

Background	Methods	Results			
1) Dementia is a global public health emergency, with ~10 million new cases annually. 2) India has ~8.8 million people living with dementia, yet lacks a dedicated National Dementia Plan. In contrast: 1) Australia → Established long-term national dementia strategy 2) Maldives → Developed structured national guidelines despite limited resources Objectives: Identify policy gaps and lessons for India.	Study Design: Comparative policy analysis Reviewed: 1) Australia's National Dementia Action Plan (2024–2034) 2) Maldives' Dementia Guidelines (2025) & Ageing Plan (2025–2028) 3) India's framework: NPHCE & Mental Healthcare Act (2017)	Domain	Australia	Maldives	India
		Policy & Governance	National Dementia Plan (2024–2034), strong funding & monitoring	National ageing plan with dementia focus	No dedicated dementia policy
		Clinical Guidelines	Standardized national protocols	National Standard Treatment Guideline with referral pathways	No standardized dementia protocols
	Conclusions	Support Systems	Strong community & caregiver support	Aasandha coverage + caregiver support	Limited caregiver support
		Data & Monitoring	National monitoring system	Emerging structured system	No national dementia registry
		Integration with NCDs	Well integrated	Moderately integrated	Poor integration