**REPORT**

###### Monday, November 21, 2016

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**“Changes in the Prevalence of Dementia in the United States”**

**TEASE RUNS: 4 seconds**

**Has the prevalence of dementia changed in the United States? …that’s next.**

**JAMA 4053**

**TRT: 1:40**

**Monday, November 21, 2016, 11 AM ET**

**INTRO: As the elderly population in the United States continues to grow, the number of older adults who will suffer from dementia will also increase, but by how much? A new study in JAMA Internal Medicine looked at whether the prevalence of dementia has changed from 2000 to 2012. Laura Berger has more in this week’s JAMA Report.**

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| **B-ROLL:**  **Graphic of 4 to 5 million over blur of people walking on street**  **Woman working with elderly man, woman looking at microscope, scientist looking at brain slices** | **DEMENTIA AFFECTS 4 TO 5 MILLION OLDER ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THEIR FAMILIES, AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS. A NEW STUDY IN JAMA INTERNAL MEDICINE LOOKS AT HOW THE PREVALENCE OF DEMENTIA HAS CHANGED FROM 2000 TO 2012.** |
| **SOT/FULL**  **Kenneth Langa, M.D., PhD –Professor of Medicine, University of Michigan**  **Super@:13**  **Runs:22**  **(b-roll of people in wheelchairs)** | **“Dementia is characterized by declines in memory and other cognitive functions, things like speech, and the ability to plan and to organize one’s day.//We found that the prevalence of dementia declined significantly between 2000 and 2012, from about 11.5% down to about 9%.”** |
| **B-ROLL**  **Dr. Langa working at desk and looking at brain scans**  **GRAPHIC OF DECLINE IN DEMENTIA REASONS** | **DR. KENNETH LANGA AND CO-AUTHORS STUDIED MORE THAN 21 THOUSAND U.S. ADULTS OVER THE AGE OF 65 USING DATA FROM THE HEALTH AND RETIREMENT STUDY FROM 2000 AND 2012. LANGA SAYS HE ATTRIBUTES THE DECLINE IN DEMENTIA PREVALENCE TO TWO FACTORS: INCREASES IN THE EDUCATION LEVEL AMONG THIS GROUP AND BETTER TREATMENTS FOR CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS LIKE DIABETES, OBESITY, AND HYPERTENSION.** |
| **SOT/FULL**  **Kenneth Langa, M.D., PhD –Professor of Medicine, University of Michigan**  **Super@:58**  **Runs:19**  **(B-roll of woman getting blood pressure taken, woman walking on track)** | **“This suggests that a 75 year old today has a lower risk of having dementia today than a 75 year old 10 or 20 years ago. Both increases in education and better control of cardiovascular risk factors may be important in explaining some of this decline.”** |
| **B-ROLL**  **Woman doing cognitive tests with nurse** | **DR. LANGA SAYS MORE WORK NEEDS TO BE DONE BOTH IN THE U.S. AND ABROAD TO KEEP DEMENTIA TRENDS ON THE DECLINE.** |
| **SOT/FULL**  **Kenneth Langa, M.D., PhD –Professor of Medicine, University of Michigan**  **Super@:1:23**  **Runs:14**  **(b-roll people working out)** | **“…even without a big breakthrough in medication or other kind of intervention that might decrease Alzheimer’s risk or change the course of Alzheimer’s, that it appears that there’s things we can do decrease risk.”** |
| **B-ROLL:**  **Woman walking with walker** | **LAURA BERGER, THE JAMA REPORT** |

**TAG: THE NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD IS EXPECTED TO GROW UP TO 3-FOLD BY 2050.**

**Please see the complete study for additional information, including other authors, author contributions and affiliations, financial disclosures, funding and support, etc.**

**TO CONTACT: Dr. Langa call UMHS Communications at (734) 764-9782**

**ADDITIONAL SOUNDBITES:**

**QUOTE 1 Runs: 21**

**“So what we found was that for adults in the United States ages 65 and older, about 3 to 5% of them who were 65 to 74 had dementia and that went up to almost 30% of those who are 85 and older. So almost 1 in 3 had dementia in our study.”**

**QUOTE 2 Runs: 26**

**“The objective of our study was to try to better understand whether the prevalence of dementia changed in the United States between 2000 and 2012. And we think that this is an important question to look at because of the huge burden and economic impact that dementia has on patients, families,and public programs like Medicare and Medicaid.”**