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### NEW JOURNAL ISSUES AVAILABLE

The following journal issues have been published. For your convenience, partial abstracts have been included for your convenience, with links to full abstracts also provided where available.

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# American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias

Vol. 26 no 7. November, 2011

Full abstracts available: <http://aja.sagepub.com/content/current>

p. 510 **Vitamin D and Alzheimer's: is there a relationship?**

No abstract available

p. 511 **The Beneficial Role of Vitamin D in Alzheimer's Disease**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia in the elderly individuals and is associated with progressive neurodegeneration of the human neocortex. Patients with AD have a high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency, which is also associated with low mood and impaired cognitive performance in older people. Genetic studies have provided the opportunity to determine which proteins link vitamin D to AD pathology. ....

p. 521 **Job Satisfaction and Career Commitment Among Alzheimer's Care Providers: Addressing Turnover and Improving Staff Empowerment**

This study investigated the relation between job satisfaction and career commitment among Alzheimer's care staff working in long-term and community-based care settings. It was anticipated that the results would suggest whether career commitment could be enhanced to positively influence job satisfaction, and conversely, if improvements in job satisfaction might contribute to a deepened sense of vocational empowerment. ....

p. 528 **Comparison of Informant Reports and Neuropsychological Assessment in Mild Cognitive Impairment**

The aim of this retrospective study was to investigate the accuracy of informant reports on cognitive status in mild cognitive impairment by comparing the subjective evaluation made by patients' relatives with the objective results of neuropsychological assessment. ...

p. 535 **Storytelling as a Model of Conversation for People With Dementia and Caregivers**

Storytelling is an important method of communication at all stages of life. Sharing narratives about lived events and experiences provides topics of conversation and opportunities for connecting with other people. In this article, we apply a conventional model of storytelling to the verbal reminiscences of older people with a dementia diagnosis. Their stories retain the conventional structure, suggesting that storytelling, which is an enjoyable and engaging social activity, can provide a conversation model for people with dementia.

p. 542 **Cognitive Reserve and Lifestyle in Spanish Individuals with Sporadic Alzheimer's Disease**

Some authors suggest that besides the fundamental components, cognitive reserve (CR) also reflects the influence of a combination of factors that improve mental health. Our results ratify the effect of higher education, higher professional performance, and ludic activities on CR.

p. 555 **Use of the Telephone-Administered Minnesota Cognitive Acuity Screen to Detect Mild Cognitive Impairment**

This study determined the sensitivity and specificity of the telephone-administered Minnesota Cognitive Acuity Screen to distinguish mild cognitive impairment from healthy controls and from Alzheimer's disease. ...

p. 563 **Intonational Patterns of Nonverbal Vocalizations in People With Dementia**

Nonverbal vocalizations in dementia are important clinically since they generally have been regarded as disruptive behavior that is disturbing. The aim of the present study is to describe the interactional pattern, including the prosodic package, of nonverbal vocalizations in a participant in a late stage of dementia. ....

p. 5 **Verbal fluency in Alzheimer's disease and Aphasia**

This study examined the impact of 2 neurological diseases on access to semantic knowledge and the status of semantic representations. Patients with Alzheimer's disease and Aphasia were compared with control groups using the supermarket fluency task. We measured several aspects: number of category names produced, number of categories sampled to produce the words, the number of words per category sampled, number of exemplars and kinds of errors recorded. ...

p. 19 **Self and next of kin's assessment of personality and sense of coherence in elderly people: Implications for dementia care**

...

p. 31 **The staff's view on dementia and the care in three cultures: A qualitative study in France, Portugal and Sweden** This article discusses the staff's view on dementia and its impact on the care delivered arising out of a qualitative comparative study focusing on long-term care of older people in France, Portugal and Sweden. The aim was to explore the staff's view on the illness dementia; on older people suffering from dementia; the care provided and the impact of various views on the care. ...

p. 49- 59 **Design and dementia: A case of garments designed to prevent undressing**

This article focuses on garments used in care environments. We investigate a patient overall, developed for the care of people with severe memory problems, severe learning difficulties and brain injuries. The aim of the use of a patient overall is to prevent undressing in socially inappropriate situations and/or to stop the user from removing an incontinence pad. This article is based on interviews of designers of medical textiles and patients and family carers in Finland. ...

p. 61- 73 **Stand up for dementia: Performance, improvisation and stand up comedy as therapy for people with dementia; a qualitative study**

The aim of this qualitative study was to describe and investigate the effects of a programme of stand up comedy and improvisation workshops on people with early stage dementia. Interviews from participants, their carers, and the comedian facilitator were analysed using constant comparative analysis. ...

p. 75- 94 **The lived experience of spirituality and dementia in older people living with mild to moderate dementia**

A literature review highlighted the importance of understanding the subjective experience of spirituality and dementia. Two research aims were identified: to build an understanding of how older people's experience of spirituality, religion or faith is affected by having dementia and to understand how the spiritual aspects of their lives affect the experience of dementia. ...

p. 95- 112 **A Bio-Psycho-Social model enhances young adults' understanding of and beliefs about people with Alzheimer's disease: A case study**

The incidence of AD is predicted to grow by multiples in the coming decades, and today's young adults will be formal and/or informal caregivers in unprecedented numbers. Their ability to support the independence and well-being of people with AD will depend on their ability to identify intact social and cognitive abilities, selfhood, and needs of people with AD. This case study, conducted in an undergraduate seminar, provides preliminary, suggestive evidence for the educational advantages of a Bio-Psycho-Social approach to understanding these aspects of people with AD. ...

113- 130 **Coping with caring: Profiles of caregiving by informal carers living with a loved one who has dementia**

This study investigated how caregivers (in the Netherlands) living with a loved one who has dementia experience their caregiving situation. Five distinct profiles of caregiving were identified that provide information on the various care situations that can occur, the needs and dilemmas that these caregivers face, and the subjective burden and perseverance time of the carers. The findings contribute to the development of interventions for the support of informal caregivers.

# Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders

Vol. 32 no 3. December 2011

Full abstracts available:

<http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=Ausgabe&Ausgabe=255656&ProduktNr=224226>

p. 159 **Heterozygote Advantage of the MTHFR C677T Polymorphism on Specific Cognitive Performance in Elderly Chinese Males without Dementia**

Aging is associated with cognitive deterioration, and genetic factors are implicated in individual cognitive differences in the aged. The C677T mutation in the 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene yields a common thermolabile variant with reduced enzyme activity and consequent elevation of serum homocysteine concentrations. We designed the present study to investigate whether this functional polymorphism may affect global and specific cognitive functions in older Chinese males without dementia. ...

p. 164 **Impact of SORL1 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms on Alzheimer's Disease Cerebrospinal Fluid Markers**

Recently, genetic variants of the neuronal sortilin-related receptor with A-type repeats (SORL1) have emerged as risk factors for the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). In this study, *SORL1* gene polymorphisms, which have been shown to be related to AD, were analyzed for associations with cerebrospinal fluid amyloid beta1-42, phosphorylated tau181, and total tau levels in a non-Hispanic Caucasian sample....

p. 171 **Premorbid Personality Traits and Their Course in Mild Cognitive Impairment: Results from a Prospective Population-Based Study in Germany**

Personality traits contribute to cognitive functioning. This study compares personality traits in normal ageing and mild cognitive impairment. ...

p. 178 **Genetic Association between Ghrelin Polymorphisms and Alzheimer's Disease in a Japanese Population**

Ghrelin has been reported to enter the hippocampus and to bind to the neurons of the hippocampal formation. This peptide also affects neuronal glucose uptake and decreases tau hyperphosphorylation. There is increasing evidence suggesting an association between ghrelin and Alzheimer's disease pathology. The aim of this study was to investigate whether single nucleotide polymorphisms of the ghrelin gene are associated with AD. ...

p. 182 **Albuminuria and Cognitive Functioning in an Older Population: The Hoorn Study**

Markers of vascular disease elsewhere in the body may reflect vascular abnormalities in the brain relevant to age-related cognitive decline and dementia. We examined the association between albuminuria, as a marker of microvascular damage, and cognition in older individuals. ...

p. 188 **Propositional Density and Apolipoprotein E Genotype among Persons at Risk for Familial Alzheimer's Disease**

A relationship between decreased propositional density (p-density) in young adulthood and future risk for AD has been postulated, but multiple interpretations of the nature of this relationship are possible. This study explored the relationship between familial AD mutation status, apolipoprotein E genotype, and p-density. ...

p. 193 **Progression from Mild to Pronounced MCI Is Not Associated with Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarker Deviations**

Detection of cerebrospinal fluid biomarker deviations improve prediction of progression from mild cognitive impairment to dementia. However, it is not settled whether the same pattern exists in patients progressing from very mild to more pronounced MCI. Given that neurodegenerative processes occur very early in the disease course, we also expected to find biomarker deviations in these patients. ...

p. 198 **Association of Clusterin Gene Polymorphisms with Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease**

Some studies have implicated the role of apolipoprotein J in the pathogenesis of AD. In this study, we investigated the polymorphisms rs11136000 and rs9331888 within *CLU* in late-onset sporadic AD patients and nondemented subjects. ...

p. 202 **Early and Presenting Symptoms of Dementia with Lewy Bodies**

To explore the presenting and early symptoms of dementia with Lewy bodies as compared to AD. ...

p. 209 **Association of Cognitive Function and Risk for Elder Abuse in a Community-Dwelling Population**

This study aimed to examine the cross-sectional association between cognitive function and elder abuse.

p. 216 **Neuroanatomical Correlates of Cognitive Performance in Late Life**

While a number of studies examined the neuroanatomical correlates of cognitive function in older adults, the results have been inconsistent. Examination of a large epidemiologically acquired sample with high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging has the potential to enhance the evidence in this field. ...

p. 1 **Bridging the Pathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease with Vascular Pathology: The Feed-Back, the Feed-Forward, and Oxidative Stress**

Alzheimer's disease is slowly but steadily undergoing a profound reshaping of the definition and approach caused by the gap between poorly controlled AD epidemiology and lack of success in finding a cure. The frequently reported and currently accepted role of vascular pathology and vascular risk factors in AD pathophysiology in recent years is one major aspect of this need for a severe adjustment in the *modus operandi* in AD. A literature review of studies related the interdependence between AD and vascularity.

p. 11 **Stress-Induced Cytokines and Neuronal Dysfunction in Alzheimer's Disease**

Evidence has been increasing about the role of stress as an important challenge to the onset and progression of AD. The hippocampus, one of the areas of the brain damaged during AD, was the first brain region, besides the hypothalamus, to be recognized as a target of stress hormones, including cortisol, sympathetic and parasympathetic transmitters, cytokines, and metabolic hormones. The present review aims at summarizing neuroinflammatory mechanisms induced by stress, resulting in neuronal dysfunction and impaired neurogenesis. ...

p. 25 **Association of Apolipoprotein E  $\epsilon$ 4 (ApoE  $\epsilon$ 4) Homozygosity with Psychiatric Behavioral Symptoms**

To examine the relationship between apolipoprotein E  $\epsilon$ 4 and psychiatric symptoms. Study included outpatients with memory complaints with symptoms of anxiety, with mild cognitive impairment, or with AD with late onset. ...

p. 33 **Amyloid- $\beta$  and the Failure to Form Mitochondrial Cristae: A Biomimetic Study Involving Artificial Membranes**

There has recently been a surge in studies on neuronal morphological and functional pathologies related to amyloid- $\beta$  peptides (A $\beta$ )-induced mitochondrial dysfunctions and morphological alternations. What is the relation between the accumulation of A $\beta$  in mitochondria, decreased production of ATP, and the large number of mitochondria with broken or scarce cristae observed in AD patients' neurons? ...

p. 49 **Gantenerumab: A Novel Human Anti-A $\beta$  Antibody Demonstrates Sustained Cerebral Amyloid- $\beta$  Binding and Elicits Cell-Mediated Removal of Human Amyloid- $\beta$**

The amyloid- $\beta$  lowering capacity of anti-A $\beta$  antibodies has been demonstrated in transgenic models of Alzheimer's disease and in AD patients. While the mechanism of immunotherapeutic amyloid- $\beta$  removal is controversial, antibody-mediated sequestration of peripheral A $\beta$  versus microglial phagocytic activity and disassembly of cerebral amyloid (or a combination thereof) has been proposed. These studies demonstrated that gantenerumab preferentially interacts with aggregated A $\beta$  in the brain and lowers amyloid- $\beta$  by eliciting effector cell-mediated clearance....

p. 71 **1H-MRS Evaluation of Therapeutic Effect of Neural Stem Cell Transplantation on Alzheimer's disease in A $\beta$ PP/PS1 Double Transgenic Mice**

The aim of this work was to explore the applicable value of 1H-MRS evaluation on the treatment of AD with neural stem cell transplantation by quantitative analysis of metabolite changes in the hippocampal area in A $\beta$ PP/PS1 transgenic (tg) mice. ....

p. 81 **Extra Virgin Olive Oil Improves Learning and Memory in SAMP8 Mice**

Polyphenols are potent antioxidants found in extra virgin olive oil (EVOO); antioxidants have been shown to reverse age- and disease-related learning and memory deficits. We examined the effects of EVOO on learning and memory in SAMP8 mice, an age-related learning/memory impairment model associated with increased amyloid- $\beta$  protein and brain oxidative damage. ....

p. 93 **Neuroinflammation, Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Pathology, and Down-Regulation of the Prion-Related Protein in Air Pollution Exposed Children and Young Adults**

Air pollution exposures have been linked to neuroinflammation and neuropathology. Autopsy samples of the frontal cortex were analyzed by RT-PCR and microarray analysis for gene expression changes in oxidative stress, DNA damage signaling, NF $\kappa$ B signaling, inflammation, and neurodegeneration pathways. The effect of apolipoprotein E genotype on the presence of protein aggregates associated with AD pathology was also explored... The data supports a role for air pollution in CNS damage and its impact upon the developing brain and the potential etiology of AD and mood disorders.

p. 109 **Memantine and Functional Communication in Alzheimer's Disease: Results of a 12-Week, International, Randomized Clinical Trial**

Post hoc analyses suggest that memantine treatment may provide communication-related benefits in patients with AD. ... In patients with moderate AD, memantine treatment improved functional communication, as recognized by caregivers.

p. 119 **Cerebrospinal Fluid Soluble Amyloid- $\beta$  Protein Precursor as a Potential Novel Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease**

This report confirms previous findings of increased concentrations of soluble amyloid- $\beta$  protein precursor (sA $\beta$ PP) in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with AD and mild cognitive impairment, and investigates the effects of age, the APOE $\epsilon$ 4 genotype, and the blood-CSF barrier function on the concentrations of sA $\beta$ PP $\alpha$  and sA $\beta$ PP $\beta$ .

p. 127 **Gas1 Interferes with A $\beta$ PP Trafficking by Facilitating the Accumulation of Immature A $\beta$ PP in Endoplasmic Reticulum-Associated Raft Subdomains**

Proper maturation and trafficking of amyloid- $\beta$  protein precursor (A $\beta$ PP) are necessary prerequisites for its processing to generate amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ), the core component of AD senile plaques. .... data shows that Gas1 interfered with A $\beta$ PP trafficking by interacting with A $\beta$ PP to facilitate its translocation into specialized ER-associated rafts where immature A $\beta$ PP accumulated.

p. 137 **High-Intensity Physical Activity Modulates Diet Effects on Cerebrospinal Amyloid- $\beta$  Levels in Normal Aging and Mild Cognitive Impairment**

Research to assess whether diet-induced effects on CSF A $\beta$ 42 were modulated by high intensity physical activity. .... results suggest that normal adults who engage in hi-PA are less vulnerable to the pathological effects of an unhealthy diet, while in MCI, the benefit of a healthy diet on A $\beta$  modulation is greatest when paired with hi-PA. Exercise may thus interact with diet to alter pathological processes that ultimately modify risk of AD.

p. 147 **Modest Amyloid Deposition is Associated with Iron Dysregulation, Microglial Activation, and Oxidative Stress**

This study investigated the correlative changes in microglial activation, oxidative stress, and iron dysregulation in a mouse model of AD which exhibits early-stage amyloid deposition. .... findings support the contention that glial activation and oxidative stress, iron dysregulation are early events in AD pathology.

p. 163 **37 Years of Body Mass Index and Dementia: Observations from the Prospective Population Study of Women in Gothenburg, Sweden**

Overweight and obesity in mid- and late-life may increase risk for dementia, whereas decline in body weight or body mass index and underweight in years preceding and at the time of a dementia diagnosis may also relate to dementia. Longitudinal studies with sufficient follow-up are necessary to estimate trajectories that allow better understanding of the relationship between adiposity indices and dementia over the life course. ...

p. 173 **Behavioral Improvement After Chronic Administration of Coenzyme Q10 in P301S Transgenic Mice**

Coenzyme Q10 is a key component of the electron transport chain which plays an essential role in ATP production and also has antioxidant effects. This study examines its effects of administering coenzyme Q10 to transgenic mice with the P301S tau mutation, which causes fronto-temporal dementia. ....

p. 183 **Vitamin E Inhibits Oxidative Stress-Induced Denaturation of Nerve Terminal Proteins Involved in Neurotransmission**

Neurons in the brain are considered to be particularly vulnerable to oxidative stress, leading to neuronal oxidative damage and neurodegenerative disorders such as AD and senile dementia. The process of fusing synaptic plasma membranes and synaptic vesicles involves particular proteins, such as the soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptor proteins for docking both membranes, and is integral to neurotransmission. ....

p. 191 **The Effects of Long-Term Omega-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation on Cognition and Alzheimer's Pathology in Animal Models of Alzheimer's Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**

A literature review that focused on effects of the relatively long-term omega-3 FA supplementation on cognitive impairment, amyloid- $\beta$  pathology, and neuronal loss in animal models of AD. ....

p. 211 **Promoting Research in Advanced Dementia: Early Clinical Results of the Alzheimer Center Reina Sofia Foundation**

Clinical research protocol for the ACRSF, the early results, and the amendments to the protocol. Foreseen as distinct populations, inpatient and outpatient results are presented separately. ...

p. 223 **Active Cognitive Lifestyle Associates with Cognitive Recovery and a Reduced Risk of Cognitive Decline**

Education and lifestyle factors linked with complex mental activity are thought to affect the progression of cognitive decline. This study tested the association between cognitive lifestyle score and cognitive change. ... An active cognitive lifestyle is associated with a more favorable cognitive trajectory in older persons. ...

p. 231 **Evaluation of Plasma A $\beta$  as Predictor of Alzheimer's Disease in Older Individuals Without Dementia: a Population-Based Study**

This study suggests that measurement of plasma A $\beta$  should not be used clinically to predict dementia or AD. However, plasma A $\beta$ 40 may possibly be regarded as a moderate risk marker comparable to other risk markers for AD such as first-degree family history of dementia.

p. 179 **Screening Depression Among Institutionalized Older Chinese Men by Minimum Data Set: We Need a New Instrument**

Research study to compare the effectiveness of the Minimum Data Set-based Depression Rating Scale and Geriatric Depression Scale in screening depression among older institutionalized Chinese men living in Taiwan.

p. 184 **Montreal Cognitive Assessment in Detecting Cognitive Impairment in Chinese Elderly Individuals: A Population-Based Study**

The Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA) has been proved brief and sensitive to screen for mild cognitive impairment and early dementia in some developed countries or areas. . In this study, MoCA data was gathered from mainland China. ...

p. 191 **Stress-Related Cognitive Dysfunction in Dementia Caregivers**

In a cross-sectional study, dementia caregivers were compared to a group of noncaregiving controls to evaluate whether the stress of being the primary caregiver of a person with dementia produces cognitive dysfunction. Cognitive differences were examined to evaluate the relationships between cognitive function and stress-related physiological and psychological measures to contribute information regarding its potential mechanism. ...

p. 199 **Depressive Symptoms in Parkinson Disease: Degree of Association and Rate of Agreement of Clinician-Based and Self-Report Measures**

Depression in Parkinson disease (PD) is associated with faster disease progression, lower activities of daily living, and more severe cognitive impairment. Even mild symptoms of depression may impact outcomes in patients with PD. Nevertheless, a low rate of agreement has been reported between patient and clinician ratings of depression, suggesting that clinicians may underestimate depression in patients with PD. ...

p. 206 **Telephone-Based Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy for Depression in Parkinson Disease**

The purpose of this study was to examine the feasibility and effect of telephone-based cognitive–behavioral therapy for depression in Parkinson disease.

p. 215 **Are Vascular Risk Factors Associated With Post-Stroke Depressive Symptoms?**

The objective of the current study was to determine whether Vascular risk factors are associated with the risk of post-stroke depression in an acute stroke population.

p. 222 **Sertraline for the Treatment of Depression in Alzheimer Disease: Genetic Influences**

Study to assess the potential for genetic influences on sertraline treatment efficacy for depression of Alzheimer disease.

p. 229 **Irritability and Social Isolation in Dementia Patients With and Without Depression**

This study examined the prevalence of irritability and social isolation in veterans with dementia, with and without depression.