

Social Determinants of Health in Alzheimer's Disease Patients: A Pilot Study in Taiwanese



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- Social determinants of health (SDOH) are recognized as critical factors that drive both therapeutic decisions and clinical outcomes.
- High transit/healthcare access, with discrimination mostly tied to age and appearance.
- Financial stress may influence patients' treatment choices.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
As population aging intensifies public health and economic burdens, cognitive decline and Alzheimer's disease (AD) have become major health issue. Social determinants of health (SDOH) are considered to influence both treatment choice and disease progression. However, current SDOH frameworks lack Asian evidence. This study aims to investigate SDOH status among these AD patients.	The hospital-based cross-sectional study investigated patients clinically diagnosed with AD. Patients' SDOH data were collected using NACC-authorized SDOH Form A1a questionnaire, which including five domains: Transportation, Financial security, Social connections/environment, Healthcare Access, Discrimination. Domain-specific scoring framework was summed up from validated question within Form A1a. Descriptive analyses were performed to characterize the study population and SDOH status.	• Transportation: High access; 72.1% owned cars, 80.2% had consistent access (Security Index: 8.1 ± 1.32). • Financial Security: Varied income (15.3% undisclosed, 17.1% unknown); 52.3% maternal illiteracy (Stress Index: 5.6 ± 2.81). • Social Environment: Loneliness Index was 13.6 ± 4.08 while Engagement Index was 11.8 ± 3.74. High safety perceived in homes (92.8%) and communities (90.1%). • Healthcare Access: Strong accessibility demonstrated (Access Index: 16.0 ± 1.71). • Discrimination: 52.3% reported no daily discrimination. Main triggers were age (30.6%) and physical appearance (12.6%) (Everyday Discrimination Index: 30.9 ± 4.72).	This AD participant cohort demonstrated relatively favorable SDOH profiles, characterized by robust transportation access, high healthcare accessibility, and low overall discrimination experiences. However, the presence of moderate financial stress, alongside notable loneliness and emotional isolation scores, warrants targeted clinical attention. These findings underscore the critical importance of comprehensive SDOH assessments in AD research and highlight distinct socio-environmental targets for supportive interventions aimed at optimizing patient care and long-term outcomes.	• Barnes LL, et al. NACC Form A1a [Slides]. <i>UDSv4 Virtual Workshop, UW</i>; 2024. • Murphy AK, et al. <i>Surv Pract.</i> 2021;14(1). doi:10.29115/SP-2021-0011. • Adler NE, et al. <i>Health Psychol.</i> 2000;19(6):586-592. • De Jong Gierveld J, et al. <i>Res Aging.</i> 2006;28(5):582-598.
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