

associated with baseline and incident cognitive impairment after accounting for age, sex, and education, after pooling. In competing risk models, the pooled sub-hazard ratios for dementia in the fixed effect metanalysis were 1.5 (95%CI 1.2 – 1.9) for parkinsonism and 1.5 (95%CI 1.0 – 2.2) for PD.

Conclusions: Parkinsonism and PD were cross-sectionally associated with cognitive impairment and prospectively associated with incident dementia in Latin America. Routine screening for cognitive impairment and dementia with validated tools in PD patients may aid earlier detection of those at greater risk of adverse outcomes.

S7: Cross cultural perspectives on Holistic approach to promote healthy ageing- Insights from India and Brazil

Authors: Sivakumar Palanimuthu Thangaraju, MD, Shivarama Varambally, Bernardo Viana

Demographic transition and changes in the population structure has contributed to global challenges related to population ageing. World Health Organization (WHO) has proposed global strategy and action plan on ageing and health to address the challenges related to population ageing. Despite the decline in intrinsic capacity, provision of appropriate environmental support can help in improving the functional ability and promoting Healthy ageing. India and Brazil are large countries with rapid population ageing with significant needs and challenges to promote Healthy Ageing. Both countries have significant differences in the cultural and socio-economic factors related to population ageing and rich history of traditional / alternative medicine interventions (such as Yoga and Ayurveda in India). Older adults have multiple comorbidities of physical and mental health issues with many of them seeking treatment from alternative systems of medicine. Holistic approach with integrated care will be helpful in older adults to promote healthy ageing. This symposium will summarize the holistic approach to healthy ageing in the global context with specific focus on the perspectives from India and Brazil. Mental health experts from India and Brazil with expertise in Geriatric Psychiatry and Integrative Medicine will be the presenters for the symposium.

The symposium will have the following presentations

1. Holistic approach to Healthy ageing: Global Perspectives: Prof. Sivakumar Palanimuthu Thangaraju, Professor of Psychiatry & Head, Geriatric Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, India
2. Lifestyle interventions through Integrative medicine to promote Healthy Ageing: Indian Perspective: Prof. Shivarama Varambally, Professor, Department of Psychiatry & Former Head, Department of Integrative Medicine, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, India
3. Scope for Traditional medicine and Holistic approach to Promoting Healthy Ageing in Brazil: Dr Bernardo Viana, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

S8: Understanding Dementia, Neurodegenerative Disorders, and neuropsychiatric symptoms in Aging populations from Latin America.

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Objectives: Dementia presents a growing public health challenge globally and its impact is significantly pronounced in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), including those in Latin America. This symposium aims to present recent findings on the prevalence, impact, and underlying factors of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms in aging populations across Latin America, with a focus on culturally and regionally specific research findings.

Methods: The symposium will consolidate data from the 10/66 Dementia Research Group, which has conducted extensive research across various Latin American countries. We integrate results from multiple investigations with over 12,000 elderly participants from six Latin American countries, utilizing cross-sectional and longitudinal Methodologies. These studies employ the 10/66 Dementia Research Group protocols, among other internationally recognized diagnostic tools, to assess dementia, neurodegeneration and neuropsychiatric symptoms.

Results: The symposium will delve into critical yet not well-understood topics. The audience will be first introduced to emerging trends of dementia prevalence and incidence in Latin America and the interaction with different risk factors particular to the region. Second, we will discuss findings from a comprehensive analysis focusing on the prevalence and impact of cognitive impairment and incident dementia in parkinsonism and Parkinson's Disease. The third presentation will focus on the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms across cognitively unimpaired, dementia, and Parkinson's' disease, emphasizing the need to implement systematic screening Methods for early detection from a clinical and public health perspective. The final talk will present data exploring the influence of genetic ancestry alongside social and environmental factors as predictors of dementia risk in Latin America.

Conclusions: The findings presented underscore the complex interplay of genetic, social, and environmental factors in the etiology and progression of neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric conditions in Latin America. The symposium will highlight the critical need for comprehensive public health strategies and enhanced research focus to better understand and address these issues within aging populations.

1 - Trends in the prevalence of dementia in Latin America and the Caribbean: findings from the 10/66 studies. (Juan J Llibre Rodríguez)

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Objectives: Population ageing will lead to a dramatic increase in dementia prevalence globally. Recent evidence suggests a decline in dementia incidence in HIC due to increasing education levels and improvements in cardiovascular health. Although, most of the increase will occur in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), there are no recent estimates of dementia prevalence and incidence in LMICs. The present study aimed to examine new