

Studies

[Innovations in noninvasive sensory stimulation treatments to combat Alzheimer's disease](#)

Current treatments for Alzheimer disease are hampered by limited efficacy, side effects and high costs. This Essay highlights non-invasive sensory stimulation as a promising emerging technology for the treatment of Alzheimer disease.

[How Nursing Home Nurses Who Care for Residents With Dementia Experience the Moral Distress? A Phenomenography Study](#)

This study provides insight into the various ways in which nursing home nurses experience moral distress when caring for residents with dementia. This study can provide a basis and direction for various strategies to reduce moral distress.

[The process of post-traumatic growth for the main caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's disease](#)

The study identified four key stages of post-traumatic growth (PTG): i) the pain period, ii) the struggle period, iii) the recovery period, and iv) the period of positive growth. Additionally, factors that contribute to PTG among caregivers include i) strong social support, ii) active coping strategies, iii) reflection on and understanding of their caregiving experience, and iv) future planning. Healthcare professionals should incorporate strategies to promote PTG in clinical practice to effectively support caregivers.

[Cortisol and 10-Year Cognitive Decline in Older People From the General Population](#)

Our findings revealed within-person associations between higher cortisol levels and better cognitive functioning at the subsequent follow-up, suggesting cortisol protective effects for cognitive decline.

[Cognitive Function Deficits Associated With Type 2 Diabetes and Retinopathy: Volumetric Brain MR Imaging Study](#)

Our results suggest the presence of a neurodegenerative process associated with cognitive dysfunction that is particularly prominent in the retinopathy stage of DM.

[Sex-specific associations between serum lipid levels and cognitive performance in older adults: results from a cross-sectional real-world study](#)

Elevated late-life cholesterol may protect cognitive function in healthy individuals and those with mild impairment, with a sex-specific impact in dementia, beneficial for women but detrimental for men.

[Specific cognitive impairment predicts the neuropsychiatric symptoms in patient with mild cognitive impairment](#)

Neuropsychiatric symptoms occur commonly in MCI participants and are mainly related to defect of language and memory function. A better understanding of the relationship between specific cognition and NPS may alert clinicians to pay close attention to the NPS in MCI patient, which may need early intervention.

[Randomized clinical trial of the individualized coordination and empowerment for care partners of persons with dementia \(ICECaP\) intervention: impact on preparedness for caregiving](#)

ICECaP significantly improves dementia caregiver preparedness, which is associated with improved mental health.

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



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News

[When is the correct time to diagnose dementia?](#)

Pin-prick blood tests that detect possible precursors of Alzheimer's disease are becoming available – but is it right to label people who will never develop the disease?

[Lifestyle changes could reduce your risk of dementia](#)

Almost half of dementia cases can be prevented or delayed. Research has shown that our health in our 30s, 40s and 50s can have a particularly big effect on our dementia risk. However, simple lifestyle changes before the age of 30 can reduce the risk of developing the disease later in life.

[Research is helping people with dementia live better lives](#)

The [IDEAL \(Improving the experience of Dementia and Enhancing Active Life\) project](#) aimed to understand what factors influence a person's ability to live well with dementia. The study ran from 2014 to 2024, involving 1,570 people with mild-to-moderate dementia and more than 1,200 carers. It found that people with dementia who engaged in activities that were meaningful to them lived happier lives.

