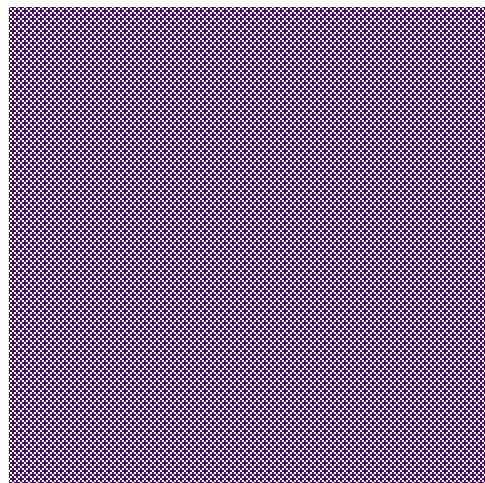


Sociodemographic, Clinical, Cognitive, and Functional Profile of Older Adults with Advanced Dementia in Brazil

P1-001

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Patients with advanced dementia at a Brazilian public outpatient clinic exhibit high clinical complexity and predominantly live at home.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES																																																																																																				
- Moderate and severe dementia remain underrepresented in research and specialized care, despite representing the longest and most burdensome phase of the disease. - The ACCA (est. 2008, HC-FMUSP) provides multidisciplinary outpatient care for older adults with advanced dementia. This study describes the sociodemographic, clinical, cognitive, and functional profile of patients followed at this servisse.	Study Design Cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective (n=252) Setting ACCA – HC-FMUSP (2008–2025) Inclusion Age ≥60 years DSM-5 Major NCD CDR ≥2 REDCap or paper medical records Exclusion Missing CDR or FAST at first two visits Variables Sociodemographic, comorbidities, medications, BMI, dysphagia, gastrostomy Instruments MMSE, sMMSE, CDR, FAST, ADCS-ADL, NPI Analysis Descriptive statistics	<table><tr><th>Table 1. Sociodemographic Data (n=252)</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>n (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Sex</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>167 (66.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>85 (33.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Age (mean: 79.1 years)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>60–70 years</td><td>50 (19.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>71–80 years</td><td>76 (30.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>81–90 years</td><td>106 (42.1%)</td></tr><tr><td>>90 years</td><td>20 (7.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Race</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>172 (68.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Black</td><td>72 (28.6%)</td></tr><tr><td>Education</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Illiterate</td><td>44 (17.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>1–4 years schooling</td><td>122 (48.4%)</td></tr><tr><td>≥5 years schooling</td><td>86 (34.1%)</td></tr><tr><td>Living at home / No partner</td><td>89.3% / 61.1%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Table 3. Cognitive-Functional Scores</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Instrument (range)</th><th>Mean</th><th>Min–Max</th></tr><tr><td>MMSE (0–30)</td><td>4.22</td><td>0–22</td></tr><tr><td>sMMSE (0–30)</td><td>11.18</td><td>0–30</td></tr><tr><td>CDR-SB (0–18)</td><td>15.99</td><td>9–18</td></tr><tr><td>ADCS-ADL (0–54)</td><td>8.66</td><td>0–42</td></tr><tr><td>NPI (0–144)</td><td>25.78</td><td>0–100</td></tr><tr><td>FAST Stage 6–7 (%)</td><td>97%</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	Table 1. Sociodemographic Data (n=252)		Characteristic	n (%)	Sex		Female	167 (66.3%)	Male	85 (33.7%)	Age (mean: 79.1 years)		60–70 years	50 (19.8%)	71–80 years	76 (30.2%)	81–90 years	106 (42.1%)	>90 years	20 (7.9%)	Race		White	172 (68.3%)	Black	72 (28.6%)	Education		Illiterate	44 (17.5%)	1–4 years schooling	122 (48.4%)	≥5 years schooling	86 (34.1%)	Living at home / No partner	89.3% / 61.1%	Table 3. 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Clinical Characteristics (n=252)</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>n (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Dementia Etiology</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Alzheimer's disease</td><td>40.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Mixed (AD + VaD)</td><td>19.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Vascular dementia</td><td>16.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Lewy body / FTD</td><td>3.2% / 2.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Comorbidities</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hypertension</td><td>148 (58.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Depression</td><td>141 (56.0%)</td></tr><tr><td>Dyslipidemia</td><td>121 (48.0%)</td></tr><tr><td>Medications</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>≥5 medications (polypharmacy)</td><td>191 (75.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>Cholinesterase inhibitors</td><td>133 (52.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>Antipsychotics</td><td>124 (49.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>Antidepressants</td><td>117 (46.4%)</td></tr><tr><td>Nutritional Status</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dysphagia</td><td>114 (45.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>BMI <22 kg/m²</td><td>93 (36.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Gastrostomy</td><td>15 (6.0%)</td></tr></table> - Older adults with advanced dementia exhibit marked clinical vulnerability and high care complexity while predominantly living at home. - This study delineates the profile of older adults with advanced dementia in a Brazilian public tertiary outpatient setting, highlighting the importance of locally generated data given Brazil's unique demographic and structural specificities.	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Prince M, Wimo A, Guerchet M, Ali GC, Wu YT, Prina M. <i>World Alzheimer Report 2015: The Global Impact of Dementia – An analysis of prevalence, incidence, cost and trends.</i> Alzheimer's Disease International; 2015. 3. <i>Time to nursing home admission and death in people with dementia: systematic review and meta-analysis</i> <i>BMJ</i> 2025; 388 CONTACT  Bruna Furlani Sanchez Postigo bruna.postigo@hc.fm.usp.br Geriatrics Division – HC-FMUSP São Paulo, Brazil 
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