

# Cognitive Training Interventions for Delaying Cognitive Decline

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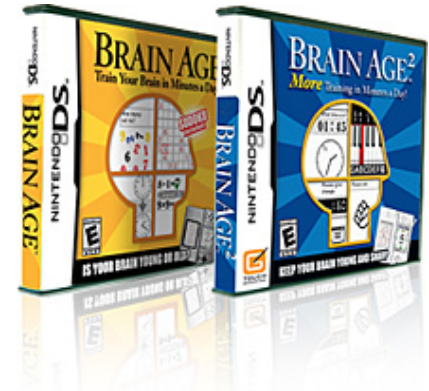
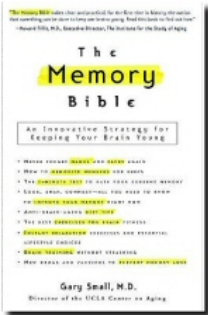
# Disclosures

- No relevant financial disclosures



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# Brain Fitness is Popular!



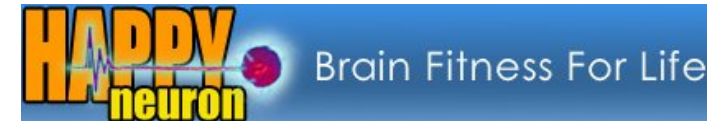
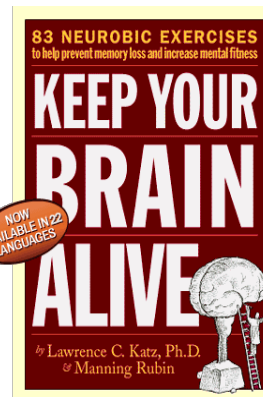
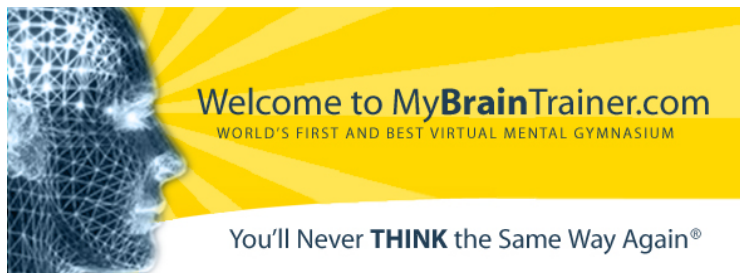
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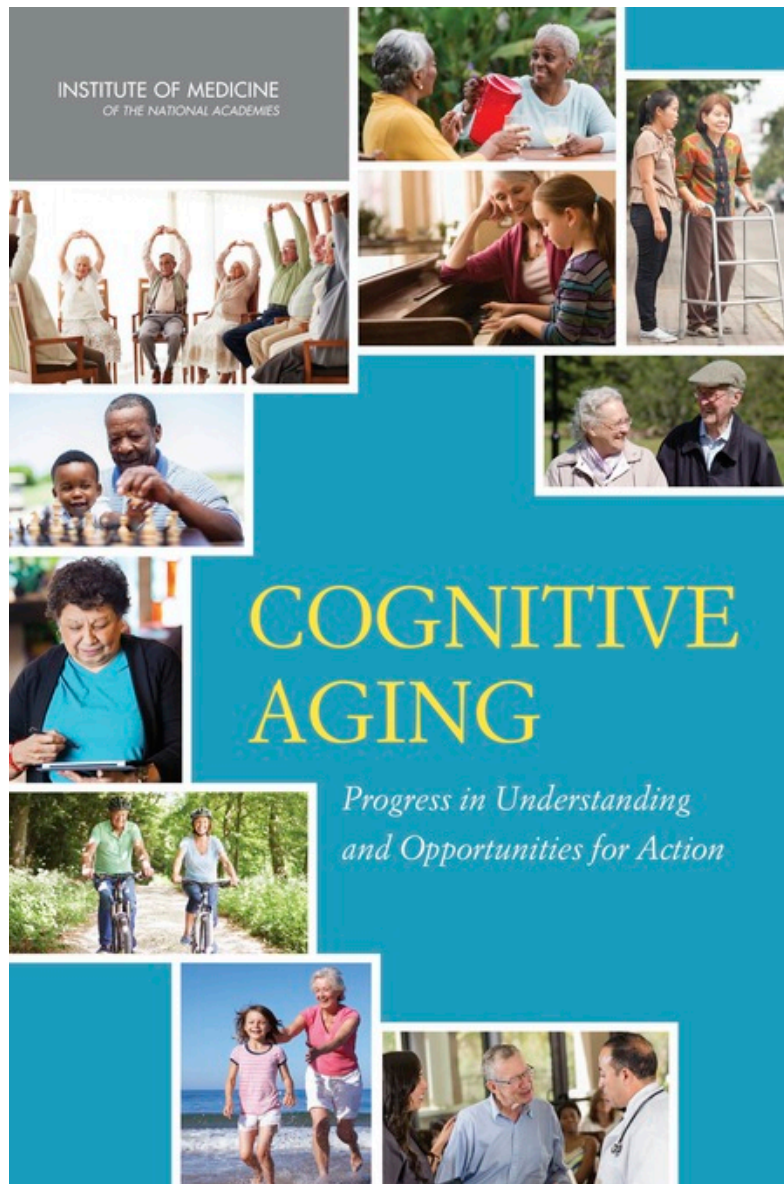
**SHARP BRAINS**



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# Major focus in a 2015 report from the Institute of Medicine

<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21693/cognitive-aging-progress-in-understanding-and-opportunities-for-action>

# Cognitive Stimulation vs. Training

- **Cognitive stimulation**: crossword puzzles, card games, etc.
- **Cognitive training**: formal instruction and strategies



# Key Questions

- **Does stimulation and/or training:**
  - help maintain or enhance memory and thinking ability?
  - help with real world tasks?
  - transfer to another, non-trained cognitive domain?



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# Training Examples

- Randomized clinical trial - the ACTIVE trial
- Training + non-pharmacological treatment - FINGER
- Embed in “real world” community settings - Experience Corps



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# ACTIVE

- Advanced Cognitive Training for Independent and Vital Elderly
- Memory, reasoning, or speed of processing training vs. control group



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# ACTIVE Participants

- Targeted older adults at risk for decline recruited from 6 sites across United States
- Excluded:
  - Age < 65 years
  - Substantial cognitive decline
    - MMSE < 23
    - self-reported Alzheimer's disease
  - Substantial functional decline
    - Assistance with dressing, personal hygiene, bathing
  - Specified predisposing medical conditions



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# Baseline Characteristics (N = 2,802)

Mean Age [range]	73.6±5.9 [65-94]
Gender, % Female	75.9%
Race, % African American	26.0%
Education, % HS diploma	88.6%
Marital status, % married	35.9%
Mean MMSE score [range]	27.3±2.0 [23-30]



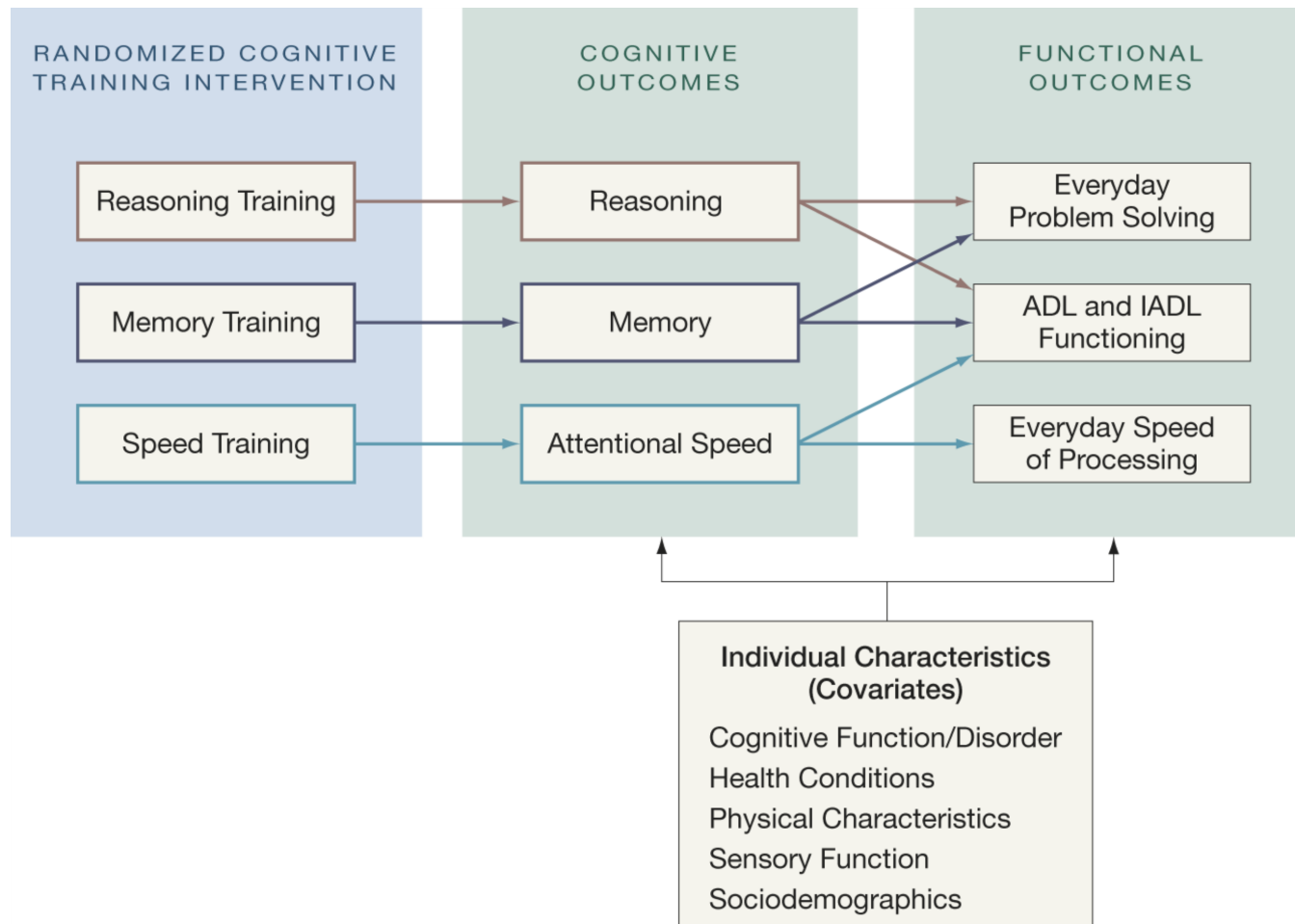
# Training in ACTIVE

- 10, 60-75 minute training sessions
- Small groups, led by instructor, individual & group exercises
- Focus on strategies for problem solving, remembering, or responding quickly to information
- Goal to apply learned strategies to real-world tasks
- Did not “teach to the test”



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# ACTIVE Conceptual Model



Willis et al, JAMA. 2006;296(23):2805-2814.



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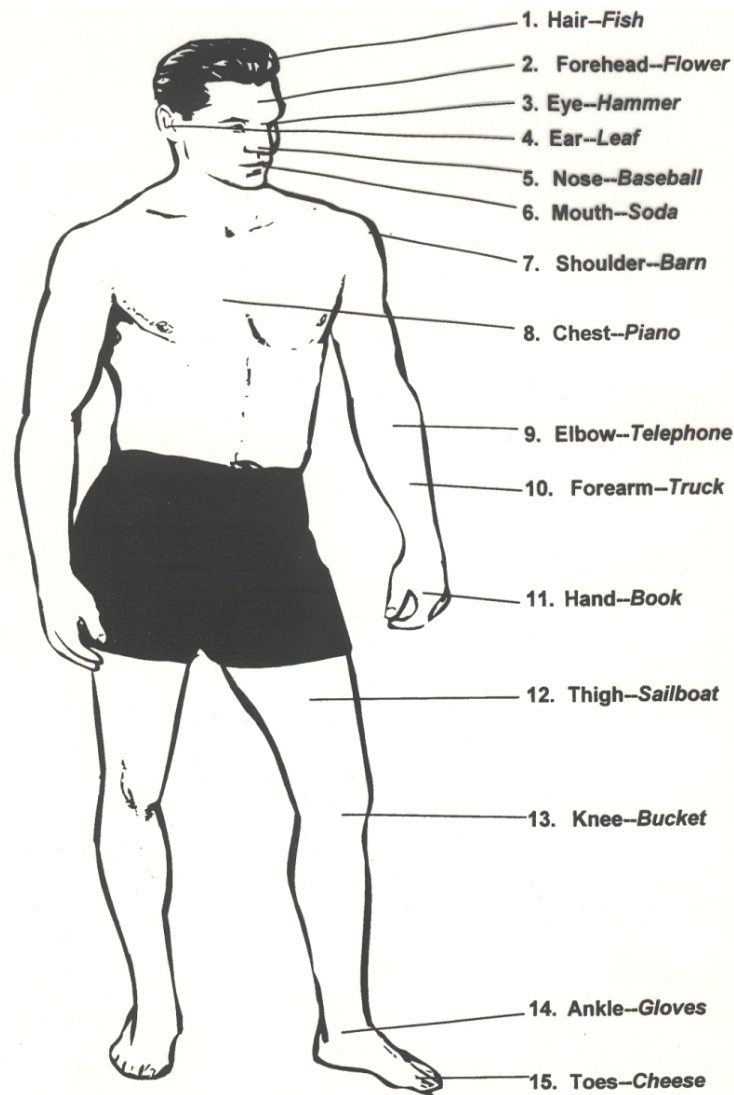
# ACTIVE Training

- **Memory Training**
  - Grouping items into meaningful categories
  - Visual imagery & associations
  - Hierarchical ordering
  - External aids & cues
- **Reasoning Training**
  - practice solving problems using rule/pattern
- **Speed of Processing**
  - Useful field of view



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# ACTIVE: Memory Training



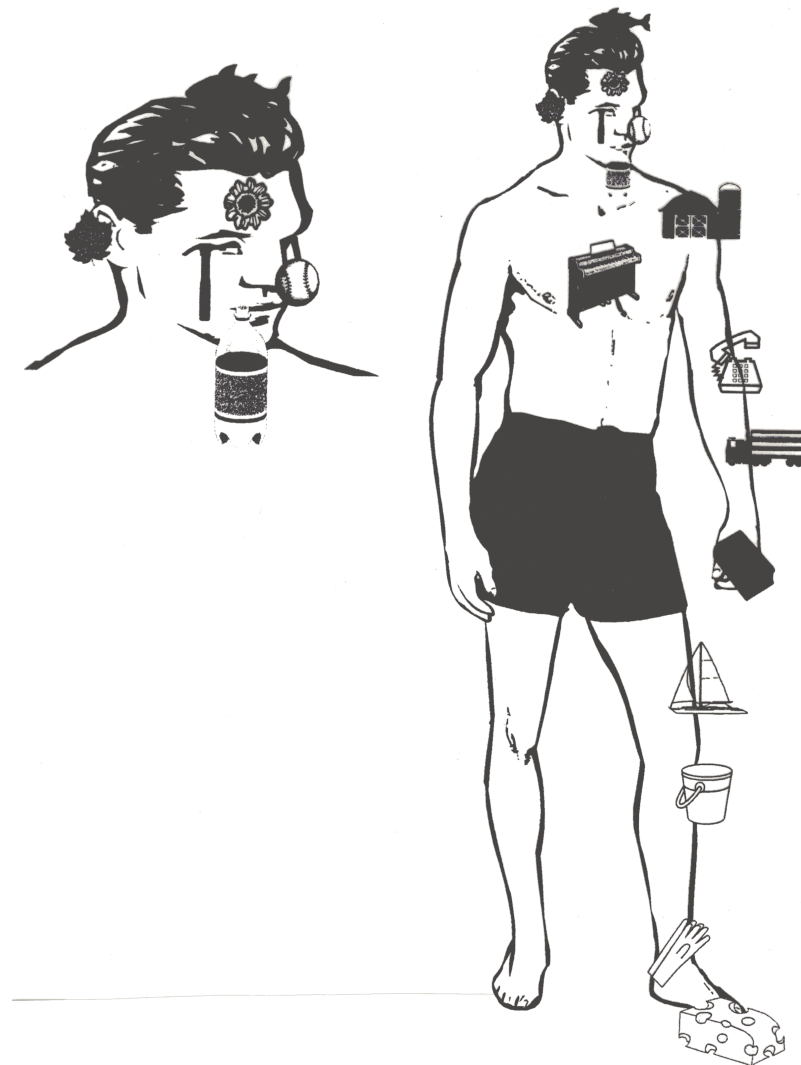
## Memory Man

ACTIVE



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# ACTIVE: Memory Training



**Memory Man**

ACTIVE



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# ACTIVE Reasoning: Finding the Pattern in Schedules

- |                 |           |  |
|-----------------|-----------|--|
| <u>Sunday</u>   | Sunday    | 1. <b>Scan or look over</b> every word     |
| <u>Sunday</u>   | Sunday    | 2. <b>Underline</b> repeated words         |
| Monday          | Monday    | 3. <b>Say aloud</b> the schedule           |
| <u>Tuesday</u>  | Tuesday   | 4. <b>Make slashes</b> between repetitions |
| <u>Tuesday</u>  | Tuesday   |  |
| Wednesday       | Wednesday |  |
| <u>Thursday</u> | Thursday  |  |
| <u>Thursday</u> | Thursday  |  |
| Friday          | Friday    |  |



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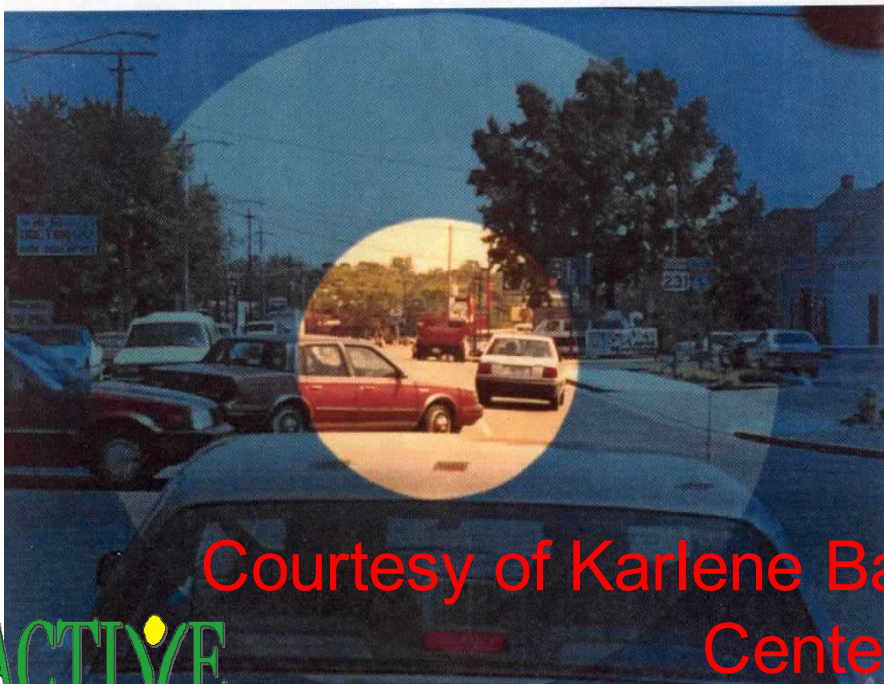
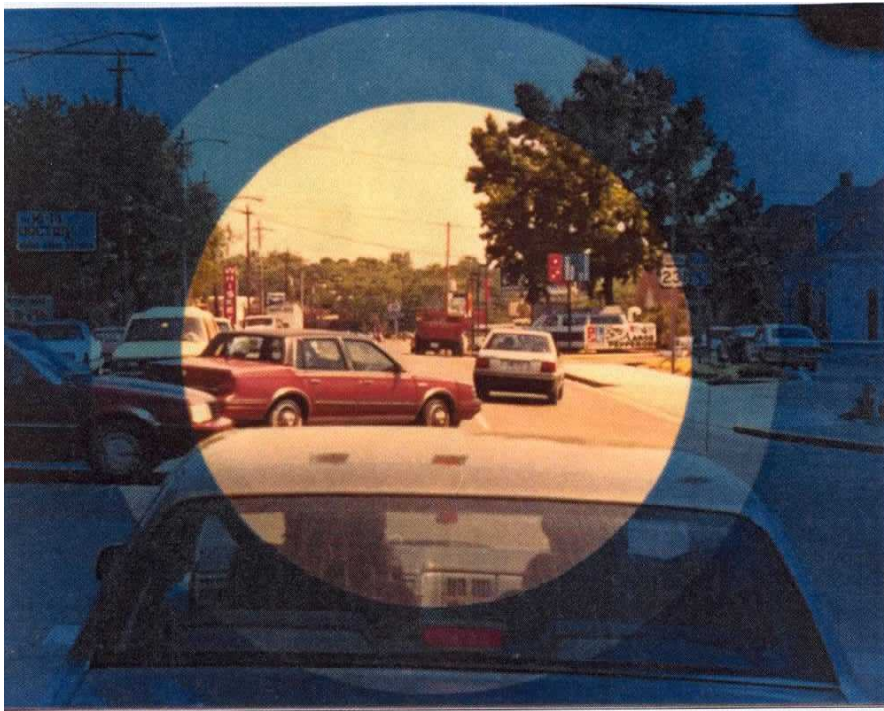
**Look at Mr. Jones' medication schedule. Fill in the calendar for one week. Put an A, B, or C in the calendar when he should take each medication. If he should take two pills of a certain medication at one time, put AA or BB. Below is a sample calendar:**

<b>Time Of Day</b>	<b>Sun</b>	<b>Mon</b>	<b>Tues</b>	<b>Wed</b>	<b>Thurs</b>	<b>Fri</b>	<b>Sat</b>
<b>Morning</b>	AA B	AA B	AA B	AA B	AA B	AA B	AA B
<b>Noon</b>							
<b>Evening</b>	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
<b>Bedtime</b>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C



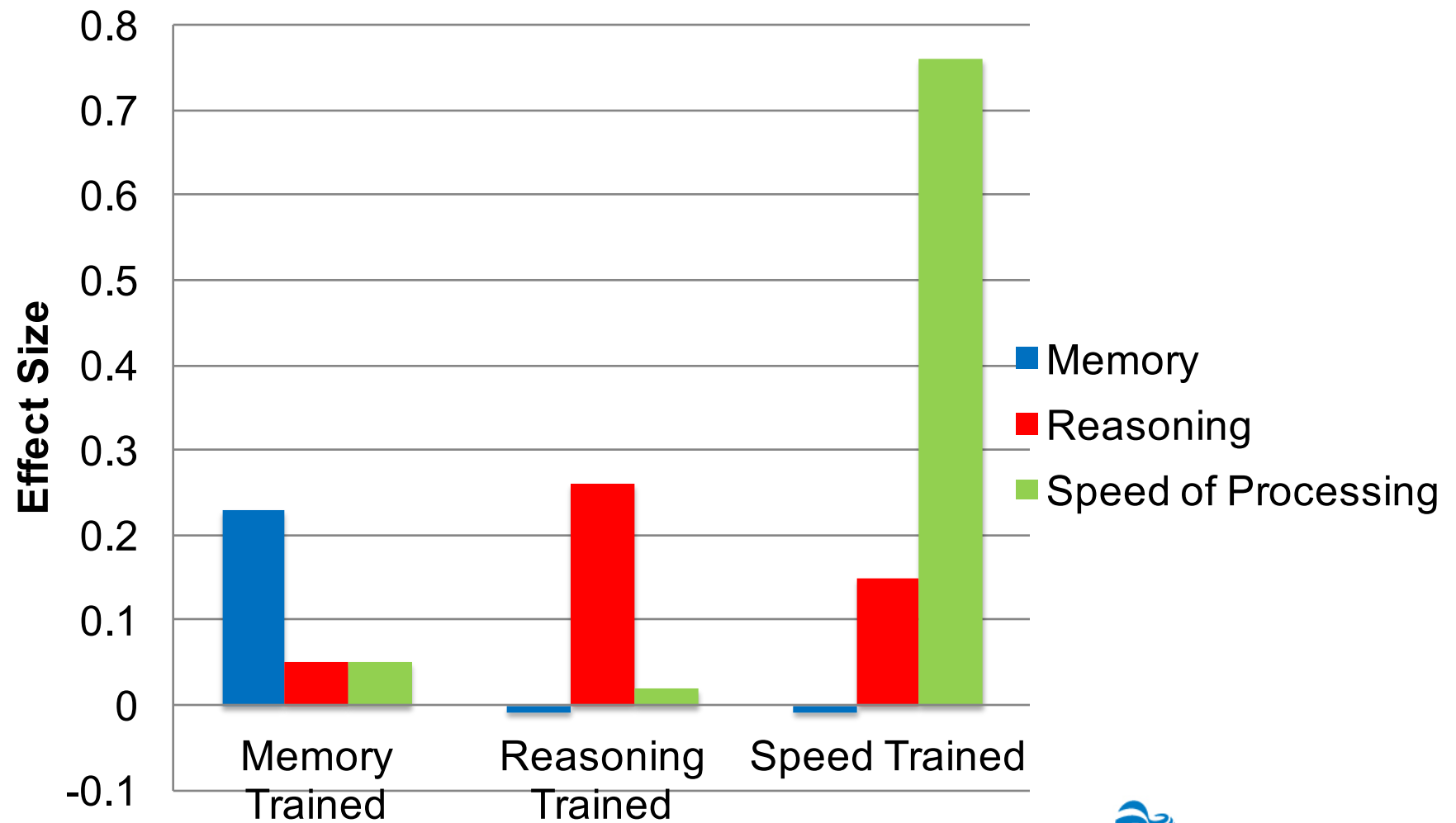
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Courtesy of Karlene Ball, UAlabama Birmingham Roybal  
Center for Research Applied Gerontology

## ACTIVE 5 Year Results



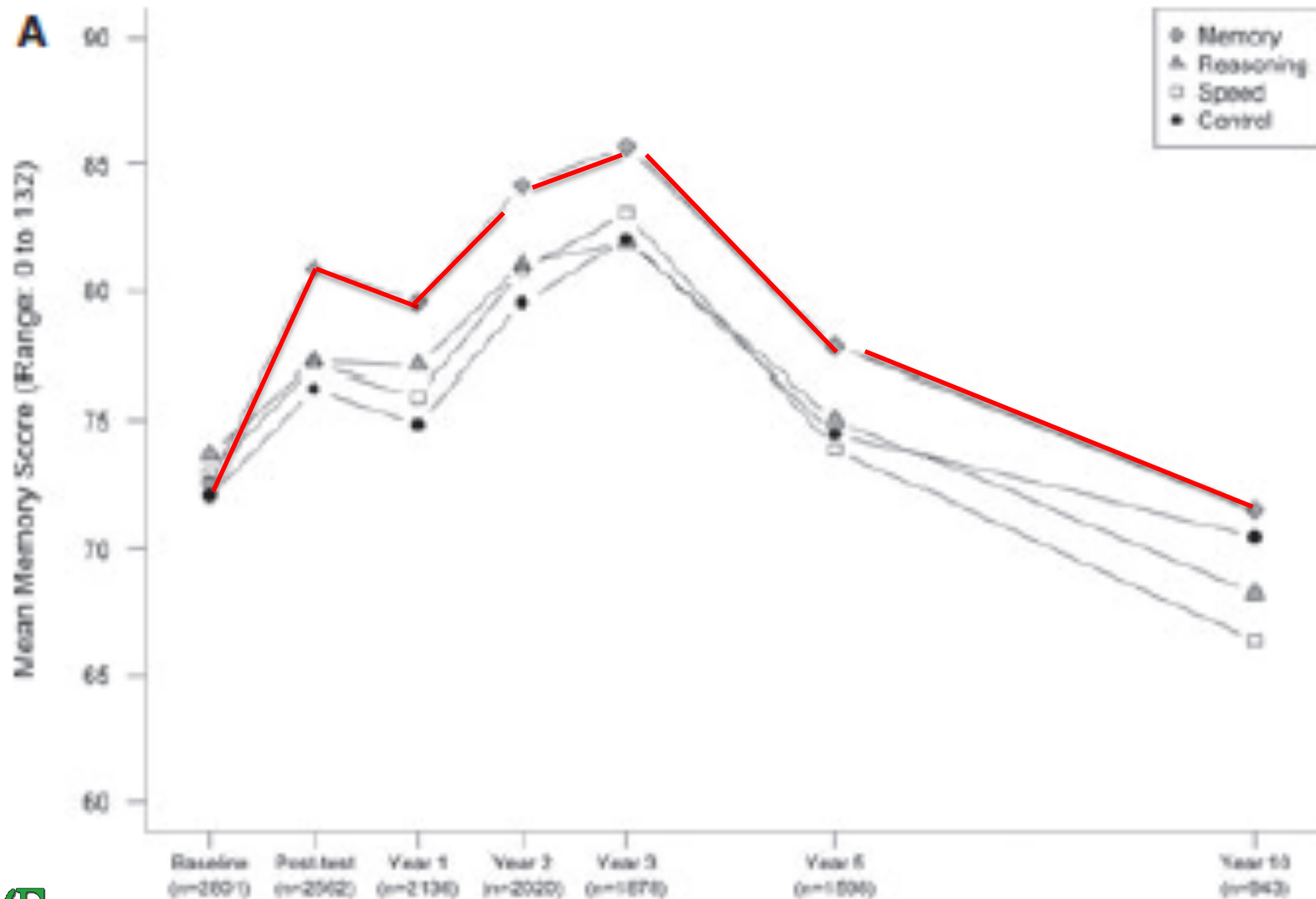
Willis et al, JAMA. 2006;296(23):2805-2814.



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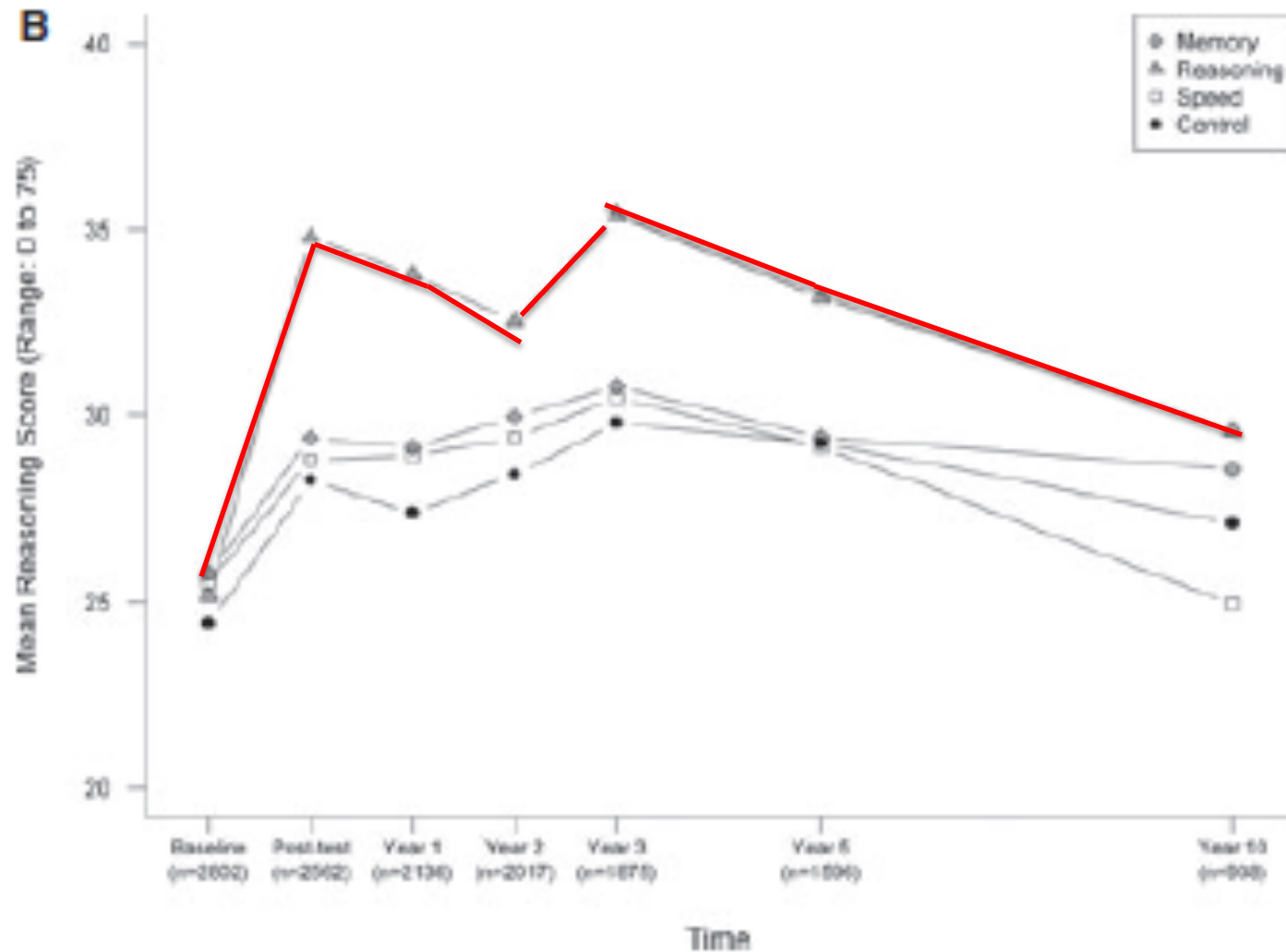
# ACTIVE: 10 Year Results: Memory



Rebok et al. JAGS 2014

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# ACTIVE: 10 Year Results: Reasoning

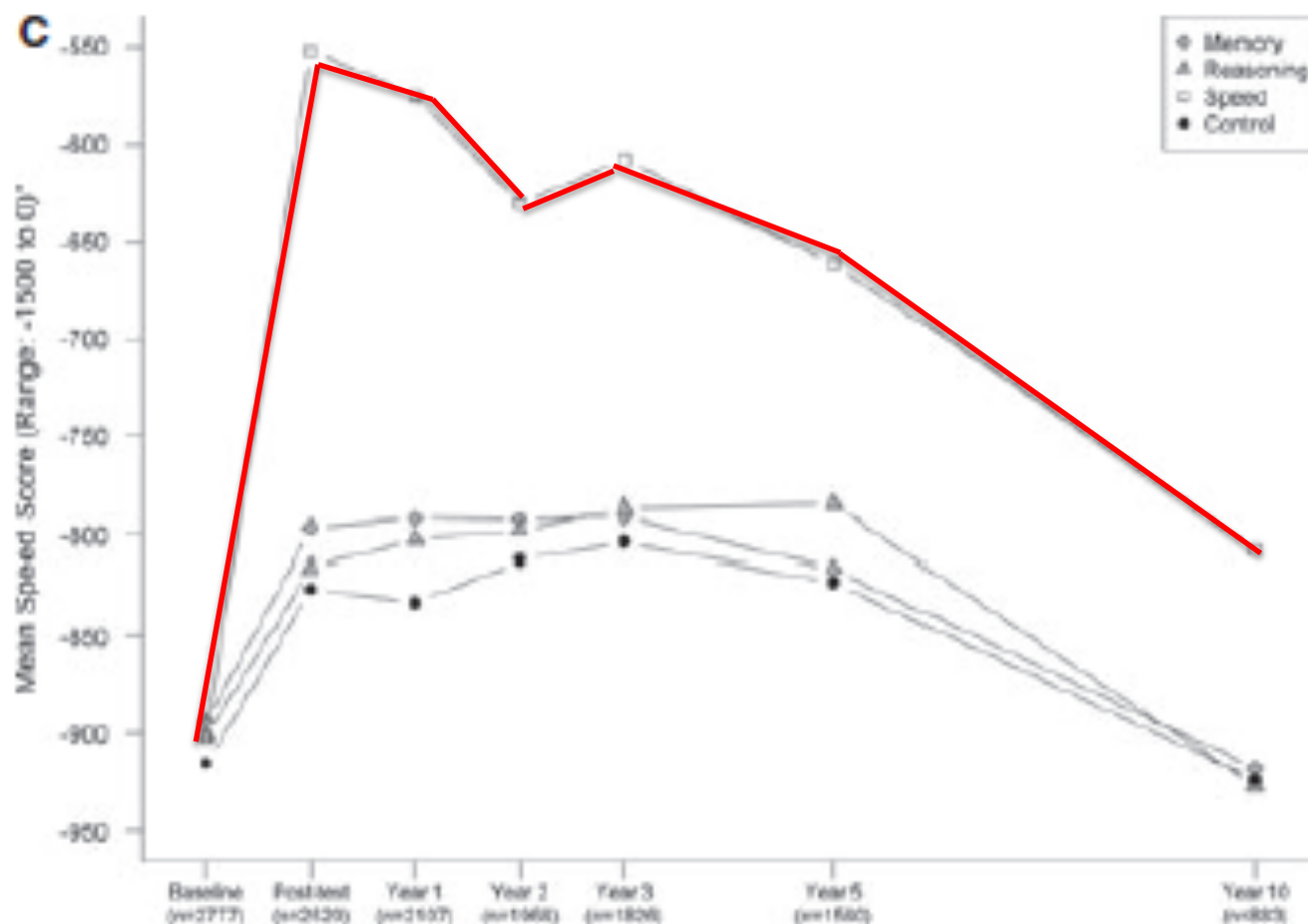


Rebok et al. JAGS 2014



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# ACTIVE: 10 Year Results: Speed of Processing



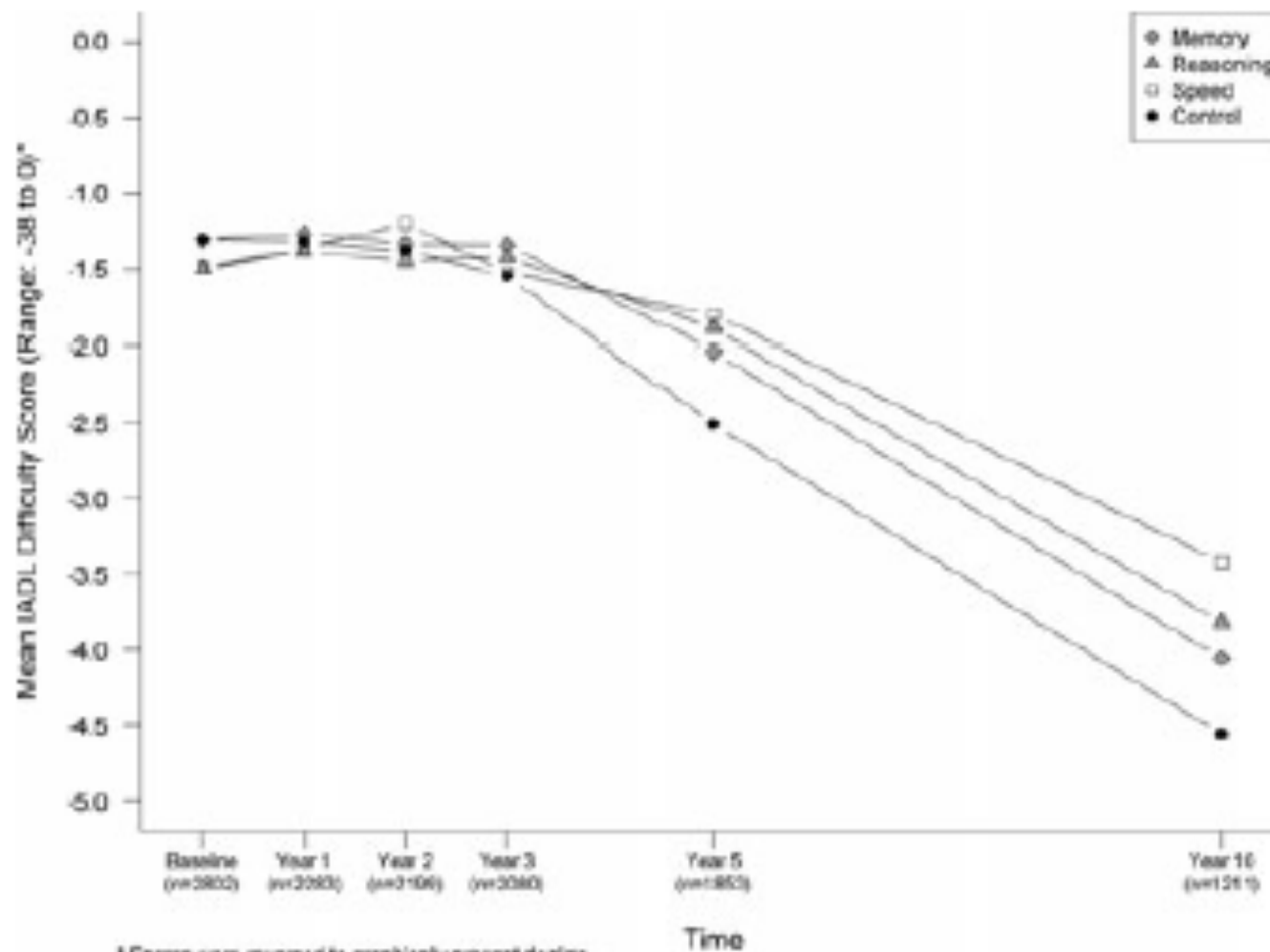
Rebok et al. JAGS 2014



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# Impact on Everyday Activities



\* Scores were reversed to artificially present decline



Rebok et al. JAGS 2014



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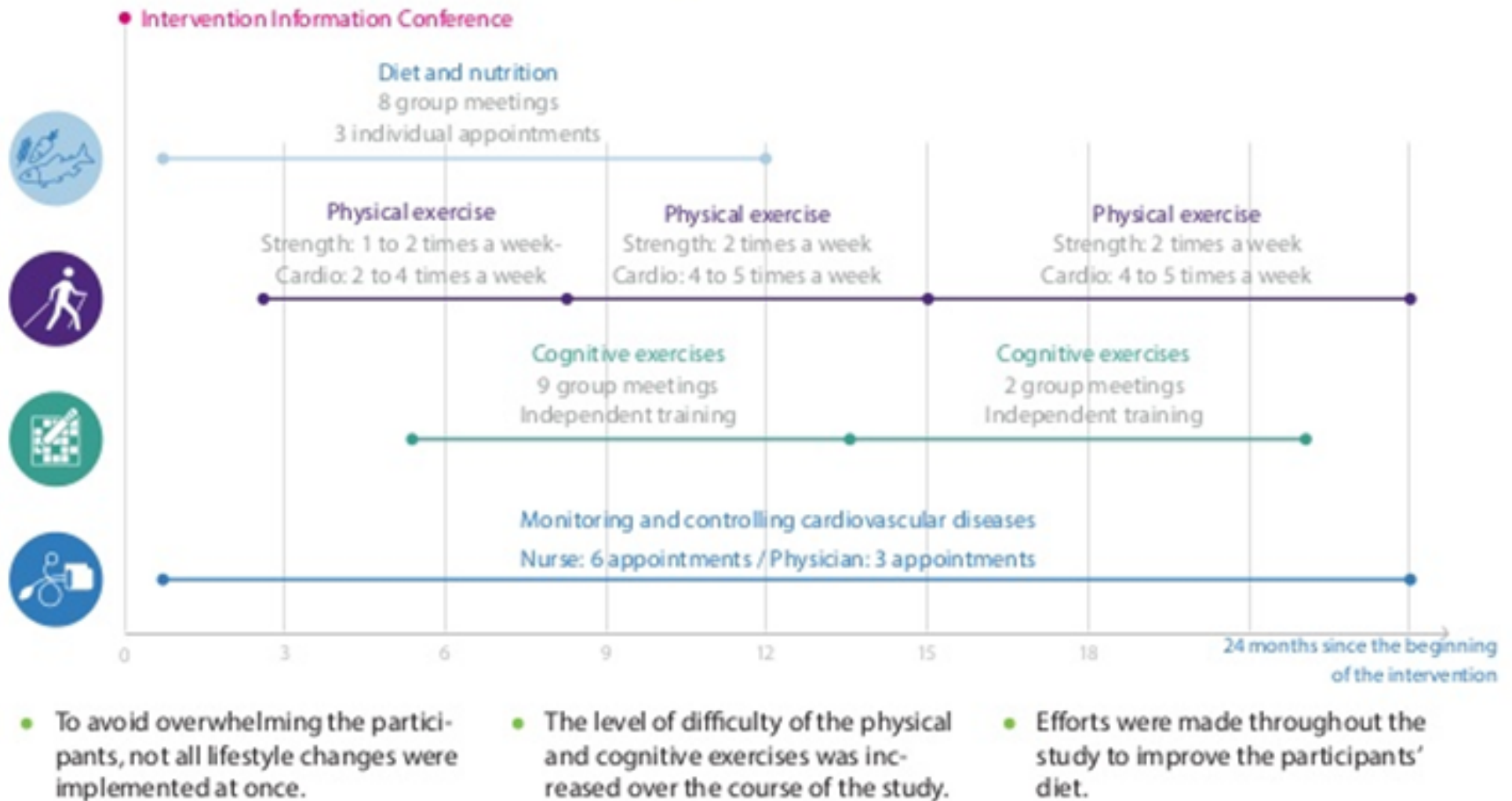
# ACTIVE Findings To Date

- Observable benefits 5-10 years after training
- Effects appear earliest for speed of processing participants
- Memory-impaired participants only benefited from speed of processing and reasoning training
- No subjective memory improvement
- Reduces age-related declines in health-related quality of life

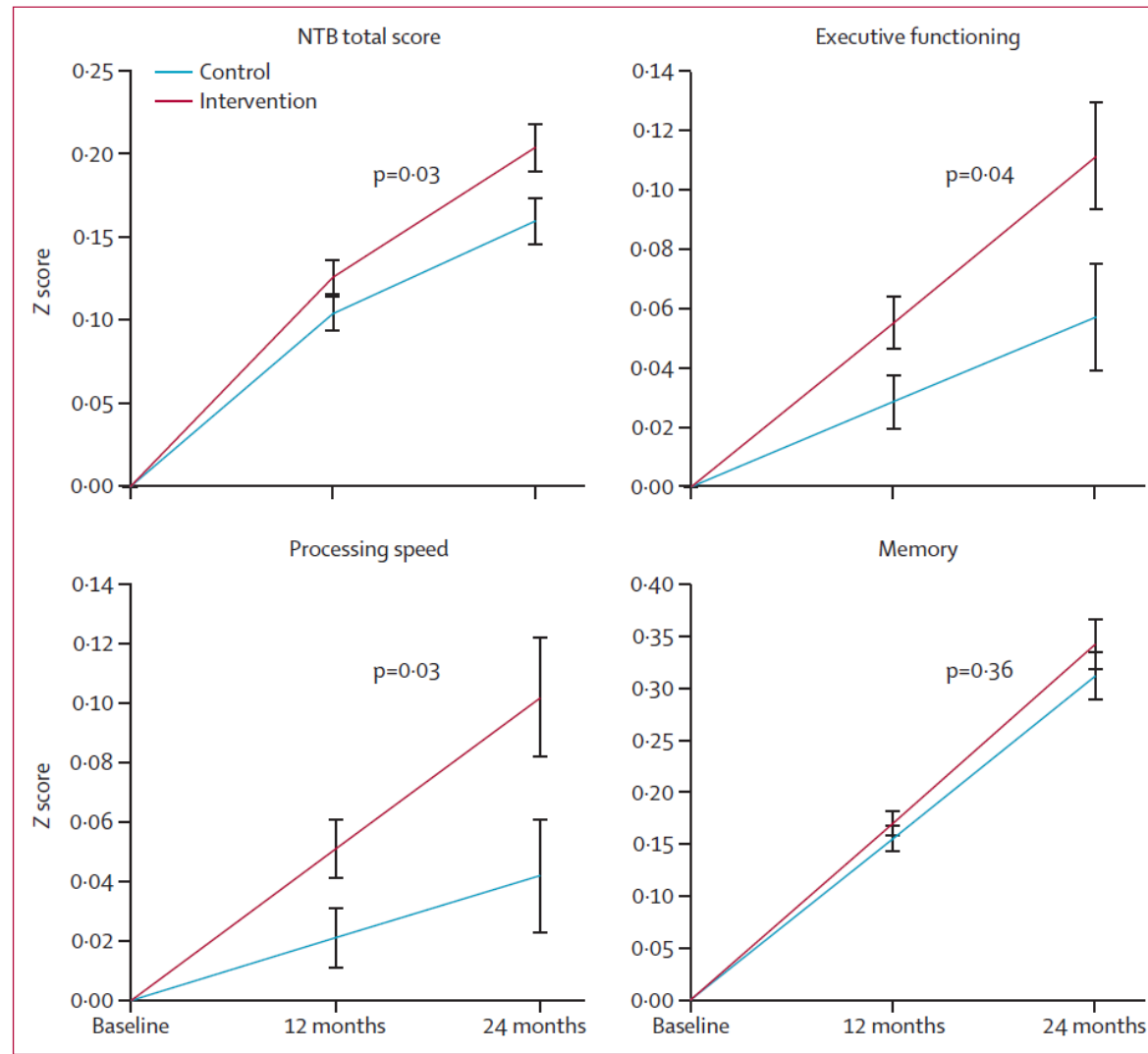


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# Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability (FINGER)



# FINGER Results: 2 Years

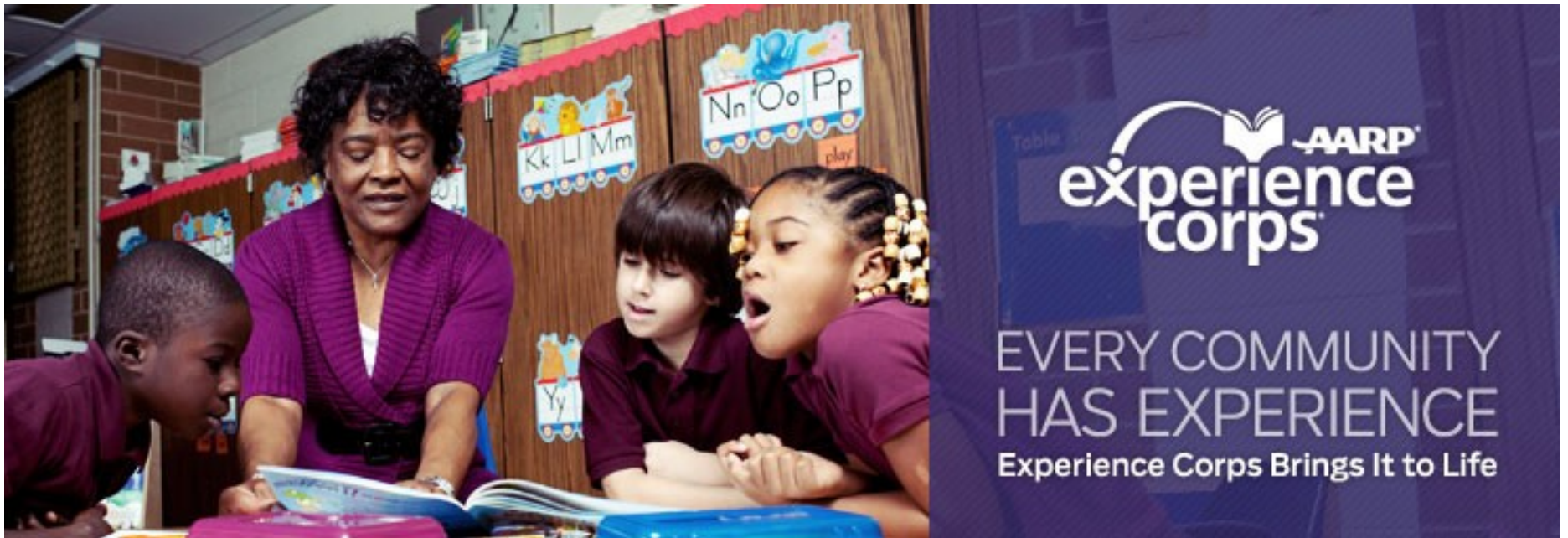


Ngandu et al. Lancet (2015)



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# Novel Approach to Delaying Cognitive Decline

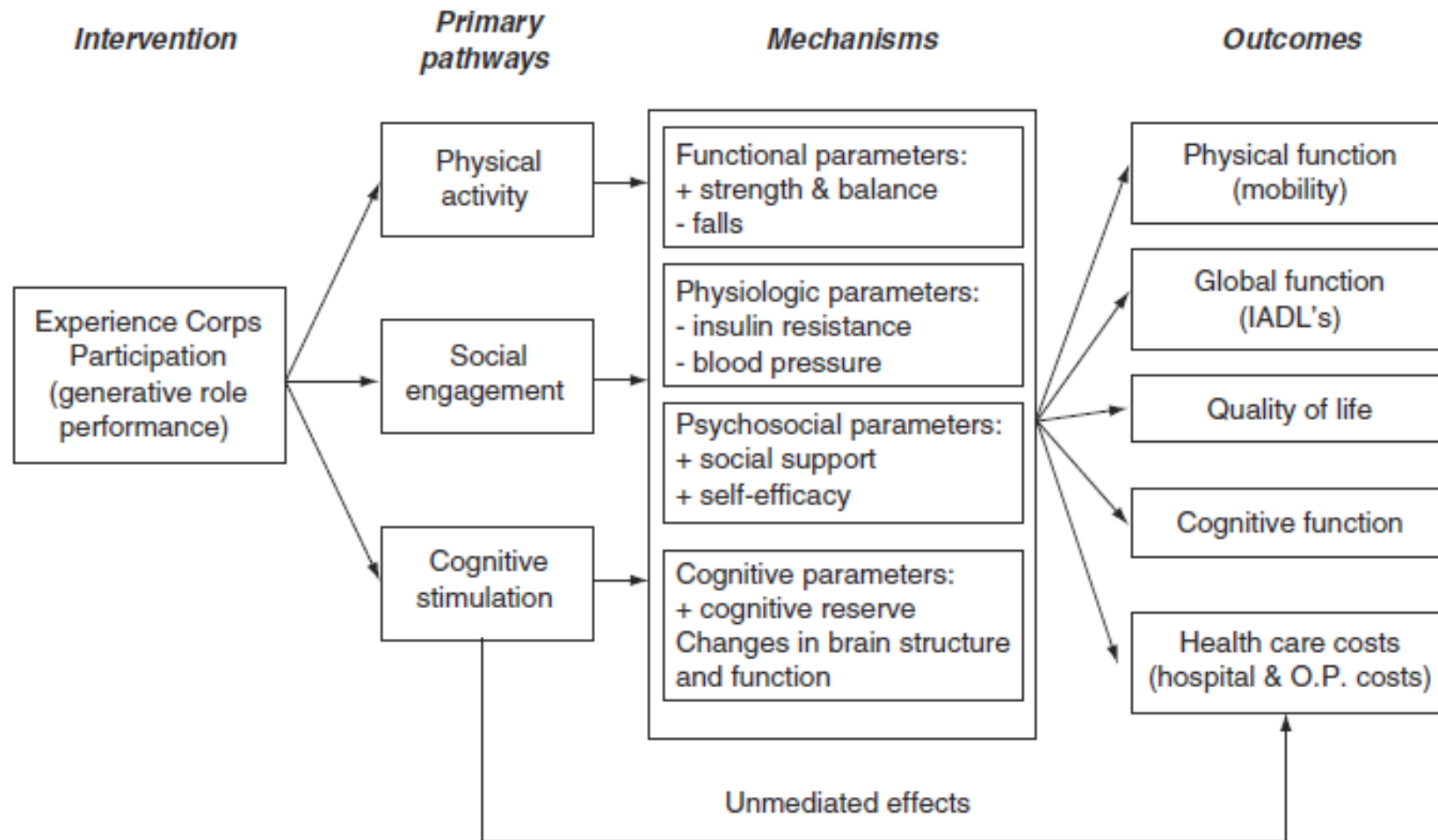


<http://www.aarp.org/experience-corps/>



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# Experience Corps



Fried et al (2004) *J Urban Health*



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# Experience Corps Participants

Variable	Intervention (N = 70)	Control (N = 58)
Age, M (SD)	70.1 (6.42)	68.4 (5.15)
Education (years), M (SD)	11.9 (2.54)	11.2 (2.66)
Baseline MMSE score, M (SD)	24.96 (3.45)	25.3 (2.60)
Annual income <\$15,000, %	65	82
Black, %	94	95
Female, %	83	93
Married, %	24	28
Number of health conditions	2.6 (1.7)	2.6 (1.3)
Persons with health conditions diagnosed by a physician, %		
Myocardial infarction	6	0
Angina	11	10
Congestive heart failure	8	5
High blood pressure	68	73
Diabetes	30	24
Stroke	5	0
Arthritis of knees/hip	43	40
Arthritis of hands	26	41
Cancer	9	5

Carlson et al (2008) *Gerontologist*



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# Experience Corps Results

Variable	Intervention		Control	
	Baseline	Follow-Up	Baseline	Follow-Up
Trail Making Test				
Part A (s)				
Impaired	95.2	56.5	90.2	55.2
Normal	56.3	51.1	55.0	56.8
Part B (s)				
Impaired	297.5	173.0	260.4	237.0
Normal	118.7	154.7	127.5	170.4*
Word list memory				
Immediate recall				
Impaired	19.3	20.9	21.6	19.6
Normal	21.4	19.9	20.7	21.3*
Delayed recall				
Impaired	5.0	7.0	6.4	5.6
Normal	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.6*
Rey-Osterrieth				
Copy score				
Impaired	18.4	17.8	16.5	15.2
Normal	20.0	17.8	19.9	17.9
Delayed recall				
Impaired	9.1	12.8	10.6	8.0
Normal	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.2

Note: \* $p < .05$ .

Carlson et al (2008) *Gerontologist*



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# Experience Corps Findings

- Improved executive functioning and memory, particularly in participants with impaired executive functioning at start of program
- Improved social and physical activity (walking, stair climbing speed, strength) levels
- Short-term participation in community-based program focused on increasing cognitive & physical activity in a social, real-world setting may benefit abilities that are critical to functional independence



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# Brain Fitness & Computer Games

- Handful of small studies with brief follow-up
- Minor, short-term improvements that do not transfer to other domains
- Do not improve to the same level as a “young” (20s) person
- Take home: they don’t hurt, but no evidence they help



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# Summary

- Cognitive training may delay cognitive decline in healthy older adults
- Limited evidence of training benefits in older adults with cognitive impairment
- Do not know if training delays progression to MCI or dementia
- Real world training offers short-term benefit → more research is needed for long-term effects
- Multi-faceted approach provides benefits up to 2 years after intervention



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**Thank you!**

**Questions?**



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