



Mersey Care
NHS Foundation Trust

11 November 2024

Studies

[Galantamine for dementia due to Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment](#)

Compared to placebo, galantamine (when given at a total dose of 16 mg to 24 mg/day) slows the decline in cognitive function, functional ability, and behaviour at six months in people with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease. Galantamine probably also slows declines in global function at six months. The changes observed in cognition, assessed with the ADAS-cog scale, were clinically meaningful. Gastrointestinal-related adverse events are the primary concerns associated with galantamine use in people with dementia, which may limit its tolerability. Although death rates were galantamine groups had a reduced risk of death compared to those in the placebo groups. There is no evidence to support the use of galantamine in people with mild cognitive impairment.

[Behavioural and neuronal substrates of serious game-based computerised cognitive training in cognitive decline: randomised controlled trial](#)

Our study demonstrates no benefits of 3 months of CCT on cognitive or biological outcomes. However, positive effects were observed subjectively and after long-term CCT, warranting the inclusion of CCT in multicomponent interventions.

Report

[Share your experiences report 2024](#)

In early 2024, we asked people to share their experiences of living with young onset dementia as part of a campaign to improve the experience of diagnosis and to raise awareness of young onset dementia. We asked our audience to answer three questions which were drafted in consultation with people affected by young onset dementia. We have compiled the most common themes from the answers, as well as a selection of quotes, into a summary document which you can read here.

Blog

[A decade ago, my father suffered alone and in misery. Why do dementia sufferers still face the same fate?](#)

John's Campaign aims to give frail people the right to be accompanied by those who love them.

Webinars

[Driving safely with dementia and other transport issues](#)

Transportation is vital to maintaining independence and quality of life, but for people with dementia, it requires careful consideration and planning. From assessing driving abilities to exploring alternative transport options, supporting individuals with dementia in their mobility is crucial for their well-being and safety. Dementia-friendly transportation systems, increased awareness, and innovative technologies can help mitigate challenges and improve the mobility of those with dementia. Mon 18 Nov 2024 at 14:00.



elderly vascular geriatrics
Alzheimer's environment
cognition early onset
fronto-temporal research
memory old age
dementia
lewy bodies support



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[Working together to support children and young people affected by parental young onset dementia](#)

During our webinar on Tuesday 19th November 2024 between 12-1pm, Hannah Gardner, Dementia UK's Consultant Admiral Nurse for Children and Young People and Dr Patricia Masterson-Algar, a research fellow and lecturer at Bangor University, will talk about how progress is being made to improve the support that young people affected by parental young onset dementia receive.

[In Conversation at Christmas 2024](#)

Alzheimer's Research UK invite you to join them this festive season as they look back at the big dementia research news stories of 2024.

News

[Can photo frames with voice notes help people with dementia?](#)

Scientists are investigating whether photo frames that play voice recordings can help people with dementia and those living alone.

[What do the new Alzheimer's drugs mean for dementia research?](#)

Professor John O'Brien explains why donanemab and lecanemab are significant and what they mean for the future of dementia research.

[New research explores link between COVID-19 hospitalisation and cognitive impairment](#)

New research has found that patients who were hospitalised with COVID-19 showed higher levels of cognitive impairment. The national study compared over 350 patients one year after hospitalisation for COVID-19 to over 2,900 people in a control group. The findings provide more evidence, that people, one year after COVID are at greater risk of cognitive deficits, and show smaller size of part of the brain, and have elevated blood markers of brain injury.

