



Let's talk about -Dementia in Latin America and the Caribbean

SEPTEMBER 25 - 2020 | 10:00 AM (EST)

@BIDgente



Presented by:



Paola Barbarino

CEO Alzheimer's Disease International

Moderator: María Laura Oliveri





Before we start...



40 minutes

15 minutes



Questions via chat Follow us

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panorama-aging





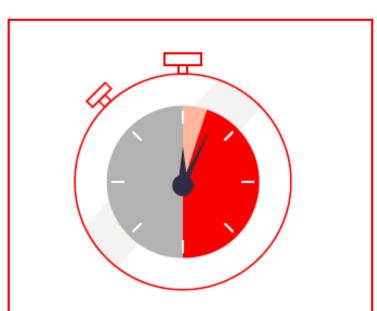
Presenter: Paola Barbarino

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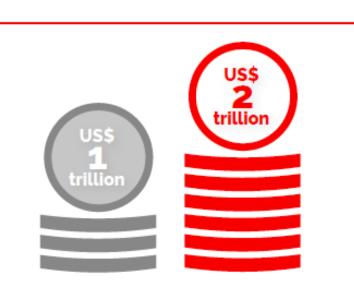


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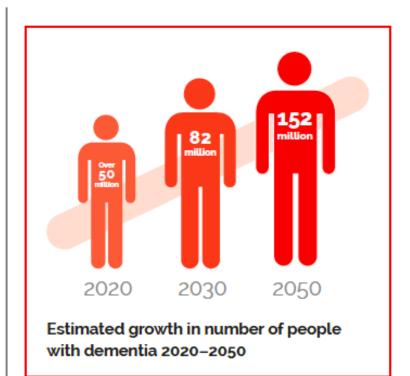




Around the world, there will be one new case of dementia every 3 seconds



The total estimated annual worldwide cost of dementia in 2020 is over US\$1 trillion. This figure will rise to US\$ 2 trillion by 2030



Dementia in Latin America and the Caribbean



Latin America 6 million

The Americas 11.4 million people with dementia

North America 5 million

The Caribbean 480,000

Source: World Alzheimer Report 2015

Dementia

An umbrella term for a collection of symptoms that are caused by disorders affecting the brain. There are over 100 types of dementia.

Alzheimer's disease Most common, accounting for • approximately 50-75% of all dementias

Can include problems with

memory loss, thinking

understanding and

speed, language,

judgement

- Vascular dementia Second most common dementia, accounting for approximately 15-25% cases
- **Mixed dementia** At least 1 in every 10 people is diagnosed with a mixed dementia – most common is a combination of Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia

- Frontotemporal dementia Second mostcommonly diagnosed dementia in people under the age of 65.
- Lewy body dementia A complex condition affecting 10-15% of those with dementia.
- **HIV-associated dementia** A consequence of HIV infection, typically seen in advanced stages of the disease.

Source: Kate Swaffer, 2020

Commonly accompanied

by deterioration in

behaviour or motivation

emotional control, social

Dementia and mental health



- Positioning of dementia within mental health
 - WHO Brain Health Unit
- Leave no one behind
 - MH and neurological conditions should be treated as any 'visible' health condition would

THE LINKS:

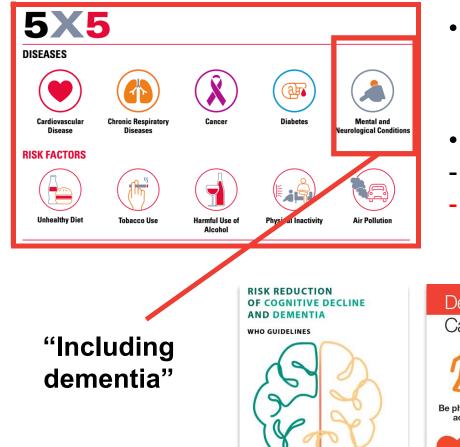
- Mental health of people with dementia and carers
- Similarities in symptoms and experiences
 - Lack access to services and support, face stigma and are denied their human rights
 - Need to focus on risk factors and psychosocial determinants

But dementia presents unique problems



Dementia and NCDs

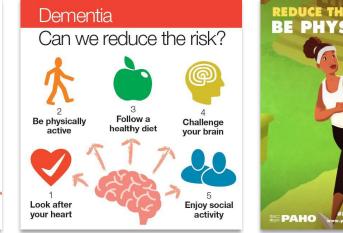




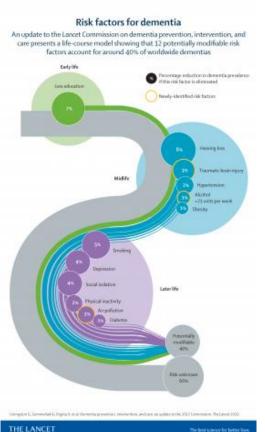
World Health

- Dementia risk profile very similar to other major NCDs, with common occurrence of comorbidities, but often grouped separately
- Expanding evidence base:
- WHO Guidelines;
- 2020 Lancet paper:

Dementia prevention, intervention, and care







About Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI)

- Established in 1984
- The umbrella organisation of Alzheimer associations around the world
- 102 member associations & federations
- 18 associations on the Membership Development Programme (MDP)
- Official Relations with WHO

Our vision is prevention, care and inclusion today, and cure tomorrow



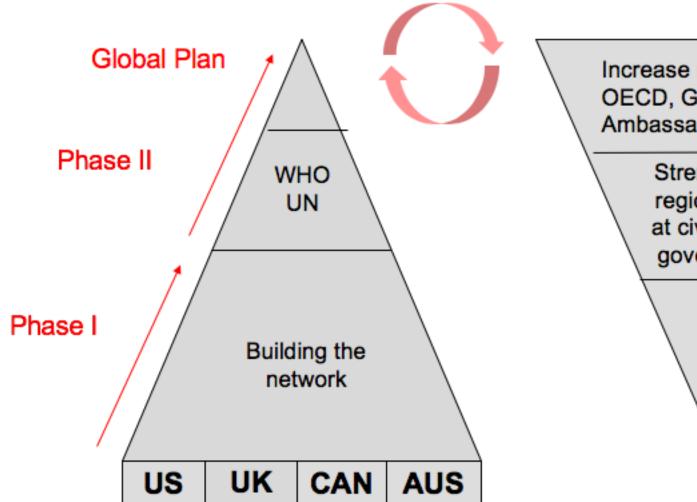
WHO's Global action plan on dementia

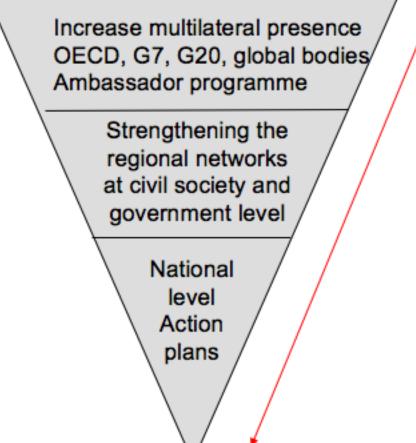




ADI's Strategy







ADI's Objectives



- Raise global awareness about dementia
- Build and strengthen Alzheimer associations throughout the world
- Support associations so they are better able to meet the needs of people with dementia and their carers
- Advocate for people with dementia and their carers on a global level
- Stimulate research, especially in lower and middleincome countries

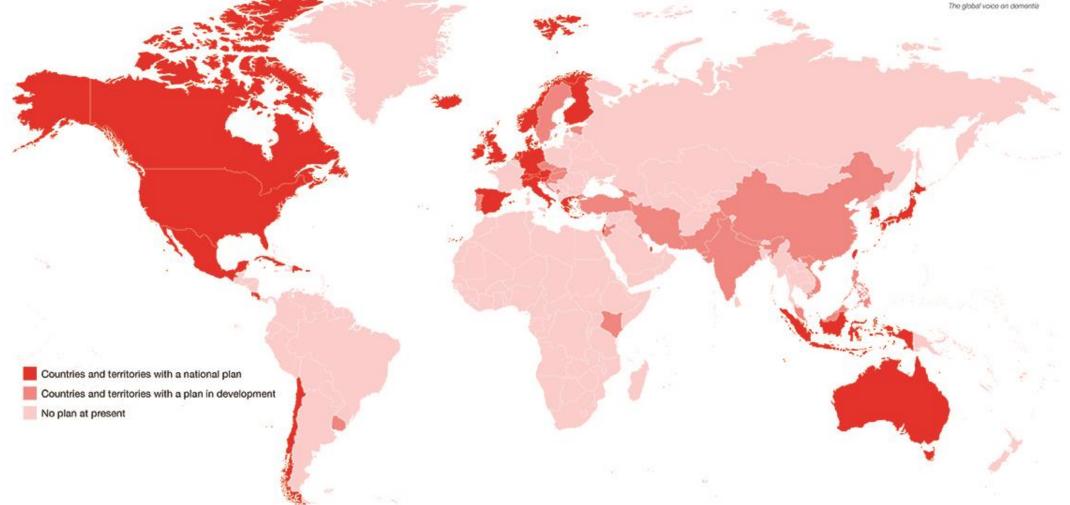
WHO's Global action plan on dementia





Real concern that the progress made under the Global plan will be reversed by COVID-19 on the national and international level, especially as there has not been an adequate focus on non-communicable diseases.





Countries with national dementia plans

Australia	Cuba	lceland	Luxembourg	Puerto Rico	Switzerland
Austria	Denmark	Indonesia	Macau SAR	Qatar	TADA Chinese Taipei
Bonaire	Dominican Rep.	Ireland	Malta	Republic of Korea	UK
Canada	Finland	Israel	Mexico	Singapore	USA
Chile	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Slovenia	
Costa Rica	Greece	Japan	Norway	Spain	

Countries with national dementia plans in development							
				Urugu			
China							
Curacao		Montenearo	Sweden				

Source: ADI (2020) From plan to impact III

World Alzheimer's Month









World Alzheimer's Month

- World Alzheimer's Month held around the world since 2012
- World Alzheimer's Day, 21 September
- Global importance of World Alzheimer's Month following adoption of Global Plan on Dementia in May 2017
- 2019: Activities held in over 90 countries this year and growing
- 2020: Primarily virtual campaign given COVID-19 restrictions

www.worldalzmonth.org

World Alzheimer's Month 2020: Let's talk about dementia



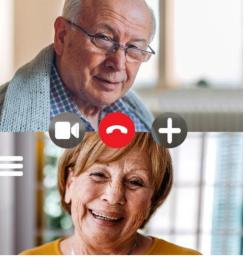


#Parlonsdeladémence #WorldAlzMonth www.worldalzmonth.org



World Alzheimer's

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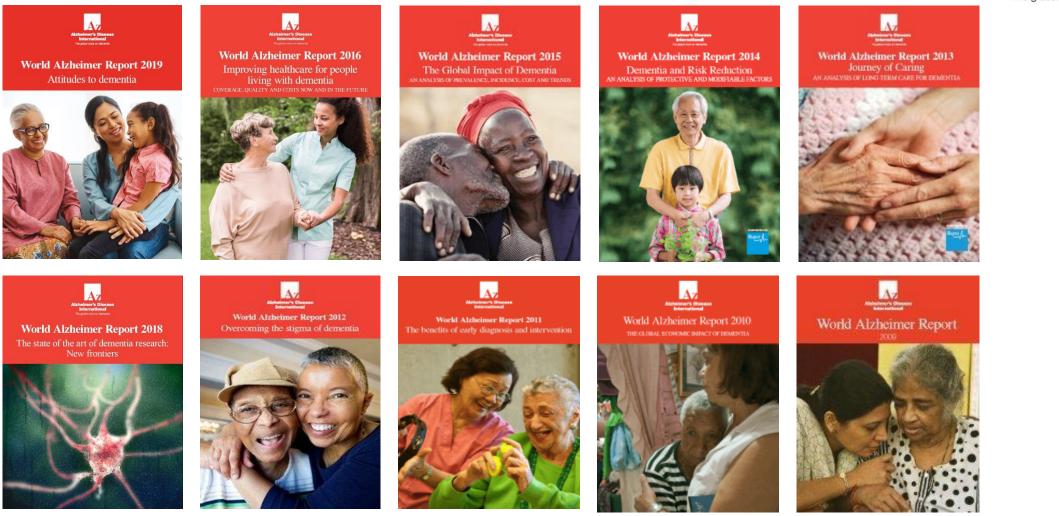


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World Alzheimer Reports

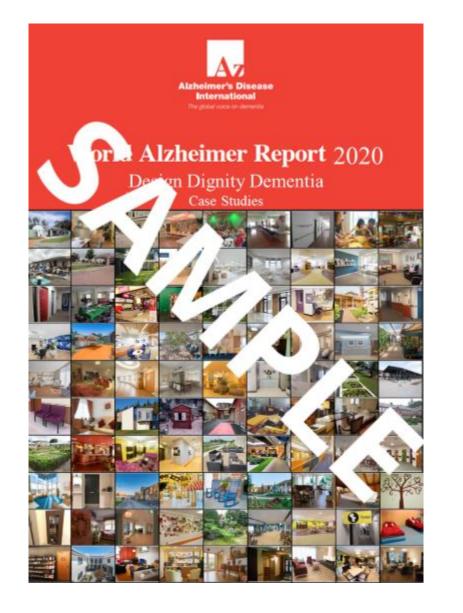




www.alz.co.uk/publications

World Alzheimer Report 2020





Dementia related design and the built environment

- In partnership with Wollongong University, Australia
- Cross cultural approach
- Focus: progress to date, best practice and innovation across multiple environments including in home/domestic settings, day and residential care, hospitals and public buildings and spaces

www.alz.co.uk/worldreport

ADI-PAHO regional awareness raising campaign





- 1. Encouraging improved awareness and attitudes towards people with dementia with a focus on healthcare practitioners
- 2. Stimulating people to start talking about dementia that first difficult conversation
- 3. Encouraging people to seek out more information, advice, support and even a diagnosis

ADI-PAHO regional awareness raising campaign



- Dementia affects everyone differently but there are some common warning signs
- This interactive quiz provides information and encourages people to seek out further information, advice and support if they have concerns
- The importance of timely diagnosis



ADI-PAHO regional awareness raising campaign

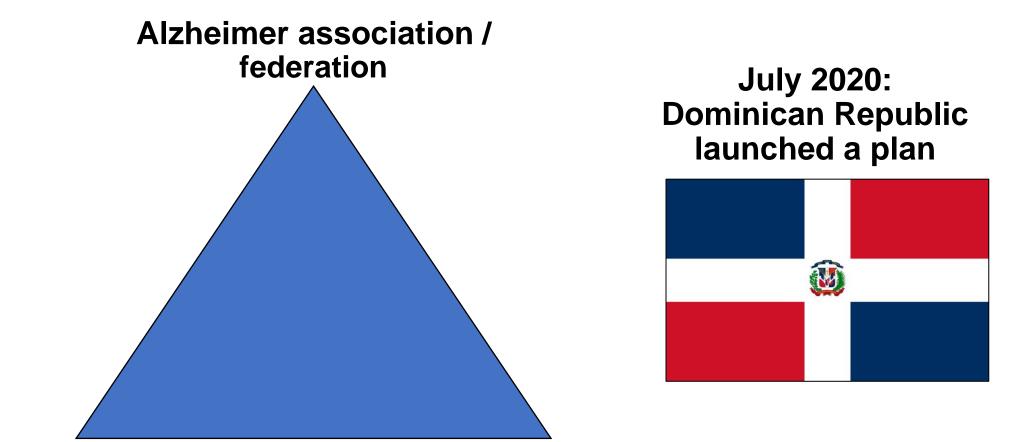


- Risk factors for dementia
- Be physically active, enjoy social activity, challenge your brain, follow a healthy diet, look after your heart
- Shared with many other non-communicable diseases



Additional outcome of campaign





Ministry of Health

PAHO country office

COVID-19 and dementia



- Mental health issues Isolation, anxiety, stress, depression
- Older people disproportionately affected, including discrimination
- Complications of other NCDs and exacerbated/new NCDs
- Scarcity of resources and triage decision making
- Delayed diagnosis, transition
- Post diagnostic support challenges face to face
- Interruption of clinical trials and research



Our rapid response to COVID-19 was enabled through



- Working with our Asian members when lockdown started in Europe
- Coordinating with our contact in China, Prof. Wang, to write about caring during COVID-19
- Reading about COVID-19 and realising that our natural constituency and the 'at risk' age range overlapped
- Understanding very quickly that there was a problem with triage and I wrote about it on LinkedIn to raise awareness
- Gathering resources from all over the world very quickly
- Organising member webinars to support each other in early March learnt a lot
- Realising that there was huge interest in what we were doing, we started working with the press and opened our webinars to the public

As our resources began to gain traction



- We launched an emergency appeal in April and started raising much needed funds
- We side-lined our business plan and much of the work we already had in progress in favour of focusing on COVID-19
- We made some strategic decisions about alliances and partnerships
- We exploited our agility and nimbleness to its maximum extent
- As we had some staffing changes we ensured that health and mental wellbeing of the whole team was prioritised above all

Our motivation: future focus



We were concerned that:

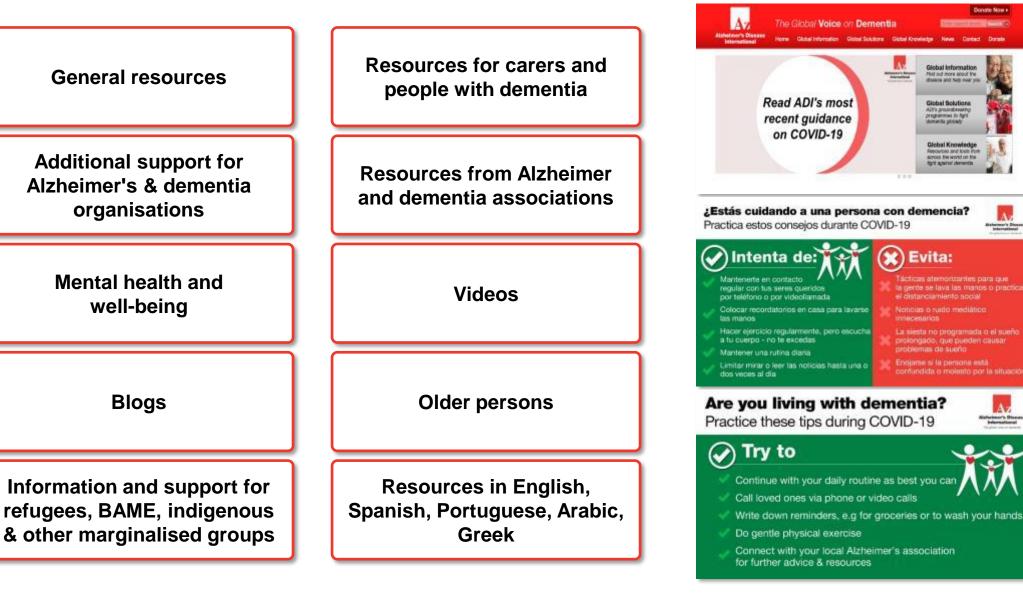
1. Our constituency's rights were trampled

2. That there was not enough information on practical issues



That governments would deprioritise dementia after all returned to normality

ADI's response to COVID-19





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Transmitters - Bally C

ADI's response to COVID-19





Dementia Care during the COVID-19 Outbreak

Huali Wang, MD/PhD Executive Vice President, Alzheimer's Disease Chinese (ADC) Peking University Institute of Mental Health National Clinical Research Center for Mental Disorders

Agenda



- Concept of continuum of dementia care
- Impact of COVID-19 outbreak on persons with dementia (PWD) and their carers
- Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for PWD and carers

• ADC presentation (English): Almost 10k views

 Publication of a Lancet article
'Dementia care during COVID-19' by Huali Wang, Paola Barbarino, Serge Gauthier et al.

ADI's response to COVID-19: Realising the overlap and raising awareness



"We are living through unprecedented times, but one thing is clear: ADI's natural constituency, people affected by dementia and their families, are amongst the hardest hit. We have a global network and it has been natural for our members to collaborate through this crisis, show solidarity and work together. But we have also learnt that there are hard truths that we all need to face. This is the spirit in which we have reengineered ADI to be at the forefront in providing, guidance, evidence-based information and cohesion through these difficult times. Our aim is to help you understand the impact on our community as events unfold and take better and more informed decisions. Stay safe." - Paola Barbarino, Chief Executive of Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI)

COVID-19 and dementia: Difficult decisions about hospital admission and triage

COVID-19 is a new viral infection that presents an unprecedented problem for everyone, including people with dementia and their families and carers¹ worldwide. Although the scale and impact of COVID-19 varies from country to country, at an individual level, people affected by dementia and their families and carers are having to cope with rapidly changing information and guidance at a time when they have been asked to isolate from their regular support systems in the wider community.



Age, dementia and the allocation of health resources during and beyond COVID-19

Dr Linda Barclay, Department of Philosophy, Monash University and Glenn Rees, Chair of Alzheimer's Disease International

The extraordinary circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic bring into sharp focus a fact of life that most of us ignore: that health care resources are always limited. This is very true for people with dementia and more generally for people with disabilities. They are limited by political and economic decisions concerning expenditure on medical research, drug subsidies, health care funding and so on. These long-term issues will not be resolved in mid crisis, but they are relevant to the way the crisis is handled. It is an opportunity to draw attention to longstanding issues and not give up in despair.

This article explores issues in health resource allocation, measurement of quality of life, the options open to decision makers and the importance of transparency in decision-making. There is no simple answer to complex decision making but the clear requirement is for transparent decision making in judgements that impact on people's lives. The need goes beyond guidelines that are understood and acceptable to doctors and consumers and relevant in times of crisis at the bedside to broader issues of health policy, structural and legal issues.



COVID-19 and dementia webinars







Major concerns for people living with dementia & carers

3.

5.



The global voice on dementia

Excess dementia mortality in long-term care facilities, in hospitals, and at home, but data is sorely lacking

Diagnosis rates for dementia have decreased during the outbreak – impact on cognitive decline

Palliative and end of life care must be supported, including at home

Triage guidelines must not be used in discriminatory way

Psychosocial support for both people with dementia and carers

COVID-19 and dementia: future gazing



- Unavailability of support and social services?
- Political de-prioritisation of dementia?
- Impact of COVID-19 on diagnosis of dementia
- Disruption of clinical trials?
- Development of vaccinations?



ADI and IADB collaboration



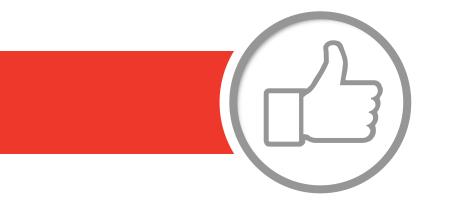
- Over the two decades the number of people with dementia will increase by 52% in North America and 52% in the southern Latin American cone.
- The number of people aged 65 and over in the Americas has nearly doubled since 1995, from 62 million to 116 million in 2019
- We don't have members yet in Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

ADI and IADB collaboration



- Supporting people who are part of the silver economy to live at home and in the community for longer:
- What kind of public-private sector collaborations could we encourage?
- What sort of policy responses could facilitate this?





THANK YOU.

Follow ADI on Twitter and Instagram @AlzDisInt | Like us on Facebook /alzheimersdiseaseinternational Visit our website: www.alz.co.uk Follow my global advocacy work on Linked In, Twitter and Instagram @paola.barbarino





Questions and Answers

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Panorama of Aging and Long-term Care BID

Thank You



https://www.iadb.org/panorama-of-aging

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