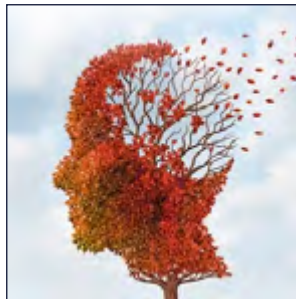
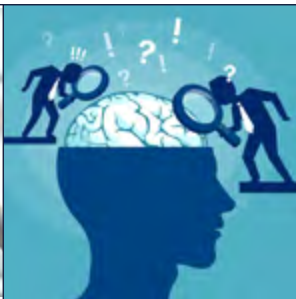

Keynote Forum

November 21, 2022

Dementia 2022



15TH WORLD CONGRESS ON
DEMENTIA AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
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Donna de Levante Raphael

Alzheimer's Foundation of America, USA

The knowledge and attitudes of primary care and the barriers to early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease

Primary care physicians play a vital role in the clinical care of their patients, early identification of dementia, and disease advocacy. It is essential to assess the knowledge and attitudes of physicians in the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. In primary care, the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is often missed or delayed. With the increased prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and the growing impact of dementia on health care resources, early detection by Primary Care Physicians (PCP) is essential. Thus, their knowledge and attitudes about early detection and diagnosis are crucial. To examine the knowledge and attitudes of primary care physicians regarding early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and how barriers may contribute to missed and delayed detection and diagnosis. An interpretive scope review was used to synthesize and analyze a body of literature published over the past decade. The study population is physicians in the United States. The current health systems experience challenges in providing early, safe, accurate, and comprehensive Alzheimer's diagnosis and care by a primary care physician trained or knowledgeable in diagnosing the various forms of dementia. This article identifies several interrelated obstacles to early detection and diagnosis in primary dementia care, including gaps in knowledge, attitudes, skills, and resources for Person With Dementia (PWD)/caregivers and their primary care providers and systematic and structural barriers that negatively impact dementia care. Research shows that Alzheimer's disease has gone underdiagnosed and undertreated. Delays in detection, diagnosis, and resource utilization may have social and clinical implications for individuals affected by Alzheimer's disease and their families, including challenges in obtaining an accurate diagnosis. Until the issues of missed and delayed Alzheimer's screening become

more compelling, efforts to promote early detection and diagnosis should focus on the education of physicians and removing the barriers to diagnosis. Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; primary care physicians; dementia; knowledge and attitude; early diagnosis and management; barriers to diagnosis.

Recent Publications

1. Allison B. Reiss, Donna de Levante Raphael, Nathaniel A. Chin, Vivek Sinha. The physician's Alzheimer's disease management guide: Early detection and diagnosis of cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease and related dementia[J]. AIMS Public Health, 2022, 9(4): 661-689. doi: 10.3934/publichealth.2022047
2. "2022 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures." Alzheimer's & dementia: the journal of the Alzheimer's Association vol. 18,4 (2022): 700-789. doi:10.1002/alz.12638
3. Lohmeyer, Johann Leopold et al. "Attitudes towards prediction and early diagnosis of late-onset dementia: a comparison of tested persons and family caregivers." Aging & mental health vol. 25,5 (2021): 832-843. doi:10.1080/13607863.2020.1727851

Biography

Donna de Levante Raphael is a Gerontologist and has earned her PhD in Gerontology and Public Health from Walden University. She is the Director of the National Memory Screening Program, at one of the leading Alzheimer's disease Nonprofit organizations. Donna also provides leadership and strategic solutions to the AFA's Medical & Scientific Board. Her research interests focus on social gerontology to include topics on the quality of life and healthy aging issues of America's diverse older adult populations and Alzheimer's disease. Donna has over 13 years of experience recognizing the need for Alzheimer's disease and dementia education for professional staff in healthcare and corporate organizations and America's diverse communities. Donna strives to provoke thought, start a conversation, educate, empower, and be a resource for aging in general and diverse communities.

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Soni Shrestha

Oslo Municipality, Norway

Dementia care in Nepalese old age homes: Critical challenges as perceived by healthcare professionals

Background: In Nepal, the number of older people with dementia is rapidly rising, and there is a need for knowledge of how to provide quality dementia care in OAHs.

Aim: To explore and describe critical challenges in current dementia care practice as perceived by Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) in Old Age Homes (OAHs) in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Methods: An exploratory hermeneutic design, employing qualitative interviews with eleven HCPs caring for residents with dementia in a total of five OAHs.

Findings: The analysis showed that HCPs found limited educational training in dementia-specific care to be a critical challenge leading to reduced quality in caregiving practice. Insufficient HCP competence in dementia-specific care undermined adequate coping with residents' cognitive disturbances and the Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms in Dementia (BPSD). Poor HCP/Medical Doctor (MD)-to-patient ratio was perceived as a critical challenge preventing proper diagnostic examination, treatment and dementia-specific care practice.

Conclusions: Limited educational training, sparse competence in mastering residents' cognitive disturbances and BPSD, and insufficient resources to ensure sufficient numbers of HCPs and MDs for proper diagnostic examination, treatment and dementia-specific care were identified as critical challenges restricting quality dementia

care in these Nepalese OAHs.

Implications for practice: The study findings indicate a need for a clear Nepalese policy and a national plan for dementia care in OAHs that includes strategies for HCP educational training and how to provide resources to ensure a sufficient workforce of HCPs and MDs for proper diagnostic examination, treatment and dementia-specific care.

Recent Publications

1. Baker, Jonathan C et al. "Staff-administered functional analysis and treatment of aggression by an elder with dementia." *Journal of applied behavior analysis* vol. 39,4 (2006): 469-74.
2. Brinkmann, S. (2012). *Qualitative inquiry in everyday life: Working with everyday life materials*. Sage Publications. doi:10.1901/jaba.2006.80-05
3. Bruckner, Tim A et al. "The mental health workforce gap in low- and middle-income countries: a needs-based approach." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* vol. 89,3 (2011): 184-94. doi:10.2471/BLT.10.082784

Biography

Soni Shrestha has completed her medicine from Angeles University Foundation, Philippines. She worked as a medical doctor in Philippines and Nepal. She is a master graduate in Global Health from University of Bergen, Norway. She has recently published a scientific paper on Dementia care. Currently, she is working at Corona Test Station at Oslo Municipality, Norway as a Doctor/Shift leader.

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Sumanth S Hiremath

Rani Channamma University, India

Urbanisation and its impact on the vulnerable section: a critical study on the elderly

The pace of population ageing around the world is rapidly increasing. Population ageing has emerged as the grand challenge of this century; for policymakers, care providers and society as a whole. India has joined the rank of 'Greying nations' with over seven per cent of its population in the 60 plus years segment (Ennapadam S. Krishnamoorthy). A United Nations report (2017) has predicted that India will have 198 million 'Old' (60+) people in 2030 and 326 million in 2050. Ageing is a continuous, irreversible, universal process which starts from conception till the death of an individual. Indian society is undergoing a rapid transformation due to industrialisation, urbanisation, science and technological change, education and globalisation. Rapidly urbanizing environments can challenge social integration and increase the risk of social exclusion among the elderly. In India, urban spaces with mobility restrictions are perceived as unsafe and inaccessible for the elderly (Chao, 2017; Prattley et al., 2020).

For the most part, cities are designed and structured with a younger demographic in mind. Among the elderly, poorly maintained streets, lack of traffic management and lack of physical segregation between pedestrians, cyclists and motorized vehicles contribute to increased risk and fear of falling (Rosenberg et al., 2012). Stressors from the built environment, such as loud horns, speeding vehicles, lack of pedestrian facilities and physical disorders, can also increase the elderly's anxiety levels, resulting in a compounding impact on social isolation in the most vulnerable old (Mooney et al., 2017; Gardiner et al., 2018). Developing urban environments that promote healthy, active living for the elderly is at the forefront of global planning policy debates, resulting in concepts and design

guidelines to support population ageing. Various agendas on 'ageing-in-place', 'healthy ageing' and 'active ageing' have been designed to support and enable older adults to age well in urban environments (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2017; WHO, 2002, 2012). The paper is prepared with the help of primary and secondary, which attempt to address how urbanisation has affected the elderly, the vulnerable section of Indian society.

Keywords: Ageing, urbanisation, globalisation, elderly, social exclusion.

Recent Publications

1. Hiremath, Sumanth S. (2021). "Impact of Urbanisation on Mental Health: A Critical Appraisal", (2021). Journal of Alzheimer's Parkinsonism & Dementia. Scient Open Access Journal (Exploring the World of Science), Las Vegas, USA. Volume 5, Issue 1, pp: 032. May 28, 2021.
2. Hiremath, Sumanth S. (2022). "A Shimmering Transformation of Indian Society through Cultural Globalisation". International Journal of all Multidisciplinary Research Studies. 1(4): 01-04.
3. Hiremath, Sumanth S., Jayarajan D., Jadhav, Vivekanand B. (2022). "Role of New Education Policy 2020 in Transforming Higher Education in India: An Empirical Study". I.I.P. Iterative International Publishers. Volume: 1. Page: 52-59.

Biography

Sumanth S Hiremath is faculty in the Dept. of Sociology, and also the Nodal Officer for Youth Red Cross, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. Currently, he has 16 years of Teaching and Research Experience. His research areas are 'Science and Technology'; 'Information and Communication Technology'; 'Elite Studies'; 'Higher Education'; 'ICT and Indian Society'; 'Elderly and Gender Studies'; 'Environmental and Urban Issues'. He has presented 110 Research Papers and has delivered about 36 Special Lectures. He has organised many conferences and awareness programmes. He has authored 04 Books, 60 Research Papers and has good number of citations. He is associated as 'Associate Editor'; 'Journal

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Reviewer'; and 'Editorial Board Member' to Journals. He is an 'Academic Member' of 'Athens Institute for Education and Research, Athens, Greece. He is Joint-Secretary of Karnataka Sociology Association. He is 'Executive Committee Member' for the Indian Red Cross Society, Belagavi. He is associated as 'Life Member' to 'International Sociological Association'; 'Indian Sociological Society'; 'Karnataka Sociology Association'; 'Association of Gerontology' and 'Indian Red Cross Society'. He visited

Toronto, Canada; Bangkok, Thailand and New York. He is awardee of 'Karnataka Rajya Pratibha Puraskar' and was honored 'National Merit Scholarship – Govt. of India' and; Research Fellowship for Ph.D. He is known for student mentoring activities and being an active blood donor is also known for his social service.

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Laura Ion

Selinus University of Sciences and Literature, Italy

Increasing Dementia awareness, spotting early signs of Dementia and early intervention

Considering Dementia, a single disease it isn't quite an accurate approach as dementia is rather a wide collection of symptoms: in some cases, someone's memory could be affected, in other cases along with memory being affected, people' ability to think, to take decisions, to process, sort and organize information, communicate with others, are affected as well.

The World Health Organization notes that more than 55 million people worldwide live with dementia, 9% of them being under 65 years old. More than 10 million new cases every year and this number is expected to rise to 78 million in 2030 up to 139 million in 2050. In terms of costs, in 2019, the total global cost of dementia was US\$ 1.3 trillion while informal cares, family and friends spent on average 5 hours per day taking care of people with dementia.

There is still no cure for dementia, but it is certain that early detection of symptoms is highly important, as some of these causes can be treated. The main concern is how to increase awareness among people and make early self-assessment a valuable tool, as a first step toward getting a specialized diagnose and treatment. The early self-assessment tool it aims to be a dementia alarming tool that leads the patient and his family to seek professional support for further investigation and proceed to early and on target intervention, including family training.

The purpose of this work is to propose a dementia alarming

tool as an early symptoms detector accessible to anyone and design a valuable on target family training program for the members providing day care for the dear ones living with dementia, as early detection of dementia symptoms and early intervention are considerably effective.

Recent Publications

1. Laura Ion, " The Will to Meaning and Values during Crisis. Values Crisis and the Crisis of the Will to Meaning". Approach and Intervention published in The Journal of Communication and Behavioral Sciences, Vol.3 no.1 (2022).
2. Laura Ion, "The Connection between Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury in Paediatric and Young Patients", Therapeutic Guidelines and New Therapeutic Approaches published in the Journal of Psychology, Scientific Research, Vol.12 No.3, March 2021.
3. Laura Ion, " Neurogenesis or the state of continuing creation of ourselves published in the Journal of The School of Advanced Education, Research and Accreditation, SAERA, Spain, May 2020.

Biography

Laura Ion is a PhD student in Psychology at Selinus University of Sciences and Literature, Italy. She is an Associate Member within American Psychological Association and a Graduate Member within the British Psychological Society. She has published articles in the field of Psychology and Neuroscience in reputed Journals like Scientific Research-Psychology Journal and SAERA (School of Advanced Studies, Research and Accreditation, Spain).

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