

The Spectrum And Outcome Of Rapidly Progressive Dementias: A Prospective Cohort Study



P1-001

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Background

- Rapidly progressive dementia (RPD) refers to a subset of dementia syndromes characterized by rapid cognitive decline over a short duration, typically within 1–2 years.
- RPD is rare, representing only 3–4% of all dementias
- Most series till date are based CJD surveillance centres
- Prospective data are scarce

Aim

- To define the etiological spectrum, clinical predictors and treatment responsiveness in RPD patients

Methods

Prospective recruitment of consecutive dementia patients

Inclusion/exclusion criteria applied

RPD Diagnosis established

Baseline cognitive and functional assessment done

Investigations as per standard of care

Reevaluation at 6 months

Statistical analysis

Results

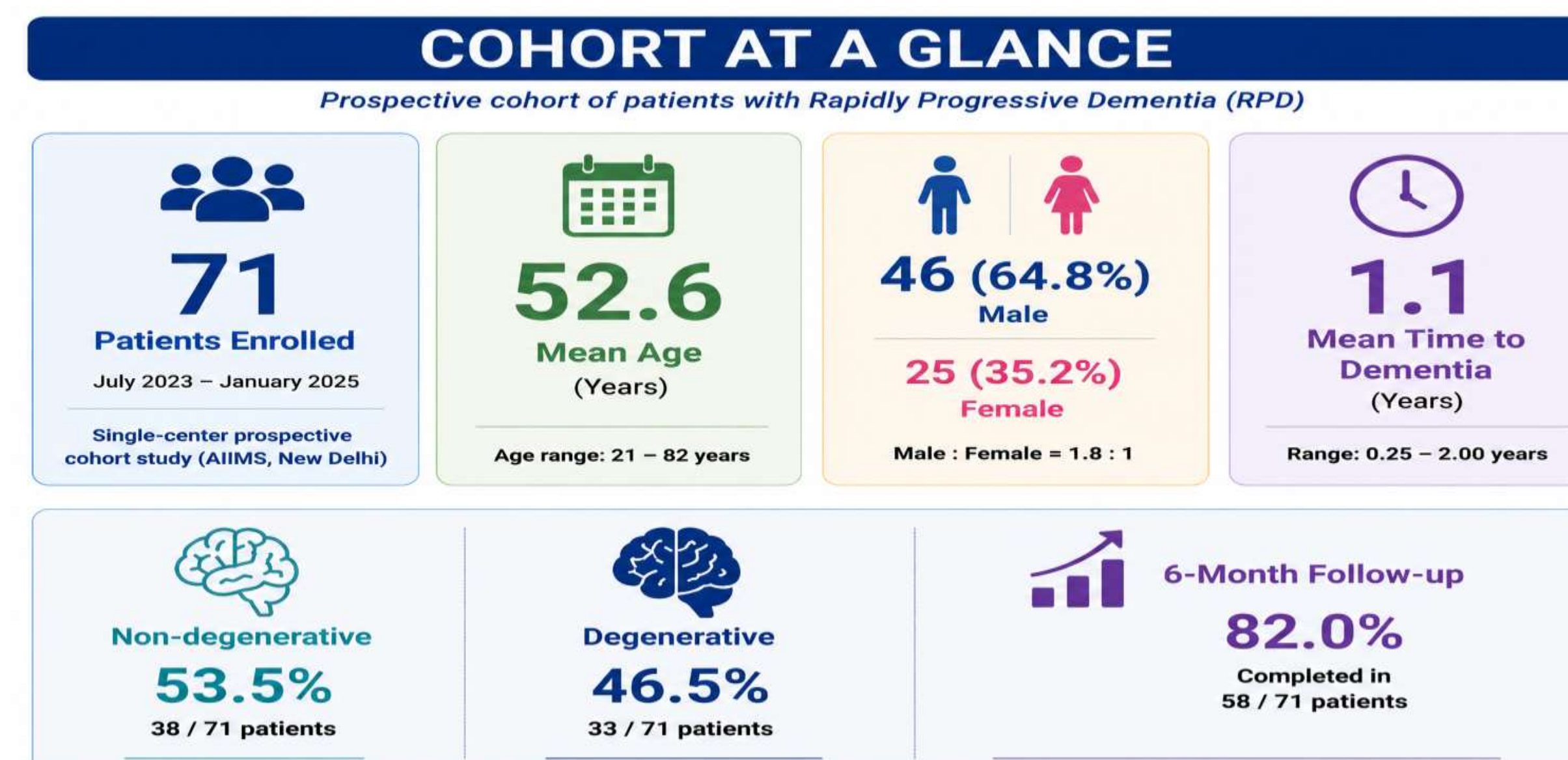


Figure 1: Cohort Characteristics

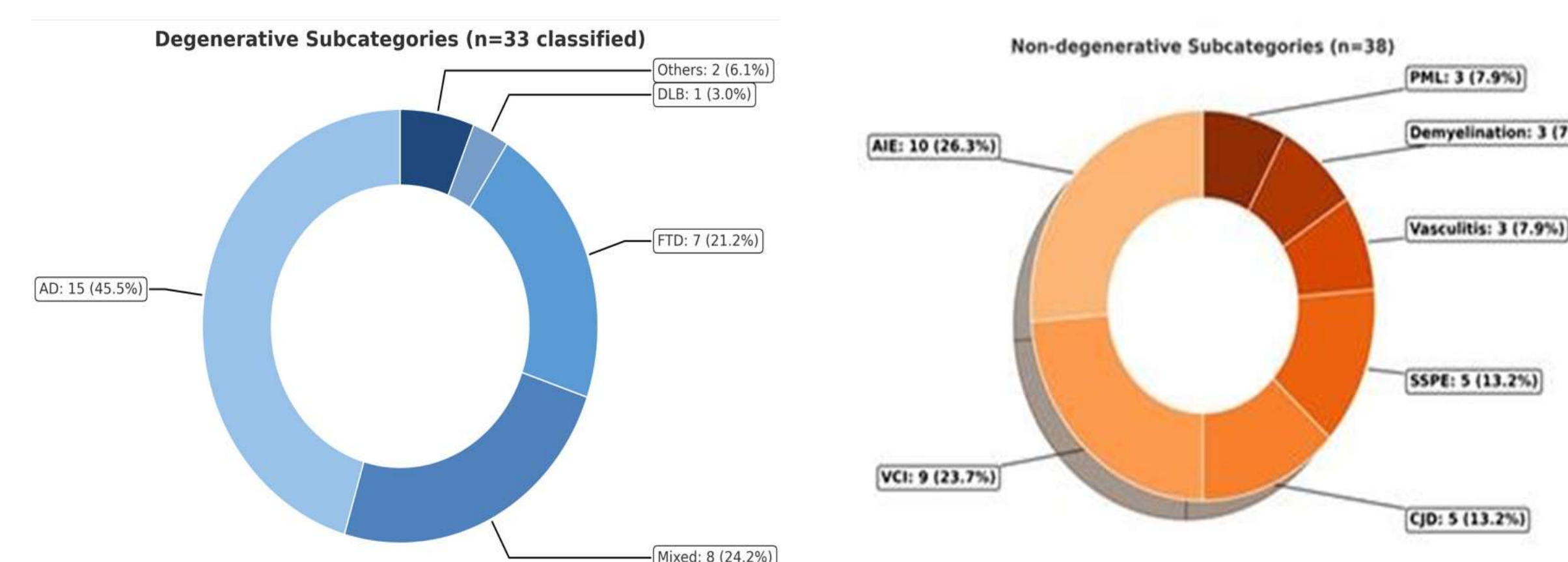


Figure 2: The Degenerative and Non-degenerative Dementia cohort

Clinical features	Degenerative RPD	Non-degenerative RPD
Age (mean)	61.0	45.2
Time to dementia (years)	1.43	0.84
Seizures (%)	6.1	28.9
Myoclonus (%)	0	21.1
Focal Neurodeficit (%)	6.1	26.3

Table 1: The comparative table of Degenerative vs Nondegenerative cohorts

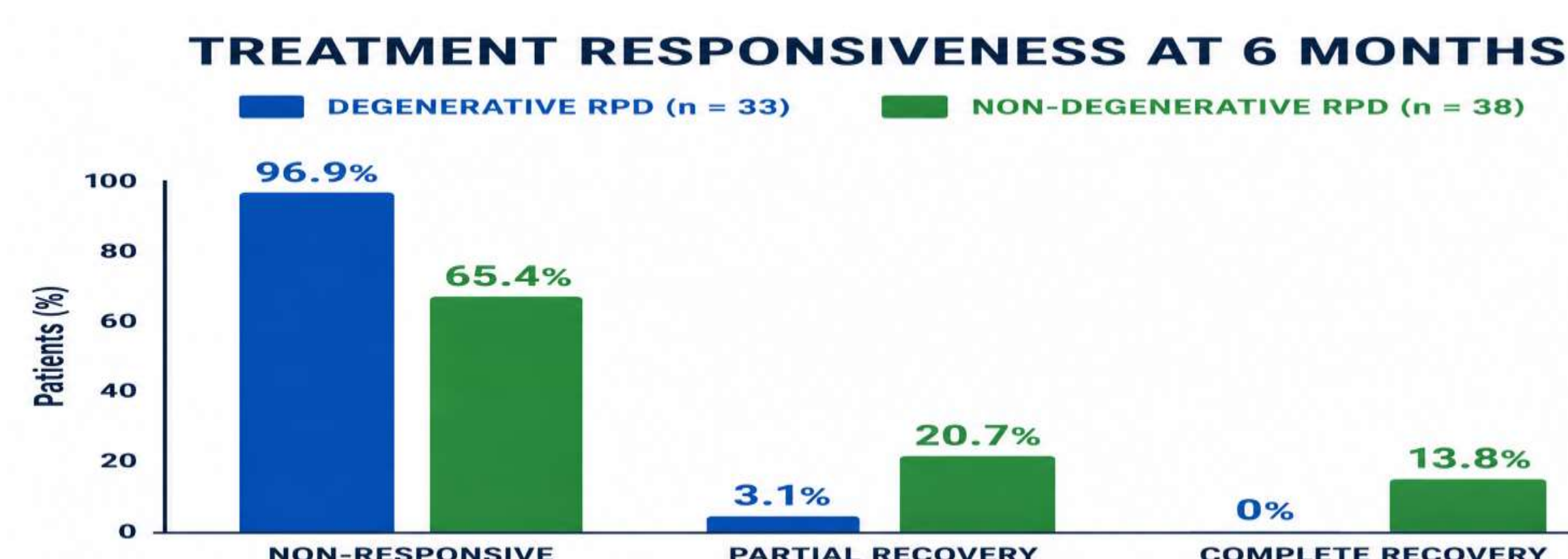


Figure 3: Outcome assessment at 6 months

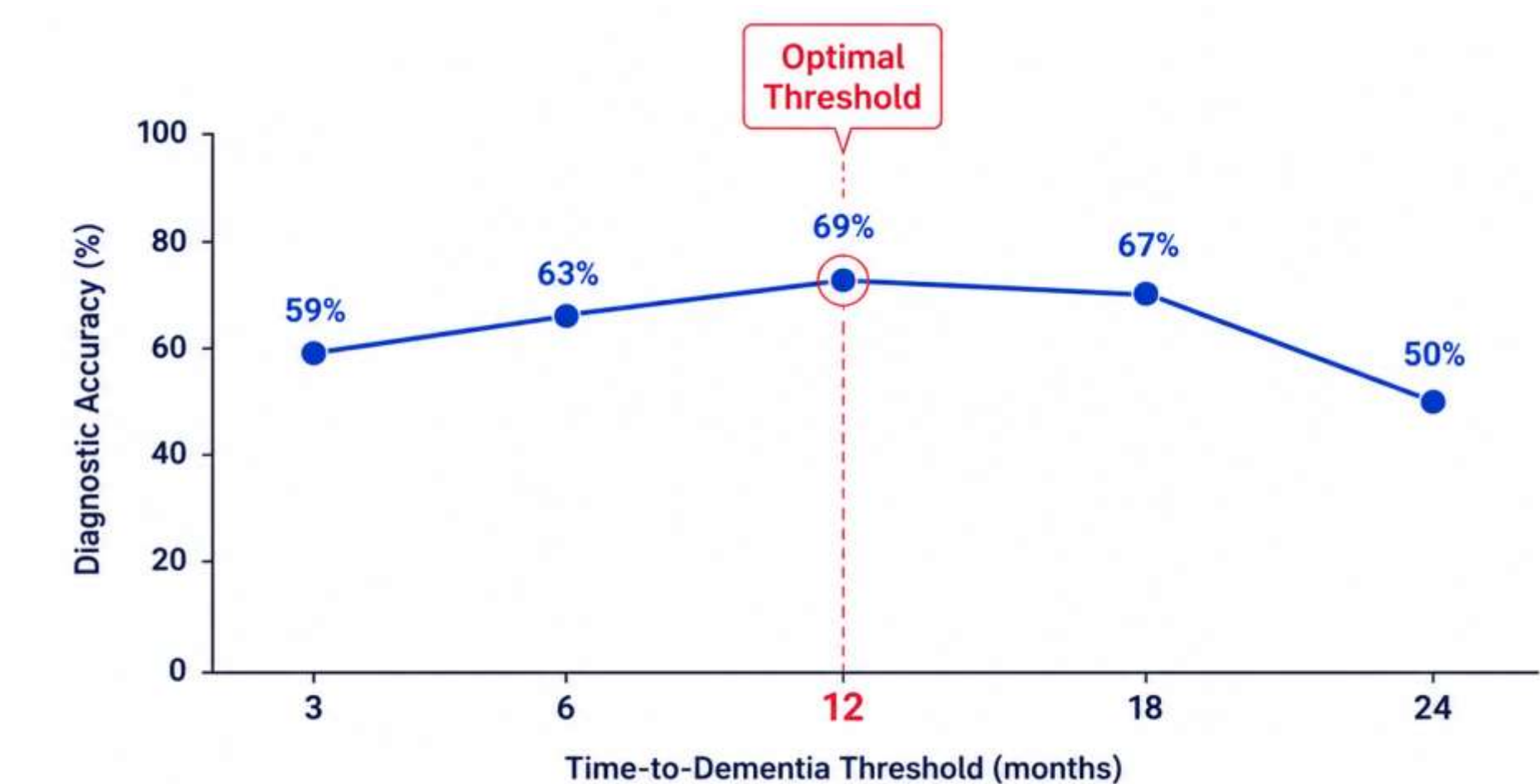


Figure 4: Diagnostic accuracy for a degenerative cause across different Time-to-dementia thresholds

Conclusion

- Non-degenerative etiologies constituted over half of RPD cases, highlighting a substantial burden of potentially treatable disease
- Younger age, shorter time-to-dementia, seizures, myoclonus and focal neurological deficits strongly favored non-degenerative RPD
- A 12-month time-to-dementia threshold provided the best diagnostic discrimination for non-degenerative RPD

References

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