

Heart Risks in Midlife Boost Risk for Later Dementia



New research finds that heart disease risks in middle age – such as diabetes, high blood pressure or smoking – are associated with increased risk for dementia later in life. Keeping the vascular system healthy in midlife is really important to the health of your brain when you are older, according to researchers. The findings were presented at the American Stroke Association's International Stroke Conference 2017.

In an ongoing study that began in 1987 and enrolled 15,744 people in four U.S. communities, the risk of dementia increased as people got older. That was no surprise, but heart disease risks detected at the start of the study, when participants were between 45-64 years of age, also had a significant impact on later dementia, the researchers noted. Dementia developed in 1,516 people during the study, and the researchers found that the risk of dementia later in life was:

- 41 percent higher in midlife smokers than in non-smokers or former smokers;
- 39 percent higher in people with high blood pressure ($\geq 140/90$ mmHg) in middle age, and 31 percent higher in those with pre-hypertension (between 120/80 mmHg and 139/89 mmHg) compared to those with normal blood pressure; and
- 77 percent higher in people with diabetes in middle age than in non-diabetics.

"Diabetes raises the risk almost as much as the most important known genetic risk factor for Alzheimer's disease," said lead author Rebecca F. Gottesman, MD, PhD, who is associate professor of neurology and epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Overall, the risk of dementia was 11 percent lower in women. The risk was highest in individuals who were black, had less than a high school education, were older, carried the gene known to increase Alzheimer's risk, or had high blood pressure, diabetes or were current smokers at the time of initial evaluation.

"If you want to protect your brain as you get older, stop smoking, watch your weight, and go to the doctor so diabetes and high blood pressure can be detected and treated," Dr. Gottesman stressed.

Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities is an observational study, and the current study could not test whether treating heart risk factors will result in a lessened dementia risk later in life. "The benefit is that this is a long-term study and we know a lot about these people. Data like these may supplement data from clinical trials that look at the impact of treatment for heart disease risks," Dr. Gottesman said.

Source: [American Heart Association](#)

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