by her daughter who decided to miss work and attend the appointment because she wanted you to know that her mother has become increasingly forgetful during the past 6 months. The patient is misplacing her glasses and keys more often, and she

Context While as many as 5 million individuals in the United States have dementia, many others have memory complaints. Brief tests to screen for cognitive impairment could help guide dementia diagnosis.

Objective To review the literature concerning the practicality and accuracy of brief cognitive screening instruments in primary care.

Data Sources A search of MEDLINE (including data from AIDSLINE, BioethicsLine, and HealthSTAR) and psycINFO was conducted from January 2000 through April 2006 to update previous reviews.

Study Selection Studies of patients aged 60 years and older and use of an acceptable criterion standard to diagnose dementia were considered.

Data Extraction Studies were assessed by 2 independent reviewers for eligibility and quality. A third independent reviewer adjudicated disagreements. Data for likelihood ratios (LRs) were extracted.

Data Synthesis Twenty-nine studies using 25 different screening instruments met inclusion criteria; some studies evaluated several different instruments, thus, information could be examined for 38 unique instrument/study combinations.



Criterios demencia DSM IV

- 1.- Deterioro de la memoria a corto y largo plazo: hechos, fechas, datos...**

- 2.- Al menos una de las siguientes alteraciones cognitivas:**
 - Afasia**
 - Apraxia**
 - Agnosia**
 - Alteración de la función ejecutiva (planificación, organización, abstracción, funciones viso-espaciales).**



3.- Repercusión significativa de estos trastornos en la vida social y/o laboral del paciente.

4.- Ha de suponer una merma o declive con respecto a la funcionalidad previa del paciente. Adquirido.

5.- Los déficits no aparecen exclusivamente durante un estado de confusión mental, aunque éste puede superponerse a la demencia.





Tipos demencia DSM IV



- ✓ Demencia de tipo Alzheimer.
- ✓ Demencia vascular.
- ✓ Demencia secundaria a otra enfermedad.
- ✓ Demencia debida a múltiples etiologías.
- ✓ Demencia no especificada o tipificada.



Clasificación evolutiva demencias

REVERSIBLES

- Hidrocefalia normotensiva
- Hipotiroidismo
- Déficit de Vit B12
- Encefalopatía infecciosa
- Hematoma subdural crónico

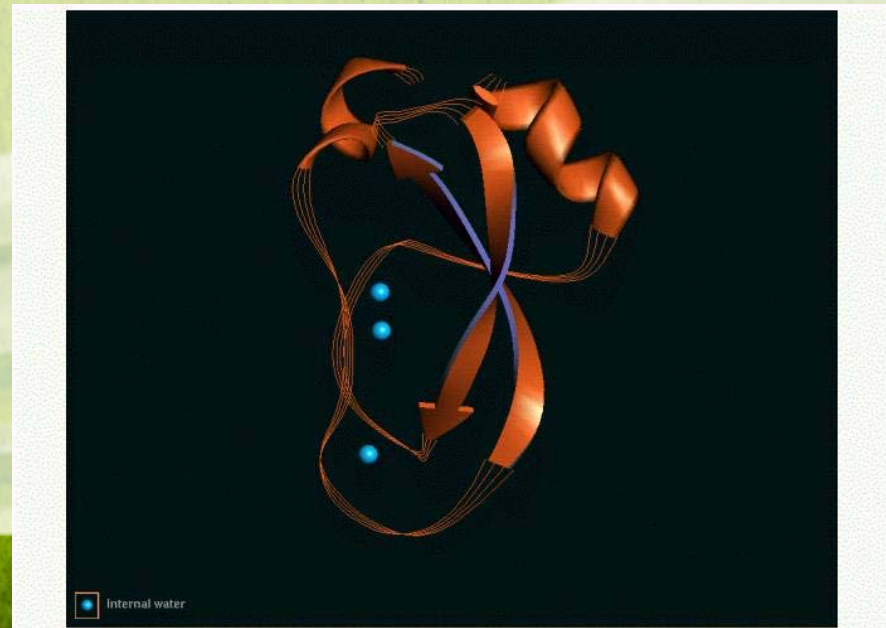
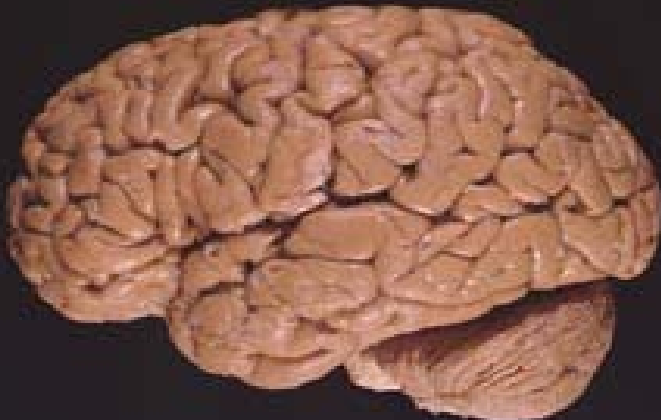
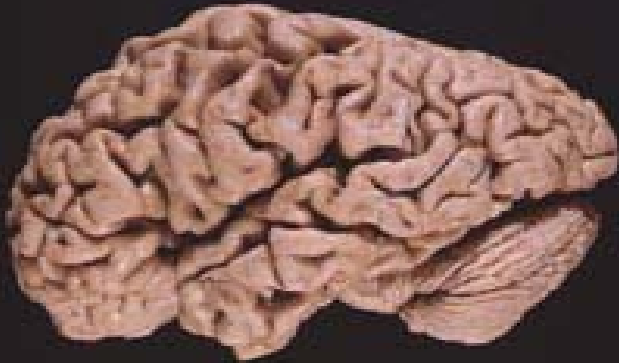
IRREVERSIBLES

- Enfermedad de Alzheimer
- Demencia Vascular



- Enfermedad de Alzheimer: dos tipos
fenotípicamente

Enfermedad genética (1-5% de los casos).
Enfermedad esporádica, factores ambientales.





**Patrón autonómico dominante, inicio típicamente presenil.
Penetrancia 100%. Las mutaciones son cambios de aminoácidos**

Factores genéticos

Factores ambientales

1, 14, 21, 19

Depósito amiloide (péptido β)

**Edad de inicio
varia: 20-50 a.**

Oxidación
Inflamación

Mutaciones en tres genes:

- gen de la proteína precursora amiloide (cromosoma 21)
- gen de la presenilina 1 (cromosoma 14)
- gen de la presenilina 2 (cromosoma 1)

Lesión neurona

Enf de Alzheimer genética



- **Mayoritaria en la población.**
- **Factores ambientales que lo favorecen: envejecimiento, traumatismo craneal, bajo nivel cultural, antecedente familiar de Síndrome de DOWN, antecedentes familiares de enf Alzheimer.**
- **Pueden intervenir polimorfismos genéticos de una serie de genes (más de 70) que incrementan la susceptibilidad de sufrir Alzheimer. El más conocido es el alelo E4 del gen de la apolipoproteína E (cromosoma 19).**

Enf de Alzheimer esporádica

MECHANISMS OF DISEASE

Alzheimer's Disease

Henry W. Querfurth, M.D., Ph.D., and Frank M. LaFerla, Ph.D.

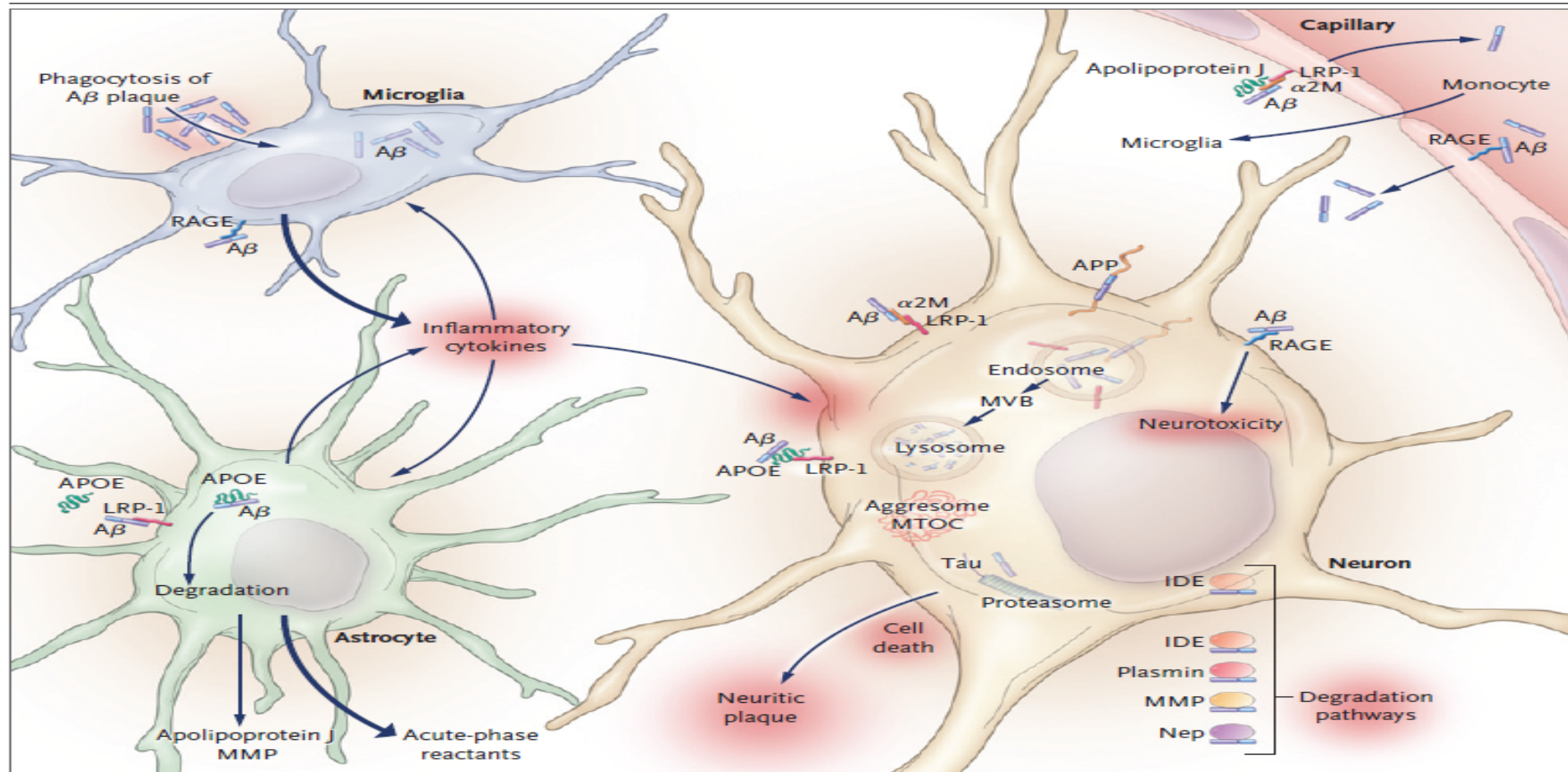


Figure 5. Inflammation and Mechanisms of $A\beta$ Clearance.

β -amyloid peptide ($A\beta$) is formed within intracellular compartments (the endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, and endosomes) or it can enter multiple cell types through the low-density lipoprotein receptor–related protein. The ubiquitous apolipoprotein E (APOE) and $\alpha 2$ -macroglobulins ($\alpha 2M$) are chaperones in this process and in the genesis of extracellular plaques. Microglia directly engulf $A\beta$ through phagocytosis. Astrocytes also participate in $A\beta$ clearance through receptor-mediated internalization and facilitation of its transfer out of the central nervous system and into the circulation. Microglia and astrocytes are recruited and stimulated in Alzheimer's disease to release proinflammatory cytokines and acute-phase reactants. Receptors for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) molecules transduce extracellular $A\beta$ toxic and inflammatory effects and mediate influx of vascular $A\beta$. The inflammatory milieu provokes neuritic changes and break-



Demencia vascular

- La segunda causa de Demencias (15% del total).
- Los factores relevantes de la lesión vascular:
 - Tamaño de la lesión
 - Bilateralidad
 - Numero de lesiones
 - Localización (áreas de asociación parieto-temporales, hipocampo, talamo, frontal medial)
 - Coexistencia de otra patología



Demencia mixta

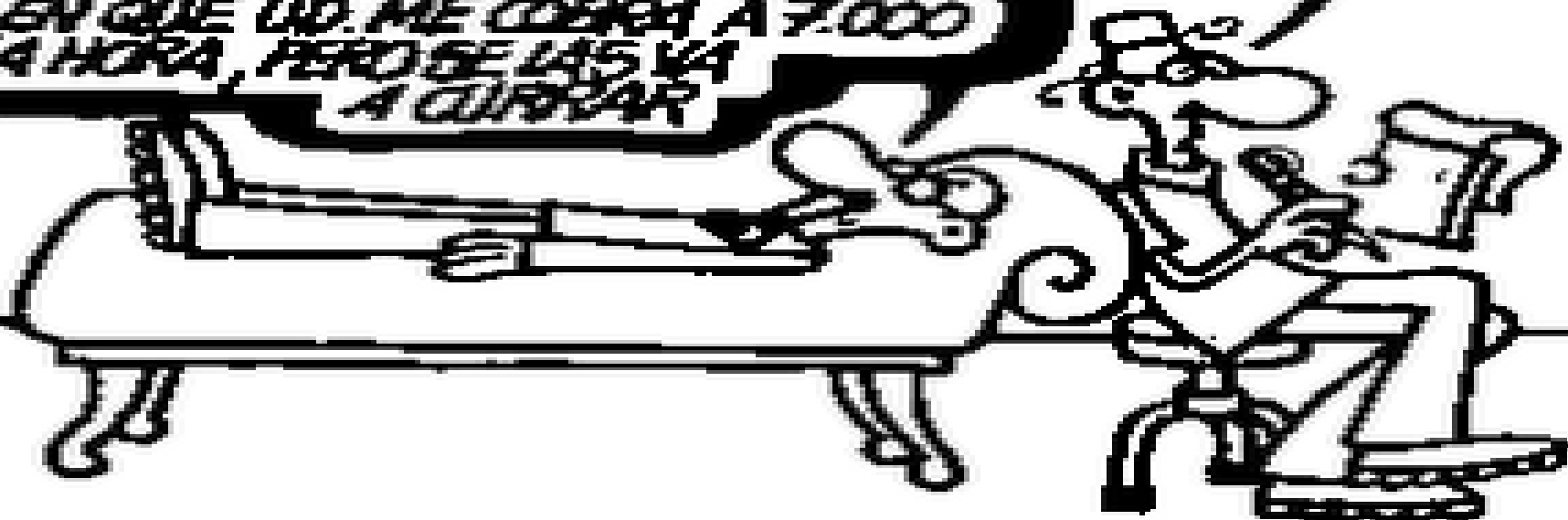


- **Pacientes con Enfermedad de Alzheimer probable más evidencia en la neuroimagen de lesiones vasculares cerebrales**



EN LA ANTERIOR SESIÓN ME DIJO
QUE SUS PADRES ERAN AVA GARDNER
Y ALBERT EINSTEIN Y HOY DICE QUE
FUERON ZSA ZSA GABBY Y EL FARY
¿EN QUE QUEDAMOS?

EN QUE UD. ME COBRA A 7.000
LA HORA, PERO SE LAS VA
A CURAR



Diagnóstico de demencia

Valoración cognitiva

SIEMPRE cuantitativa

PFEIFFER

MINIMENTAL

Si demencia: Reisberg (GDS-FAST)





Cuestionario breve de la función cognitiva (test de Pfeiffer, versión española; SPMSQ-VE)

Instrucciones: Haga las preguntas 1 a 10 de la siguiente lista y anote todas las respuestas. Haga la pregunta n.º 4A sólo si el paciente no tiene teléfono. Anote el número total de errores tras realizar las 10 preguntas. Las respuestas han de darse sin ningún calendario, periódico, certificado de nacimiento o cualquier ayuda que refresque la memoria.

1. ¿Qué día es hoy? Día____ Mes____ Año____
 2. ¿Qué día de la semana es hoy?
 3. ¿Dónde estamos ahora?
 4. ¿Cuál es su número de teléfono?
4A. ¿Cuál es su dirección? (preguntar sólo si el paciente no tiene teléfono)
 5. ¿Cuántos años tiene?
 6. ¿Cuál es la fecha de su nacimiento? (Día, mes y año)
 7. ¿Quién es ahora el presidente del gobierno?
 8. ¿Quién fue el anterior presidente del gobierno?
 9. ¿Cuáles son los dos apellidos de su madre?
 10. Vaya restando de 3 en 3 al número 20 hasta llegar al 0
- Número total de errores: _____

0-2 Errores: Normal

3-4 Errores: Deterioro leve

5-7 Errores: Deterioro moderado


8-10 Errores: Deterioro severo

-Si el nivel educativo es bajo se admite un error más para cada categoría

-Si el nivel educativo es alto se admite un error menos.



2.1. Mini-Examen Cognoscitivo (MEC)

Concepto	Puntuación	
	Paciente	Máximo
Orientación Dígame el día _____ fecha _____ mes _____ estación _____ año _____ Dígame el hospital (o el lugar) _____ planta _____ ciudad _____ provincia _____ nación _____		(5)
Memoria de fijación Repita estas 3 palabras: peseta – caballo – manzana (repetirlas hasta que las aprenda)		(3)
Concentración y cálculo Si tiene 30 euros y me va dando de 3 en 3: ¿Cuántas le van quedando?: _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ Repita estos números: 5 – 9 – 2 (hasta que los aprenda). Ahora hacia atrás: _____ - _____ - _____		(5)
Memoria ¿Recuerda las 3 palabras que le he dicho antes?: _____ - _____ - _____		(3)
Lenguaje y construcción Mostrar un bolígrafo: ¿Qué es esto? Repetirlo con el reloj Repita esta frase: «En un tragal había cinco perros» Una manzana y una pera son frutas ¿verdad? ¿Qué son el rojo y el verde? _____ ¿Qué son un perro y un gato? _____ Coja este papel con la mano derecha, dóblelo, y póngalo encima de la mesa		(2)
Lea esto y haga lo que dice: CIERRE LOS OJOS Escriba una frase _____		(1)
Copie este dibujo 		(1)
Puntuación total		(35)

Nivel de conciencia (marcar): _____

Alerta – Obnubilación – Estupor – Coma

< 15 = Deterioro grave
16-19= Deterioro moderado
20-23= Deterioro leve
24-35= No deterioro

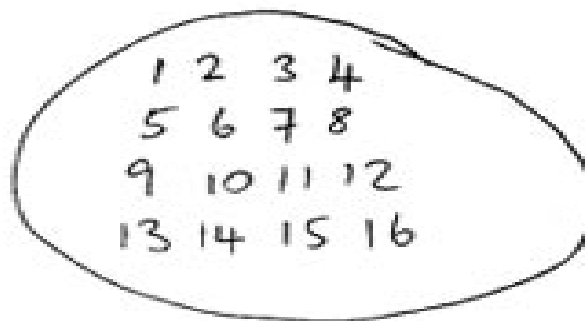
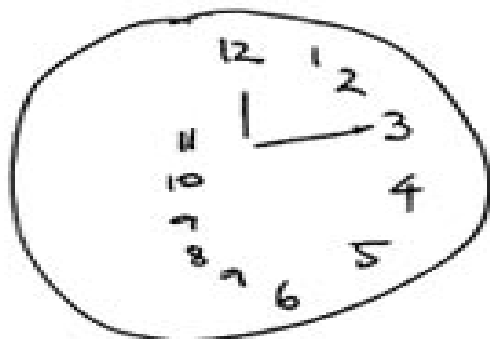
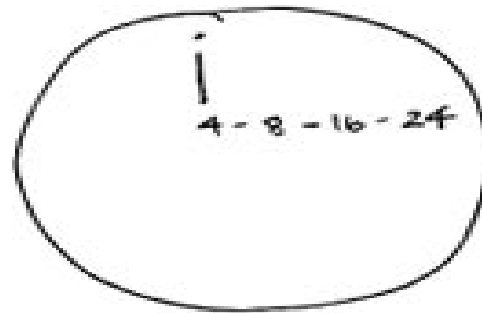
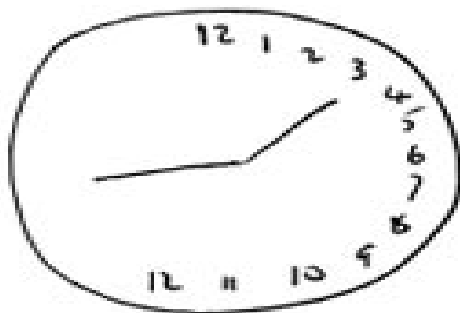


GDS 1 Ausencia de déficit cognitivo	→	(MEC 30-35) normal
GDS 2 Déficit cognitivo muy leve	→	(MEC 25-30) olvido
GDS 3 Déficit cognitivo leve.	→	(MEC 20-27) deterioro limite
GDS 4 Déficit cognitivo moderado	→	(MEC 16-23) E. Alzheimer leve
GDS 5 Déficit cognitivo moderadamente grave	→	(MEC 10-19) E. Alzheimer moderada
GDS 6 Déficit cognitivo grave	→	(MEC 0-12) E. Alzheimer moderadamente grave
GDS 7 Déficit cognitivo muy grave	→	(MEC 0) E. Alzheimer grave

ESCALA DE REISBERG



Test del reloj





- Exploración física completa
- Exploración neurológica completa
- Una exploración con Imagen (TAC, RMN cerebral).
- Laboratorio: Hemograma, P. Bioquímico (glicemia, fx.hepática, fx. renal, albumina, Ca, Mg), Electrolitos, tiroides, Vit.B12, HIV; VDRL.
- Rx torax, ECG
- A valorar: Ex. Toxicológico (fármacos/drogas)
- Opcional: Punción lumbar, SPECT. EEG

El objetivo es DESCARTAR DEMENCIAS SECUNDARIAS.

Diagnóstico de demencia



Valoración global

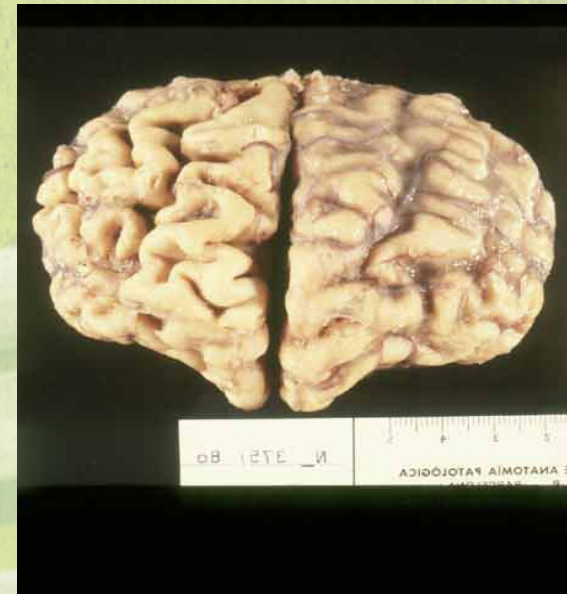
- Escalas de actividades básicas vida diaria (Barthel, Kalz) e instrumentales (Lawton, OARS)
- Escalas conductuales (evalúan síntomas no cognitivos): ej. Depresión (Hamilton).

Diagnóstico de demencia



SÍNTOMAS CONDUCTUALES FRECUENTES EN LAS **DEMENCIAS**

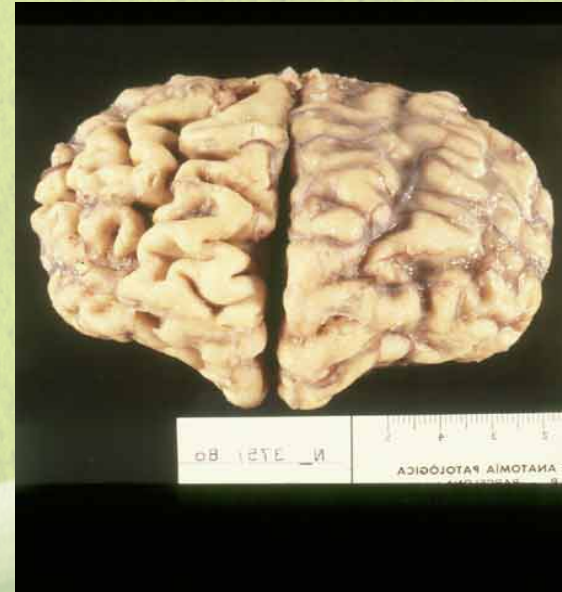
- Alteración de la actividad
- Comportamiento motriz aberrante
- Agitación
- Hiperactividad
- Vagabundeo
- Caminar incesante
- Inquietud
- Actitud inapropiada
- Abulia cognitiva
- Agresión
- Alteraciones verbales
- Alteraciones físicas
- Trastornos del apetito de la alimentación
- Alteración del sueño/vigilia
- Comportamiento inapropiado





SÍNTOMAS PSICOLÓGICOS FRECUENTES EN LA DEMENCIA

- Alteraciones afectivas
- Ansiedad
- Euforia
- Irritabilidad
- Sintomatología depresiva
- Depresión mayor
- Labilidad emocional
- Desinhibición
- Apatía
- Delirios y síndromes de identificación errónea
- Ocultan o roban cosas
- “Paranoide”
- Alucinaciones





CLASIFICACION SEGUN EL GRADO DE AFECTACION

- GDS (global deterioration scale)-FAST
- Minimental test
- Escala de Demencia de Blessed

Diagnóstico de demencia



Estadio	Descripción	Alteración
1	Sin déficit	Normal
2	Olvidos: donde deja las cosas	Normal, edad avanzada
3	Dificultad para el trabajo	EA inicial
4	Ayuda para tareas complejas, finanzas, etc	EA leve
5	Ayuda para elegir la ropa	EA moderada
6a	Ayuda para vestirse	EA moderadamente severa
6b	Ayuda para bañarse	
6c	Ayuda para secarse, etc	
6d	Incontinencia urinaria	
6e	Incontinencia fecal	
7a	Utiliza menos de seis palabras	EA severa
7b	Dice sólo una palabra	
7c	No camina	
7d	No permanece sentado	
7e	No sonríe	
7f	No sostiene la cabeza	

Severidad

ESCAIa GDS_FAST. Reisberg B et al. Psychopharmacol Bull, 1988. Modificada Alberca 1997.



Delirium y demencia

- La demencia es un frecuente factor de riesgo de *delirium*
- El *delirium* es un factor de riesgo de demencia (18-55% desarrollarán demencia 2-3 años)
- Debería ponerse en duda el diagnóstico de demencia hasta que hayan pasado de 3 a 6 meses del inicio del *delirium*

Rahkonen T et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2000; 69: 519-521.

Rockwood K et al. The risk of dementia and death after delirium. Age and Ageing 1999; 28: 551-556.

Fick DM. Superimposed on dementia: a systematic review. JAGS 2002; 50: 1723-32

Los ancianos no “se demencian” bruscamente

A sunset over a body of water with several sailboats. The sky is filled with dark, dramatic clouds, with a bright orange and yellow glow from the setting sun breaking through near the horizon. The water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky and the silhouettes of the sailboats. The sailboats are scattered across the water, their masts and hulls visible against the sunset. The overall mood is serene and somewhat somber due to the dark clouds.

**Empeoramiento
cognitivo y funcional
“no suele volver al estado previo”**

Inouye SK. Delirium in older persons. N Engl J Med 2006; 354: 1157-65

II Escuela de Verano de Medicina Interna



Tratamiento de la demencia



Debemos pensar en las demencias como en una condición que podemos tratar, aunque no tenemos todavía una cura

Tratamiento de la demencia

The background image shows a road intersection with a signpost in the center. The signpost has a triangular warning sign with a red border and a black symbol. The road is paved and has white lane markings. In the background, there is a dense forest of green trees under a clear sky. A utility pole is visible on the right side of the road.

Retrasar la progresión de la enfermedad

Retrasar el declive funcional

Mejorar la calidad de vida

Apoyar y mantener la dignidad del paciente

Controlar los síntomas



Sintomático.

En enfermedades con déficit colinérgico: EA, DC Lewy y Demencia asociada a E.Parkinson

Inhibidores de la Acetilcolinesterasa (IACE)

Donepezilo,
Rivastigmina,
Galantamina



Tratamiento específico de la demencia



Syncope and Its Consequences in Patients With Dementia Receiving Cholinesterase Inhibitors

A Population-Based Cohort Study

Sudeep S. Gill, MD, MSc; Geoffrey M. Anderson, MD, PhD; Hadas D. Fischer, MD; Chaim M. Bell, MD, PhD; Ping Li, PhD; Sharon-Lise T. Normand, PhD; Paula A. Rochon, MD, MPH

Background: Cholinesterase inhibitors are commonly prescribed to treat dementia, but their adverse effect profile has received little attention. These drugs can provoke symptomatic bradycardia and syncope, which may lead to permanent pacemaker insertion. Drug-induced syncope may also precipitate fall-related injuries, including hip fracture.

Methods: In a population-based cohort study, we investigated the relationship between cholinesterase inhibitor use and syncope-related outcomes using health care databases from Ontario, Canada, with accrual from April 1, 2002, to March 31, 2004. We identified 19 803 community-dwelling older adults with dementia who were prescribed cholinesterase inhibitors and 61 499 controls who were not.

Results: Hospital visits for syncope were more frequent in people receiving cholinesterase inhibitors than in controls (31.5 vs 18.6 events per 1000 person-years; adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 1.76; 95% confidence inter-

val [CI], 1.57-1.98). Other syncope-related events were also more common among people receiving cholinesterase inhibitors compared with controls: hospital visits for bradycardia (6.9 vs 4.4 events per 1000 person-years; HR, 1.69; 95% CI, 1.32-2.15), permanent pacemaker insertion (4.7 vs 3.3 events per 1000 person-years; HR, 1.49; 95% CI, 1.12-2.00), and hip fracture (22.4 vs 19.8 events per 1000 person-years; HR, 1.18; 95% CI, 1.04-1.34). Results were consistent in additional analyses in which subjects were either matched on their baseline comorbidity status or matched using propensity scores.

Conclusions: Use of cholinesterase inhibitors is associated with increased rates of syncope, bradycardia, pacemaker insertion, and hip fracture in older adults with dementia. The risk of these previously underrecognized serious adverse events must be weighed carefully against the drugs' generally modest benefits.

Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(9):867-873



MEMANTINA

- Antagonista no competitivo del receptor NMDA del glutamato.
- Indicado en la EA fase moderada o severa.
- Dosis 10 mg/12 h.
- Bien tolerada.
- Ajustar dosis en insuficiencia renal.

Tratamiento específico de la demencia

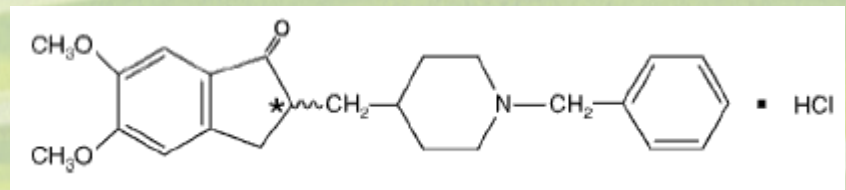


**MUCHAS
ESPECTATIVAS
FUTURO**

Tratamiento específico de la demencia



- Inmunoterapia
 - Vacuna antibetaamiloide
 - Anticuerpos antibeta amiloide periferica
- Inhibición de la formación de betaamiloide
 - Inhibidores de la gammasecretasa y betasecretasa (BACE-1)
 - Inhibidores de la agregación de Ab42
 - Quelantes Cu y Zn
- Inductores de NGF
 - AIT-082





LEADING ARTICLE

Drugs Aging 2010; 27 (3): 181-192
1170-229X/10/0003-0181/\$49.95/0

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Mitochondrial Dynamics in Alzheimer's Disease Opportunities for Future Treatment Strategies

David J. Bonda,¹ Xinglong Wang,¹ George Perry,^{1,2} Mark A. Smith¹ and Xiongwei Zhu¹

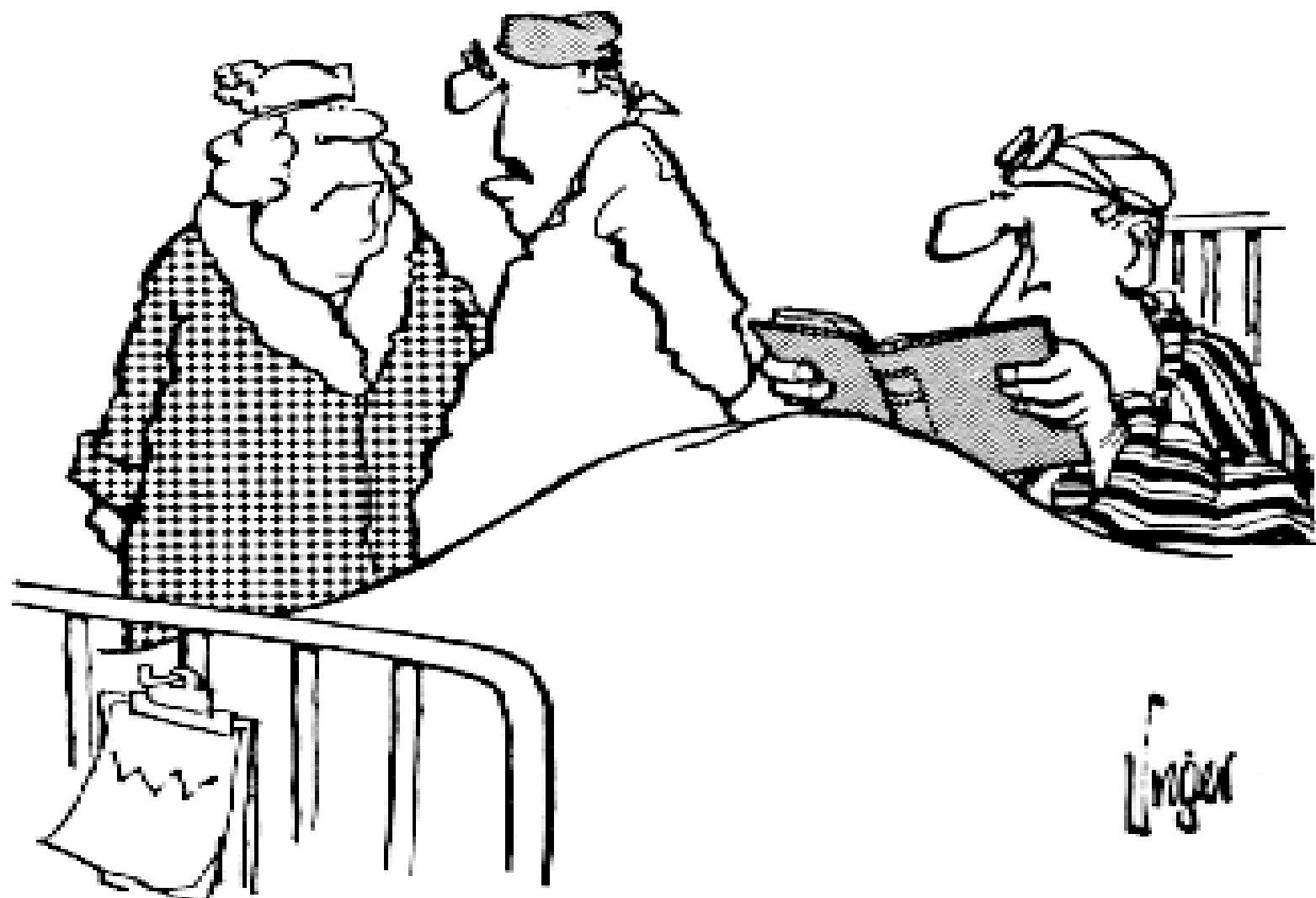
LEADING ARTICLE

Drugs 2010; 70 (5): 513-528
0012-6667/10/0005-0513/\$55.55/0

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Intravenous Immunoglobulins as a Treatment for Alzheimer's Disease Rationale and Current Evidence

Richard Dodel,¹ Frauke Neff,¹ Carmen Noelker,¹ Refik Pul,² Yansheng Du,³ Michael Bacher¹



"He's getting better. He can remember everything now except getting married."



PROFESOR SAM HARUS

**GRAN ILUSTRE VIDENTE.
FUTUROLOGÍA ESPIRITUAL
SOLUCION RÁPIDA A SUS PROBLEMAS**

**GRAN CURANDERO-TENGO LA SOLUCION DONDE OTROS
FALLAN QUALQUIERA QUE SEA VUESTRO PROBLEMA
SENTIMENTAL EN GENERAL, DE AMOR, TRABAJO, SUERTE,
NEGOCIO, FAMA, MAL DE OJO, PROBLEMAS FAMILIARES,
IMPOTENCIA SEXUAL, LIMPIEZA CON MÁXIMA EFICACIA EN
24 HORAS, REGRESO INMEDIATO DE LA PERSONA AMADA
ETC...**

**RESULTADOS MUY EFECTIVOS Y RÁPIDOS 100%
GARANTIZADOS
CONTACTO**

Teléfono: 652.437.791

Systematic Reviews of Assessment Measures and Pharmacologic Treatments for Agitation

Scott L. Zeller, MD¹; and Robert W. Rhoades, PhD²

¹Alameda County Medical Center, Oakland, California; and ²Steamboat Springs, Colorado

Results: The literature search identified 13 scales used to assess the severity of agitation across multiple patient populations; only 3 of these reports involved the prediction of aggression/violence in patients with agitation, and 1 involved prediction of the need for medication. Thirty-one clinical trials of pharmacotherapy for agitation were identified by the literature search. Based on their results, orally administered olanzapine, risperidone, aripiprazole, quetiapine, haloperidol, and lorazepam; intramuscularly administered olanzapine, lorazepam, ziprasidone, haloperidol, aripiprazole, midazolam, and droperidol; and intravenously administered droperidol and lorazepam were effective for the treatment of agitation. The intramuscular route of administration was associated with a more rapid onset of action compared with the oral route (eg, for olanzapine, 30 minutes vs 1 hour, respectively).

Tratamiento SCAD

Aspectos de comorbilidad en pacientes ancianos con demencia. Diferencias por edad y género

F. Formiga^a, I. Fort^b, M. J. Robles^c, E. Barranco^d, M. C. Espinosa^e y S. Riu^f, del Grupo de trabajo de demencia de la Sociedad Catalana de Geriatria y Gerontología

Rev Clin Esp. 2007;207(10):495-500

Fundamento y objetivo. La prevalencia de demencia en pacientes ancianos es alta. El objetivo del estudio es evaluar algunos aspectos de comorbilidad en los pacientes con demencia. Además se explora si existen diferencias según la edad (mayores o no de 84 años) y el género de los pacientes.

Pacientes y métodos. Se evaluaron prospectivamente 311 pacientes mayores de 64 años con demencia. Se recogieron variables sociodemográficas, el tipo de demencia, el índice de Barthel (IB), el índice de Lawton (IL), el *Mini Mental State Examination* (MMSE), el índice de Charlson, el número total de medicamentos, los antecedentes de hipertensión (HTA), diabetes (DM), dislipidemia (DL), insuficiencia cardíaca (IC), enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (EPOC) y neoplasia.

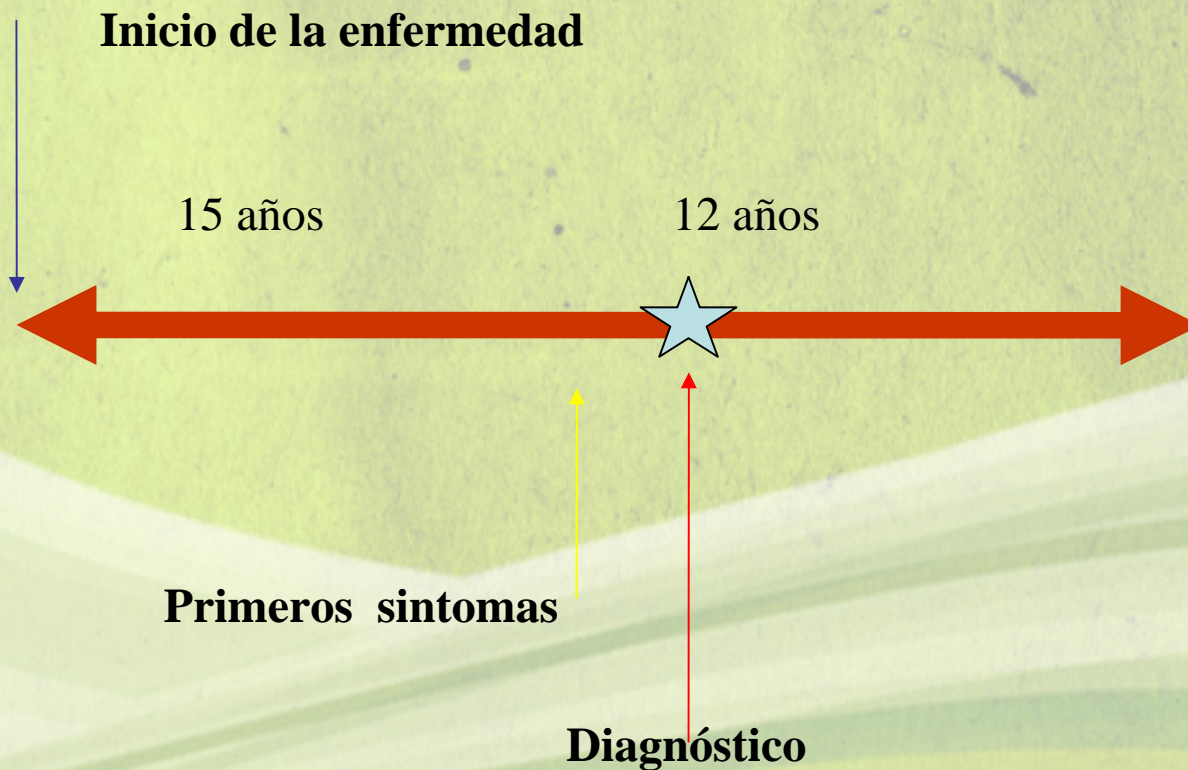
Resultados. Se trataba de 222 mujeres (71,4%) y 89 varones, con una edad media (desviación estándar [DE]) de 80,6 (6) años. La media del número total de medicamentos fue de 5,8 (2,6). La media del índice de Charlson fue de 2,1 (1,3). Existía en el 51% de los casos HTA, en 24% DM, en 24% DL, en 13% IC, en 11% EPOC y en el 8% neoplasia. Respecto al género, destacaba mejor puntuación en el MMSE, mayor comorbilidad, mayor porcentaje de casados y mayor prevalencia de demencia vascular en hombres en comparación con las mujeres, donde había mayor presencia de enfermedad de Alzheimer y mayor porcentaje de viudas. En relación a la edad había mayor número de viudos, peor IL, más IC y menos DL en los mayores de 84 años.

Conclusiones. Los pacientes ancianos con demencia tienen una alta comorbilidad y un importante consumo de fármacos de prescripción crónica. Existen variaciones en la comorbilidad según la edad y el género, que deben tenerse en cuenta.

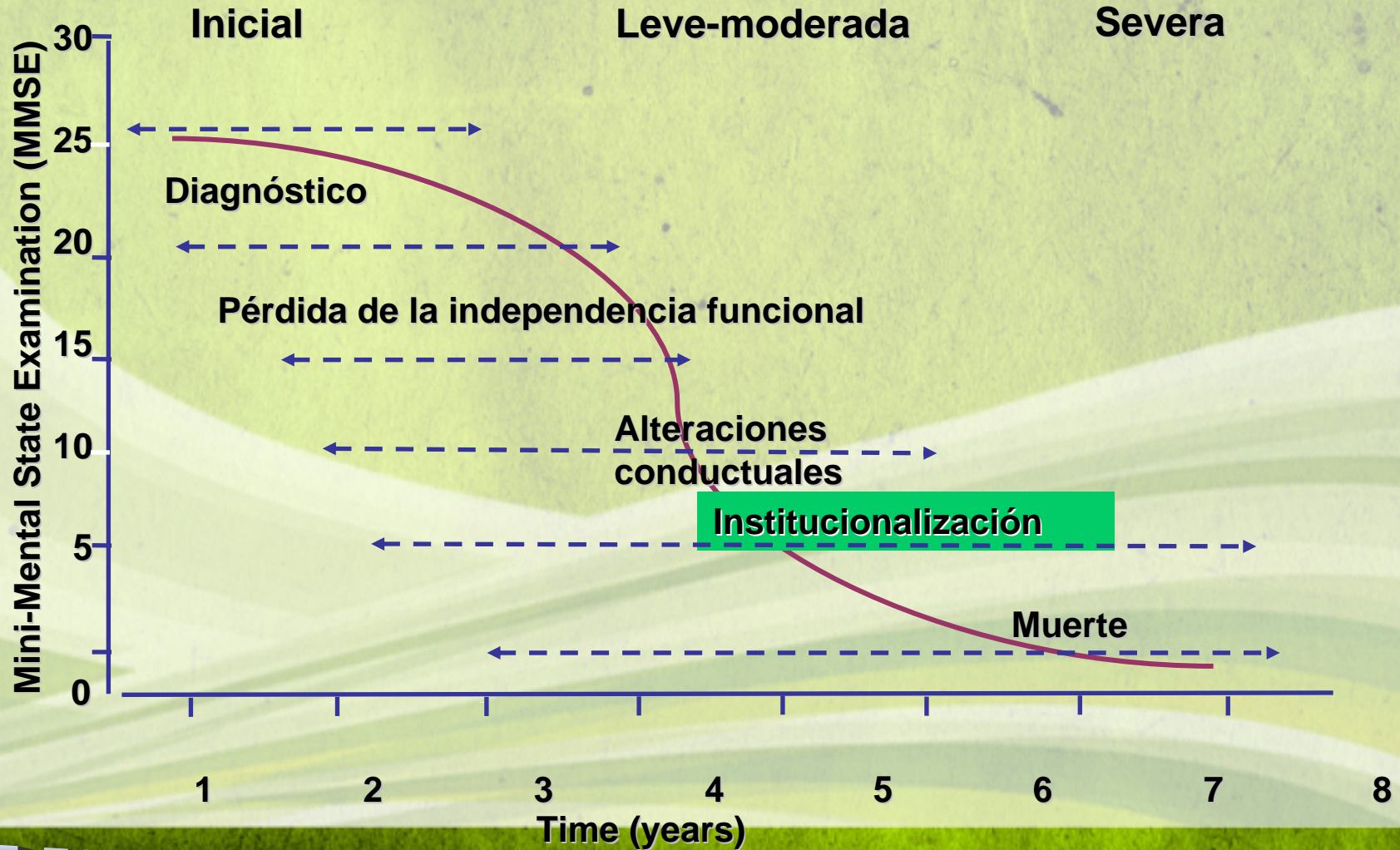
IMPORTANTE COMORBILIDAD

A dramatic landscape with a stormy sky, lightning bolts, and a dark sea. The scene is dark and moody, with a large, jagged mountain peak in the background. The sky is filled with multiple bright, branching lightning bolts. The sea in the foreground is dark and turbulent, with white-capped waves. The overall atmosphere is one of intense power and danger.

**ENFERMEDAD PROGRESIVA CON
GRAN MORTALIDAD**



La EA se suele manifestar de forma lenta y progresiva, pero no todas las personas evolucionan de la misma manera ni llegan hasta los últimos niveles de la misma.



Historia natural de la EA

Mortalidad en la demencia

Annals of Internal Medicine 2004;140:501-509.

ARTICLE

Survival after Initial Diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease

Eric B. Larson, MD, MPH; Marie-Florence Shadlen, MD; Li Wang, MS; Wayne C. McCormick, MD, MPH; James D. Bowen, MD; Linda Teri, PhD; and Walter A. Kukull, PhD

- **Se evalúan 521 pacientes con enfermedad de Alzheimer de debut.**
- **La media de supervivencia fue 4,2 años para los hombres y 5,7 años para las mujeres, menor que la esperada por su edad.**



The Clinical Course of Advanced Dementia

Susan L. Mitchell, M.D., M.P.H., Joan M. Teno, M.D., Dan K. Kiely, M.P.H., Michele L. Shaffer, Ph.D.,
Richard N. Jones, Sc.D., Holly G. Prigerson, Ph.D., Ladislav Volicer, M.D., Ph.D., Jane L. Givens, M.D., M.S.C.E.,
and Mary Beth Hamel, M.D., M.P.H.

RESULTS

Over a period of 18 months, 54.8% of the residents died. The probability of pneumonia was 41.1%; a febrile episode, 52.6%; and an eating problem, 85.8%. After adjustment for age, sex, and disease duration, the 6-month mortality rate for residents who had pneumonia was 46.7%; a febrile episode, 44.5%; and an eating problem, 38.6%. Distressing symptoms, including dyspnea (46.0%) and pain (39.1%), were common. In the last 3 months of life, 40.7% of residents underwent at least one burdensome intervention (hospitalization, emergency room visit, parenteral therapy, or tube feeding). Residents whose proxies had an understanding of the poor prognosis and clinical complications expected in advanced dementia were much less likely to have burdensome interventions in the last 3 months of life than were residents whose proxies did not have this understanding (adjusted odds ratio, 0.12; 95% confidence interval, 0.04 to 0.37).

CONCLUSIONS

Pneumonia, febrile episodes, and eating problems are frequent complications in patients with advanced dementia, and these complications are associated with high 6-month mortality rates. Distressing symptoms and burdensome interventions are also common among such patients. Patients with health care proxies who have an understanding of the prognosis and clinical course are likely to receive less aggressive care near the end of life.

Demencia terminal





- Es difícil identificar cuando los pacientes con enfermedades crónicas pasan a ser pacientes en fase terminal.
- El porcentaje de error pronóstico (supervivencia mayor de 180 días) al estudiar 6451 pacientes tras ser incluidos en un programa de paliativos era del 15%:
 - oncológicos 12%
 - insuficiencia cardíaca 22%
 - EPOC 32%
 - demencia 35%

Christakis NA. Survival of Medicare Patients after enrollement in hospice programs. N Engl J Med 1996; 335: 172-8.

Modelos pronostico: poco discriminativos



Prediction of appropriate timing of palliative care for older adults with non-malignant life-threatening disease: A systematic review. Age Ageing 2005; 34: 218-227.

FACTORES PRONOSTICO NO SON MATEMATICAS EXACTAS



AYUDAN A IDENTIFICAR A UN PACIENTE
QUE NO SERA UNA SORPRESA SI MUERE

Recomendaciones para una correcta toma de decisiones.

Ordenes de limitación de actuaciones en la historia clínica.



ORIGINALES

Factores pronósticos de la neumonía por aspiración adquirida en la comunidad

Antonio Ramos^a, Ángel Asensio^b, David Caballos^a y María José Mariño^a

^aServicios de Medicina Interna III y ^bMedicina Preventiva.
Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro. Madrid.

FUNDAMENTO: La neumonía por aspiración (NA) representa entre el 5 y el 24% de las neumonías adquiridas en la comunidad, afecta especialmente a personas mayores y produce una mortalidad elevada. El objetivo del estudio consistió en cuantificar la mortalidad de la NA e identificar los factores pronósticos en el momento del ingreso.

PACIENTES Y MÉTODO: Realizamos un estudio observacional retrospectivo de una cohorte de pacientes hospitalizados por NA en un hospital terciario durante 29 meses. Calculamos la incidencia de mortalidad hospitalaria. Para el estudio de los factores pronósticos se estudiaron las características basales, de presentación clínica y de pruebas complementarias al ingreso de los pacientes y se analizaron mediante técnicas univariantes y multivariantes. Se estimaron las *odds ratio* (OR) y los intervalos de confianza del 95%.

RESULTADOS: Treinta y seis de los 105 pacientes ingresados por NA fallecieron (incidencia acumulada de mortalidad, 34%; IC del 95%, 25-44%). En el análisis univariante se asociaron a la mortalidad variables clinicodemográficas basales, de la presentación clínica y de las exploraciones complementarias. En el modelo logístico final se incluyeron los siguientes factores independientes: vivir en una residencia de ancianos (OR = 3,4; IC del 95%, 1,1-10,9), alto grado de dependencia (OR = 0,3; IC del 95%, 0,1-0,9), temperatura corporal (OR = 0,49 por grado centígrado; IC del 95%, 0,25-0,95), creatinina (OR = 2,2 por mg/100 ml; IC del 95%, 1,2-4,1) y concentración de LDH en sangre (OR = 1,5 por 100 UI/l; IC del 95%, 1,1-2,0).

CONCLUSIONES: La mortalidad de los pacientes con NA adquirida en la comunidad es muy elevada. Además de los parámetros clinicobiológicos en el momento del ingreso, como la temperatura y las concentraciones de la creatinina y de la LDH en sangre, vivir en una residencia de ancianos y un alto grado de dependencia para las actividades básicas la vida diaria han sido identificados como factores pronósticos independientes.





Withholding, Discontinuing and Withdrawing Medications in Dementia Patients at the End of Life

A Neglected Problem in the Disadvantaged Dying?

Recent years have seen a growing recognition that dementia is a terminal illness and that patients with advanced dementia nearing the end of life do not currently receive adequate palliative care. However, research into palliative care for these patients has thus far been limited. Furthermore, there has been little discussion in the literature regarding medication use in patients with advanced dementia who are nearing the end of life, and discontinuation of medication has not been well studied despite its potential to reduce the burden on the patient and to improve quality of life. There is limited, and sometimes contradictory, evidence available in the literature to guide evidence-based discontinuation of drugs such as acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, antipsychotic agents, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins), antibacterials, antihypertensives, antihyperglycaemic drugs and anticoagulants. Furthermore, end-of-life care of patients with advanced dementia may be complicated by difficulties in accurately estimating life expectancy, ethical considerations regarding withholding or withdrawing treatment, and the wishes of the patient and/or their family. Significant research must be undertaken in the area of medication discontinuation in patients with advanced dementia nearing the end of life to determine how physicians currently decide whether medications should be discontinued, and also to develop the evidence base and provide guidance on systematic medication discontinuation.

Dying in hospital of terminal heart failure or severe dementia: the circumstances associated with death and the opinions of caregivers

Francesc Formiga, Claudia Olmedo Geriatric Unit, Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge, L'Hospitalet de LL, Barcelona, **Alfons López-Soto, Margarita Navarro, Alex Culla** Geriatric Unit, Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona and **Ramón Pujol** Geriatric Unit, Internal Medicine Service, Hospital

Background: Improving the care provided to elderly patients affected by end-stage chronic diseases dying in acute hospitals is a health priority. We evaluated the circumstances related to death in end-stage non-cancer patients dying in two acute care hospitals, and their caregiver's opinions about the death. **Methods:** Some 102 patients, over 64 years of age, with end-stage dementia (37%) or congestive heart failure (64%), were included in the study. Caregiver's opinions on the circumstances of death were obtained using a questionnaire. In addition, we collected data regarding written instructions on several items, including do not resuscitate (DNR) orders, decisions about care in terms of the level or intensity of interventions, information provided to relatives about the prognosis, total withdrawal of normal drug therapy, and provision of palliative care. **Results:** Caregivers stated that the clinical information was accurate in 67.6% of cases, and the control of symptoms was good in 55%. However, the perception of pain persisted in 14% and uncontrolled dyspnoea in 45%. The end-of-life care was assessed as: excellent 30.5%, good 36%, fairly good 25.5%, bad 6%, and very bad 2%. DNR orders were specified in 89% of patients, decisions concerning the intensity of care in 64%, and 80% of relatives were aware of the prognosis. Drug therapy was withdrawn in 64% of cases, and terminal palliative care was initiated in 79.5%. **Conclusion:** Our results suggest that some aspects of the palliative care provided to elderly patients with end-stage chronic diseases, admitted to acute care hospitals, could be improved. Such aspects include the clinical information provided and the successful control of specific symptoms.



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LAR
RECOVERY

Demencia es un problema MUY frecuente

INTERNISTA ESTA CAPACITADO

-Para diagnóstico y tto específico

INTERNISTA MEDICO IDEAL

-Para tto comorbilidad

-Para ayuda final de la vida

PREVENCION

Promising Strategies for the Prevention of Dementia

Laura E. Middleton, PhD; Kristine Yaffe, MD

The incidence and prevalence of dementia are expected to increase several-fold in the coming decades. Given that the current pharmaceutical treatment of dementia can only modestly improve symptoms, risk factor modification remains the cornerstone for dementia prevention. Some of the most promising strategies for the prevention of dementia include vascular risk factor control, cognitive activity, physical activity, social engagement, diet, and recognition of depression. In observational studies, vascular risk factors—including diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and obesity—are fairly consistently associated with increased risk of dementia. In addition, people with depression are at high risk for cognitive impairment. Population studies have reported that intake of antioxidants or polyunsaturated fatty acids may be associated with a reduced incidence of dementia, and it has been reported that people who are cognitively, socially, and physically active have a reduced risk of cognitive impairment. However, results from randomized trials of risk factor modification have been mixed. Most promising, interventions of cognitive and physical activity improve cognitive performance and slow cognitive decline. Future studies should continue to examine the implication of risk factor modification in controlled trials, with particular focus on whether several simultaneous interventions may have additive or multiplicative effects.

Arch Neurol. 2009;66(10):1210-1215



Table 1
Risk and protective factors for AD—potential mechanisms

Factor	Risk	Potential Mechanisms
Advanced age	Increased risk	Possible decreased brain reserves
Sex	Females have increased risk	Living longer and loss of neuroprotective effects of estrogen.
Family history	Increased risk	APP, presenilin-1, presenilin-2 mutations may result in over-secretion of amyloid β ($A\beta$) in familial AD. <i>APOE4</i> allele increases risk of sporadic (late-onset) AD
Depression	Increased risk	May decrease brain reserves/transmitters
High-fat and cholesterol diet	Increased risk	Increased neuroinflammation; possible increased substrate for APP
CRP	Increased risk	Increased neuroinflammation
Homocysteine	Increased risk	Increased oxidative stress, free radical toxicity, increased atherosclerotic sequelae
Smoking	Increased risk	Accelerated cerebral atrophy, perfusional decline, and white matter lesions
Diabetes mellitus	Increased risk	Impaired glucose uptake in neuronal cells, decreased blood supply due to small-vessel disease
Hyperlipidemia	Increased risk	Increased $A\beta$ accumulation



Genetic	Increased risk	Mutations of presenilin-1, presenilin-2, APP
Hypertension	Increased risk	Decreased cerebral blood flow/cerebral ischemia, white matter lesions
Head trauma	Increased risk	Not fully understood. Possible blood-brain barrier disruption
Obesity	Increased risk	Hyperlipidemia and hypertension and via their mechanisms described earlier
Mediterranean diet	Decreased risk	Decreased neuroinflammation, decreased oxidative stress, decreased A β ₄₂ toxicity
Increased education	Decreased risk	Education may increase neural connections
Increased mental activity	Decreased risk	Cognitive reserve model in which people cope better and can generate more neurons during their lifetime
Increased physical activity	Decreased risk	Increased cerebral blood flow, increased brain-derived neurotrophic factor



Use of angiotensin receptor blockers and risk of dementia in a predominantly male population: prospective cohort analysis

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2010;340:b5465

Conclusions Angiotensin receptor blockers are associated with a significant reduction in the incidence and progression of Alzheimer's disease and dementia compared with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or other cardiovascular drugs in a predominantly male population.





COMMENTARY

Pathophysiology of cognitive dysfunction in older people with type 2 diabetes: vascular changes or neurodegeneration?

HIROYUKI UMEGAKI

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Abstract

Recent studies have revealed that type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a risk factor for cognitive dysfunction or dementia, especially those related to Alzheimer's disease (AD). Basic research suggests that insulin accelerates Alzheimer-related pathology through its effects on the amyloid beta ($A\beta$). Several pathological studies with autopsy samples have demonstrated, however, that dementia subjects with diabetes have less AD-related neuropathology than subjects without diabetes. We and others have reported that small vessel diseases affect cognitive function in older diabetics. Asymptomatic ischemic lesions in T2DM subjects may lower the threshold for the development of dementia and this may explain the inconsistency between the basic research and clinicopathological studies. Longitudinal follow-up of T2DM subjects without overt dementia using both amyloid imaging and magnetic resonance imaging may elucidate these issues. Following up until the development of overt dementia would make it possible to compare both amyloid load and ischemic lesions before and after the development of dementia. Moreover, amyloid imaging in non-demented older people with or without insulin resistance would verify the role of insulin in the processing and deposition of $A\beta$. Vascular risk factors may represent a therapeutic target, while neurodegenerative pathologies have not yet been amenable to treatment. It remains to be investigated whether medical interventions on vascular risk factors have protective effects against the development and progress of dementia.

Hypoglycemic Episodes and Risk of Dementia in Older Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Rachel A. Whitmer, PhD

Andrew J. Karter, PhD

Kristine Yaffe, MD

Charles P. Quesenberry Jr, PhD

Joseph V. Selby, MD

Context Although acute hypoglycemia may be associated with cognitive impairment in children with type 1 diabetes, no studies to date have evaluated whether hypoglycemia is a risk factor for dementia in older patients with type 2 diabetes.

Objective To determine if hypoglycemic episodes severe enough to require hospitalization are associated with an increased risk of dementia in a population of older patients with type 2 diabetes followed up for 27 years.

Results At least 1 episode of hypoglycemia was diagnosed in 1465 patients (8.8%) and dementia was diagnosed in 1822 patients (11%) during follow-up; 250 patients had both dementia and at least 1 episode of hypoglycemia (16.95%). Compared with patients with no hypoglycemia, patients with single or multiple episodes had a graded increase in risk with fully adjusted hazard ratios (HRs): for 1 episode (HR, 1.26; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.10-1.49); 2 episodes (HR, 1.80; 95% CI, 1.37-2.36); and 3 or more episodes (HR, 1.94; 95% CI, 1.42-2.64). The attributable risk of dementia between individuals with and without a history of hypoglycemia was 2.39% per year (95% CI, 1.72%-3.01%). Results were not attenuated when medical utilization rates, length of health plan membership, or time since initial diabetes diagnosis were added to the model. When examining emergency department admissions for hypoglycemia for association with risk of dementia (535 episodes), results were similar (compared with patients with 0 episodes) with fully adjusted HRs: for 1 episode (HR, 1.42; 95% CI, 1.12-1.78) and for 2 or more episodes (HR, 2.36; 95% CI, 1.57-3.55).

Conclusions Among older patients with type 2 diabetes, a history of severe hypoglycemic episodes was associated with a greater risk of dementia. Whether minor hypoglycemic episodes increase risk of dementia is unknown.



ORIGINAL ARTICLE: EPIDEMIOLOGY, CLINICAL
PRACTICE AND HEALTH

Systematic review of statins for the prevention of vascular dementia or dementia

Results: Six studies in dementia, two studies in VaD (one study reported both dementia and VaD) and two meta-analyses met the selection criteria. The studies covered 1372 cases of dementia from 14 430 participants and 116 cases of VaD from 4924 participants from the USA and UK. There was no association between statin use and risk of VaD. The protective effect of statins on dementia was demonstrated only in a nested case-control study of lower quality and one recently published cohort study. In most other cohort and high quality studies, statin use did not show a beneficial effect.

Conclusion: Study design differences among the studies and methodological shortcomings may have resulted in different outcomes. On the basis of these conflicting results, statins could not be recommended as a preventative treatment for dementia. *Geriatr Gerontol Int 2010; 10: 199–208.*



- **Recordar
Todos
somos
candidatos**

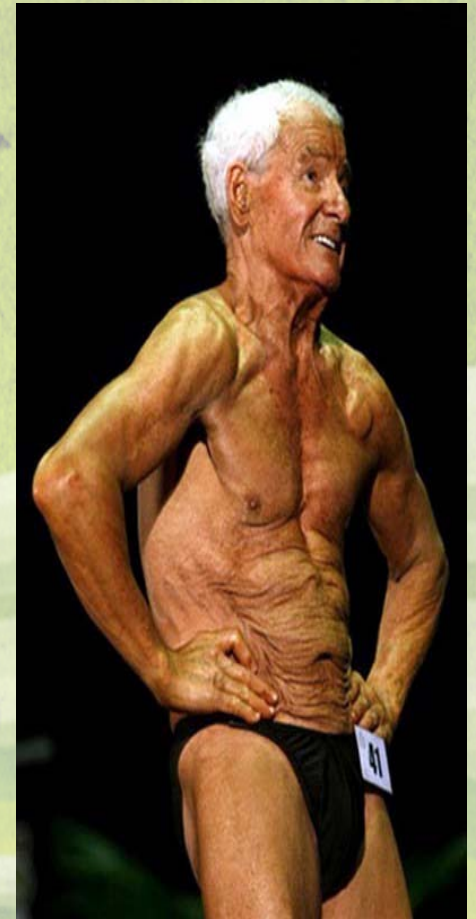


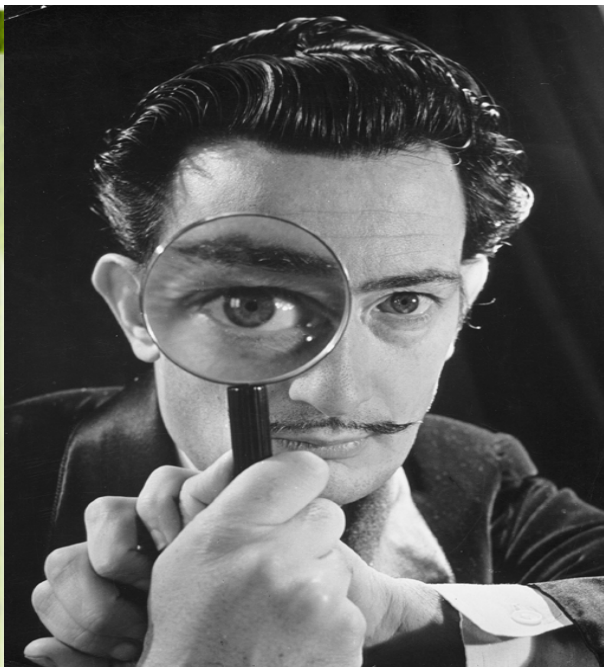


En el mundo actual se está invirtiendo cinco veces más en medicamentos para la virilidad masculina y silicona para mujeres que en la cura del Alzheimer. De aquí en algunos años tendremos viejas de tetas grandes y viejos con pene duro, pero ninguno de ellos se acordará para que sirven.



Dr. Drauzio Varella





**INTERNISTA
LA VISION
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**Muchas
Gracias!!!!**