

Understanding the latest in the science of successful brain aging

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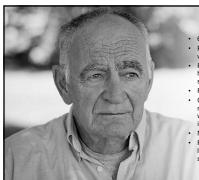
Learning Objectives

- Explain how the brain changes in normal aging
- Describe lifestyle factors associated with successful brain aging
- Discuss the role of memory strategies and compensatory techniques

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Outline

- A review of normal brain aging
- Lifestyle factors associated with successful brain aging
 - Sleep
 - Exercise
 - Diet
 - Brain games
 - Social functioning
- The mind-brain connection
- Tips to strengthen memory
- Questions/Discussion



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- 64-year-old Veteran [Jim]
- Presents to clinic for concerns about worsening memory
 DMH: hymotopoion
- PMH: hypertension, hypercholesteremia, PTSD, poor sleep, chronic pain
- FMH: Mother with AD, died 84
- Complaining of word finding difficulties, names, walks into a room and forgets why, missed one appointment, ADLs intact
- Normal neuropsychological testing
- Feedback: explain brain aging, discuss lifestyle factors associated with successful brain aging, offer strategies

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What Happens When We All Live to 100?

If life-expectancy trends continue, that future may be near, transforming society in surprising and far-reaching ways. GREGG EASTERBROOK OCTOBER 2014 ISSUE



Aging Veteran Population

- The Veteran population is roughly 20 years older compared to civilians (median age 64 vs 44)
- Projected growth in older Veterans
- over the next 5 years

 10% of Veterans have dementia, expected 22% increase by 2033
- VA part of the National Age-Friendly Health System Initiative



When does cognitive aging begin?

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Structural and functional changes

- · Declines in the size of the brain
- The frontal regions of the brain are most affected
- · Hippocampus is also affected, but less so than in AD
- · Integrity of white matter pathways
- · Alterations in resting blood flow and brain oxygen consumption

Cognitive declines in aging

- Processing speed
- Selective attention
- Divided attention
- Working memory
 Planning and self-initiation of strategic processing
- Episodic memory
- Retrieval

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Prospective memory

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Cognitive stability or improvement in aging

- · Sustained attention
- · Procedural memory
- Retention of information is relatively spared
- · Semantic memory

Changes misunderstood

- Media can make these changes even more concerning by creating hype:
- "Epidemic looming"
- "Dementia timebomb warning"
- "Dementia crisis"

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Genetics: How much do they really tell us about who will age successfully?

- Heritability influences are greatest for individual differences in cognition, and this holds as we age
- BUT change in general cognitive ability in older age appears to be strongly determined by environmental factors

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Factors that influence cognitive aging

- Genetics
- Sleep
- Exercise
- Diet
- · Brain games
- · Social stimulation
- · Mind-brain connection

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Sleep



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Normal Changes in Sleep That Occur With Age

- ✓ Decreased sleep efficiency
- ✓ More difficulty initiating sleep✓ More difficulty maintaining sleep
- ✓ Reduction in slow wave sleep (less "deep sleep")

✓ Reduction in slow wave sleep ELDERLY PERSON

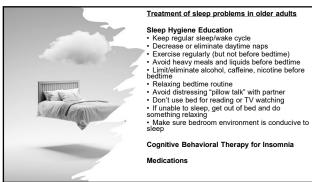
Normal Changes in Sleep That Occur With Age

✓ Decreased sleep efficiency

✓ Increased prevalence of sleep disorders √ Insomnia (primary and secondary)

✓ Sleep Disordered Breathing





Treatment of sleep problems in older adults

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia

Treatment of sleep disordered breathing in older adults



- Behavioral Treatment

 - Weight reduction
 Changing sleeping position (side; golf balls, devices)
 Smoking cessation
 Reducing alcohol consumption

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> Final thoughts about sleep problems and cognitive functioning in older adults...

- ✓ Some sleep changes are normal
- ✓ When these changes interfere with daytime functioning, they are considered to be a sleep disorder
- ✓ Sleep disturbance results in poor cognitive function
- ✓ Treatments are available for sleep-related problems and show promising results for improving sleeprelated cognitive dysfunction, REFER!

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Exercise and cardiovascular health

- Exercise improves vascular health by positively impacting vascular risk factors including:
 - · Heart disease
 - · High blood pressure
 - Diabetes
 - Obesity
 - High cholesterol

Exercise



Improves mood Decreases anxiety Helps people cope with stress Exercise and Can be a means of socialization emotional health Increase self-esteem Provides people with a sense of accomplishment

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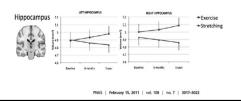
Exercise and cognitive health

- Increases capacity for learning
- Improves many cognitive functions (executive, episodic memory, visuospatial processing, global cognition, processing speed)

 Strengthens connections between existing brain cells, which allows it to work faster and more efficiently
- While there is no fail-proof way to prevent dementia, some studies suggest that those who exercise tend to develop Alzheimer's disease less often and later than those who exercise the state of the sta are sedentary
- are secentary
 Spurs the growth of new neurons in the
 hippocampus...which keeps the brain growing. In fact, in
 patients with early Alzheimer's disease, one study found
 that those who were less physically fit had four times more
 brain shrinkage than those who were more physically fit!

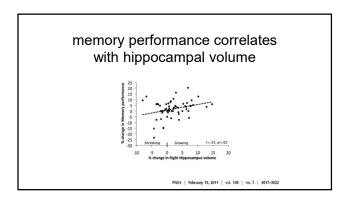
Exercise increases hippocampal volume in older adults

- 120 older adults 55-80, mean 66 years
- Randomized to 1 yr of exercise vs stretching



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VO₂ max (cardiorespiratory fitness) correlates with hippocampal volume ¥ 20 PNAS | February 15, 2011 | vol. 108 | no. 7 | 3017-3022



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Older adults exercise habits

The sad truth..

-It is estimated that 1/3 of people over the age of 75 engage in NO leisure-time physical activity at all!

-Less than 15% of older adults engage in ${\it consistent}$ physical activity (5 times per week, 30 minutes per session).

- Why?

 Health
 Environment (safety and proximity to facilities)
 Physician Advice

 Nowledge

Recommendations

- Cardiovascular: CDC 150 minutes a week (30 minutes 5 days a week)
- Appears to have a dose-response relationship
- · Can be broken up if needed
- · 2 days of strength training and flexibility
- · Just a starting point

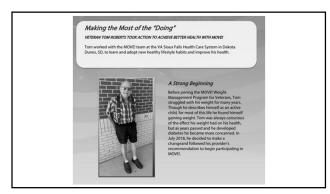
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Gerofit - A Program Promoting Exercise and Health for Older Veterans - Geriatrics and Extended Care (va.gov)

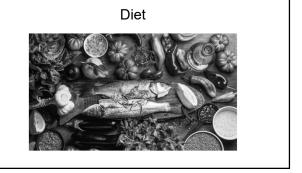
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There is no single "super food" that has been shown to improve brain health.



Eating for brain health Vitamin D B vitamins D vitalimia.

- fish (particularly fatty fish like salmon and tuna), walnuts, green leafy vegetables like kale, flaxseeds and flaxseed oil – many foods are also being fortified w/ omega 3s (eggs, milk, juice, yogurt). Antioxidants Vitamins A, C, E - From food, little research supplements help High intake in the form of supplements may increase risk of cancer, death, and interact with other medications. "Color-diet" No evidence for fish oil or coconut oil

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CHASING LIFE DE SANJAY GUPTA Mediterranean diet named the best for 2019

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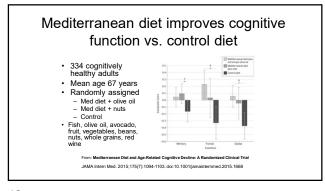
Mediterranean diet

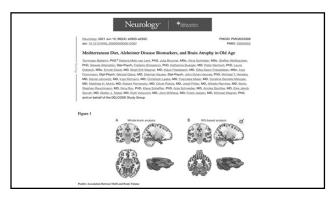
- · Most well-studies, strongest results
- High consumption of fruits, whole grains, beans, vegetables at every meal
- · Low in saturated fats, but encourages consumption of "good fats" - olive oil, avocado
- · Fish at least twice a week

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- · Low to moderate yogurt and cheese
- · Red meat and sugar sparingly
- · Encourages eating with family and friends







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What about alcohol?

- FDA 1 drink or less women, 2 or less men, BUT
- 1 drink a day over 65 for all
- Continue if no problem, don't start just for aging
- Newest research suggests none is best



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Brain games



Brain training programs

- · No evidence these work
- People may *feel* better and get better at the game, but no generalization shown
- Advanced Cognitive Training for Independent and Vital Elderly (ACTIVE) trial
- FTC recently fined some companies for making unfounded claims that their products improve brain health
- Our recommendation: Save your money and time and invest in other types of activities

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Threats to socialization

- Role loss

 Widowhood

 Loss of friends

 Retirement
 Living alone

 Seniors are the
- - Seniors are the age group most likely to live alone 28% Americans over age 65 live alone

- 28% Americans over age to live aware.

 Poverty
 Those living below the poverty line most likely to be isolated.

 Less access to social venues, transportation.

 Fewer community resources.

 Baby boomers.

 Lower rates of marriage.

 Higher rates of divorce.

 Fewer children.

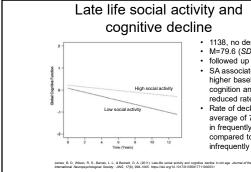
- Veterans

 Geographical mobility, less opportunity to "put roots down"

 Higher rates of PTSD, MHC interfere with socialization

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The benefits of social activity Decreased risk of: ✓ Mortality ✓ Depression ✓ Cognitive decline ✓ Dementia



- 1138, no dementia M=79.6 (*SD* = 7.5) followed up to 12yrs
- SA associated with higher baseline cognition and
- reduced rate decline Rate of decline average of 70% less in frequently SA compared to infrequently SA

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- ❖Recreational therapists
- ❖Volunteering
- Community organizations
- ❖Coffee/Voices Socials
- ❖Compassionate Contact Corps

- <u>Veterans Coffee Socials Fostering Community Connections -</u> Mental Health (va.gov)
- Numerous downloadable assets: worksheet to determine location, overcome barriers, create a flyer

dissipulos start guide if you're interested in setting up and hosting a Social near yo how to start a group, how to reach Veterans in your area, and how to ensure that yo fall in fostering connections among Veterans and others in their community.

Veteran Coffee Socials: A Community-Building Strategy for Enhancing Community Reintegration of Veterans

Socials - Guidance

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- VA News Blog:
 VOICES Veteran outreach in the community expands social support VAntage Point



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VA 🚳

Socials - Links and Contact

 Webpage on the mental health VA site (quick-start guide for communities): <u>Veterans Socials - Fostering Community Connections - Mental Health (va.gov)</u>

YouTube Explainer Video: https://youtu.be/8EvDzNhv0iM

VHA Innovation Ecosystem Diffusion Market Place: https://marketplace.va.gov/innovations/veteran-outreach-into-the-community-to-expand-social-support

• If you have any questions, email: vhabedvoices@va.gov



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The Importance of

Mental

Mindset



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Mental mindset

Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference. ~Winston Churchill



The Wheels of Life

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Older adults self-perceptions

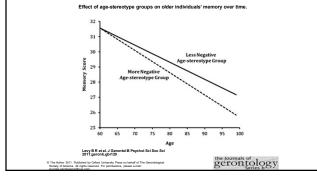
- Believe they will do less well on memory tasks
- · Feel their memory will worsen with age
- Report less control over their memory
- · Negative beliefs about memory tend to worsen with age

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Eliciting Stereotypes in the lab

- · Decrepit
- Wise

- Senile
- Accomplished
- Decline
- Sage
- Dementia
- Guidance



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Longevity and perceptions of aging

Older adults with more positive views about aging live longer!



Can be changed!

- Increase awareness of age stereotypes among older adults
- Programs that provide opportunities for younger people to interact with and learn from older adults

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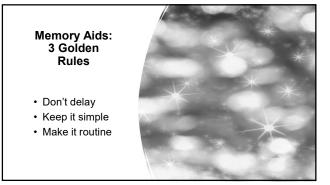
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Memory Strategies/Cognitive Rehabilitation

- Practice Active Attention (Mindfulness)
- · Repeat information spaced out over time
- Make Connections
- · Create Visual images
- · Remembering Lists by Location
- Invent Rhymes
- · Retrieve the name
- · Learn new names



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Memory Aids

- Memory table (or tray or bowl)
- Pillbox
- · Calendars & planners
- Notebooks
- Lists
- · Reminder notes
- · Smartphones & technology
- · Memory aids are for everyone!



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