

XII Convegno
IL CONTRIBUTO DEI CENTRI PER I
DISTURBI COGNITIVI E LE DEMENZE
NELLA GESTIONE INTEGRATA DEI
PAZIENTI

Roma, 15-16 novembre 2018

DEMENZA E IMMIGRAZIONE

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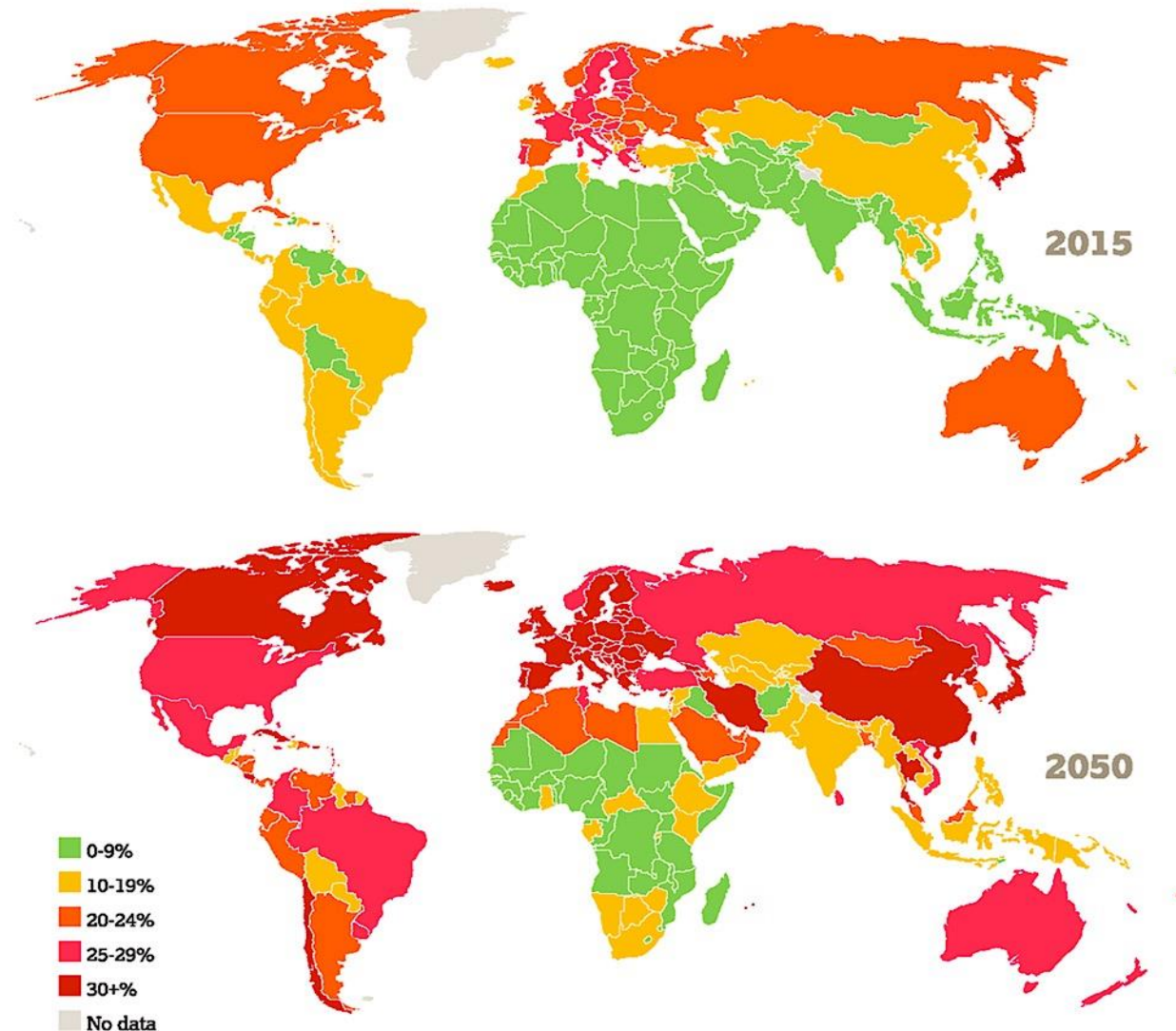
SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Background: scenario sociodemografico

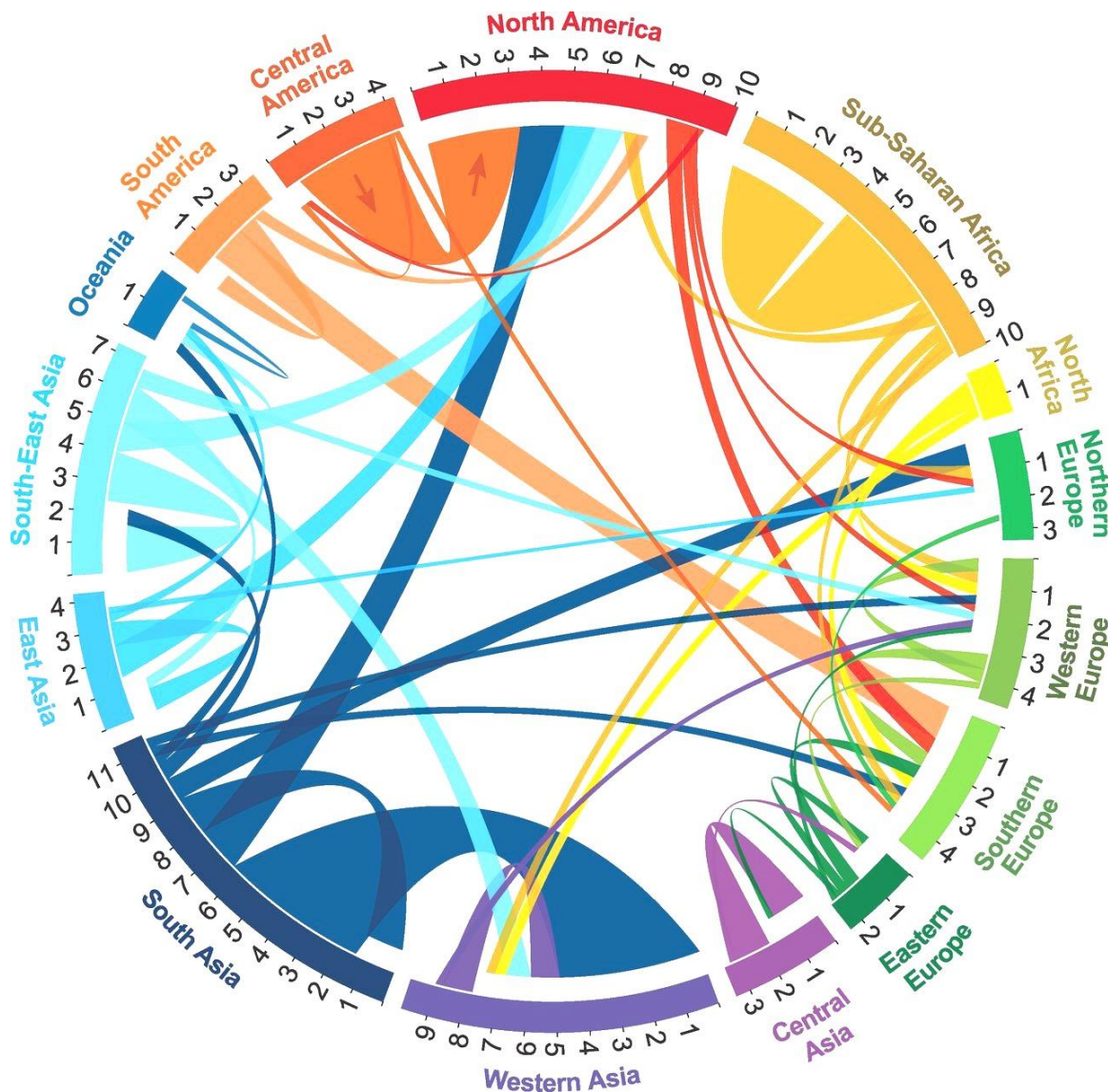
Invecchiamento della popolazione

Proportion of
population aged
60 or over



Background: scenario sociodemografico

Flussi migratori



Who is a migrant?

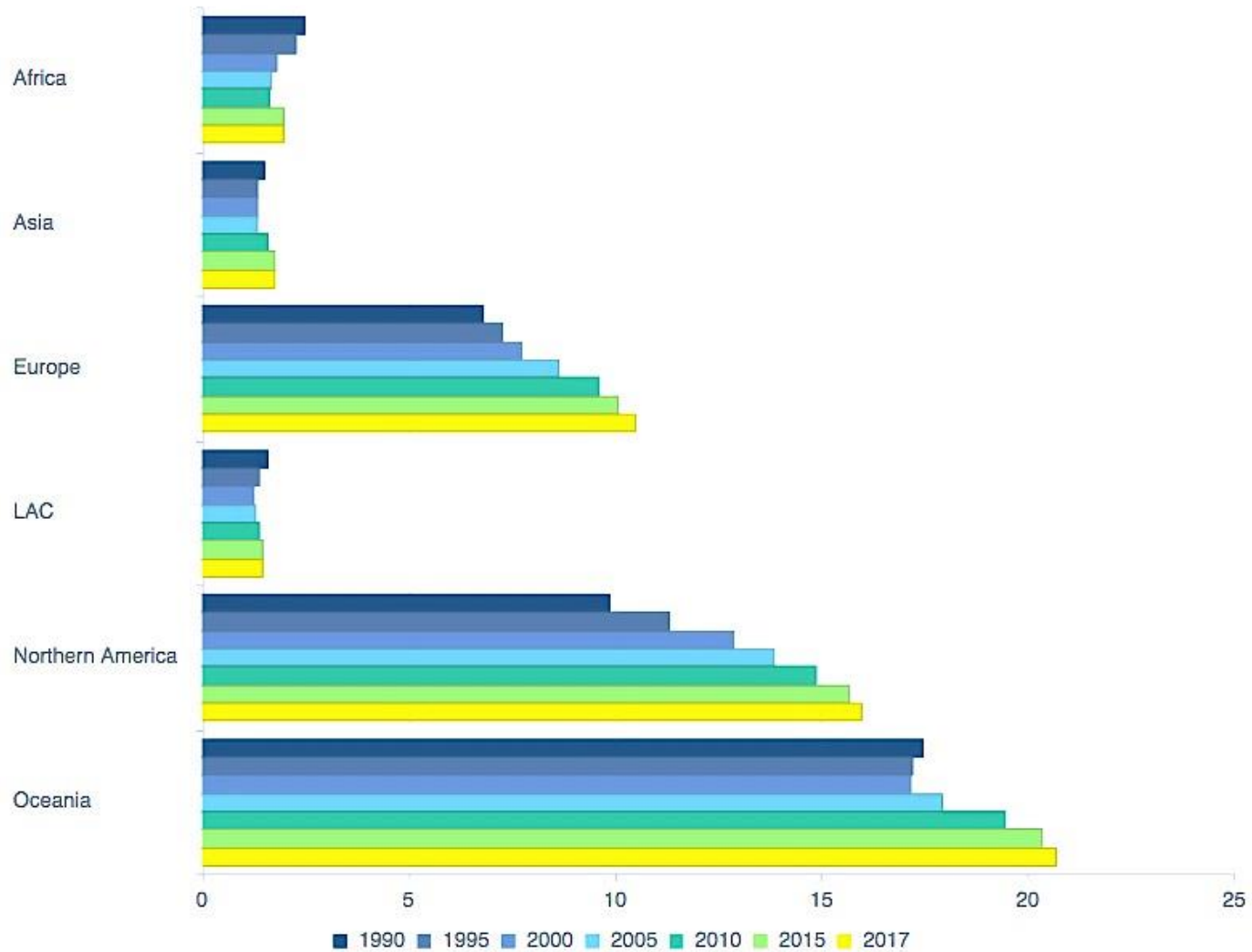
IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of

1. the person's legal status;
2. whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary;
3. what the causes for the movement are;
4. what the length of the stay is

Background: scenario sociodemografico

Flussi migratori

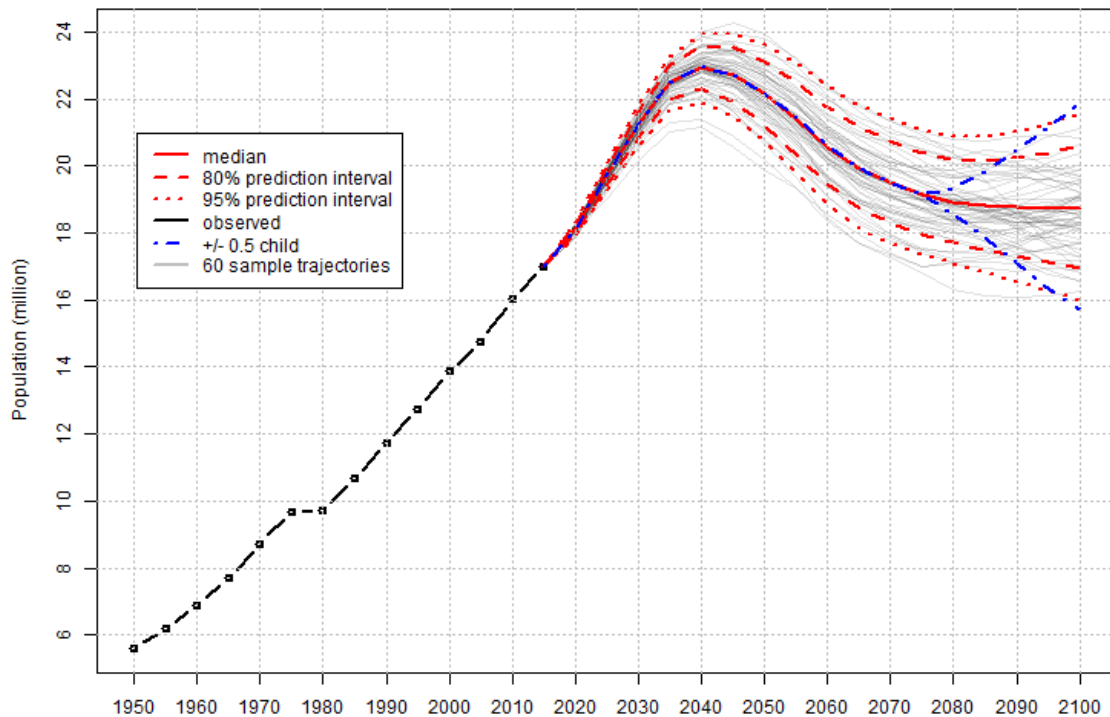
International migrants as a percentage of total population by major area of destination



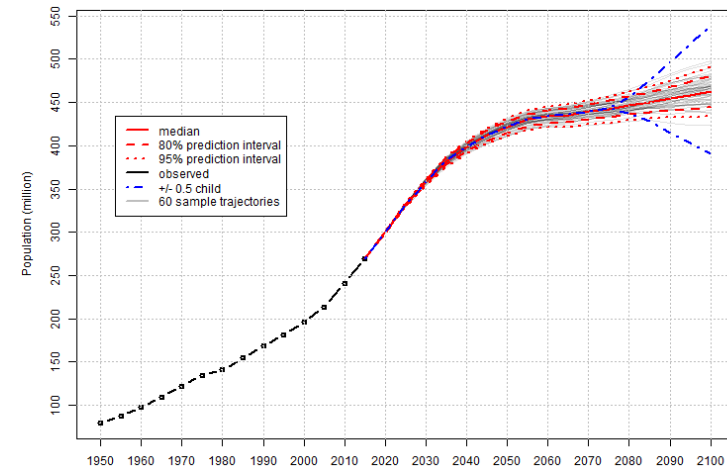
Background: scenario sociodemografico

Invecchiamento della popolazione

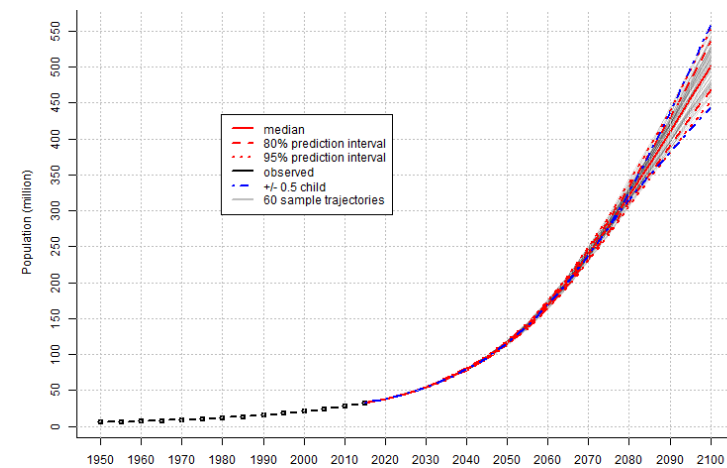
Italy: Population (Age 60+)



HIC: Population (Age 60+)



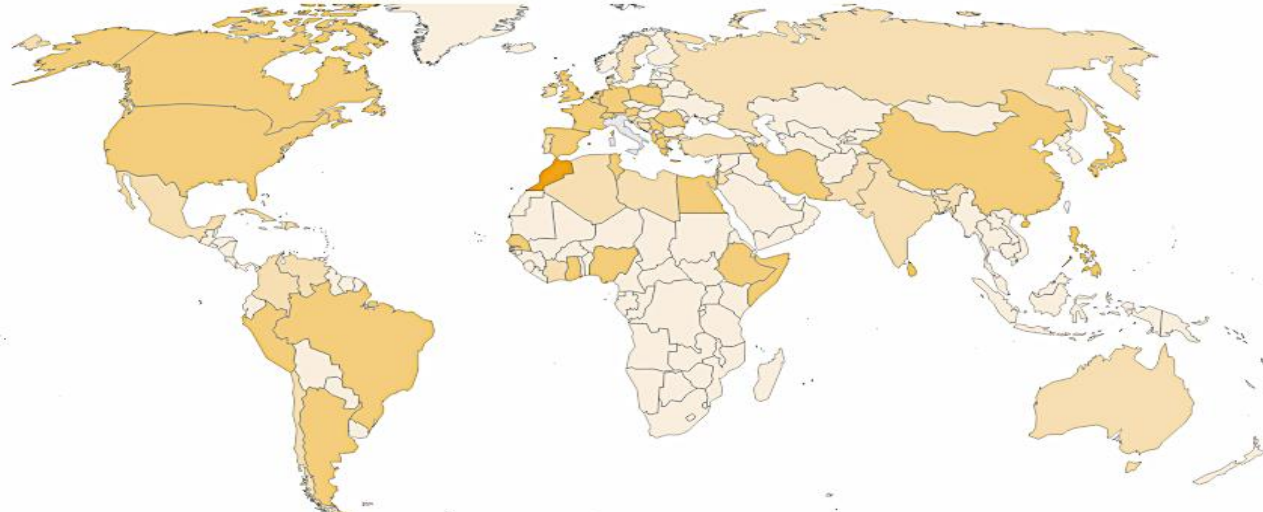
LIC: Population (Age 60+)



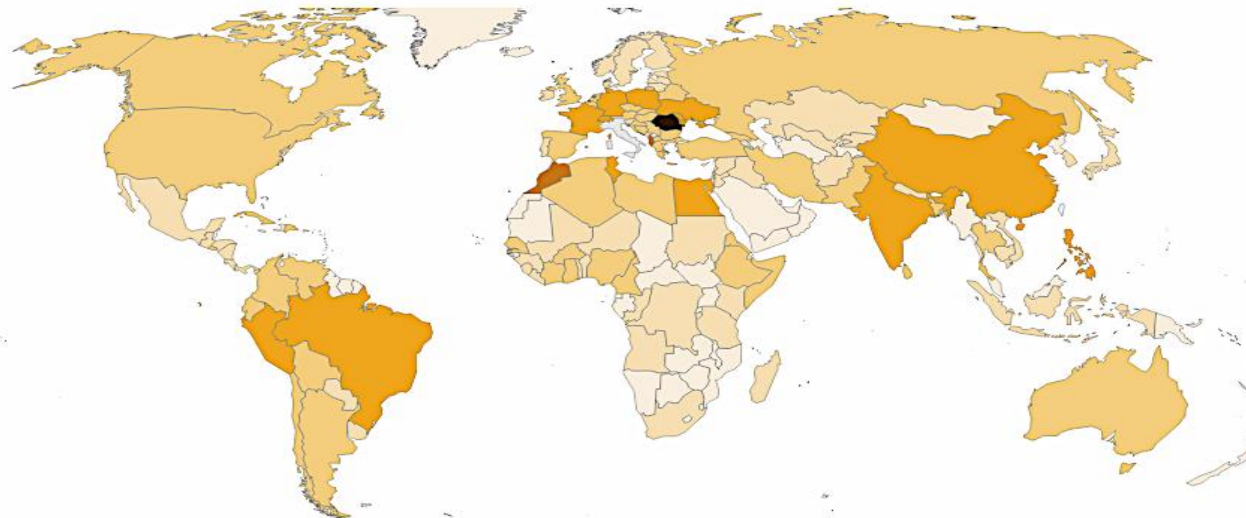
Background: scenario sociodemografico

Flussi migratori

Number and country of birth on migrant subjects living in Italy



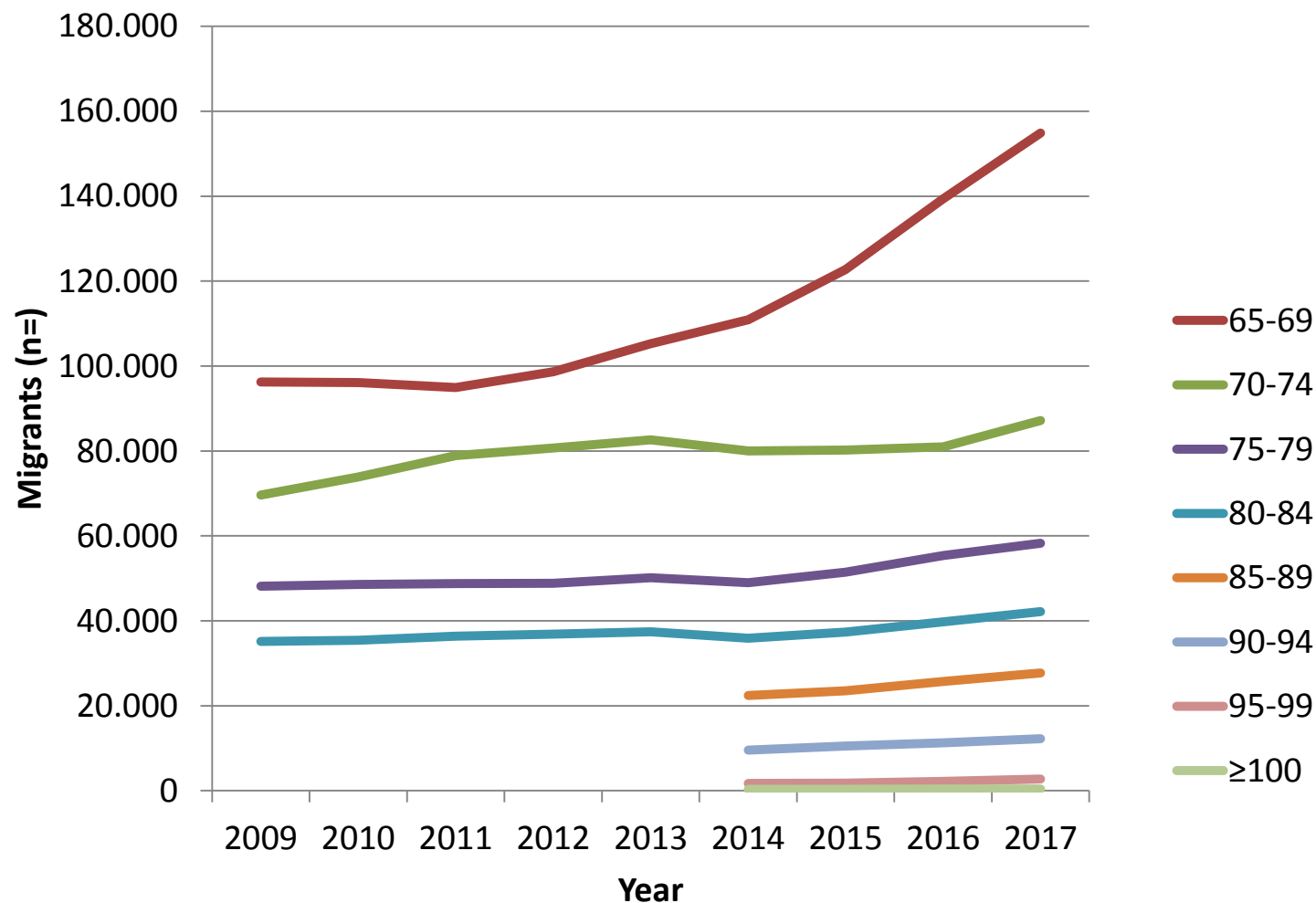
○ < 1000 ○ 1K-10K ○ 10K-90K ○ 100K-240K ○ 250K-490K ○ 500K-990K ● 1M or greater



Background: scenario sociodemografico

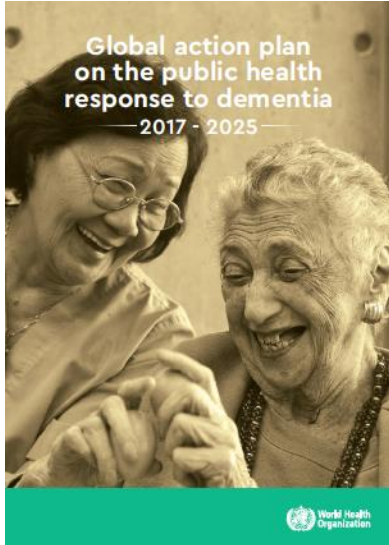
Invecchiamento della popolazione migrante

Number of migrant subjects living in Italy by age-class



Demenza e immigrazione

Un problema emergente per la sanità pubblica



VISION, GOALS AND CROSS- CUTTING PRINCIPLES



e. **Universal health and social care coverage for dementia**

Designing and implementing health programmes for universal health coverage must include financial risk protection and ensuring equitable access to a broad range of promotive, preventive, diagnostic and care services (including palliative, rehabilitative and social support) for all people with dementia and their carers.



f. **Equity**

All efforts to implement public health responses to dementia must support gender equity and take a gender-sensitive perspective, keeping in mind all vulnerabilities specific to each national context, consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes that people who are vulnerable, including people with disabilities, older people and migrants must be empowered.

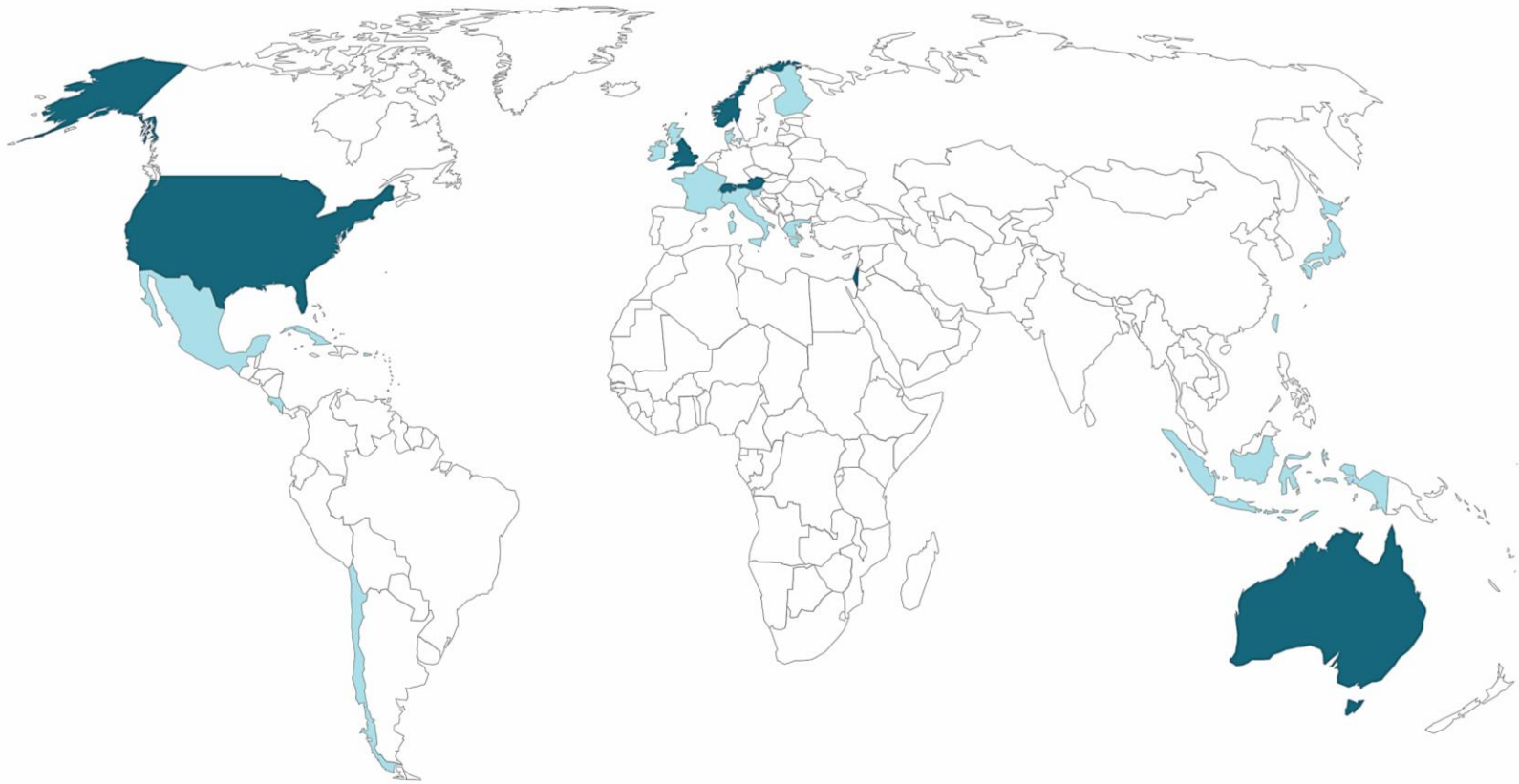


g. **Appropriate attention to dementia prevention, cure and care**

Steps to realize this focus include using existing knowledge and experience to improve prevention, risk reduction, care and support for people with dementia and their carers and generation of new knowledge towards finding disease-modifying treatments or a cure, effective risk reduction interventions and innovative models of care.

Demenza e immigrazione

Un problema emergente per la sanità pubblica



Countries whose national plan mentions the issue of migrants/ethnic minorities

Australia
Austria
England
Israel
Norway
Switzerland
United States
Wales

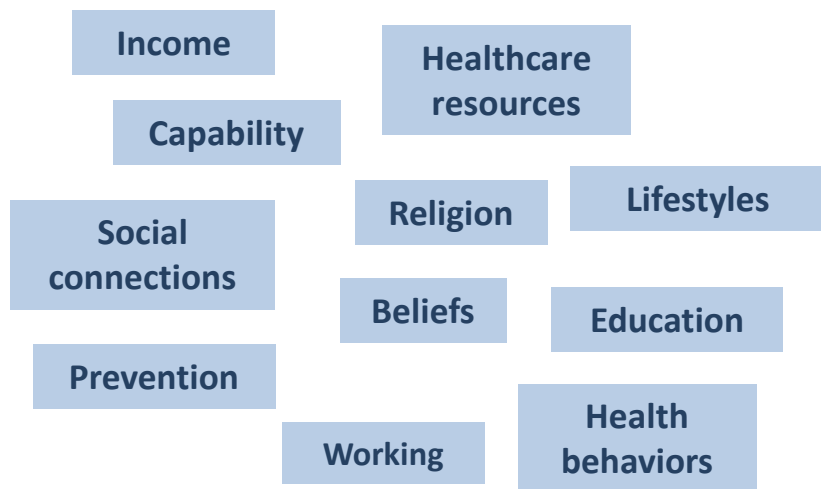
Countries whose national plan does not mention the issue of migrants/ethnic minorities

Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czech R.
Denmark
Finland
France
Greece
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
N. Ireland
Scotland
Puerto Rico

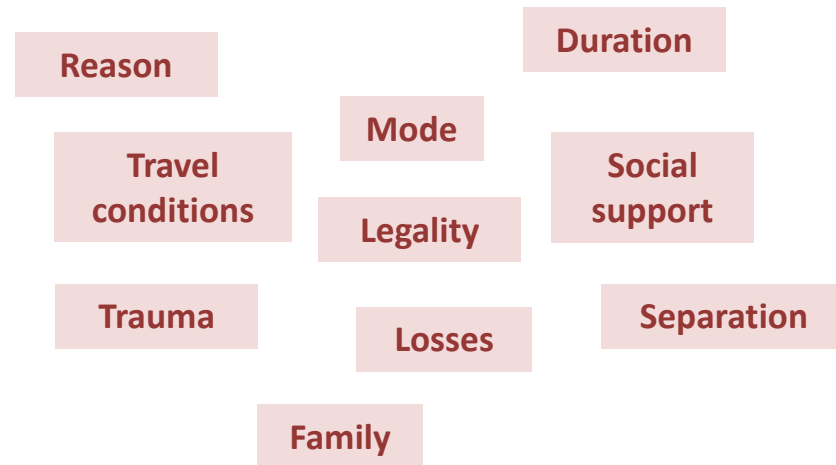
Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: migrazione e salute

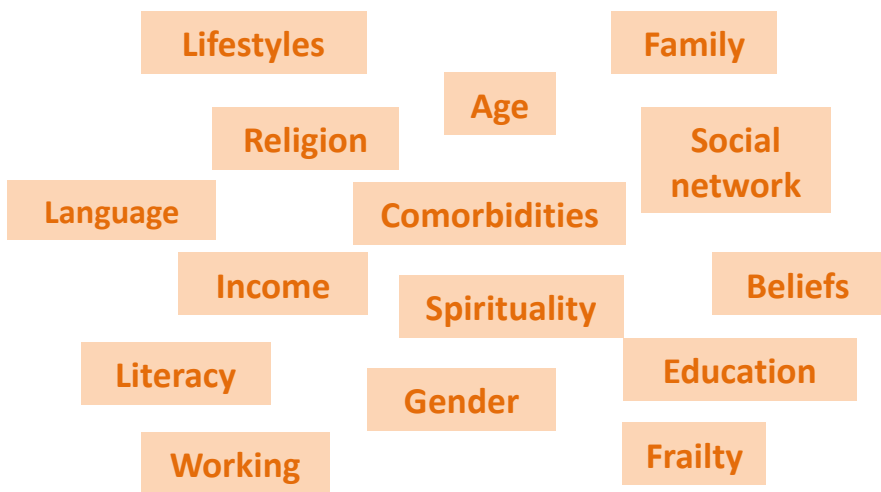
Place of Origin



Migratory Experience



Individual attributes



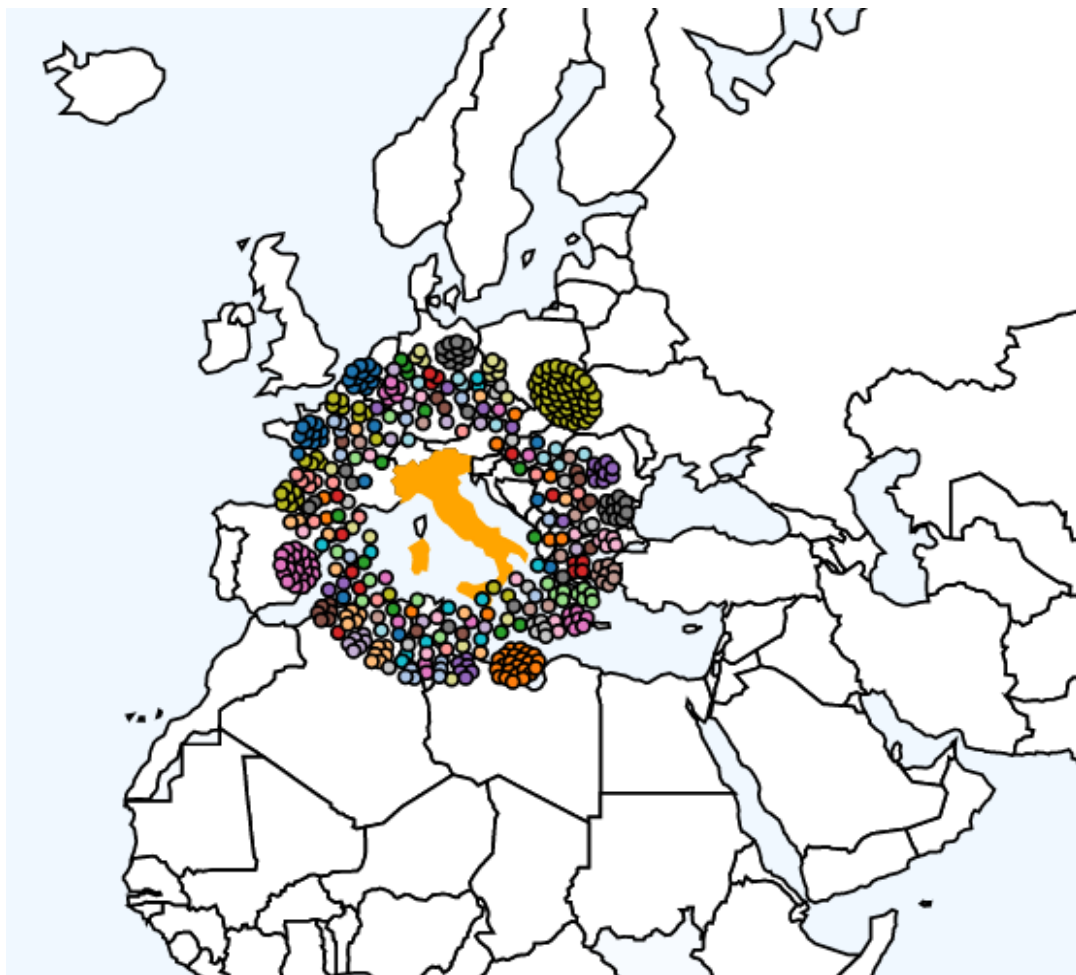
Place of Destination



Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: migrazione e salute

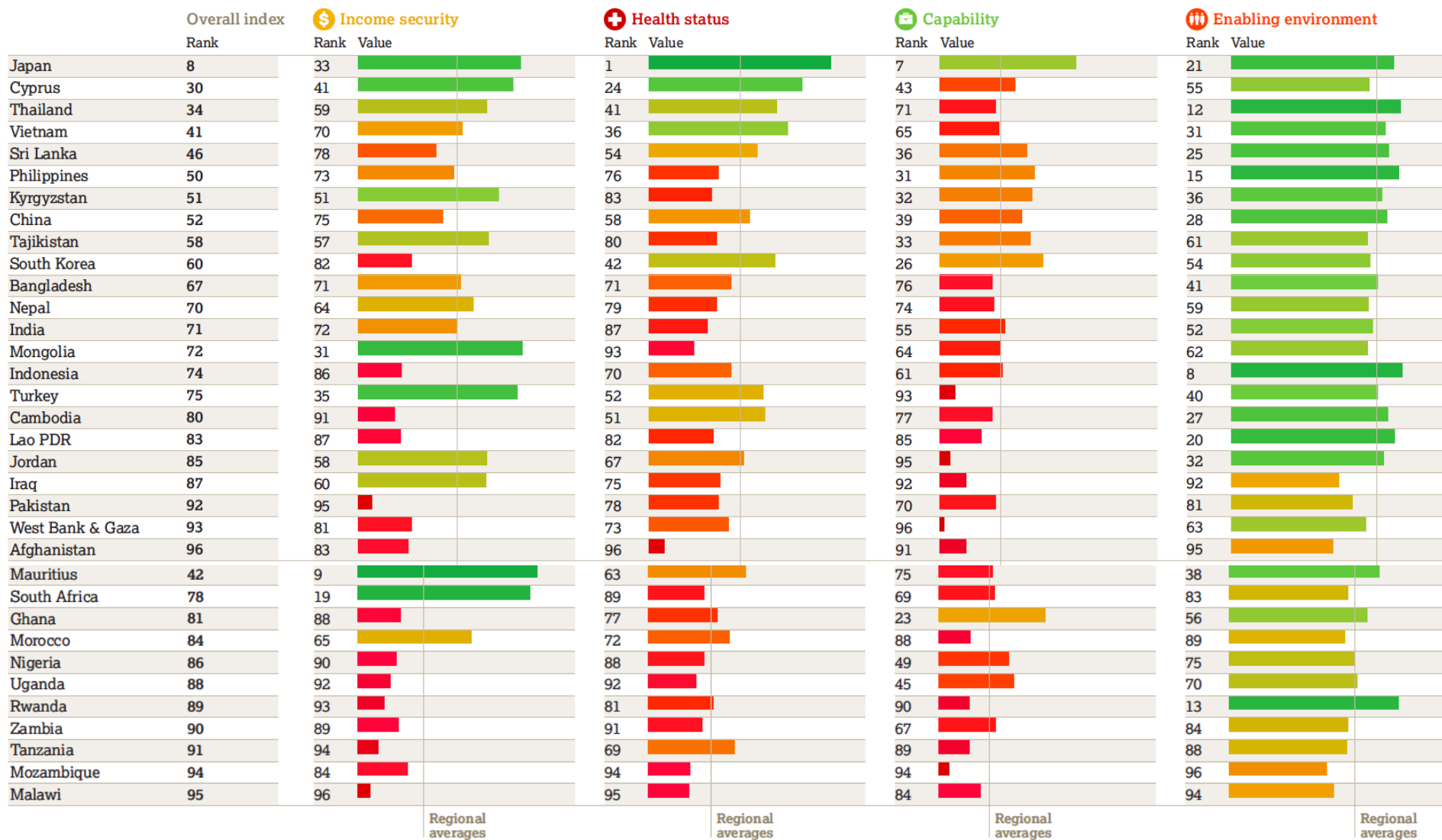
Inward migration to Italy (2015)



Country	n
Romania	1.040.000
Albania	460.000
Morocco	430.000
Ukraine	240.000
Germany	220.000
China	200.000
Switzerland	200.000
Moldova	170.000
Philippines	150.000
India	140.000
France	140.000
Poland	120.000
Peru	120.000
Egypt	110.000
Tunisia	110.000
Brazil	110.000
Bangladesh	100.000
Ecuador	90.000

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: migrazione e salute



Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: valutazione neuropsicologica

Funzione esaminata	Esempi	Bias potenziali	Bias osservati
Orientamento nel tempo	Data/stagione	È richiesto l'uso abituale del calendario gregoriano	Livello istruzione/culturale
Orientamento nello spazio	Indirizzi/luoghi	È richiesta familiarità con gli indirizzi	Livello culturale
Attenzione/concentrazione	Sottrazione seriale/spelling al contrario	È richiesta alfabetizzazione e capacità di saper contare	Livello istruzione/culturale
Memoria retrograda	Data della Prima Guerra Mondiale, data di nascita	È richiesta cultura generale, conoscenza della propria data di nascita	Etnia
Memoria anterograda	Richiamo di nomi di oggetti, richiamo di frasi	È richiesta familiarità con il tipo di materiale da imparare	Livello istruzione/culturale
Liguaggio	Seguire comandi scritti o orali, scrivere una frase	È richiesta alfabetizzazione e fluency verbale nella lingua del test	Livello istruzione/culturale
Abilità visuo-spaziali	Copia di figure complesse	È richiesta familiarità con forme geometriche	Livello istruzione/culturale

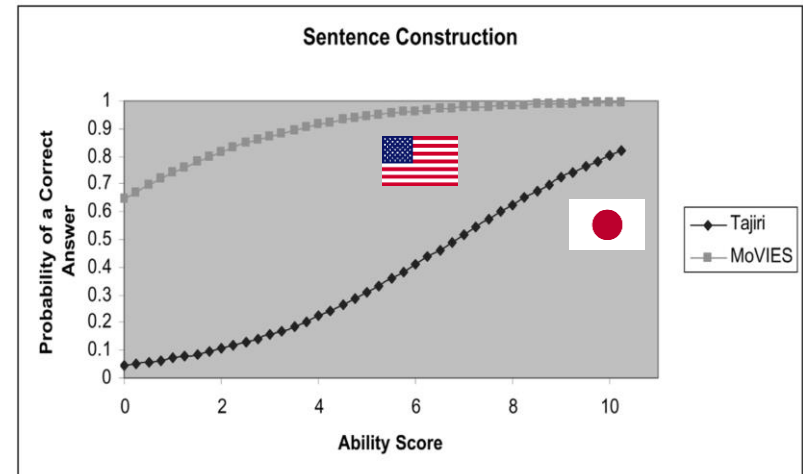
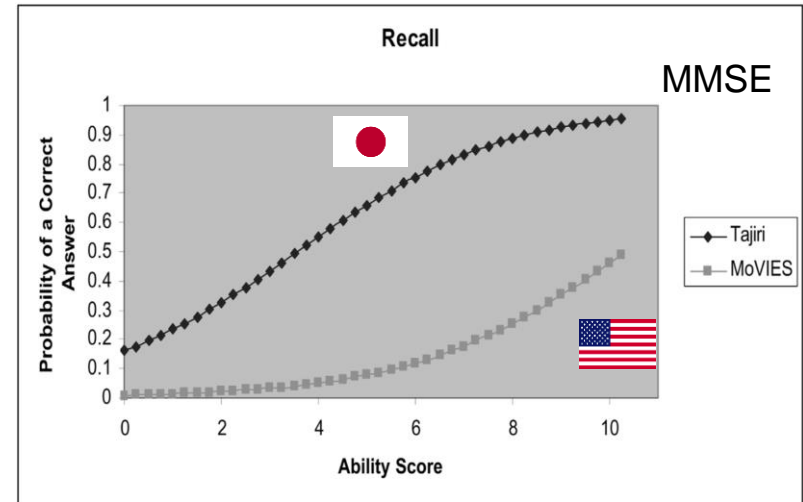
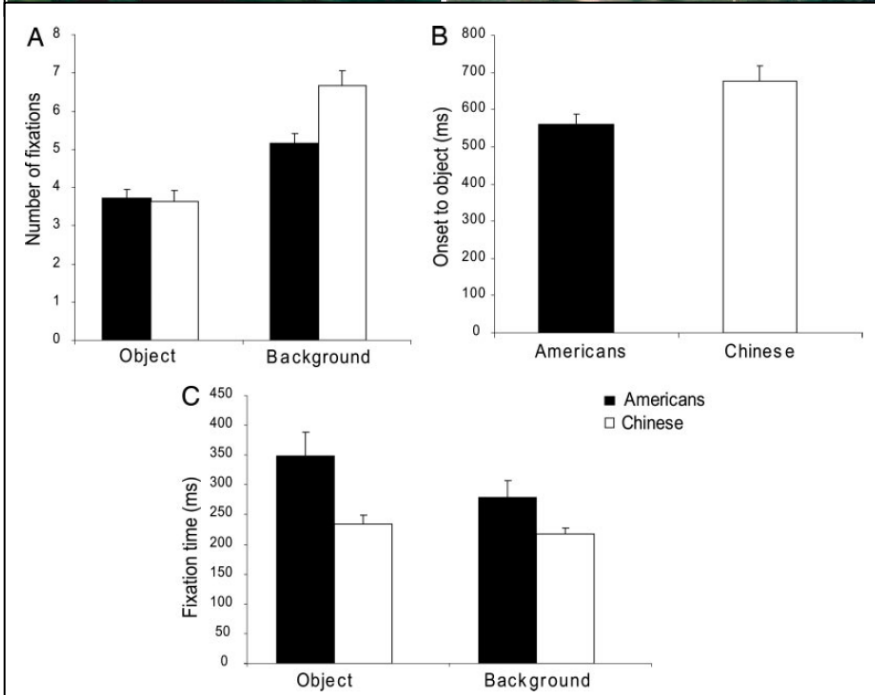
Parker C. Age Ageing 2004;33(5):447-52

“By the year 2050, a full **60% of the American population will be “un-testable”** with our current toolkit of largely mono-lingual, mono-cultural neuropsychological assessment strategies. This lack of access to neuropsychological services by non-primarily English speaking, non-European American patients is clearly a social justice issue”.

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: valutazione neuropsicologica

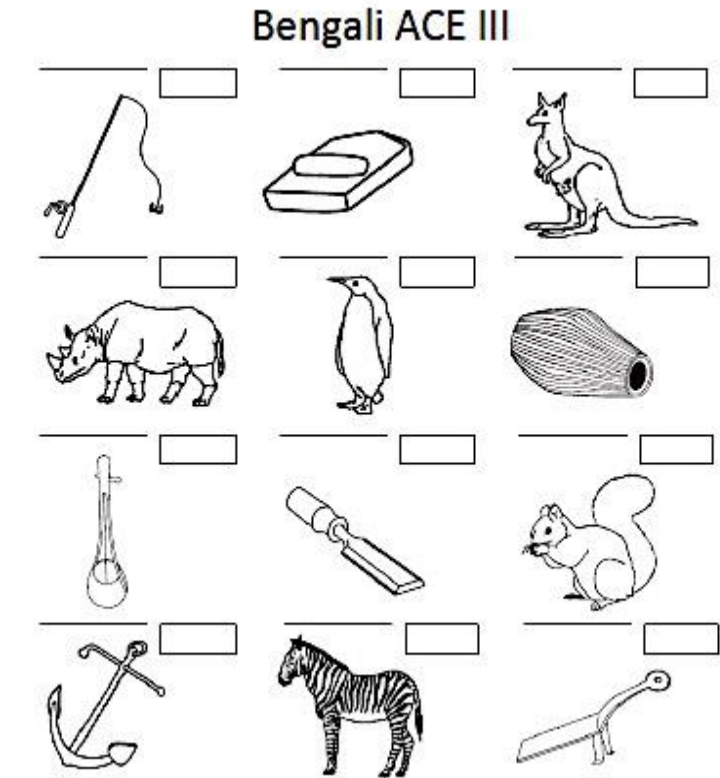
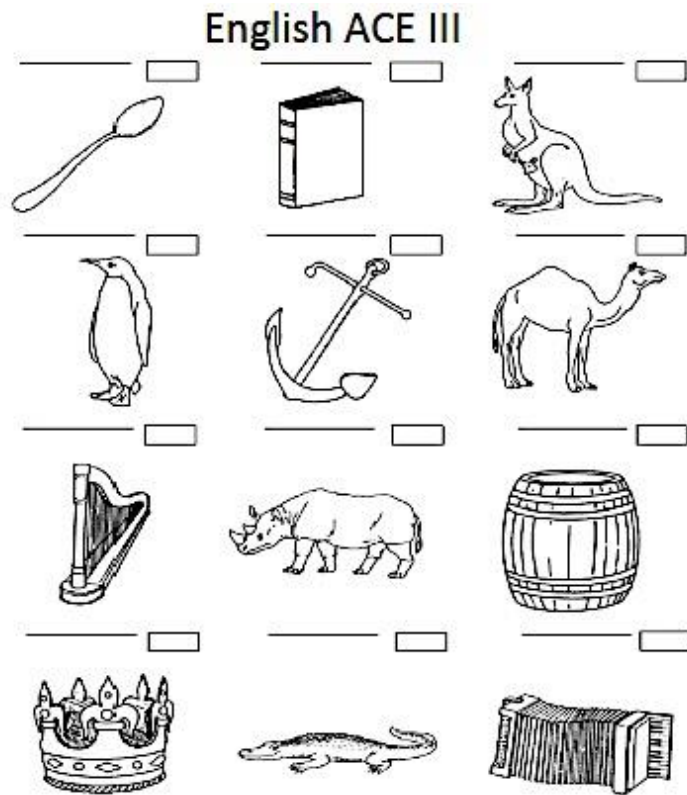
1) Construct Bias: the construct measured is not equivalent across cultural groups



Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: valutazione neuropsicologica

2) **Item Bias:** items in a test perform differently in different groups

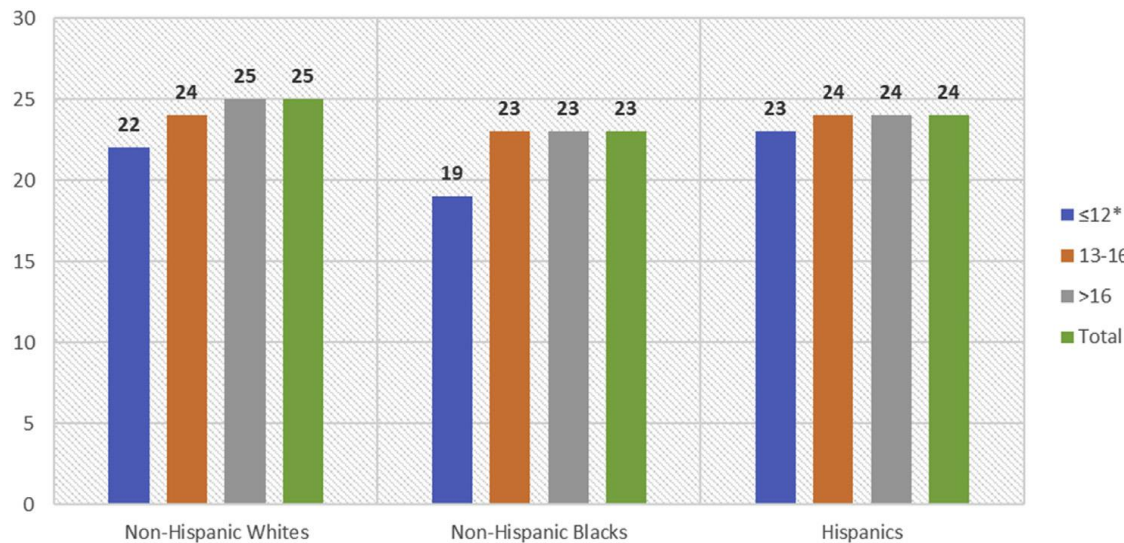


3) **Method bias:** bias that relates to the methodology of test development/administration

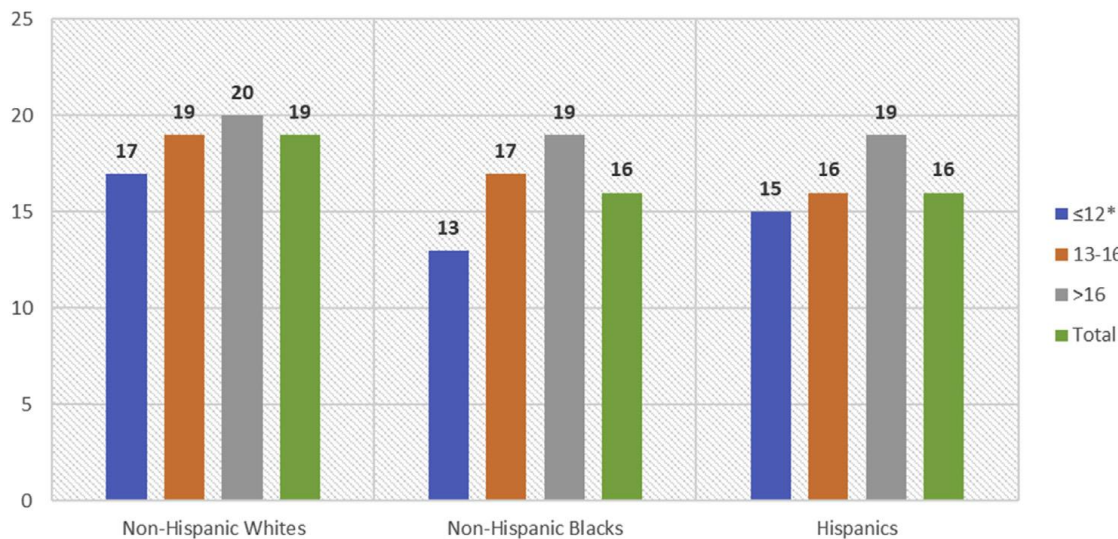
Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: valutazione neuropsicologica

MOCA



Normal cognition
vs. MCI



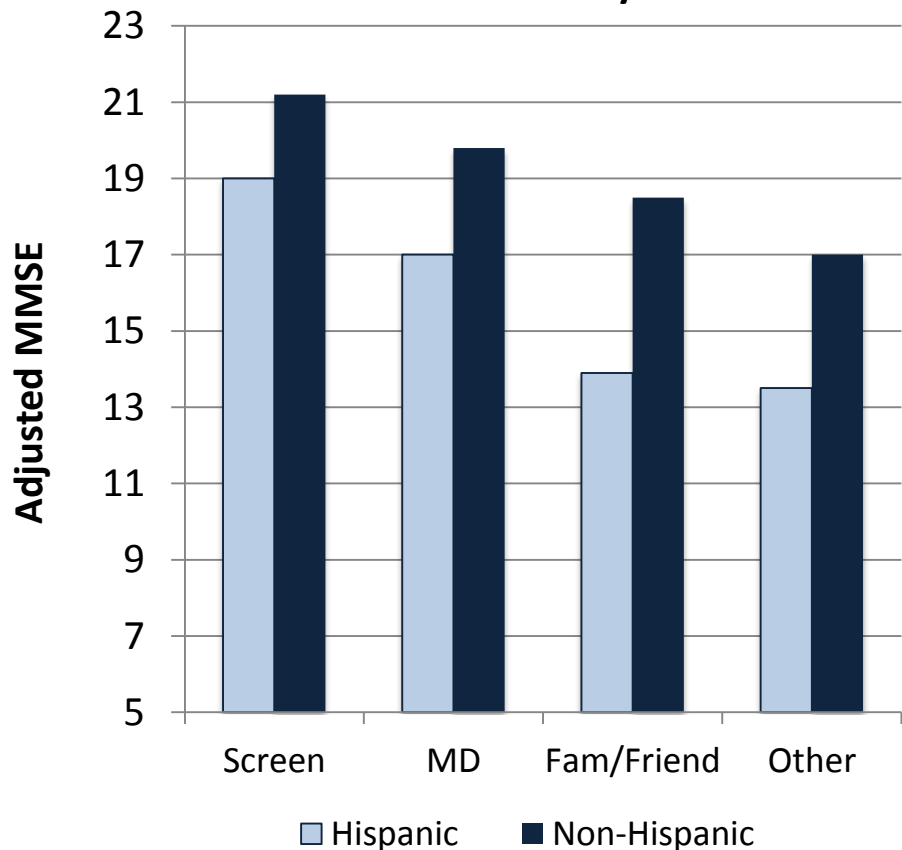
MCI vs. dementia

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: presentazione clinica



Referral effect in Alzheimer's disease by ethnicity



Differential diagnosis



Diagnosis (N=969)	Natives	European immigrants	Other immigrants
AD (%)	27.1	20.2	16.9
MixD (%)	13.9	11.7	14.3
VaD (%)	20.1	23.4	13.0
FTD (%)	2.8	7.4	2.6
Park (%)	4.0	9.6*	9.1
Psych (%)	7.1	8.5	15.6*

*p<0.05

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: presentazione clinica

Neuropsychiatric symptoms

	United States	UK	Spain	Brazil	China	Japan	Nigeria
Symptoms in NPI	(n = 362)	(n = 587) ^a	(n = 108)	(n = 60)	(n = 373)	(n = 60)	(n = 40)
Delusions	18.0	25.4	16.7	11.7	11.0	26.7	17.5
Hallucinations	10.5	15.1	15.7	8.3	10.7	15.0	12.5
Agitation/ aggression	30.3	9.0	27.8	20	12.3	35.0	20.0
Depression/ dysphoria	32.3	20.5	32.4	38.3	23.9	21.7	32.5
Anxiety	21.5	8.9	35.2	25.0	20.4	23.3	20.0
Euphoria/ elation	3.1	9.5	4.6	5.0	6.4	8.3	10.0
Apathy/ indifference	35.9	50.3	53.7	53.3	21.7	56.7	25.0
Disinhibition	12.7	n.a.	12.0	16.7	1.3	8.3	10.0
Irritability/lability	27.0	28.8	26.9	23.3	16.9	31.7	27.5
Aberrant motor behavior	16.0	12.8	16.7	10.0	12.1	31.7	7.5
Nighttime behavior	27.4	42.0	22.2	38.3	19.8	n.a.	17.5
Appetite/eating change	19.6	n.a.	30.6	23.3	11.8	n.a.	42.5

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: barriere

Survey of 25 European Memory Clinics

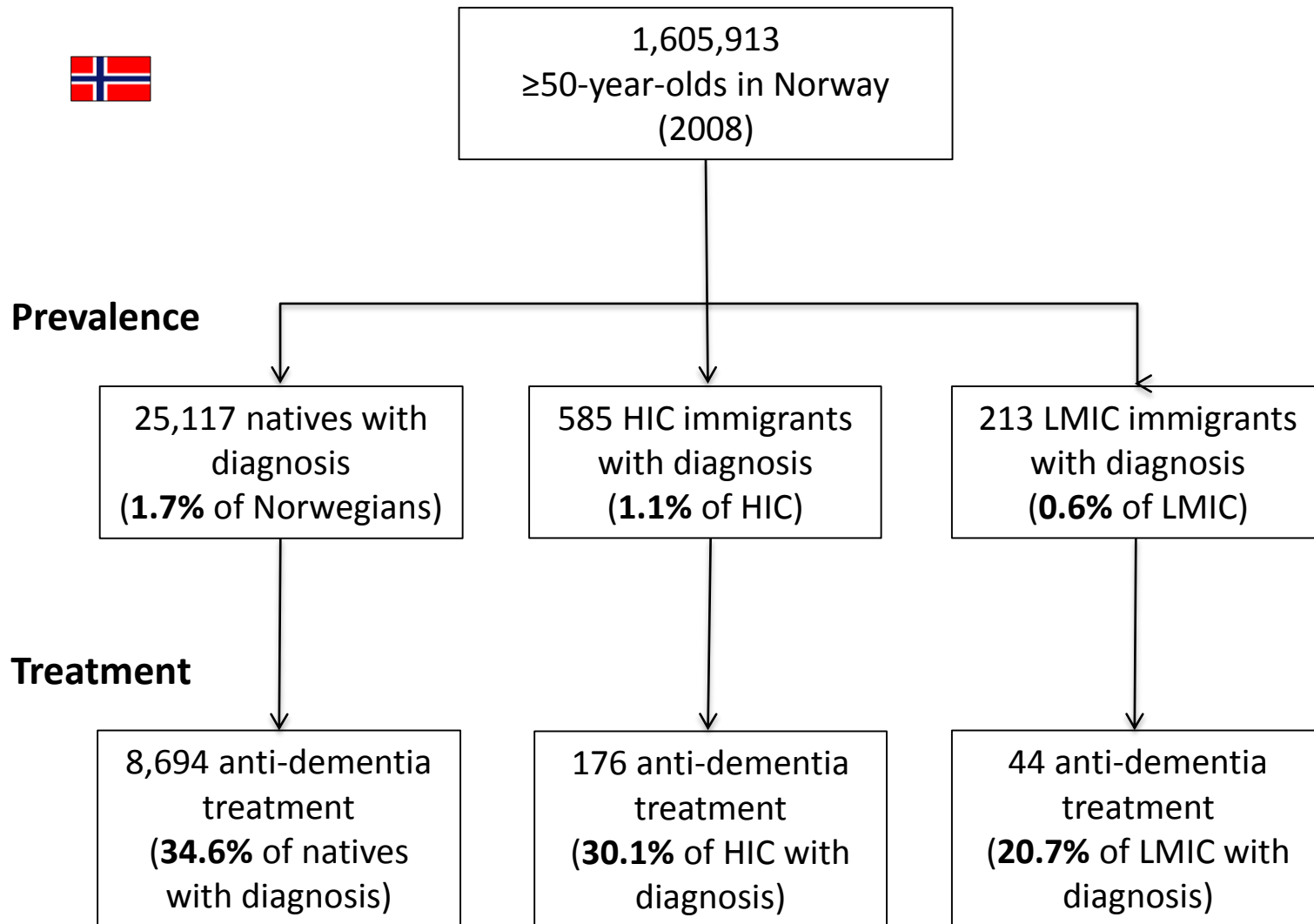


Issue	Influence on clinical dementia evaluation (%)				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
• Patients' religion	32	40	16	4	4
• Patients' linguistic abilities	4	8	24	32	32
• Patients' educational level	4	8	20	44	20
• Patients' presentation of symptoms	8	8	40	32	12
• Patients' attitude towards health professionals	12	28	40	12	4
• Health professionals' knowledge of patients' culture	20	20	24	20	0
• Health professionals' attitude towards ethnic minority patients	40	16	24	20	0
• Suitability of test instruments and rating scales	12	8	24	28	16

“Diagnostic evaluation of the patients was considered to be **challenging in 64% of the centers**, mainly because of **communication problems and lack of adequate assessment tools**. In general, there were **few indicators of culturally sensitive dementia services** in the centers”

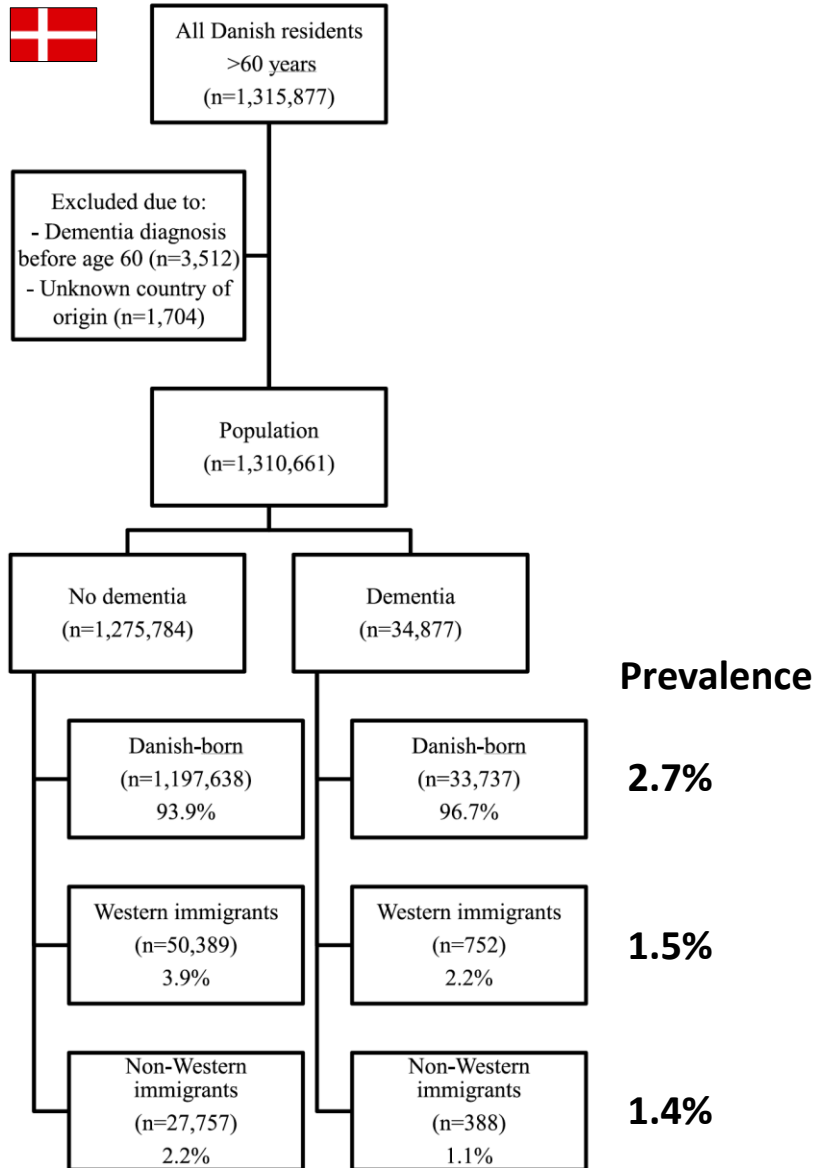
Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: sottodiagnosi



Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: sottodiagnosi

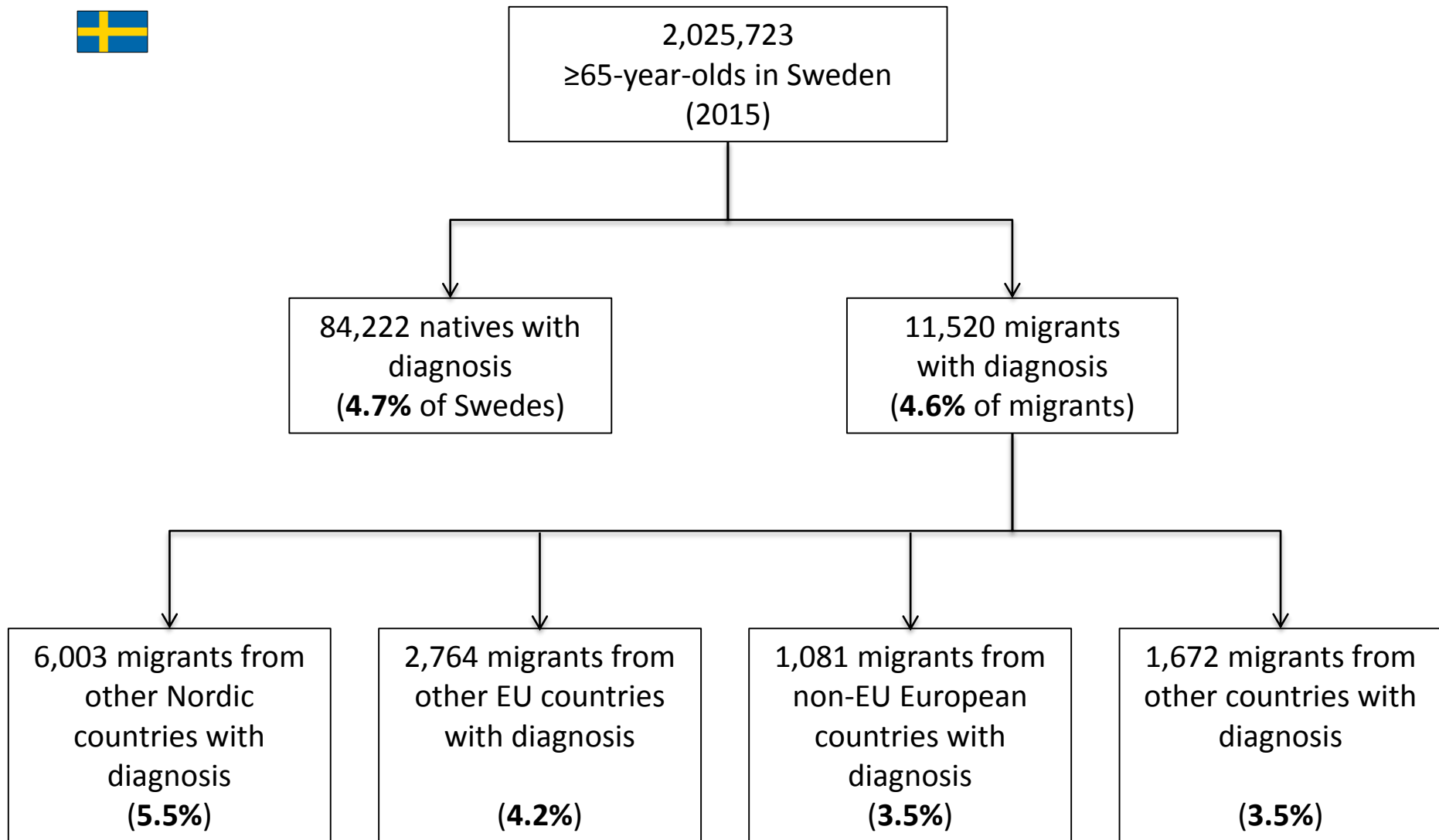


Likelihood of receiving anti-dementia drugs following a dementia classification. Results are given as odds ratios (OR) [95% confidence interval (CI)]

Characteristics	Crude OR [95% CI]	Adjusted OR [95% CI]
Population group		
Danish	1.0	1.0
Western	0.77 [0.67–0.90]	0.74 [0.63–0.87]
Non-Western	0.74 [0.61–0.92]	0.70 [0.56–0.87]
Age groups		
60–69	1.0	1.0
70–79	1.44 [1.31–1.57]	1.68 [1.52–1.85]
80+	1.29 [1.19–1.40]	1.60 [1.45–1.76]
Sex (female)	0.99 [0.95–1.03]	0.98 [0.93–1.02]
Years since diagnosis ¹	0.89 [0.88–0.90]	0.89 [0.89–0.90]
Inclusion based on drug use ²	4.16 [3.88–4.46]	3.92 [3.64–4.21]
Psychiatric disease	0.54 [0.52–0.57]	0.59 [0.56–0.62]
Diabetes	0.64 [0.60–0.68]	0.75 [0.70–0.80]
Cardiovascular disease	0.65 [0.62–0.68]	0.70 [0.66–0.74]
Stroke	0.44 [0.42–0.46]	0.46 [0.44–0.48]
Nursing home residence	0.80 [0.76–0.83]	0.91 [0.87–0.96]


Demenza e immigrazione

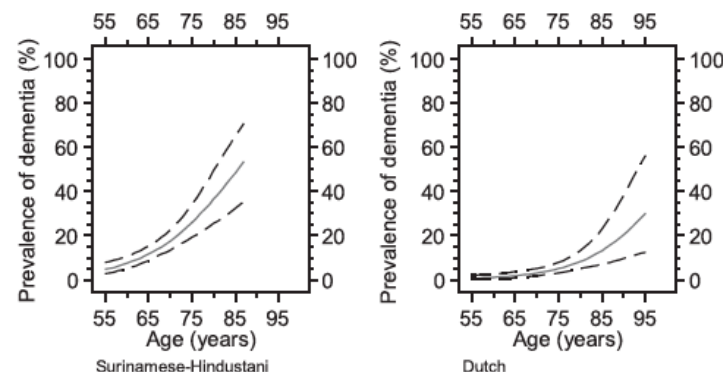
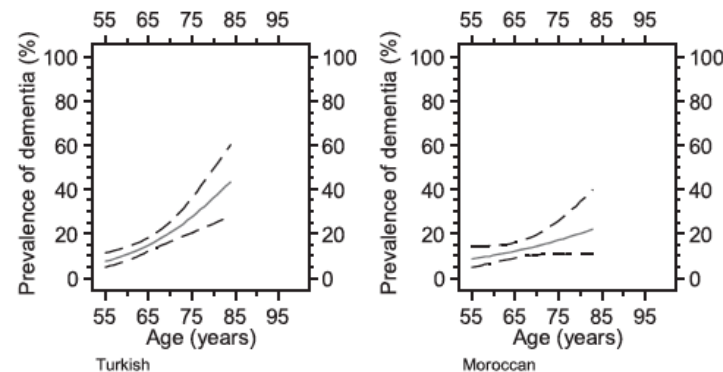
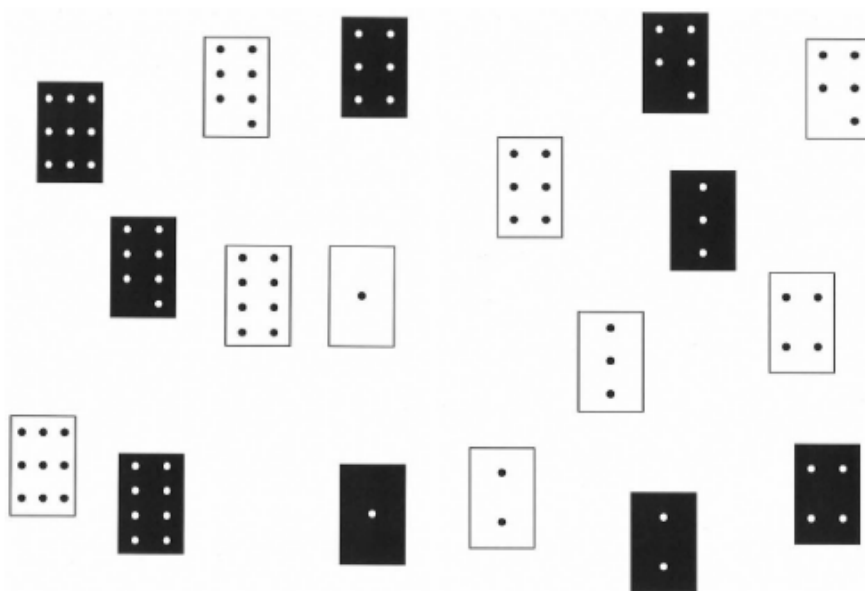
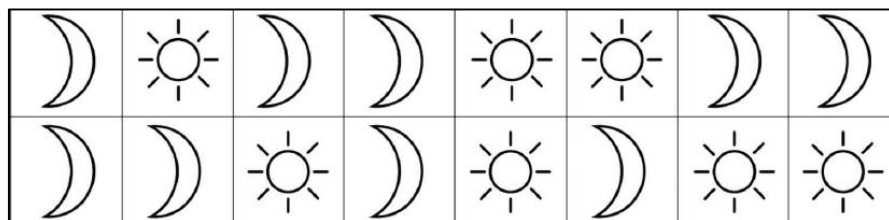
Elementi di complessità: sottodiagnosi



Demenza e immigrazione

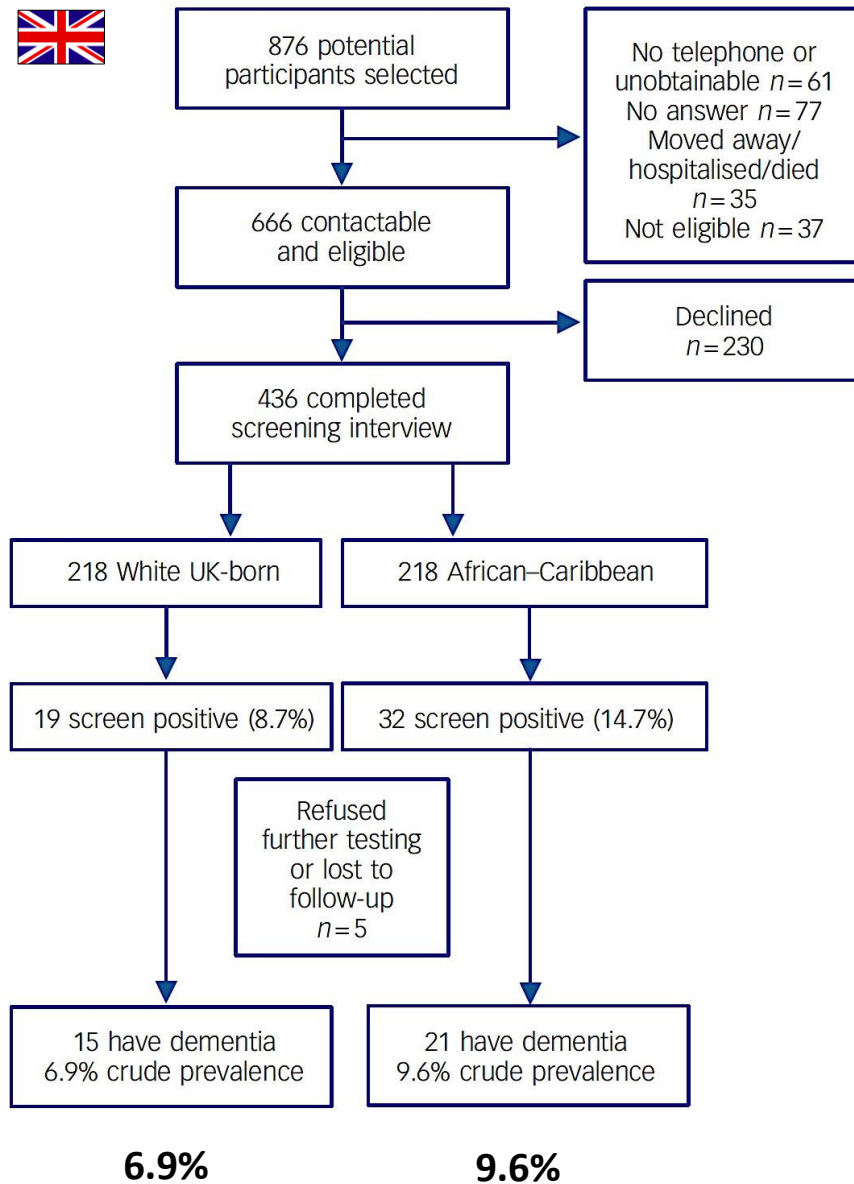
Elementi di complessità: sottodiagnosi

	Turkish	Moroccan Arabic	Moroccan Berber	Surinamese Creole	Surinamese Hindustani	Native Dutch	Total
n=	540	238	106	427	429	514	2,254
MCI (%)	13.0	10.1	9.4	5.9	11.9	3.3	8.7
Dementia (%)	14.8	12.2	11.3	4.0	12.6	3.5	9.3



Demenza e immigrazione

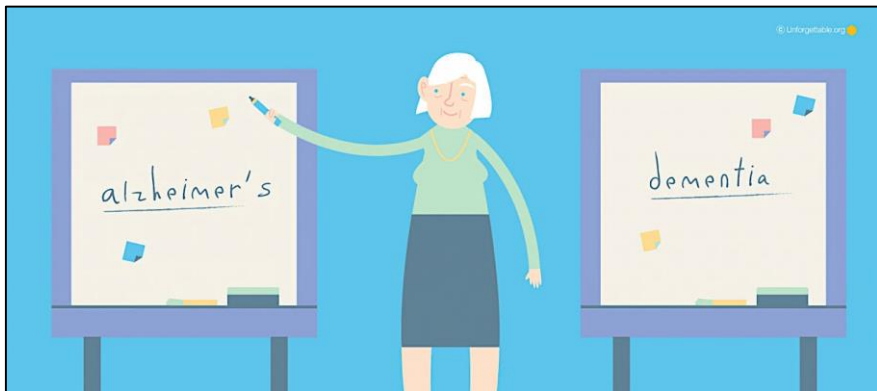
Elementi di complessità: sottodiagnosi



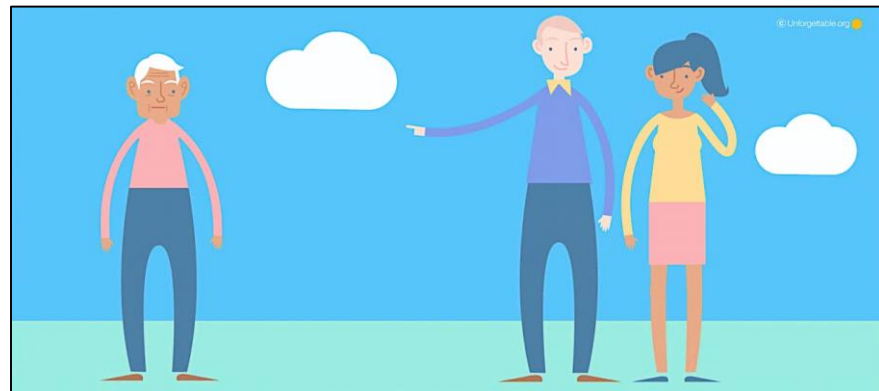
	Ethnic group, n (%) ^a	
	White UK-born	African-Caribbean
<i>Any dementia</i>		
ICD-10	10 (66.7)	16 (76.2)
DSM-IV-TR	15 (100.0)	19 (90.5)
Either criteria	15 (100)	21 (100)
<i>Alzheimer's dementia</i>		
ICD-10	6 (40.0)	8 (38.1)
DSM-IV	10 (66.7)	10 (47.6)
NINCDS-ADRDA criteria		
Possible	4 (26.7)	7 (33.3)
Probable	7 (46.7)	7 (33.3)
Any criteria	11 (73.3)	14 (66.7)
<i>Vascular dementia</i>		
ICD-10	0 (0)	1 (4.8)
DSM-IV	0 (0)	3 (14.3)
NINDS-AIREN criteria		
Possible	1 (6.7)	8 (38.1)
Probable	0 (0)	0 (0)
Any criteria	1 (6.7)	9 (42.9)
<i>Dementia with Lewy bodies</i>		
DLB consensus		
Possible	0 (0)	1 (4.8)
Probable	0 (0)	0 (0)
Any criteria	0 (0)	1 (4.8)
Frontotemporal dementia, consensus criteria	0 (0)	2 (9.5)
Unspecified dementias	4 (26.7)	2 (9.5)

Demenza e immigrazione

Elementi di complessità: presa in carico e caregiving



Comunicazione della diagnosi



Stigma



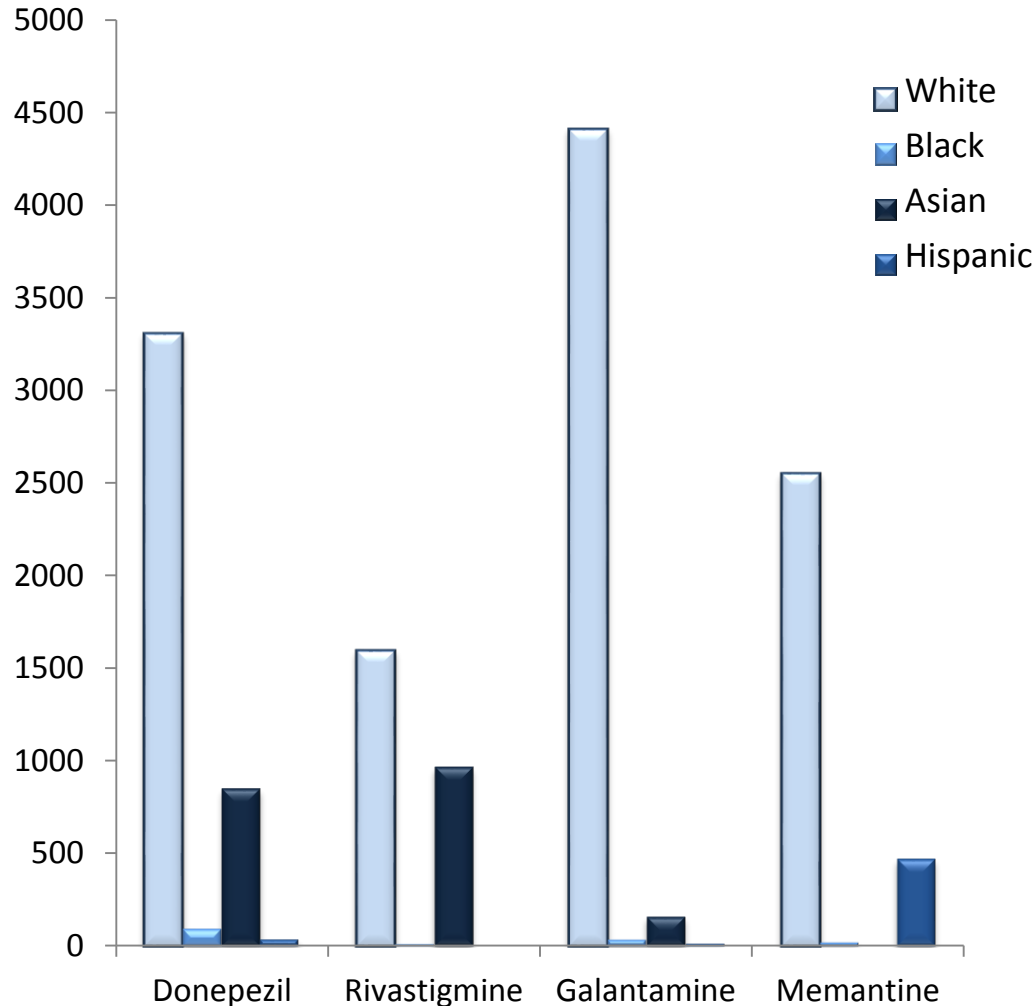
Stimolazione e socializzazione



Caregiving

Demenza e immigrazione


Elementi di complessità: approcci terapeutici




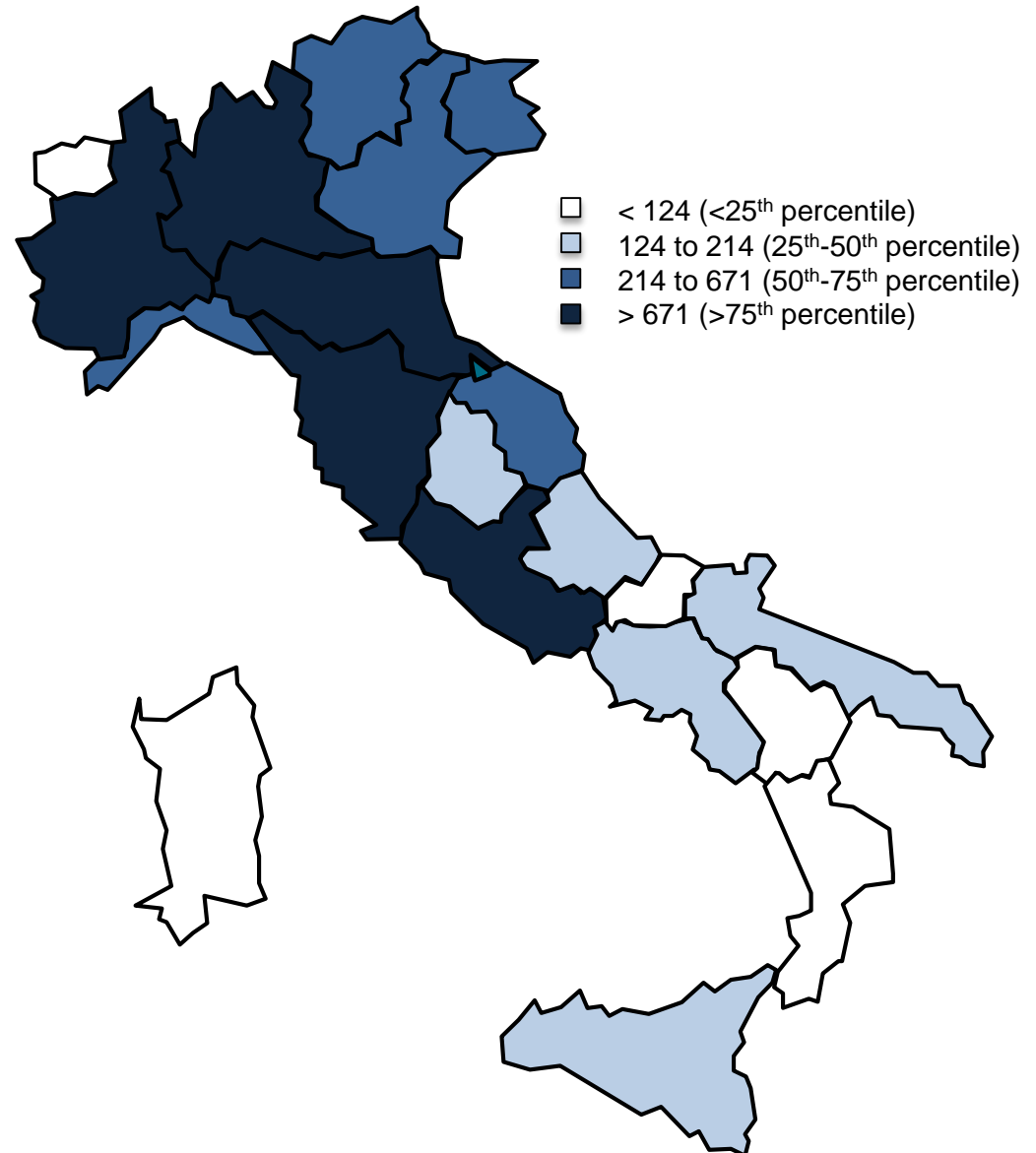
	Total
Studies (n)	49
Participants (n)	21,000
Age (weighted mean \pm SD)	74.8 \pm 4.4
Sex (F,%)	64.1
Studies reporting race (n)	29
Race of participants	
White (%)	78.4
Black (%)	1.0
Hispanic (%)	3.4
Asian (%)	13.0
Native American (%)	\approx 0
Missing/unspecified (%)	4.2
Impact of race on treatment efficacy (n)	0
Impact of race on treatment safety (n)	0

Demenza e immigrazione

Dati preliminari: casi stimati

Men	Prevalence	Immigrants	Estimated
Age	(%)	(n=) 	cases (n=)
65-69	1.6	28,817	461
70-74	2.9	16,474	478
75-79	5.6	10,984	615
80-84	11.0	5,915	651
85-89	12.8	2,366	303
≥90	22.1	980	217
Total		65,536	2,725

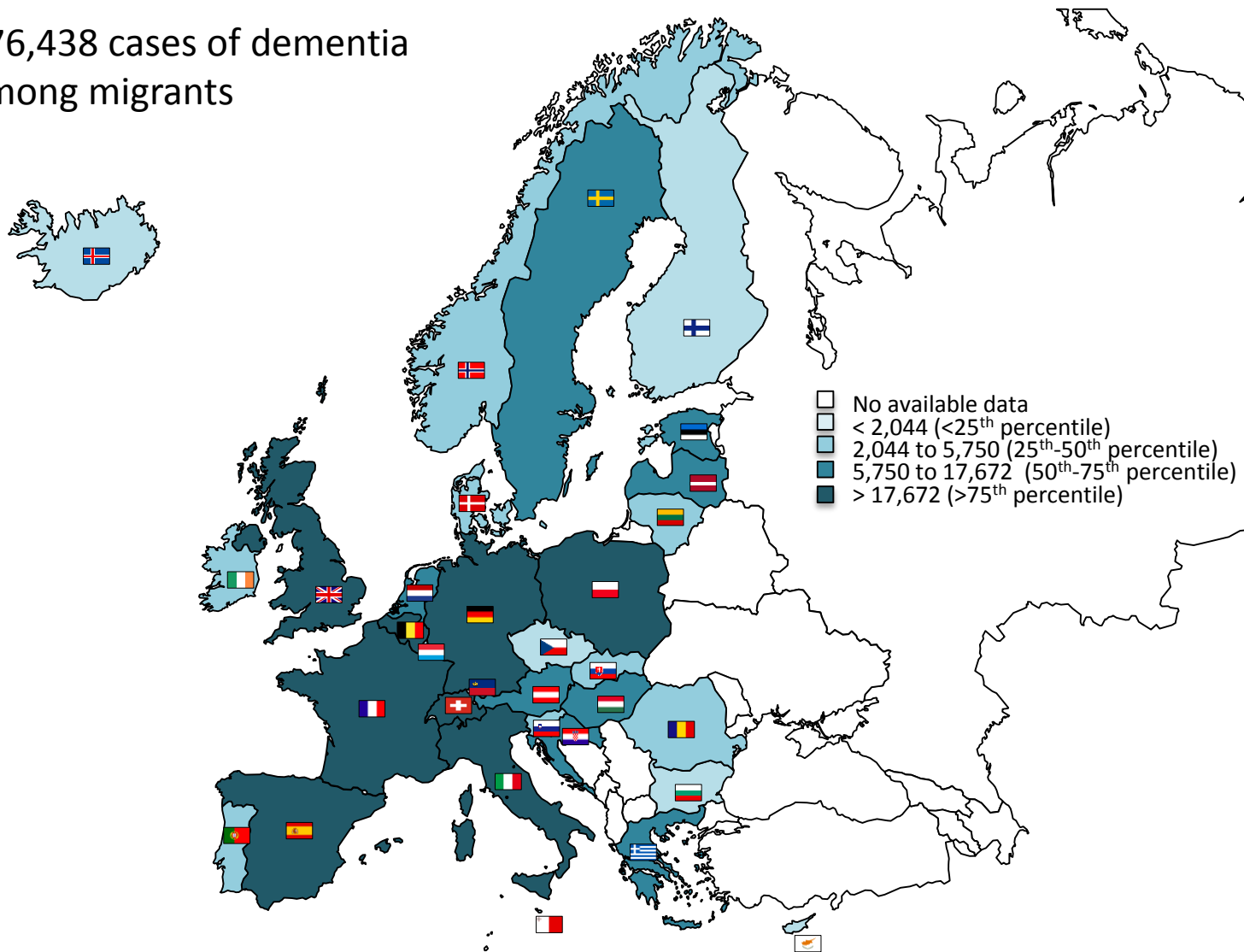
Women	Prevalence	Immigrants	Estimated
Age	(%)	(n=) 	cases (n=)
65-69	1.0	60,04	600
70-74	3.1	28,592	886
75-79	6.0	17,79	1,067
80-84	12.6	8,617	1,086
85-89	20.2	3,798	767
≥90	30.8	2,000	616
Total		120,837	5,022



Demenza e immigrazione

Dati preliminari: casi stimati

476,438 cases of dementia among migrants

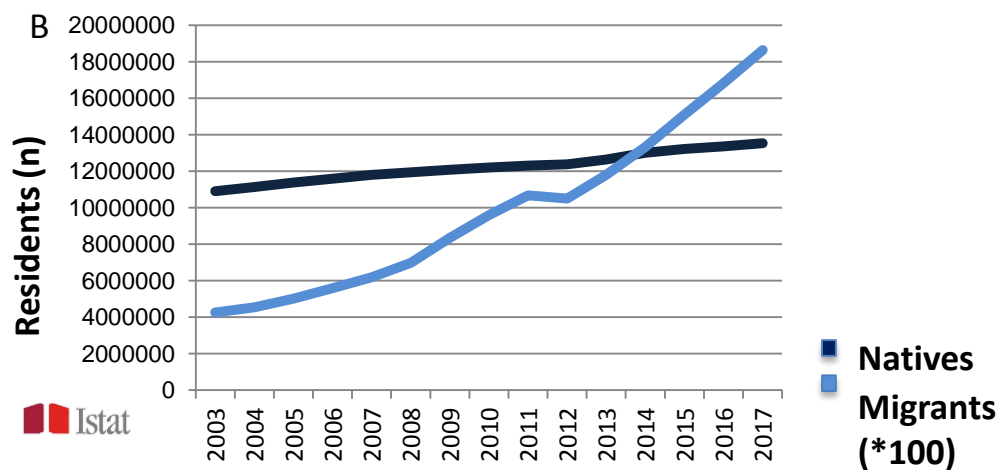
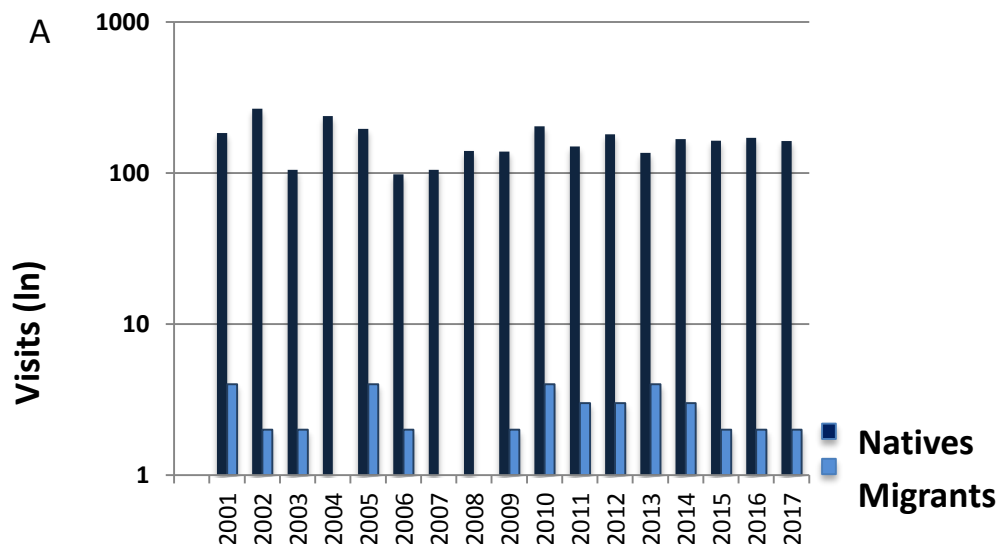


Demenza e immigrazione

Dati preliminari: “mondo reale”

	HIC (n=2,837)	LMIC (n=14)
Age (yrs)	72.9 ± 10.6	70.2 ± 12.4
Sex (F)	62.2	50.0
Education (yrs)	9.3 ± 5.0	10.3 ± 4.9
Familial history AD	24.6	14.3
Hypertension	55.2	57.1
Diabetes	14.1	21.4
Dyslipidemia	30.0	21.4
MMSE	22.7 ± 7.0	20.0 ± 10.0
ADL	5.0 ± 1.7	4.8 ± 1.7
IADL	5.0 ± 2.9	5.0 ± 3.3

All p values >0.05



Dementia in immigrants and ethnic minorities living in Italy: clinical-epidemiological aspects and public health perspectives

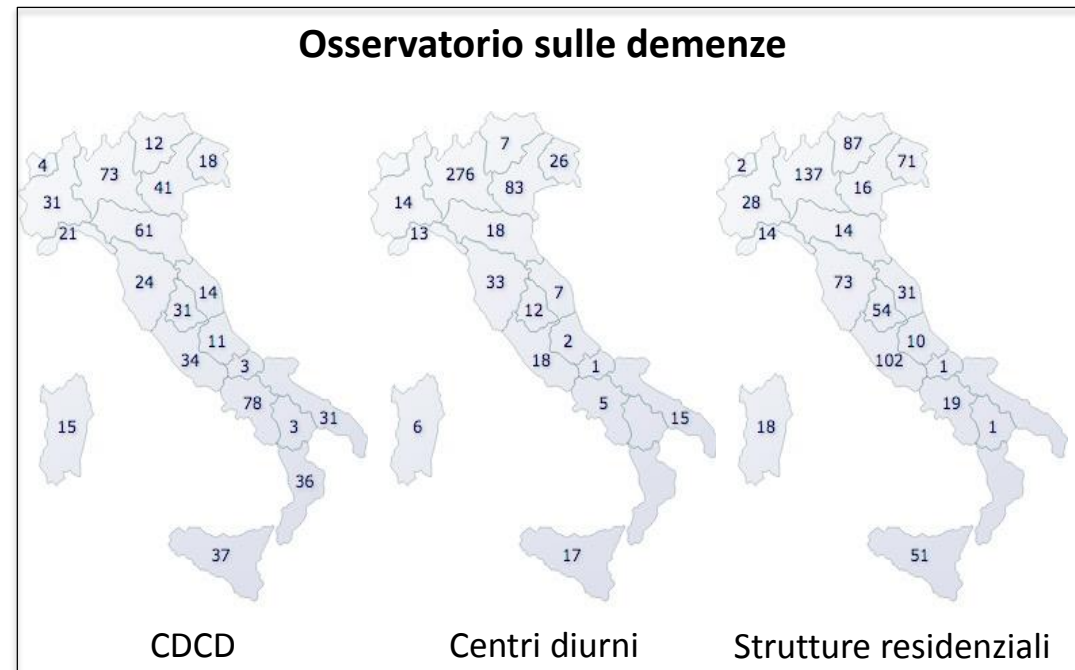
Principal Investigator: Marco Canevelli

1

Caratterizzare il fenomeno della demenza negli immigrati in Italia

Survey di tutti i servizi mappati nell'*Osservatorio sulle demenze* al fine di:

1. Stimare e descrivere la **proporzione e le caratteristiche** dei soggetti immigrati e appartenenti a minoranze etniche che richiedono assistenza per disturbi cognitivi;
2. Indagare e descrivere i diversi **approcci clinici e gli strumenti neuropsicologici** adottati per l'inquadramento e la diagnosi della demenza in soggetti immigrati e minoranze etniche;
3. Identificare sistematicamente gli **elementi di complessità** derivanti dall'approccio ai disturbi cognitivi in tali popolazioni.



<https://www.demenze.it/PUB/Centri.aspx>

2

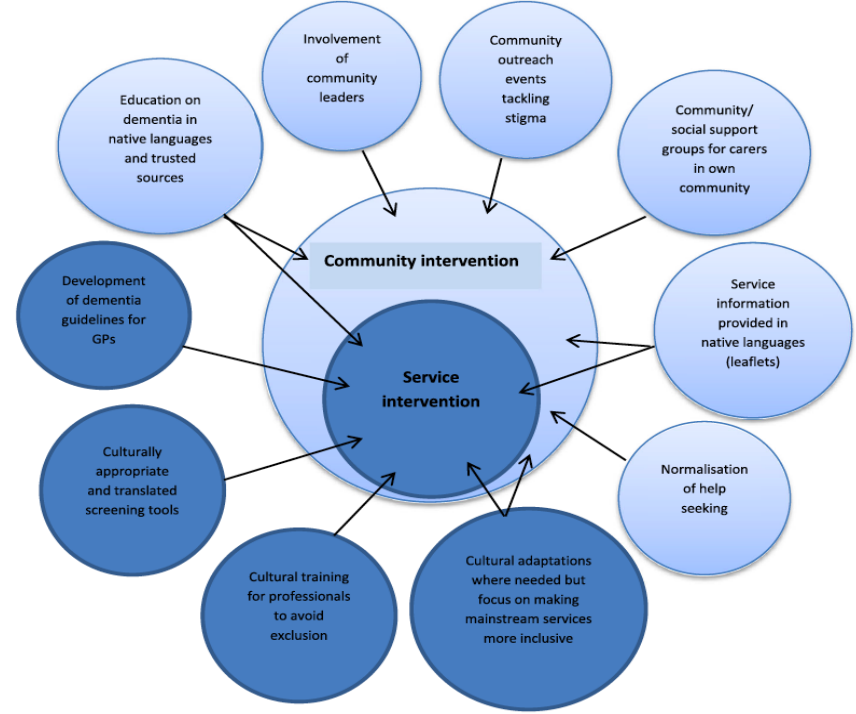
Quantificare i casi demenza nei migranti nella regione Lazio



Identificazione e monitoraggio dei casi di demenza nei migranti nella regione Lazio attraverso procedure di *record linkage* (sistemi informativi sanitari regionali)

3

Identificare e promuovere *good practices* e percorsi di cura dedicati



Identificazione degli interventi da adottare al fine di ridurre le **inadeguatezze** e le **barriere** (al livello di servizi e comunità). Elaborazione di un **documento di policy** sull'implementazione di specifici **percorsi di cura**



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