

Early onset dementia

Amalia C. Bruni

Neurogenetic Regional Centre

ASP CZ

Lamezia Terme (CZ) Italy

amaliaceciliabruni@gmail.com

EOD is considered rare...

- Underdiagnosed, confused with psychiatric illness and not adequately treated, has limited services and resources in many countries around the world
- Perceived as a fatal and hopeless disease in which there is no cure and for which one dies quickly.

Learning Objectives

Epidemiology ...

Some dementia types and phenotypes ...

Genotypes ...

Early onset Dementia

Epidemiology

YOD prevalence: 6 /100.000 (age range 30-34)
119/100.000 (age range 34-64)
853/100.000 (age range 60-64)

YOD Incidence
13.4/100,000 person-y
(age range 30 – 64)

Subtype analyses: Alzheimer's disease 27-30% of all cases
Vascular Dementia 12-15%
Frontotemporal dementia 2-4%.

Some Dementia
Types and
Phenotypes

Phenotypes :Atypical EOAD; FTD –
EOD=LO onset Nieman Pick type C

Genetics

Causative mutations in major genes are rare, a
high number have unknown etiology, much
research work is needed

Care Needs

Diagnosis, empowerment genetic counselling, social support
for work organization, psychological support, family support

Key messages

- EOD is not “ a rare disease” and its prevalence increases with age.
- EOD phenotypes are generally atypical and belong to different diseases;
- EOD needs integrated diagnostic methodologies and different competencies.
- Raising public awareness and education of healthcare professionals on the aspects of young onset dementia is warranted to reduce diagnostic delay.
- Inclusion of genetic testing in the diagnostic pathway of YOD could potentially reduce the time of diagnosis considering, however, that genetic testing has many pros and cons which need to be carefully considered.
- The aim is to prepare services and resources for a tailored health care and a precision medicine approach.

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Disclosure

Biogen

Roche

Neuraxpharm

Angelini