

Dementia Care In Latin America: Comparing Public Health Responses In Brazil And Chile (2017 To 2025):

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Latin American countries differ significantly in social and economic terms; nevertheless, like the rest of the world, they face challenges in managing the growing number of people living with dementia. Health organizations must continue to set targets and coordinate processes.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	REFERENCES	
Latin American countries exhibit the highest worldwide prevalence of dementia. The WHO's Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017-2025 established targets for countries to implement actions prioritizing dementia care. However, implemented actions differ substantially among Latin American countries for various reasons analyzed in this research.	A comprehensive literature review was conducted on the dementia burden in two Latin American countries: Brazil, the largest by territory, and Chile, which has implemented the most public health actions for people living with dementia since 2017. We examined actions undertaken in each country that contribute to the WHO's agenda, despite existing disparities.	Chile's population represents less than one-tenth of Brazil's and Brazil's per capita income is approximately half of Chile's. Nevertheless, both countries have launched dementia care initiatives since 2017. Chile currently serves as a Latin American model, having launched a specialized care centers, caregiver support programs, and anti-stigma campaigns. Brazil maintained fragmented actions until 2024, it has alarming underdiagnosis rates reaching 77% in some regions, and approximately half of dementia cases are associated with modifiable factors. Public universities, have initiated biomarker validation projects for the Brazilian population. Prevention and improved diagnosis constitute two fundamental pillars for dementia care in Latin America.	National Report on Dementia: Epidemiology, (re)cognition, and future projections. [s.l.: s.n.]. Available at: < https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/relatorio_nacional_demencia_brasil.pdf >.	
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			CONCLUSIONS	
			Public initiatives, and universities play crucial roles in developing diagnostic tools, and supporting those living with and caring for individuals with dementia.	