





The dementia impact and scientific conundrum:

two challenges in search of a public health solution

Emiliano Albanese

Faculty of Bio-Medicine Università della Svizzera Italiana







LSHTM, London October 27th 2003, a Monday







WHY?







LSHTM, London October 27th 2003, a Monday







WHY?





LECTURE AND DISCUSSION SERIES ON PRIME TOPICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

How are new data sources forming public health research? How do law and health interact? What challenges does public health face - and what solutions does it offer?

Crisp and interactive talks followed by student-led discussion. will reflect these and other novel and challenging topics.

This lecture series is designed for students of medicine and health sciences (including those with no background in public health) as well as all interested.

Information, links to reading materials, live streaming and recorded lectures can be found here: ssphplus.ch/tiph-lectures

Moderator: Agné Ulyté















Let's start with a definition: PUBLIC HEALTH





Public Health is the discipline that addresses health at the population level







WHY am I here?







FUTURE









Alzheimer



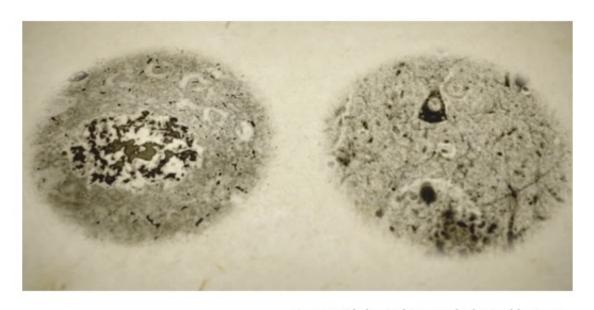


Dr. Alois Alzheimer



Auguste D

Frankfurt, 1901/1906 Prof. Alois Alzheimer describes a **NEW DISEASE** in a 51year-old woman, August D.

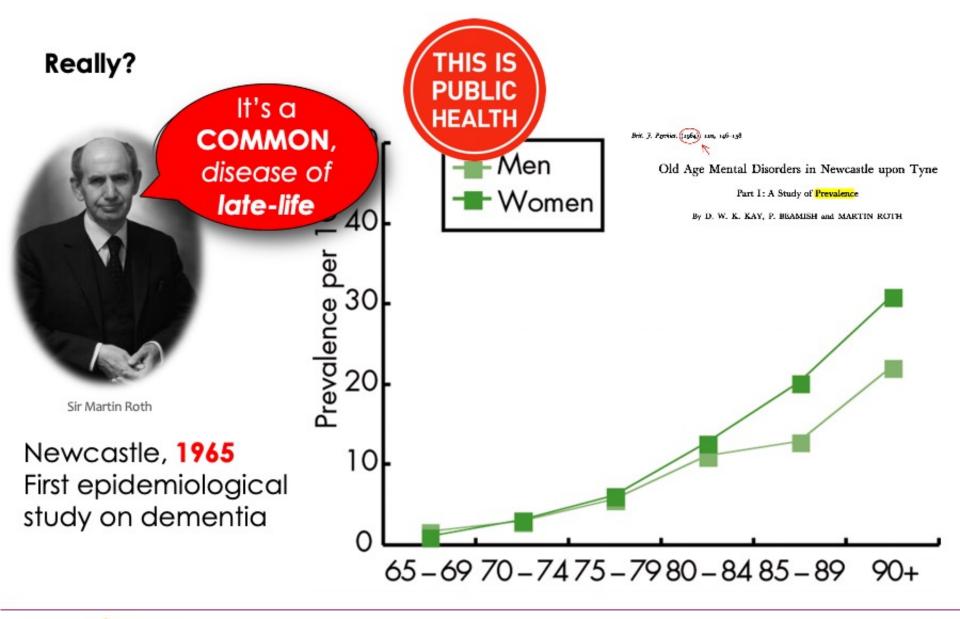


August D's brain histopathological lesions





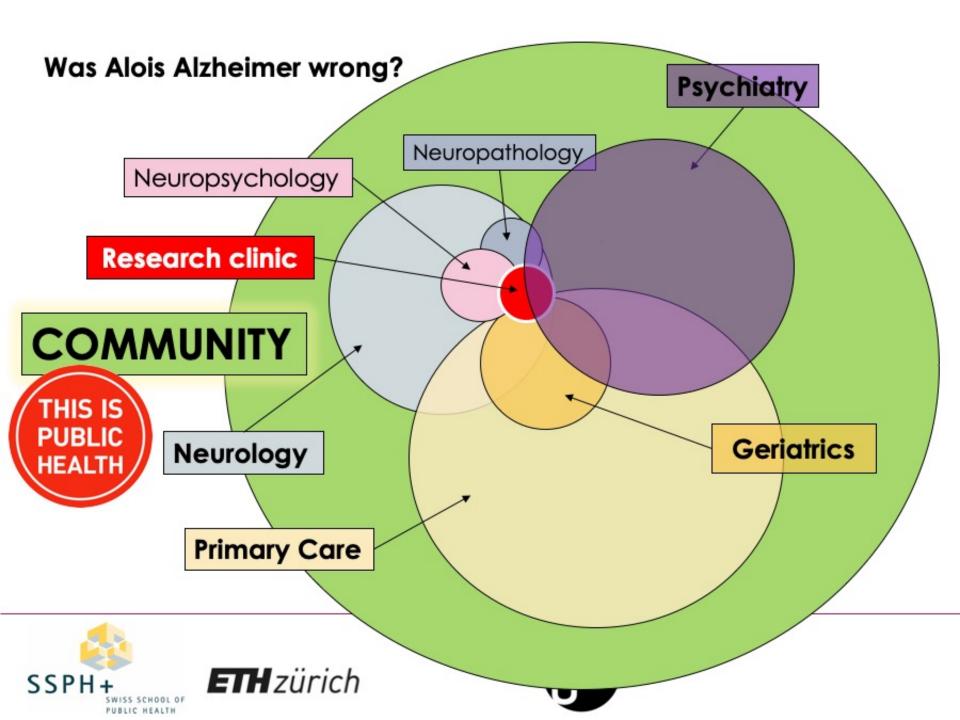






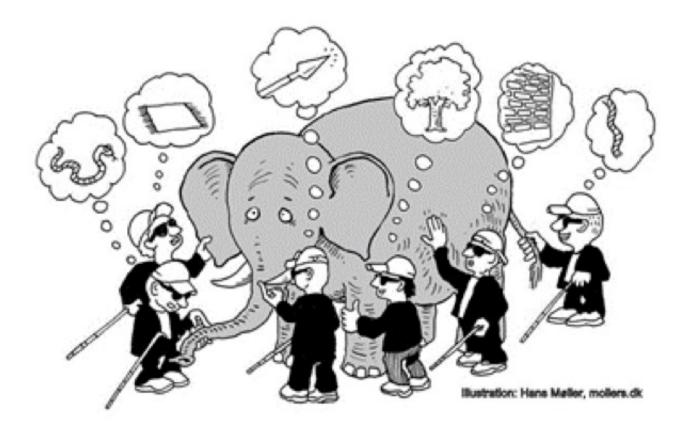






Viewpoints and world views

Where are patients with dementia seen?

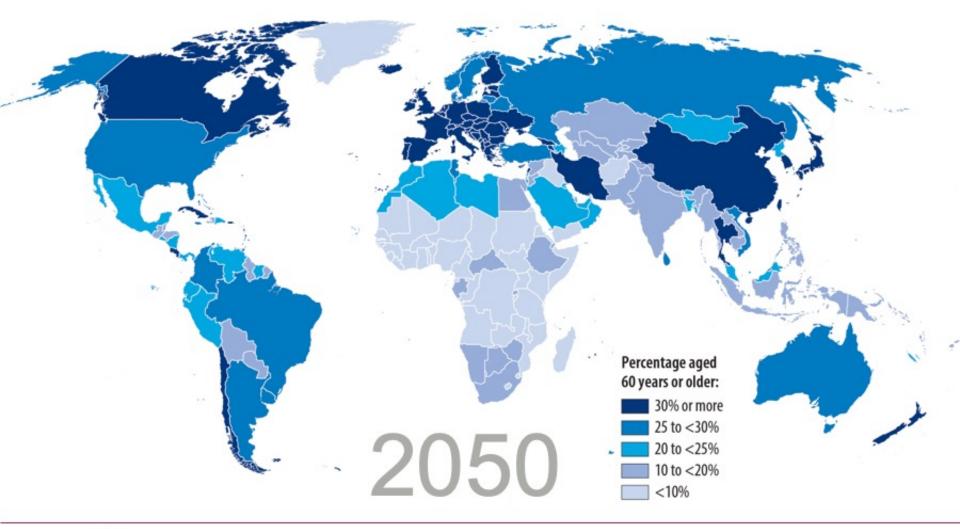








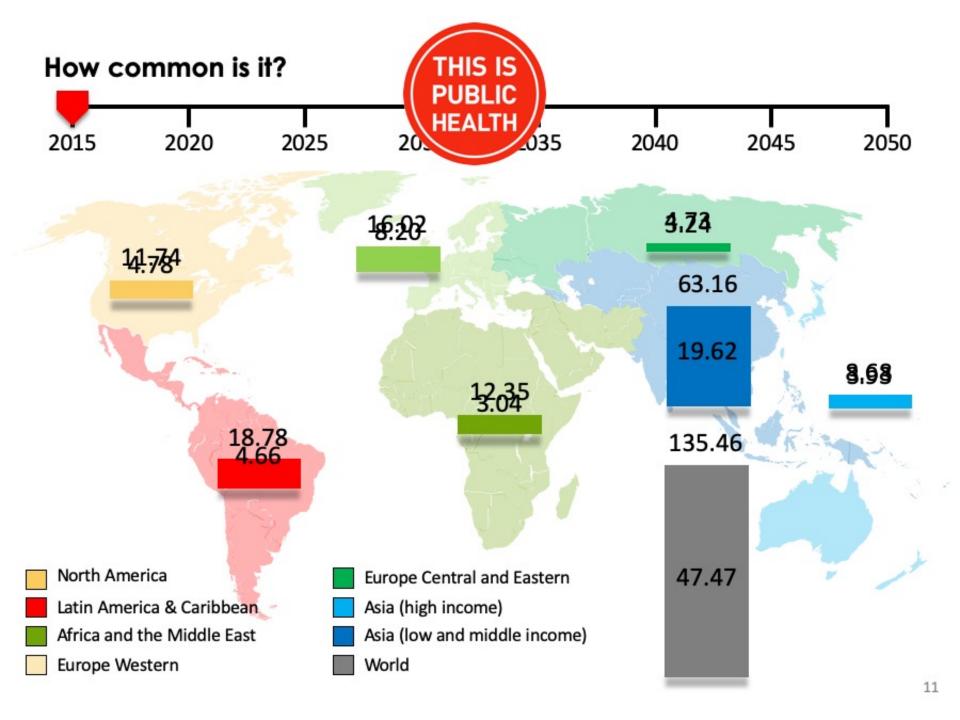
How common is it?









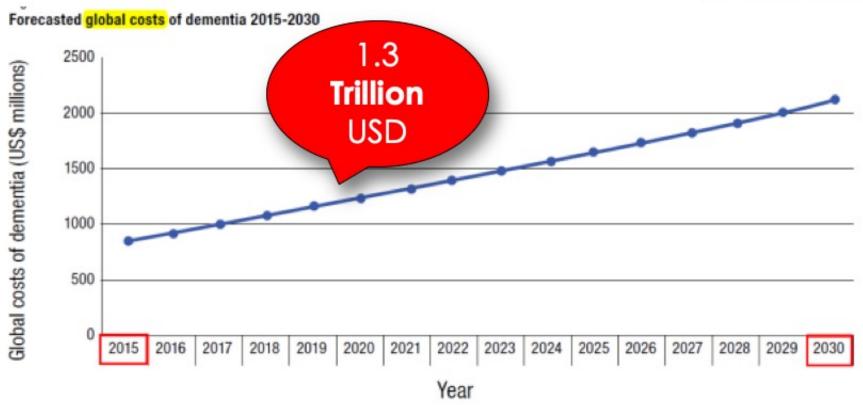


How much does is it COST?

- 1.3 trillion USD in 2019
- = Apple market value







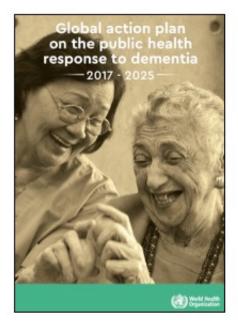






Are we doomed?





The Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017 - 2025

Vision

A world in which dementia is prevented and people with dementia and their carers live well and receive the care and support they need to fulfil their potential with dignity, respect, autonomy and equality.

Goal

To improve the lives of people with dementia, their carers and families, while decreasing the impact of dementia on them as well as on communities and countries.

Geneva, in **2017**The **WHO** launched the dementia global action plan





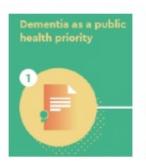


What's the plan?





7 action areas A public health approach















Risk reduction

Research







The problem

What are the causes of dementia?

WE DO NOT KNOW







Problem: we do not know the causes

- Primary prevention is impossible
- 2. Secondary prevention is difficult



A 2 year multidomain intervention of diet exercise cognitive training, and vascular risk monitoring versus control to prevent cognitive decline in at-risk elderly people (FINGER): a randomised controlled trial

Tiia Ngandu, Jenni Lehtisalo, Alina Solomon, Esko Levalahti, Satu Ahtiluoto, Ritta Antikainen, Lars Backman, Tuomo Hänninen, Antti Jula, Tiina Laatikainen, Josna Lindström, Francesca Mongialasche, Teemu Paajanen, Sotu Pojala, Merkku Peltonen, Rainer Rauramaa, Anna Stigsdotter-Neely, Timo Strondberg, Joakko Tuomilehta, Hilkka Solninen, Milio Kiripelto



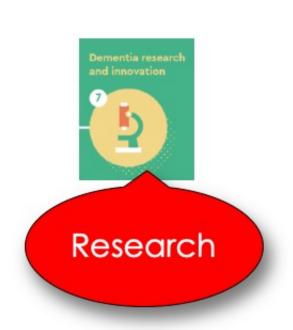


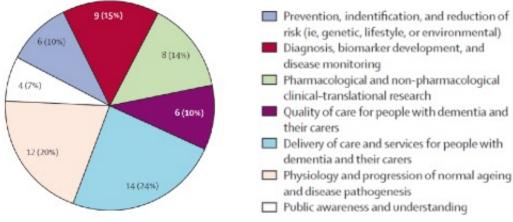




Problem: we do not know the causes

- 1. Primary prevention is impossible
- Secondary prevention is difficult
- Research is crucial!





Research priorities to reduce the global burden of dementia by 2025

Hiral Shah", Emiliana Albanese", Cynthia Duggan, Igar Rudan, Kenneth M Langa, Maria C Carrillo, Kit Yee Chan, Yves Joanet Le, Martin Prince, Martin Rossor, Shekhar Saxena, Heather M Snyder, Reisa Sperling, Mathew Varghese, Huali Wang, Marc Wortmann, Tarun Dua

Lancet Neural 2016; 15: 1285-94







Problem: we do not know the causes

- 1. Primary prevention is **impossible**
- 2. Secondary prevention is difficult
- 3. Research is crucial!
- Treatment is... "a prescription to failure"









The problem

What are the causes of dementia?

...we do have some clues







Neuropathological hallmarks





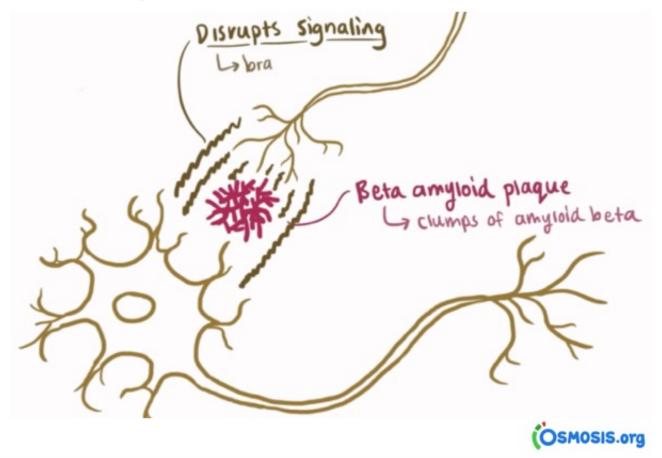






Disease pathways

- 1. Synaptic disruption
- 2. Immune response



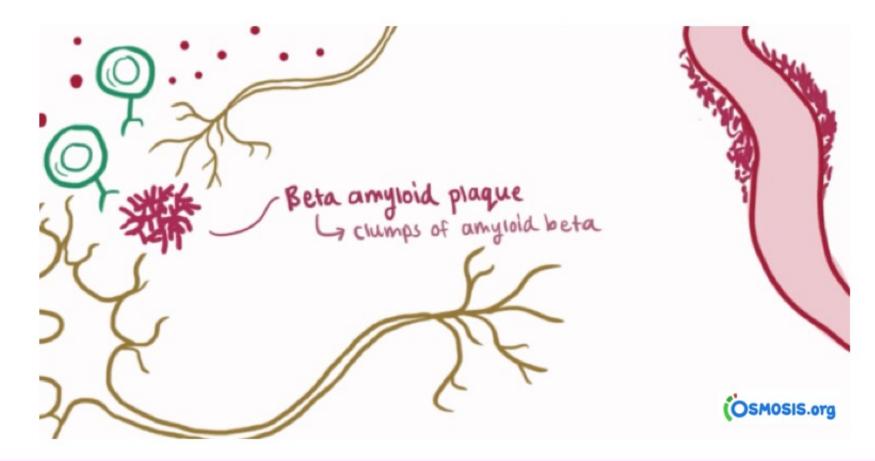






Disease pathways

- 1. Amyloid angiopathy
- 2. (cerebral) Micro-bleeds





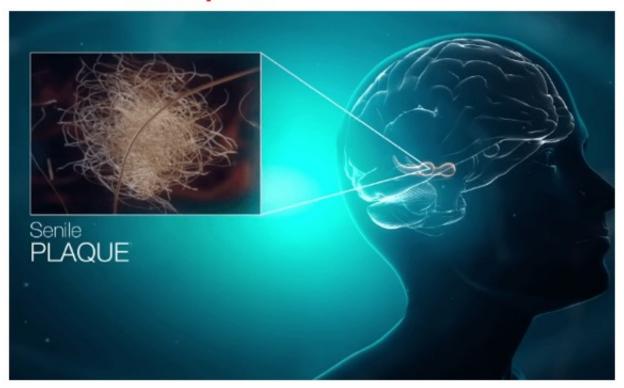




β-Amyloid plaques

SPREADING

- 1. Cortex
- 2. Hippocampus
- 3. Whole brain centripetal











TAU-Neurofibrillary tangles

SPREADING

- Hippocampus
- 2. Whole brain **centrifugal**
- 3. Brain atrophy











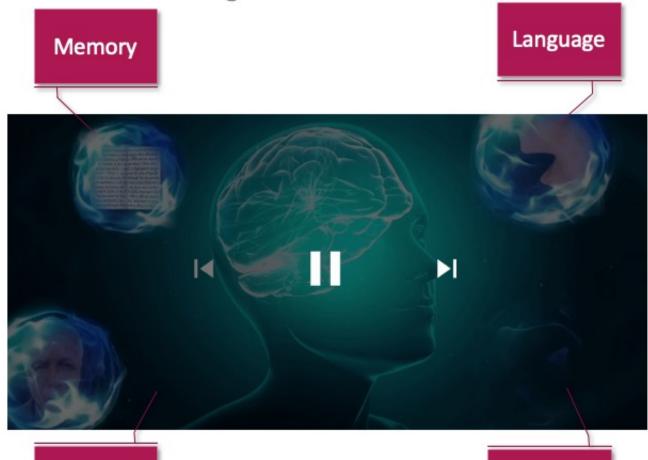
Cognitive impairment



Only TAU diffusion correlates with cognitive deficits











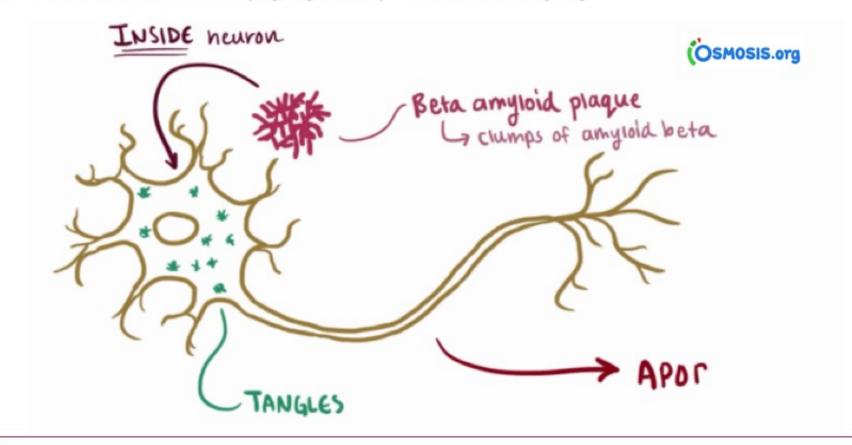






Amyloid cascade hypothesis

- Amyloid triggers tau phosphorylation (kinase)
- Neurofibrillary tangles form
- Neuronal death (apoptosis) > brain atrophy









Amyloid cascade hypothesis

John Hard posited this HP to explain AD



John Hardy, 1992
The amyloid cascade HP

PERSPECTIVE :

Alzheimer's Disease: The Amyloid Cascade Hypothesis

John A. Hardy and Gerald A. Higgins

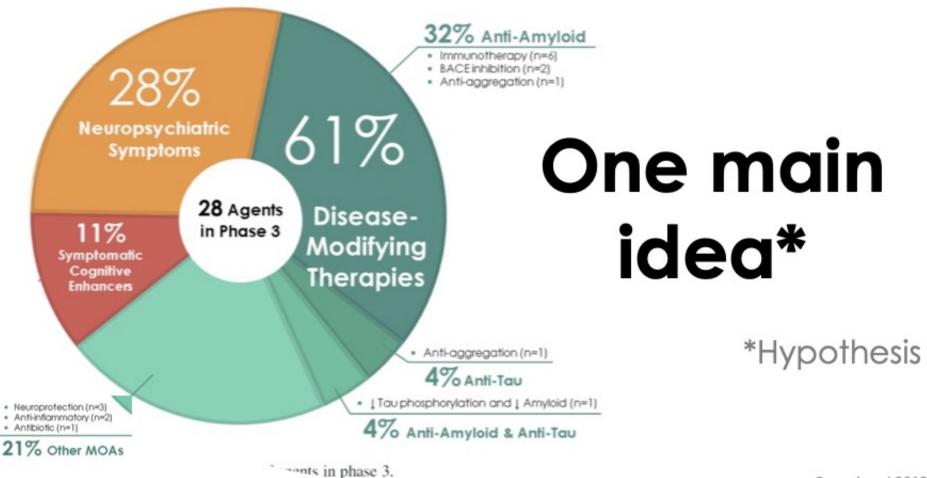
Hardy, J.A.; Higgings, G.A. Alzheimer's disease: the amyloid cascade hypothesis. *Science*, **1992**, *256*, 184-185. [http://dx.doi.org/







Drug development pipeline









Amyloid-centric viewpoint (world view)

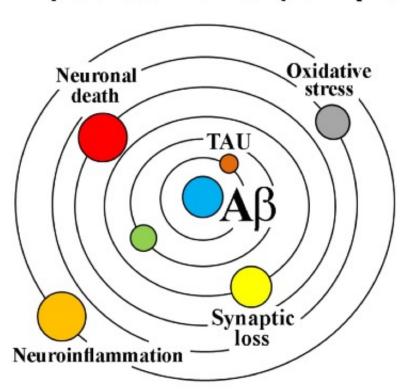
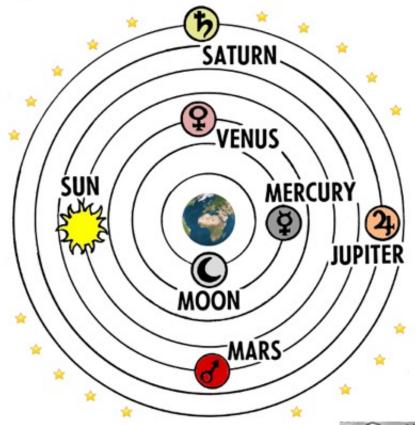


Fig. (1). The amyloidocentric theory of AD. The amyloid cascade hypothesis represented as the geocentric Ptolemy's theory of the solar system, which placed the Earth at the center and was accepted for many centuries.

Roberta Ricciarelli1,* and Ernesto Fedele2,3,*











Public health approach (viewpoint)

A NEW discipline is born: Population Neuroscience





T. Paus



Population Neuroscience

Dementia Epidemiology Serving Precision Medicine and Population Health

Mary Ganguli, MD, MPH,* Emiliano Albanese, MD,† Sudha Seshadri, MD,‡
David A. Bennett, MD,§ Constantine Lyketsos, MD, MHS,||
Walter A. Kukull, PhD,¶ Ingmar Skoog, MD, PhD,#
and Hugh C. Hendrie, MB, ChB, DSc**

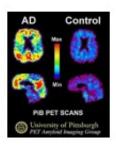


M Ganguli

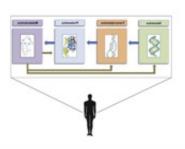
Epidemiology



Neuroscience



'Omics'





E Albanese





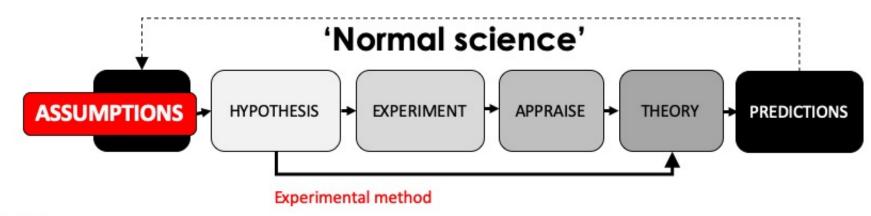


The challenge

Population Neuroscience blends:

- METHODOLOGIES rationale for choosing methods
- 2. METHODS techniques to conduct research







Population Neuroscience should shake the assumptions

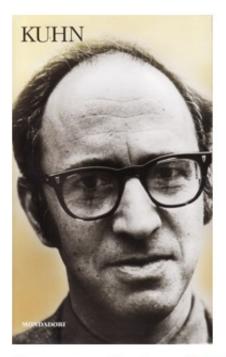




The solution

A scientific revolution





Thoma Kuhn, 1962
The structures of
Scientific Revolutions

- Scientific progress is NOT about 'development by accumulation'.
- Assumptions must change, not the HP:
- A paradigm shift is a mix of enthusiasm and promise, not a logically determined procedure
- Inspiration is crucial...







Back to the past Seeking inspiration from literature



Homer,
VIII century BC



Odyssey, Book XI
Odysseus meets the
dead and his
mother Anticlea,
who does not
recognize him...

The dead in classical mythology are forgetful







Take home message

The SSPH+ is our 'School of Athens', where several disciplines concur Pop Neuroscience aspires to cause a paradigm shift in dementia research

WHY am I here?



The school of Athens, Raphael 1510, symbolizes the marriage of art, philosophy, and science



The combination of Plato's gesture towards the sky with Aristotle's empiricist 'hand'







SSPH+ Lugano Summer School in Public Health Policy, Economics, and Management









Emiliano Albanese

Emiliano.Albanese@usi.ch