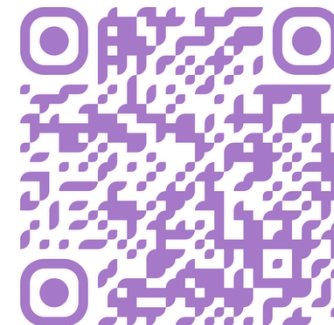


Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms as Clinical Markers of Cognitive Decline in Dementia

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- BPSD presence is strongly associated with faster cognitive decline (p=0.001), particularly agitation/irritability (p=0.009) and hallucinations (p=0.004)
- Vascular factors (Diabetes, Hypertension) showed no significant association with cognitive decline rate
- Neuropsychiatric symptoms may represent a marker of disease severity

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES																																								
The rate of cognitive decline in dementia patients varies widely, and understanding of clinical predictors in the Indonesian population remains limited. This study aims to identify key clinical factors, including vascular risk factors and behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD), that are associated with the cognitive decline in patients attending a tertiary referral hospital in Indonesia.	Retrospective cohort study using electronic medical records from 62 dementia patients at a tertiary memory clinic. Mean age 68.7 years (SD=7.15), predominantly male (62.9%), higher education (58.1%). Longitudinal MoCA-Ina at ≥2 time points. Annualized decline rate calculated per patient. Group differences analyzed using independent-samples t-test.	Mean annualized MoCA-Ina decline: -1.56 points per year (SD = 4.67). <table><tr><th>Variable</th><th>Prevalence</th><th>p</th></tr><tr><td>Diabetes Mellitus</td><td>37.1%</td><td>0.599</td></tr><tr><td>Hypertension</td><td>83.9%</td><td>0.548</td></tr><tr><td>BPSD (any)</td><td>43.5%</td><td>0.001</td></tr></table> BPSD subtypes: <table><tr><th>Subtype</th><th>n (%)</th><th>Mean decline</th><th>p</th></tr><tr><td>Agitated/Irritability</td><td>19 (30.6%)</td><td>-3.85/yr</td><td>0.009</td></tr><tr><td>Hallucinations</td><td>10 (16.1%)</td><td>-5.36/yr</td><td>0.004</td></tr><tr><td>Depression/Apathy</td><td>4 (6.5%)</td><td>-3.15/yr</td><td>0.485</td></tr><tr><td>Sleep Disturbances</td><td>7 (11.3%)</td><td>-2.78/yr</td><td>0.467</td></tr><tr><td>Motor Behavior</td><td>6 (9.7%)</td><td>-4.37/yr</td><td>0.122</td></tr><tr><td>Delusions</td><td>4 (6.5%)</td><td>-5.74/yr</td><td>0.064</td></tr></table>	Variable	Prevalence	p	Diabetes Mellitus	37.1%	0.599	Hypertension	83.9%	0.548	BPSD (any)	43.5%	0.001	Subtype	n (%)	Mean decline	p	Agitated/Irritability	19 (30.6%)	-3.85/yr	0.009	Hallucinations	10 (16.1%)	-5.36/yr	0.004	Depression/Apathy	4 (6.5%)	-3.15/yr	0.485	Sleep Disturbances	7 (11.3%)	-2.78/yr	0.467	Motor Behavior	6 (9.7%)	-4.37/yr	0.122	Delusions	4 (6.5%)	-5.74/yr	0.064	In this sample from a tertiary referral center, BPSD was associated with a faster rate of cognitive decline. Neuropsychiatric symptoms may represent a marker of disease severity. Specifically, agitation/irritability and hallucinations emerged as the BPSD subtypes most strongly associated with cognitive decline. Vascular risk factors (DM and hypertension) were not significantly associated with rate of decline. These findings highlight the importance of routine neuropsychiatric assessment alongside vascular risk management in dementia care in Indonesia.	1. Adams R, Leoutsakos JM, Nowrangi MA, et al. Clinical factors predicting the rate of cognitive decline in a US memory clinic: An electronic health record study. <i>Alzheimer's Dement.</i> 2025;11:e70070. 2. Lyketsos CG, Lopez O, Jones B, Fitzpatrick AL, Breitner J, DeKosky S. Prevalence of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms in Dementia and Mild Cognitive Impairment: Results From the Cardiovascular Health Study. <i>JAMA.</i> 2002;288(12):1475–1483. 3. Tschanz JT, Corcoran CD, Schwartz S, Treiber K, Green RC, Norton MC, Mielke MM, Piercy K, Steinberg M, Rabins PV, Leoutsakos JM, Welsh-Bohmer KA, Breitner JC, Lyketsos CG. Progression of cognitive, functional, and neuropsychiatric symptom domains in a population cohort with Alzheimer dementia: the Cache County Dementia Progression study. <i>Am J Geriatr Psychiatry.</i> 2011 Jun;19(6):532-42.  CONTACT Attendance at this conference was supported by AAIC 2026 Conference Fellowship. Contact: Nanda C. Adhitama nanda.adhitama@rspon.co.id National Brain Center Hospital Mahar Mardjono (NBCH), Jakarta, Indonesia. https://www.rspon.go.id/ QR Code: Scan for full poster (PDF)  
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