

NIA/AGS U13 2014

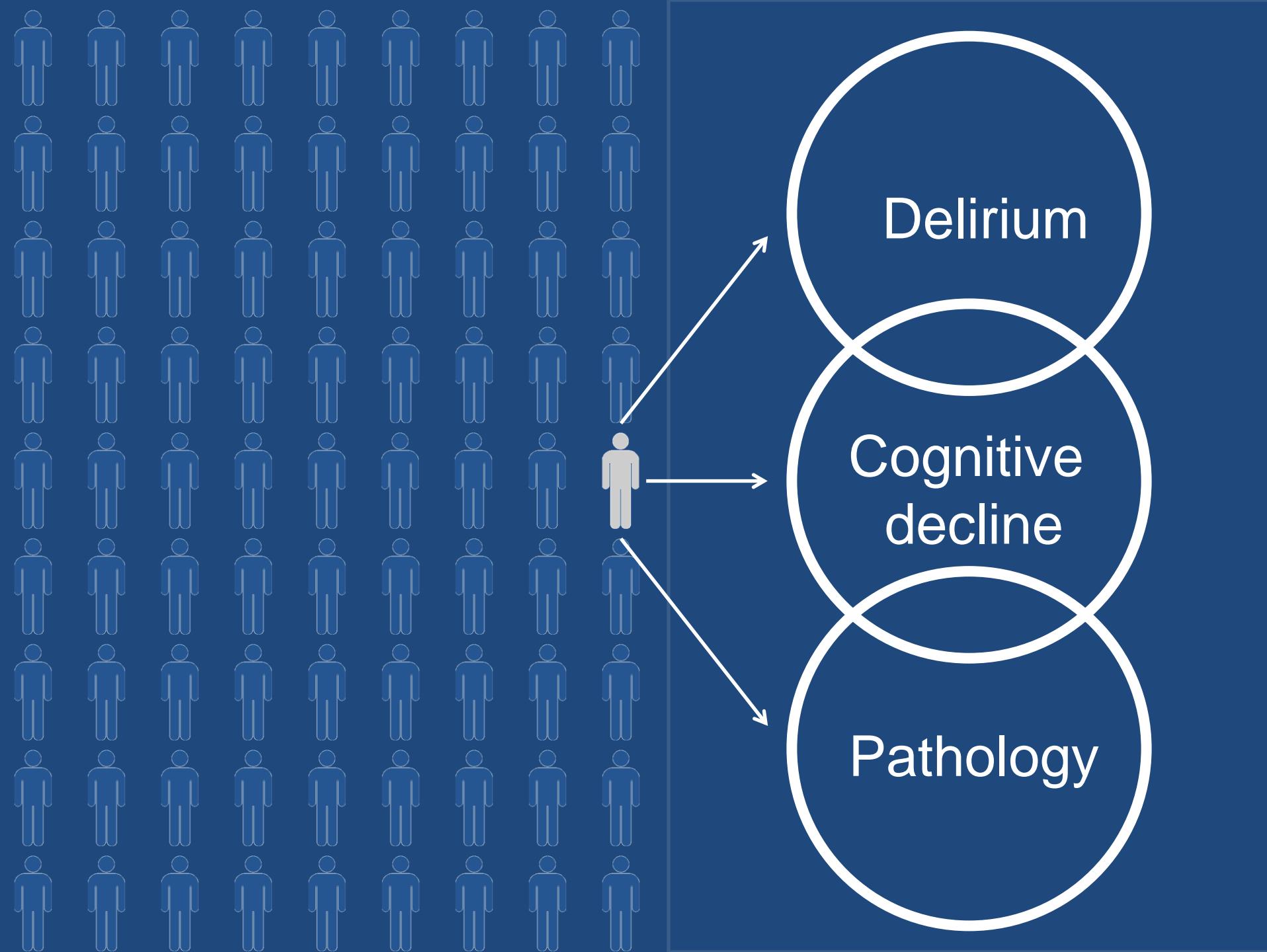
# Post-delirium brain pathology – the same or different from AD?

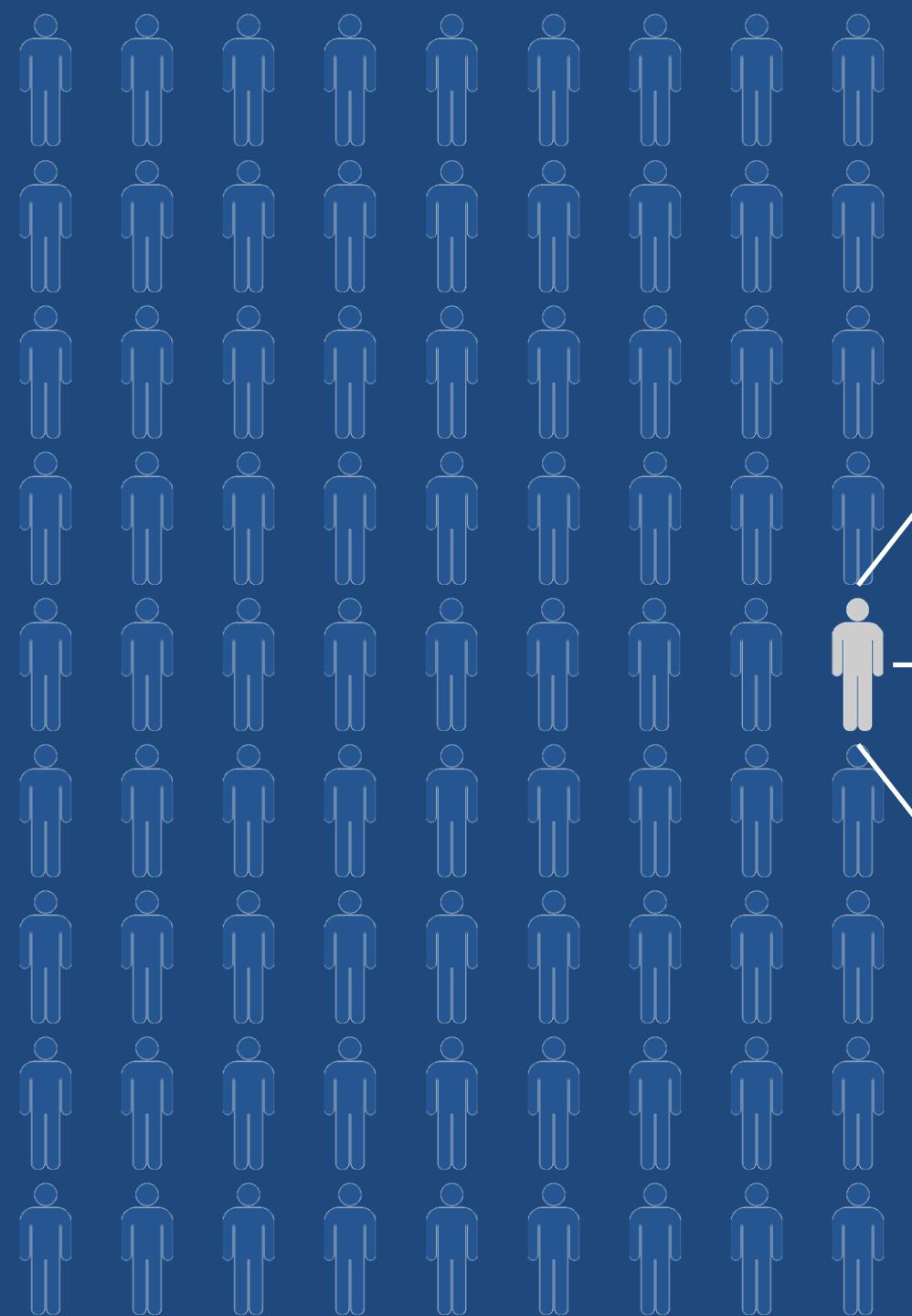
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# Disclosures

- Current funding: Wellcome Trust
- Other financial relationships: None
- Conflicts of interest: None





**Delirium**

**Cognitive  
decline**

**Pathology**

# A central question

The most common problem in acute geriatric medicine...

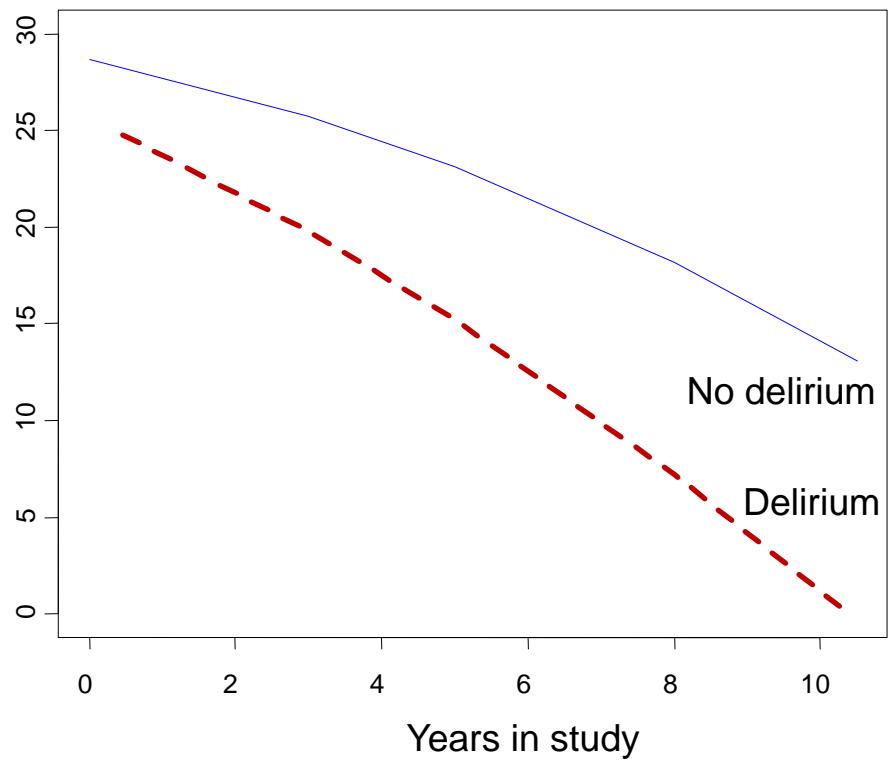
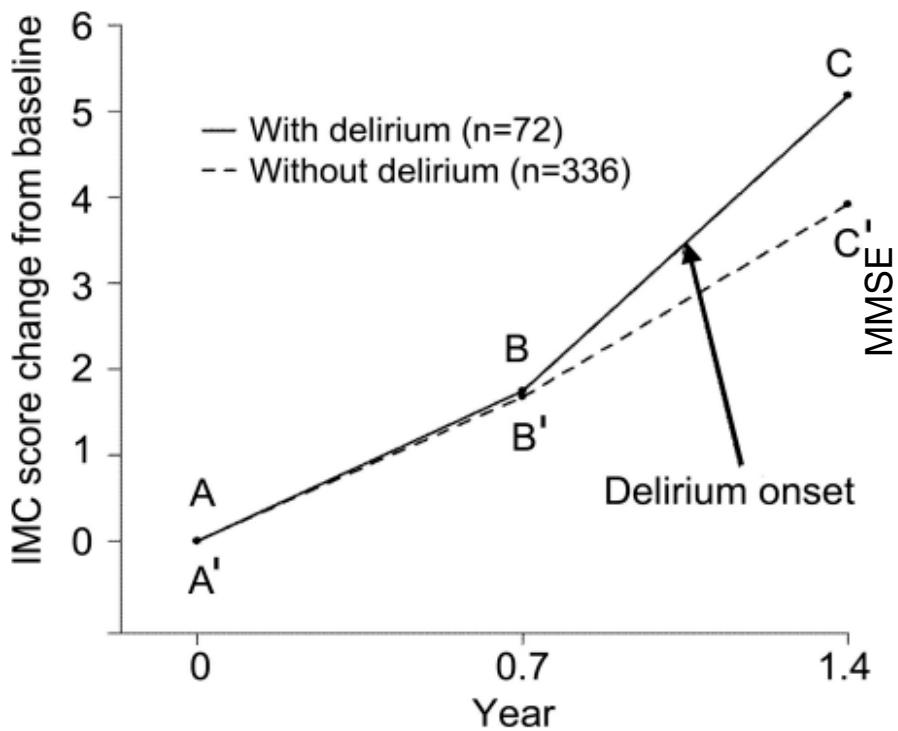


... a public health challenge  
costing £23 billion?

# Delirium: long-term outcomes

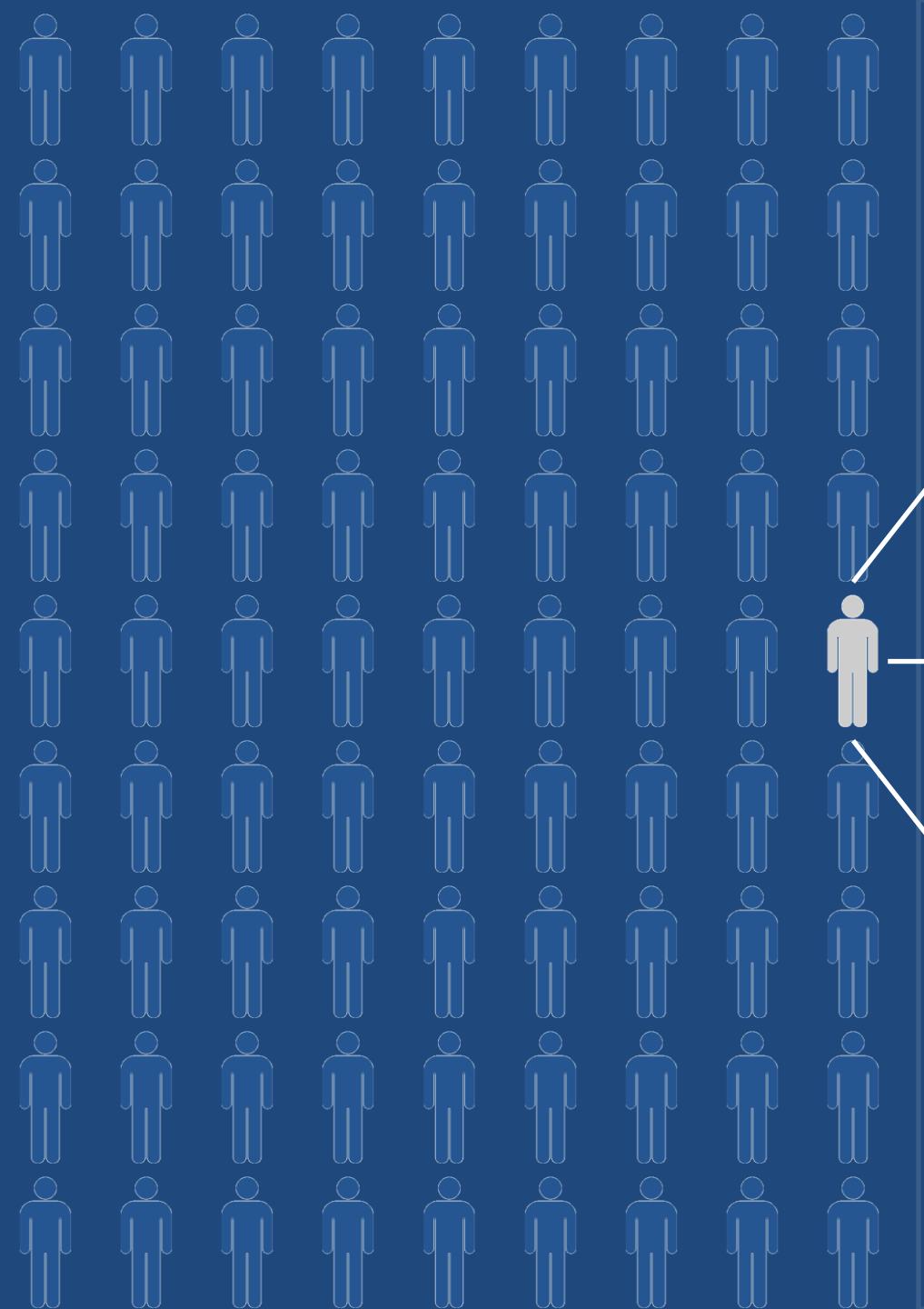
- Systematic review
- Outcomes
  - Death HR 2.0
  - Dementia OR 13
- But selection bias?
- But undiagnosed dementia?

# Cognitive trajectories



Fong 2009 Neurology

Davis 2012 Brain

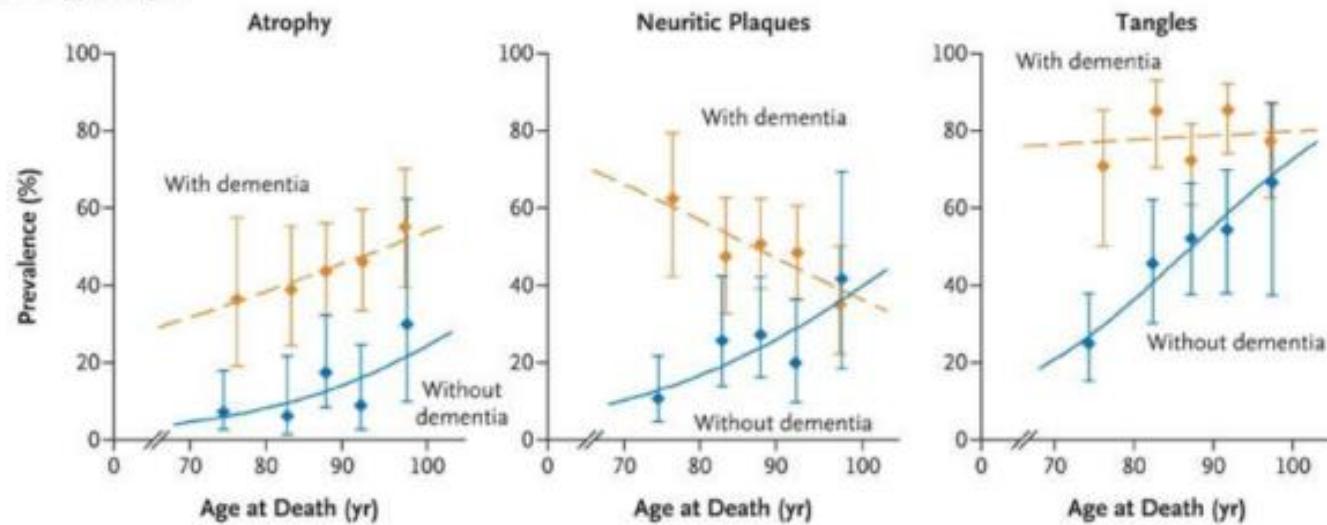


Delirium

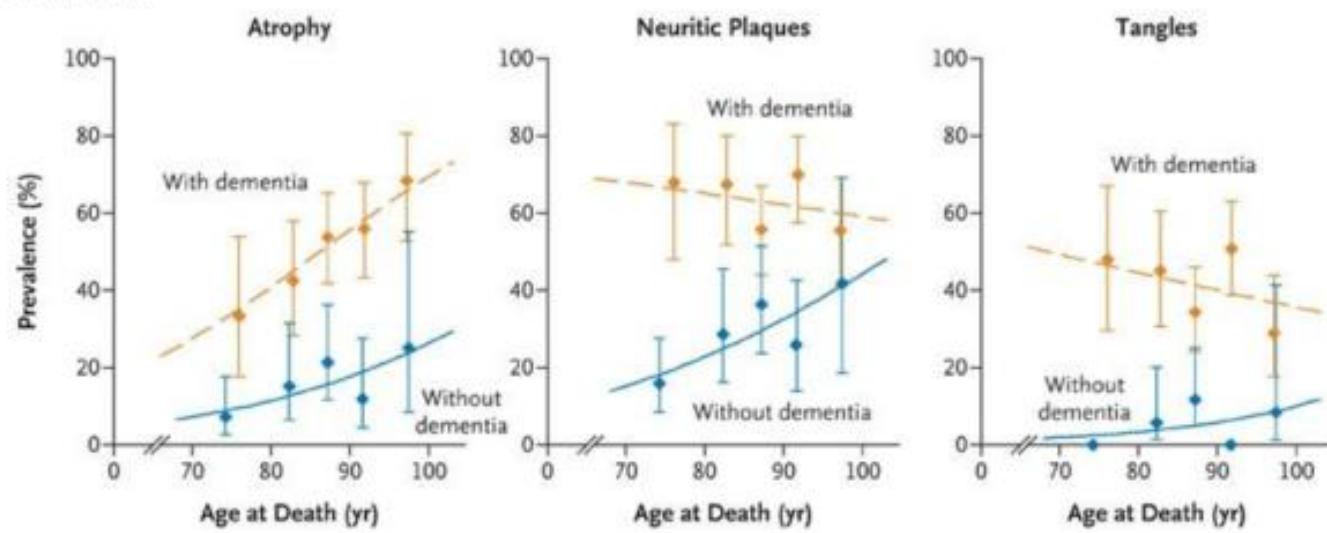
Cognitive  
decline

Pathology

### A Hippocampus



### B Neocortex



# EClipSE

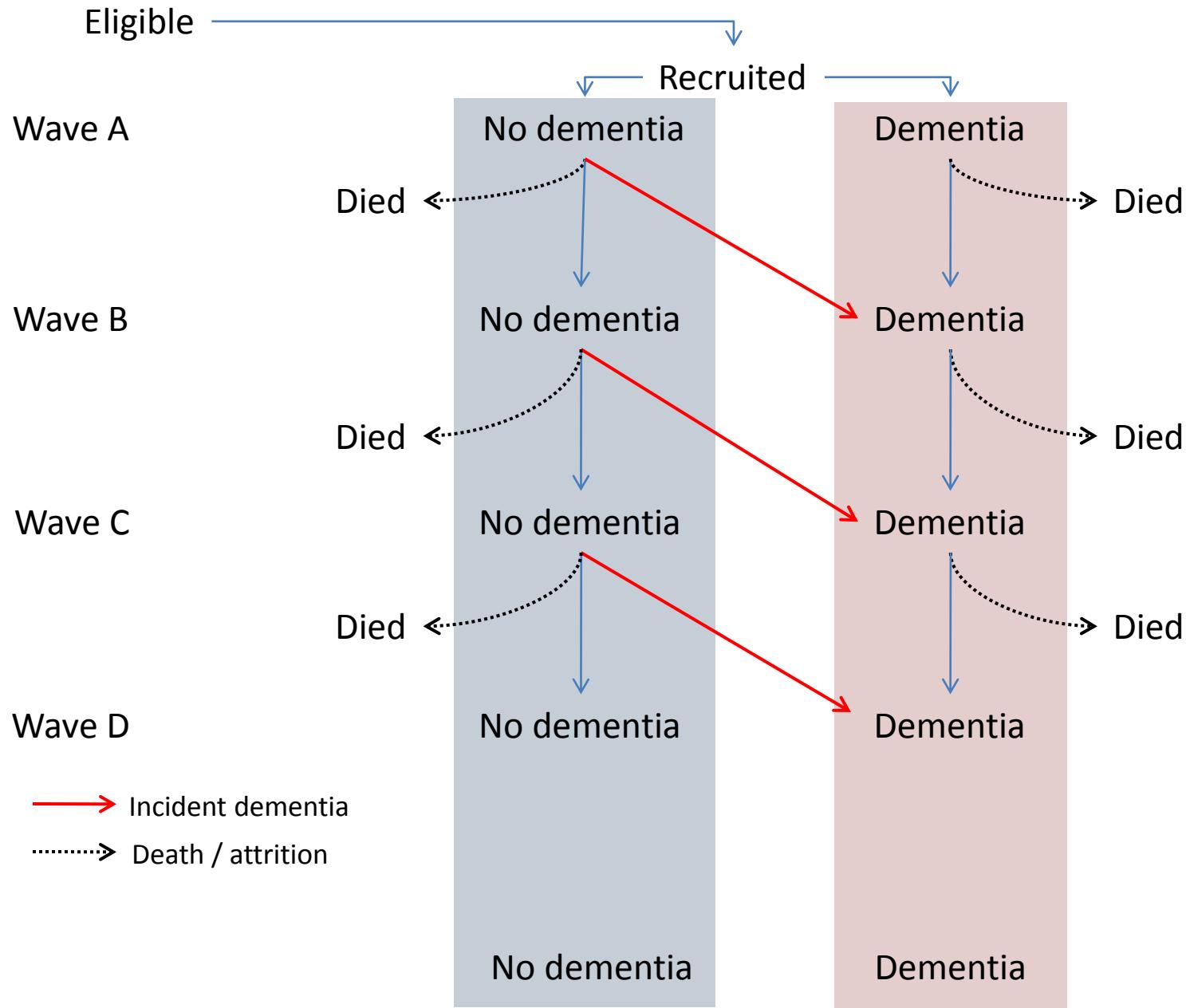
Study	Total sample	Site	Age sample	Years follow-up	Donors
Vantaa 85+	553	Vantaa, Finland	≥85	10	290 (52%)
CC75C	2,166	Cambridge, UK	≥75	25	241 (11%)
CFAS	18,226	UK multicentre	≥65	10	456 (3%)

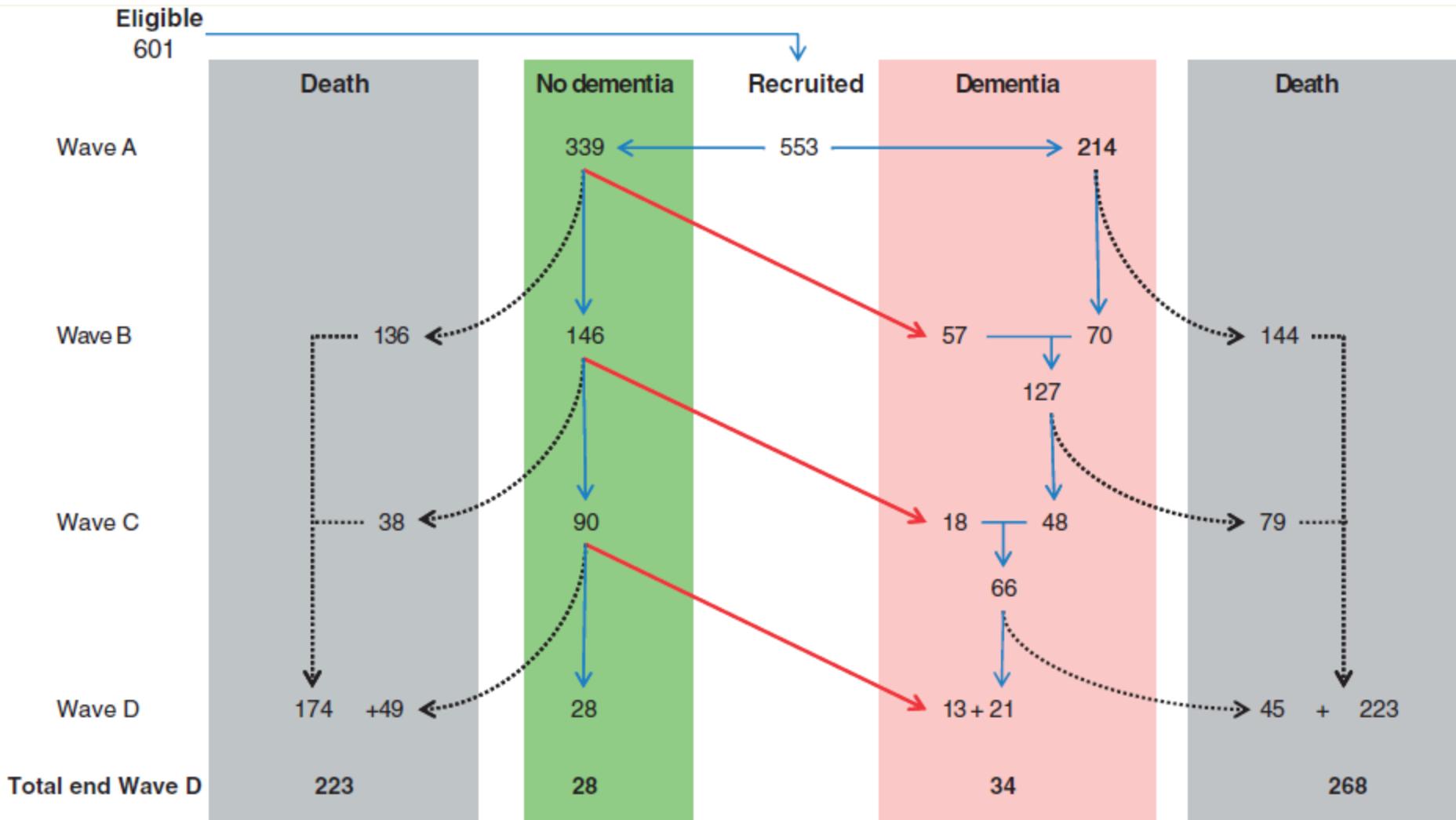
## *Delirium*

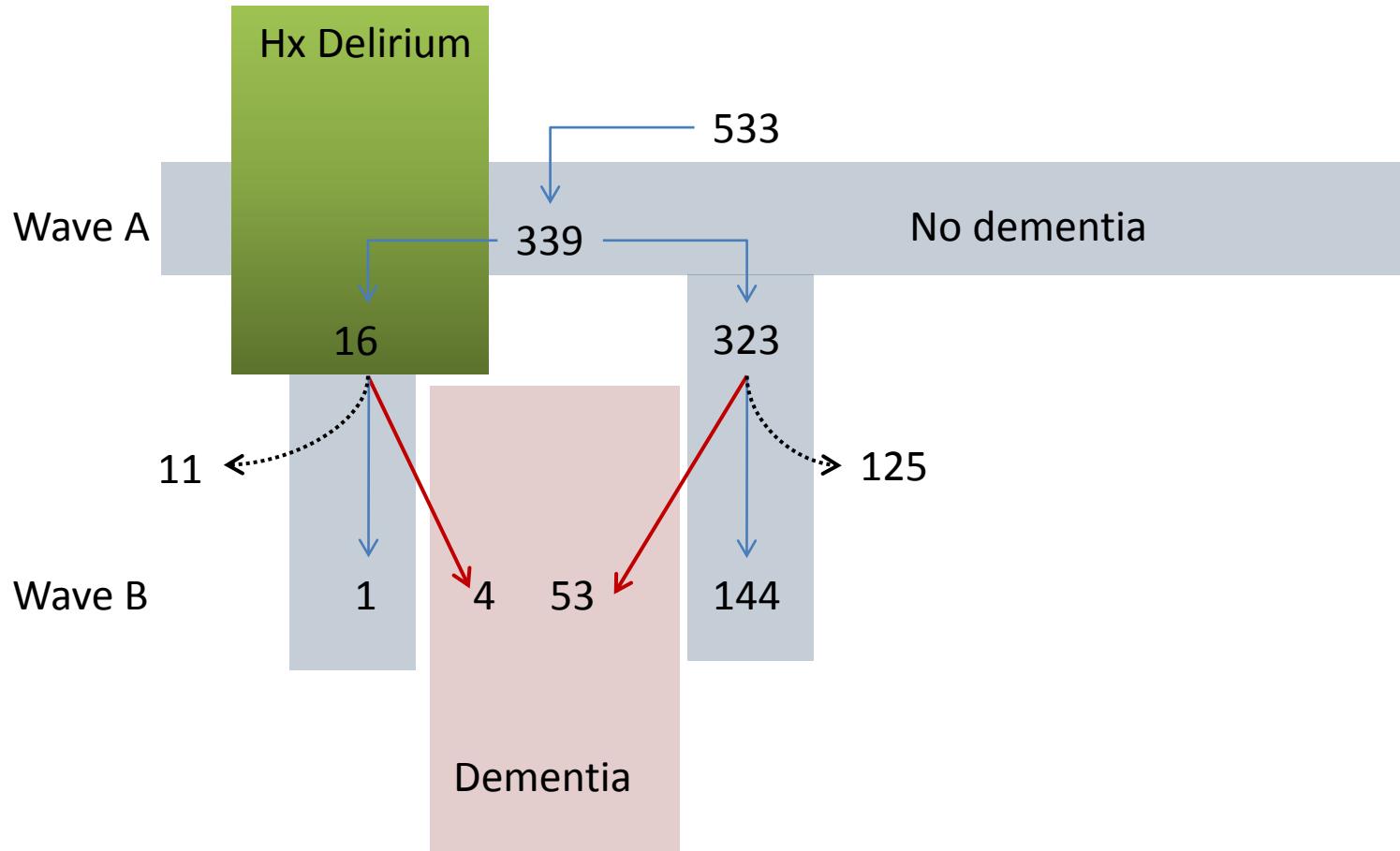
Vantaa 85+	retrospective interview, case notes review
CC75C / CFAS	retrospective interview

# Vantaa 85+ Cohort Study

- Population-based
- Southern Finland
- All residents age  $\geq 85$  years
- Recruited 1991
- Follow-up 1994, 1996, 1999, 2001
- Cognitive and functional assessment each wave
- 52% autopsy
- Retrospective delirium assessments

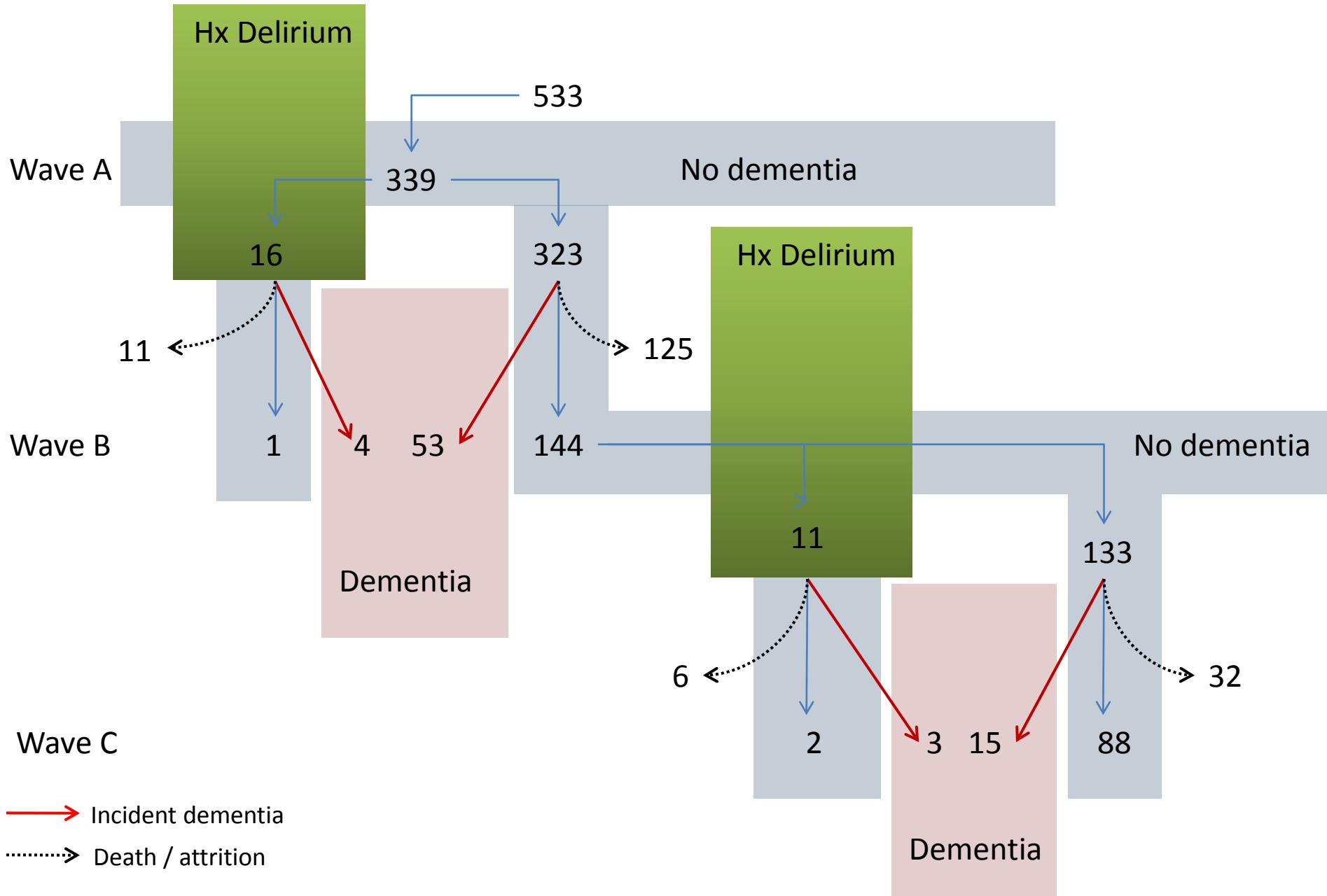






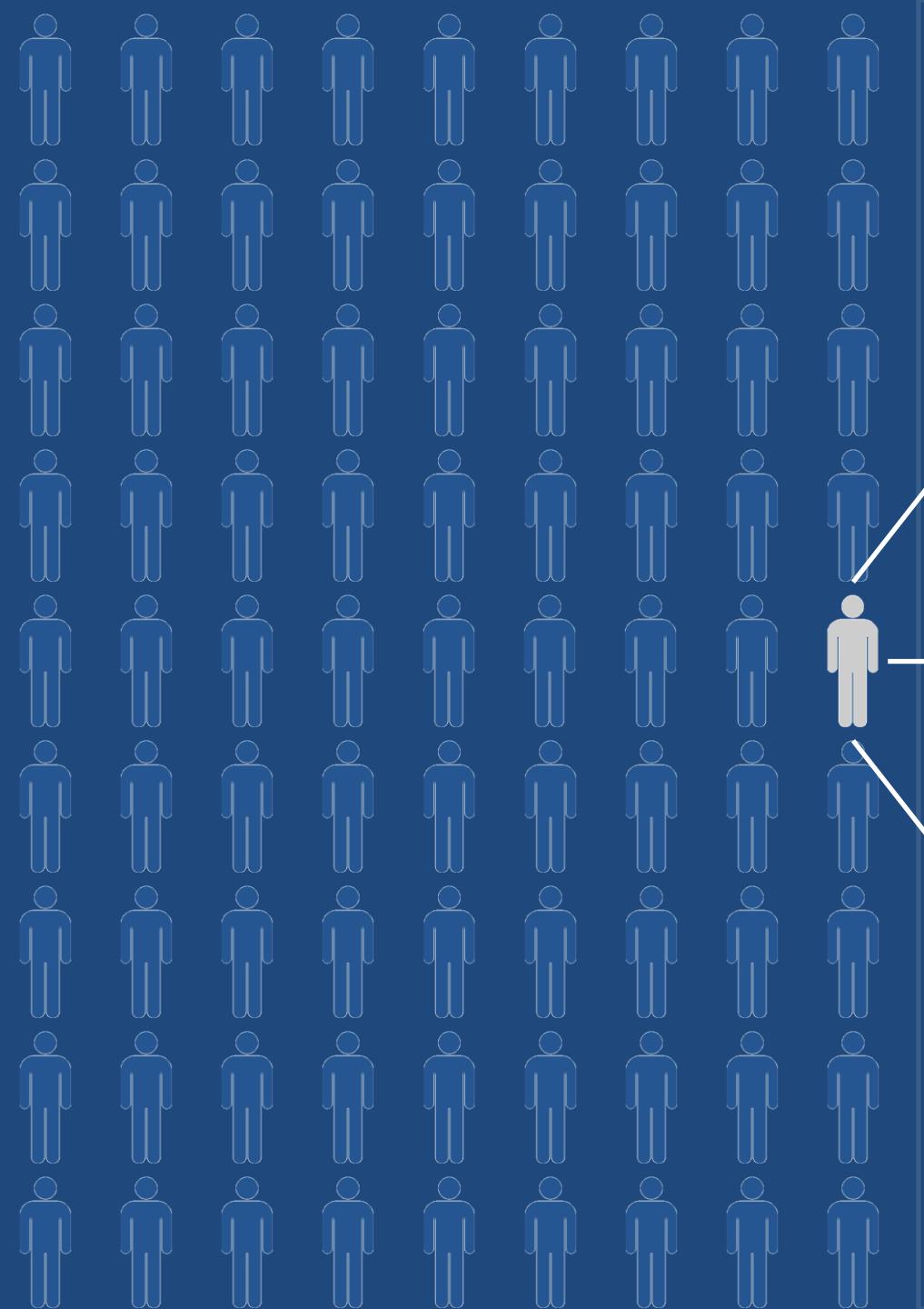
→ Incident dementia

↔ Death / attrition



# Participant characteristics

	No delirium	Delirium	P
N	708	279	
Age at death; mean (SD)	89 (6.7)	90 (5.8)	0.03
Sex; female (%)	472 (66)	210 (75)	<0.01
Years of education; median (IQR)	9 (6-13)	9 (8-14)	<0.01
Pathology; N (%)			
Neurofibrillary tau	346 (50)	166 (59)	<0.01
Amyloid plaques	344 (50)	138 (42)	0.62
Vascular	358 (56)	139 (57)	0.54
Lewy bodies	67 (10)	27 (10)	0.99



**Delirium**

**Cognitive  
decline**

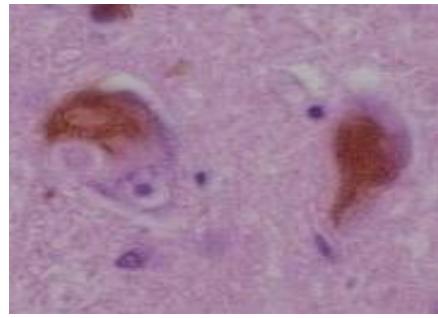
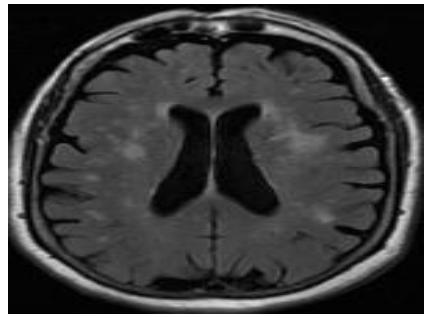
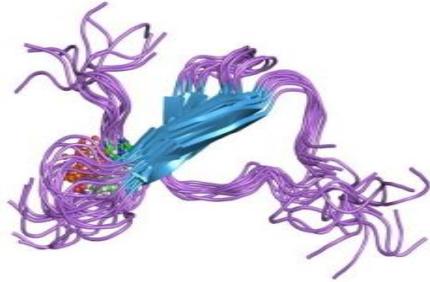
**Pathology**

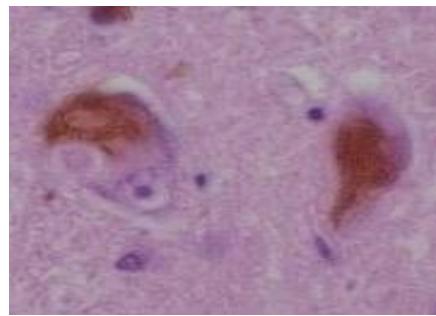
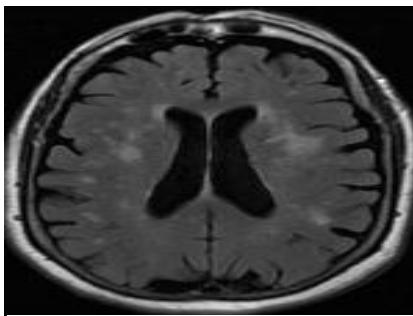
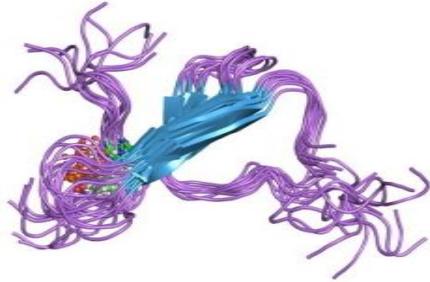
# Hypothesis

Accelerated cognitive decline due to delirium

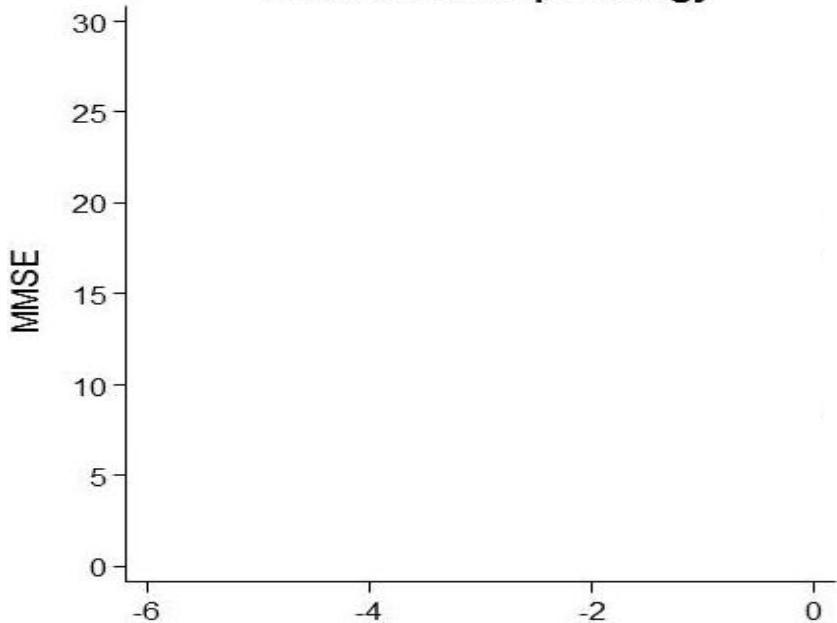


... acts independently from  
classical dementia pathology

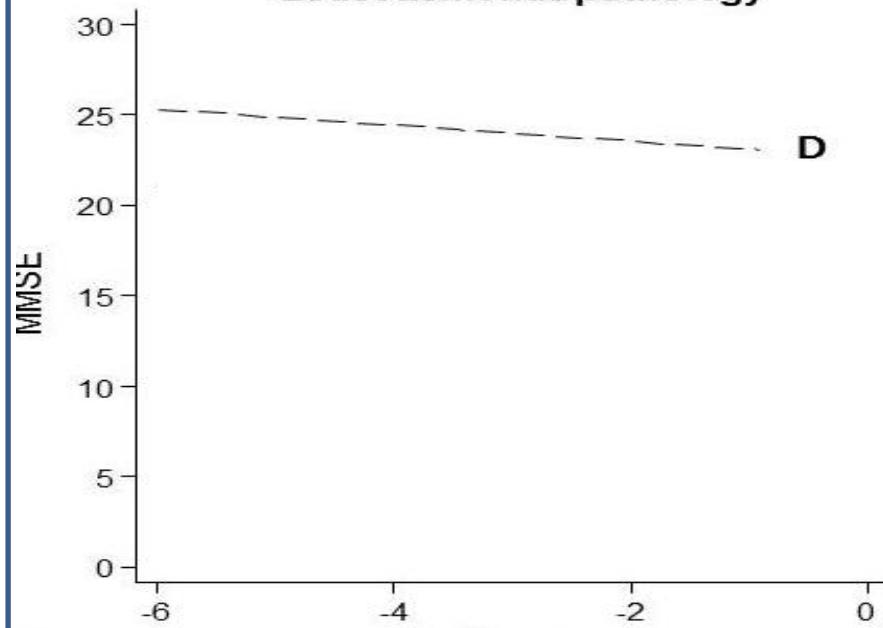


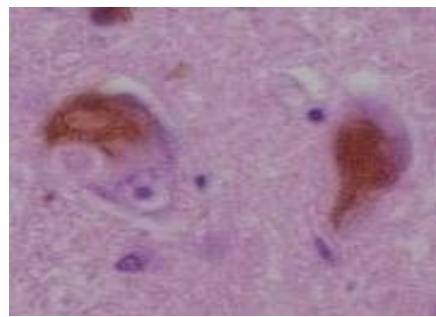
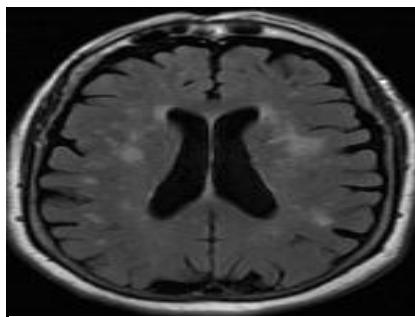
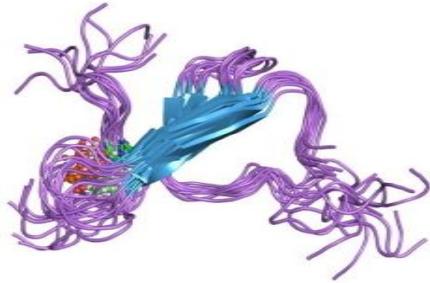


**Most dementia pathology**

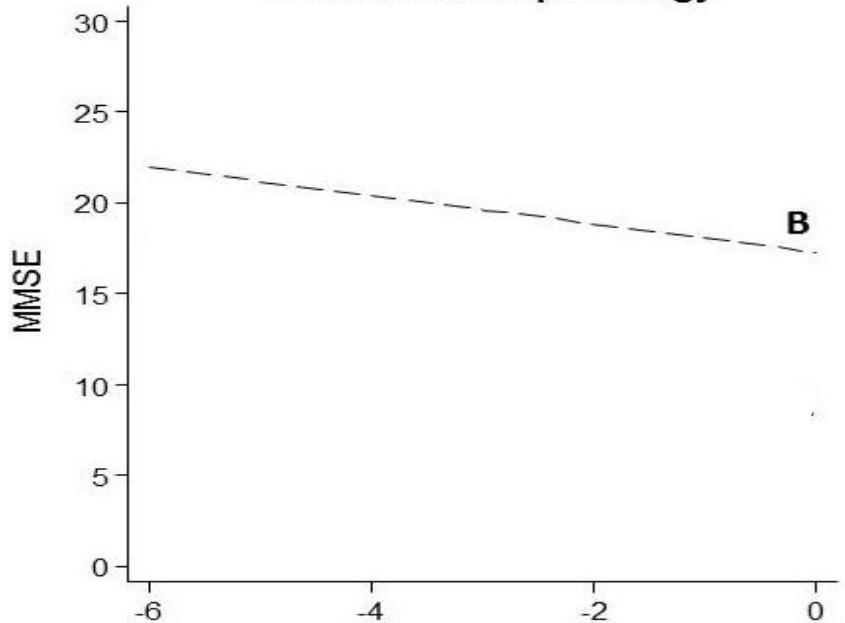


**Least dementia pathology**

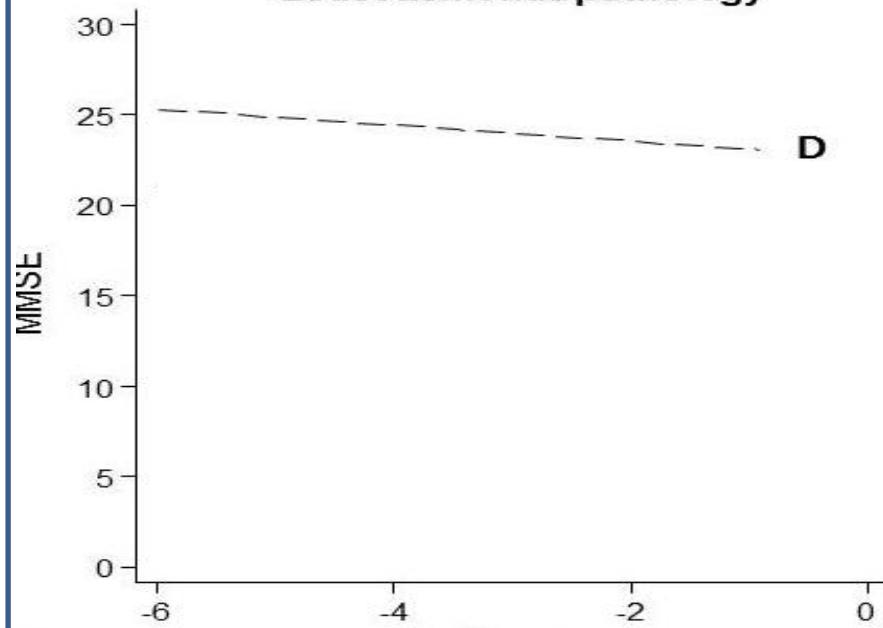


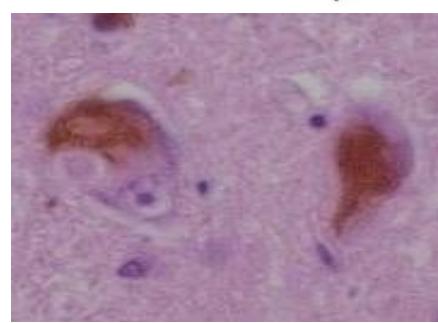
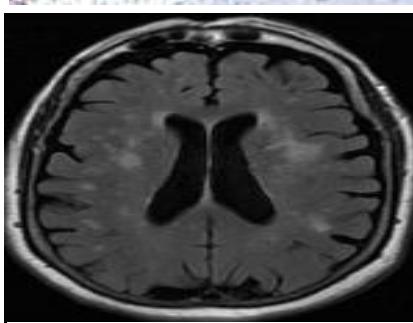
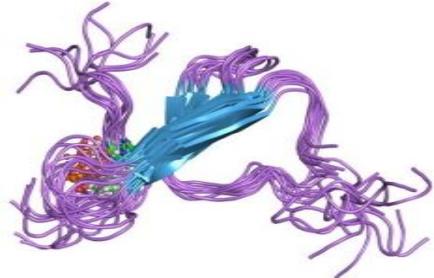


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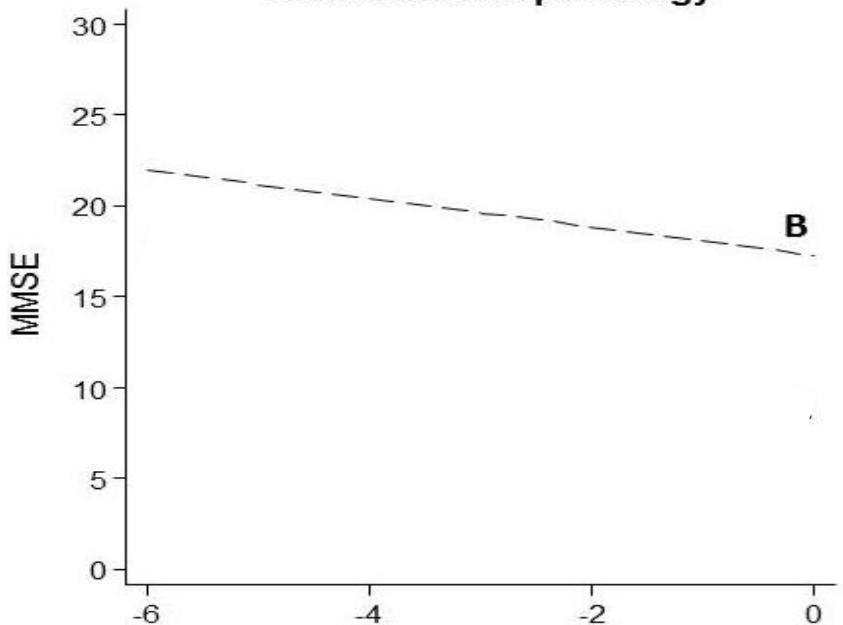


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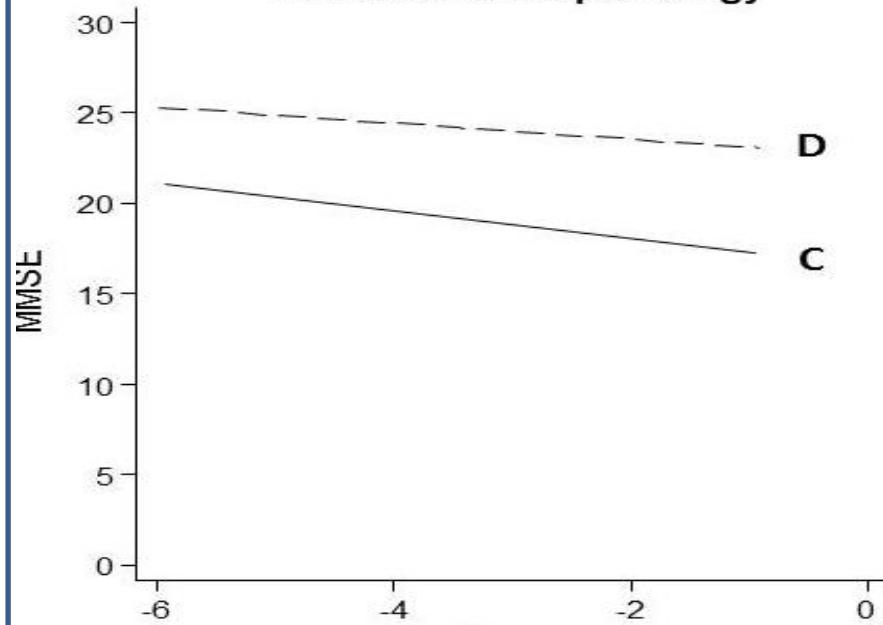


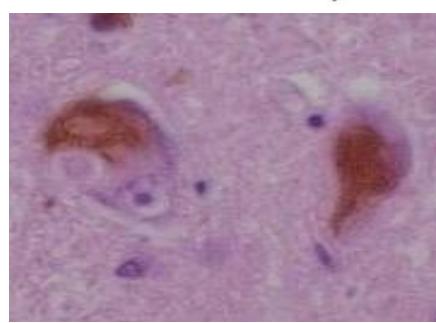
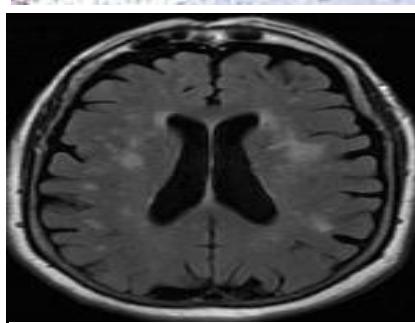
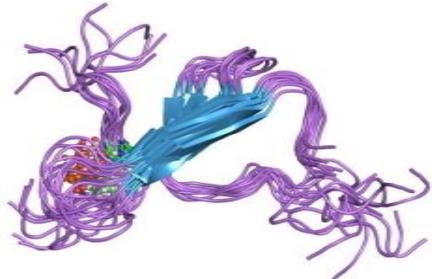


**Most dementia pathology**

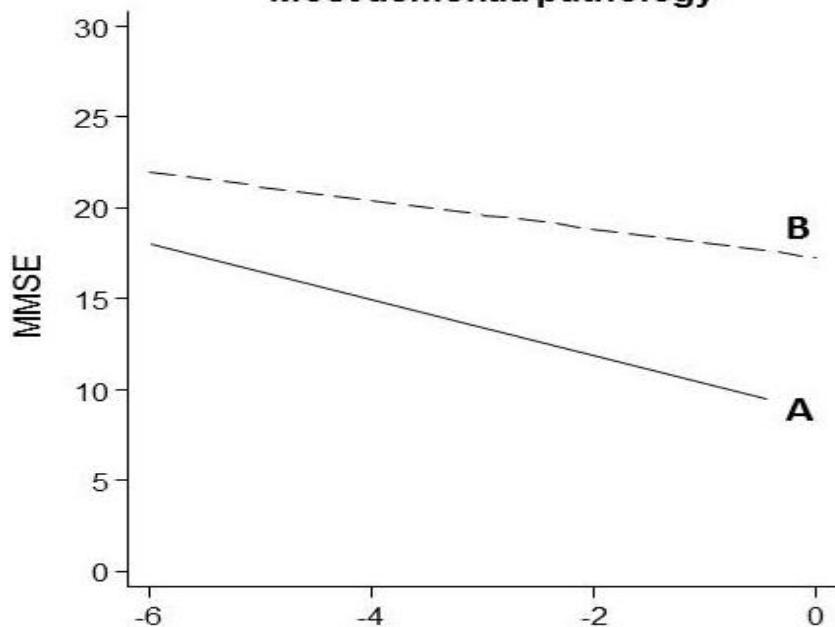


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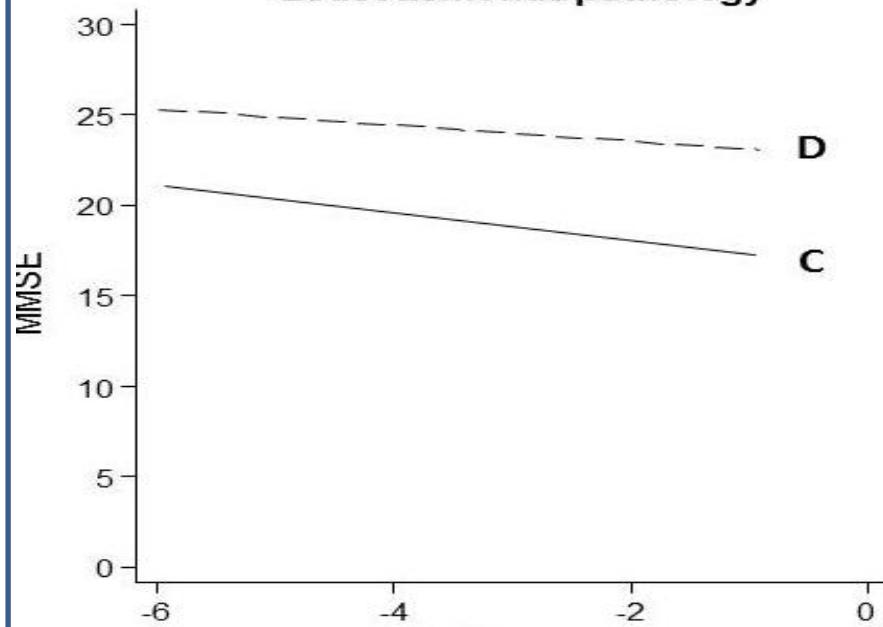


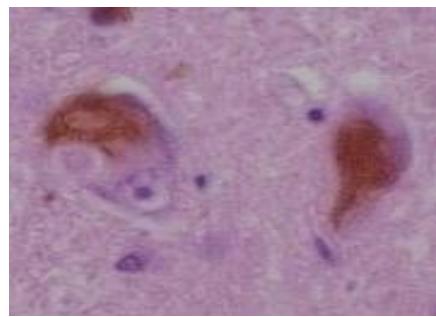
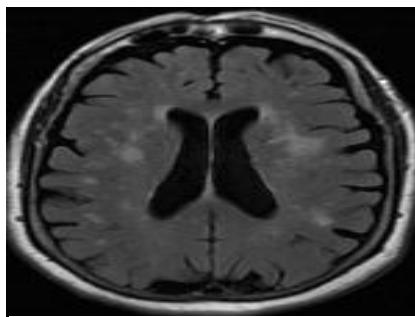
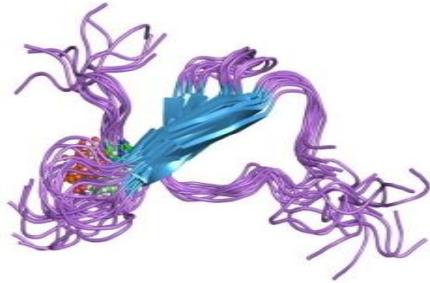


**Most dementia pathology**

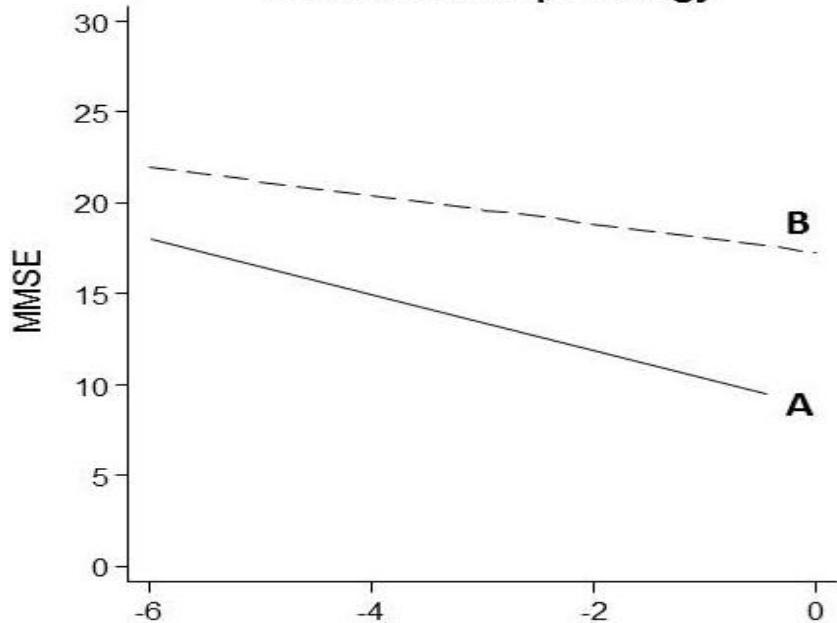


**Least dementia pathology**



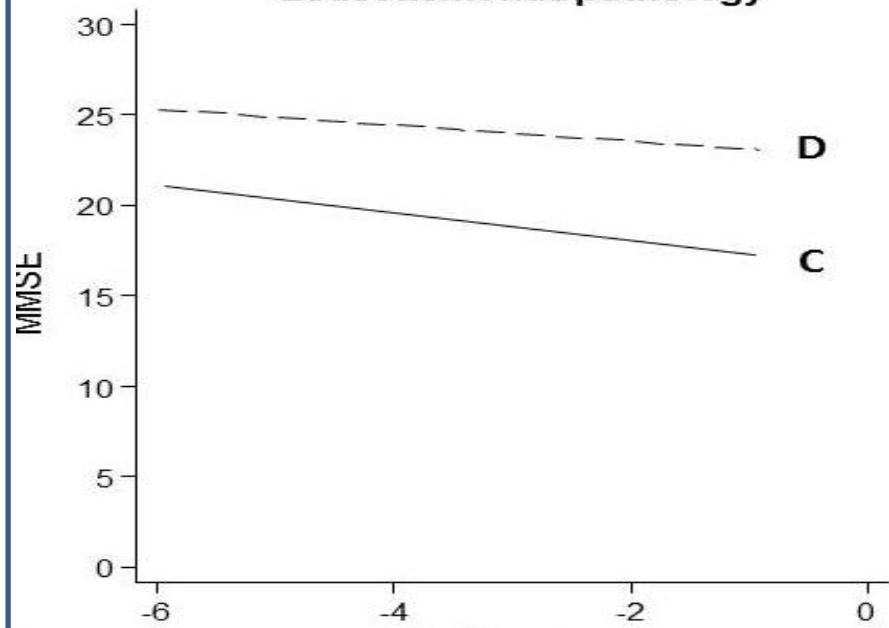


**Most dementia pathology**



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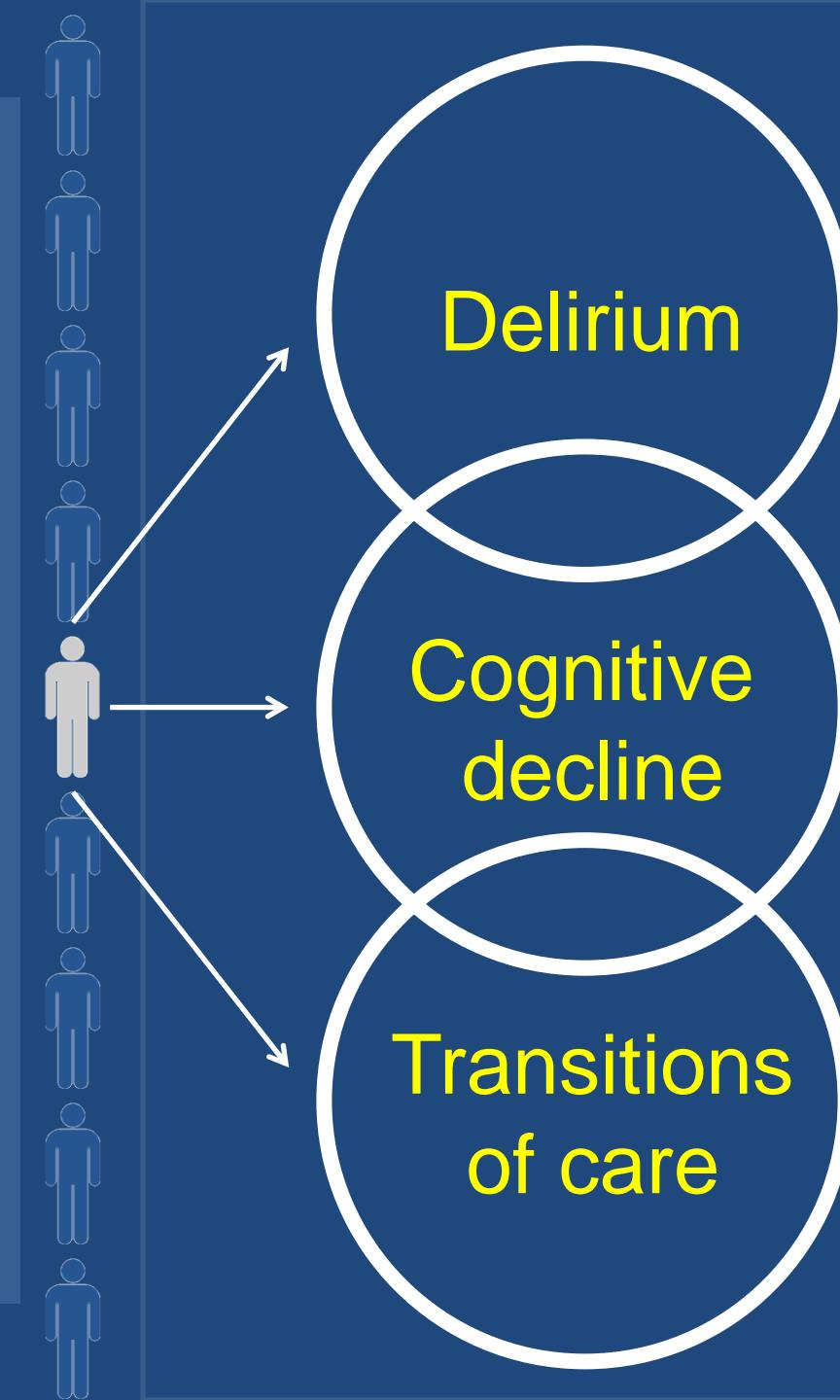
**Least dementia pathology**





Delirium is a  
determinant of  
cognitive decline

Independent but  
additive to classical  
dementia pathology



# Collaborators

## Cambridge

Carol Brayne  
Graciela Muniz Terrera  
Fiona Matthews  
Hannah Keage  
Blossom Stephan

## Vantaa

Tuomo Polvikoski  
Terhi Rahkonen  
Minna Oinas  
Raimo Sulkava

Alasdair MacLullich  
Colm Cunningham  
E. Wesley Ely



**wellcome** trust

National Institute for  
Health Research **NHS**

NIHR CLAHRC for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care

UNIVERSITY OF  
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