Tatyana Mollayeva and Mackenzie Hurst. Central nervous system trauma and cognitive disorders: Defining data analyses practices to determine sex-specific incident dementia
Presentation: Match 15, 2019 at The 13th World Congress on Brain Injury March 13 - 16, 2019

Central nervous system trauma and cognitive disorders: Defining data analyses practices to determine sex-specific incident dementia

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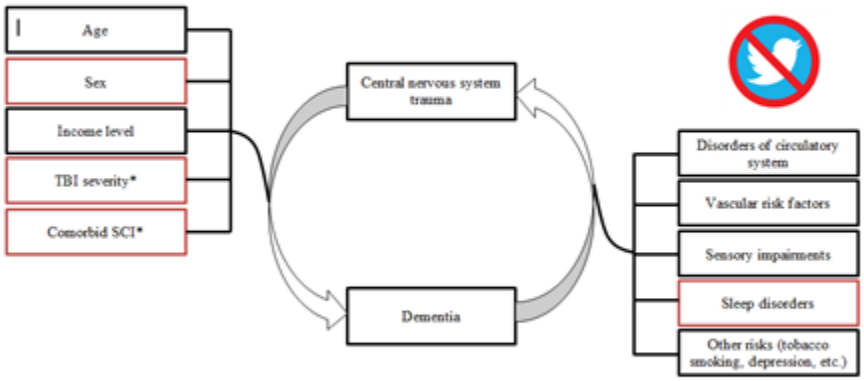
UHN Toronto Rehabilitation Institute | Rehabilitation Sciences Institute UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO | alzheimer's association | CIHR IRSC | NIH | ABIResearchLab

Research hypothesis



Red colour indicates previously unexplored hypothesis
Black colour indicates other tested relationships, previously described

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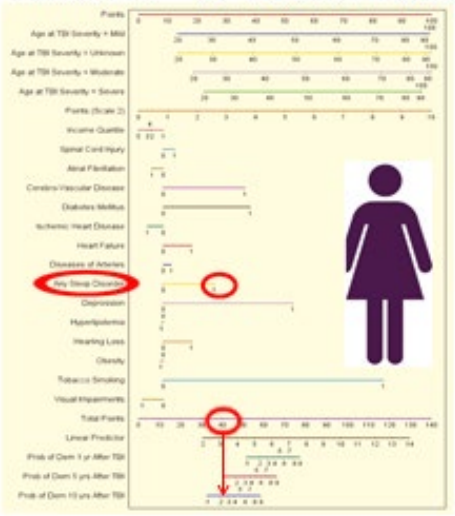
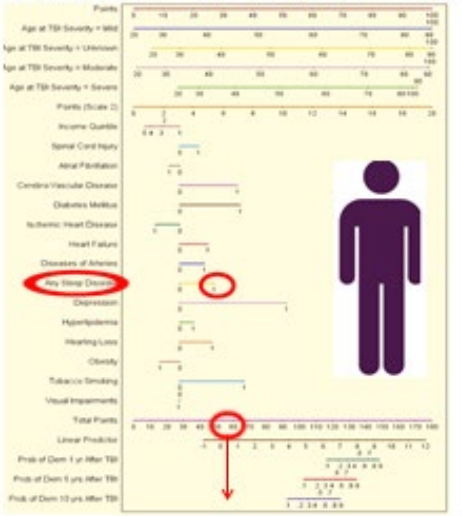
Nomogram plots for men and women

Total Points: 38 Probability: ~20%



Total Points: 55 Probability: <10%



Highlights

- CNS trauma-related characteristics (severity and the extent of injury involving the brain and spinal cord) interact with age, and should be considered when assessing related dementia risks
- Sleep disorder is a risk factor of dementia onset in men and women
- An operative definition of TBI with and without SCI is warranted, to reflect the impact of extent of CNS trauma on subsequent neurodegeneration
- Risk stratification of patients with CNS trauma by sex is vital.

World Sleep Day | MARCH 15, 2019
HEALTHY SLEEP, HEALTHY AGING