

Neuropsicología y Envejecimiento: Una breve introducción



RANYTM
H E A L T H

Encuentro I



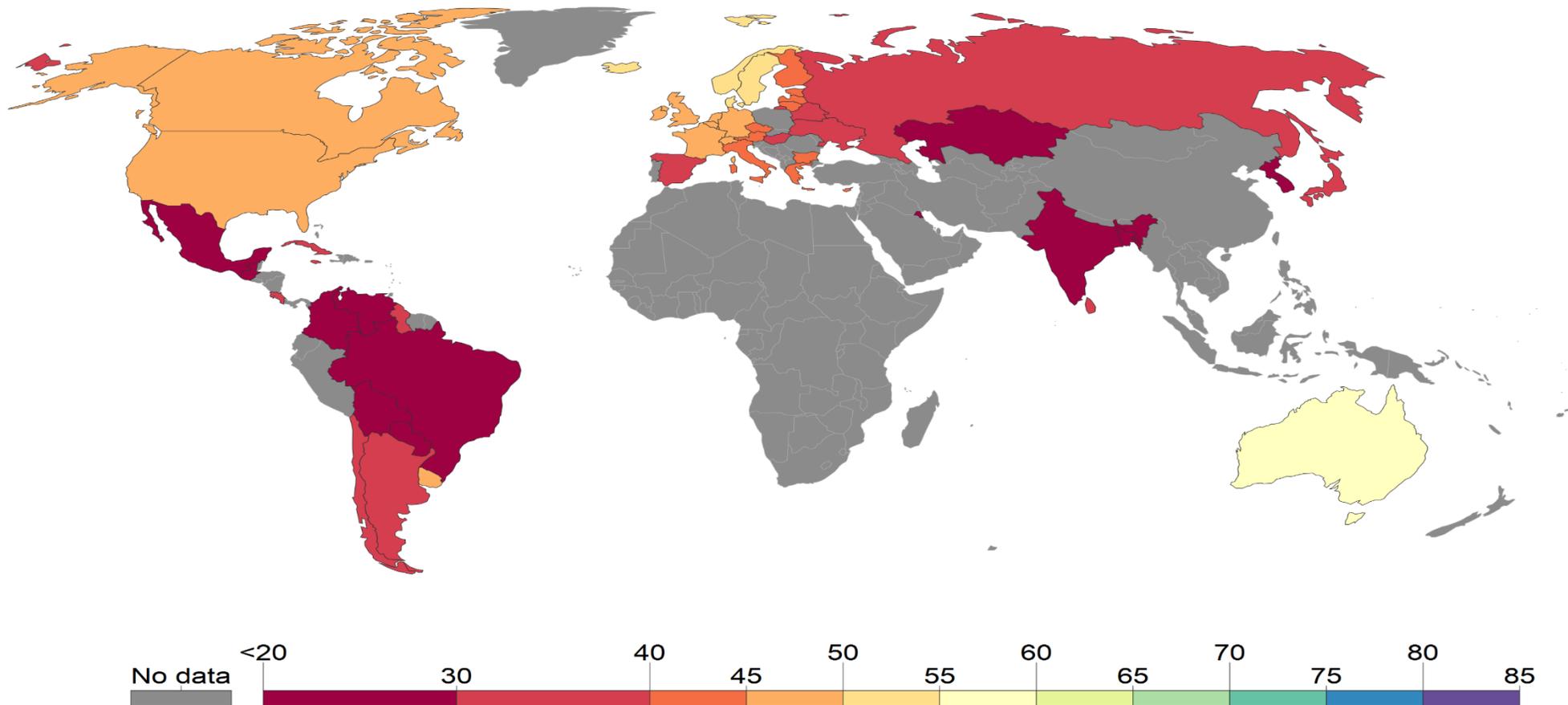
Dr. Yunier Broche-Pérez, PhD.
Asesor Científico-RANY Health

Escenario actual...

- Hace aproximadamente un siglo, muy pocas personas alcanzaban la adultez mayor.
- La expectativa de vida en 1900 era de 47 años de edad.
- Diariamente, alrededor de 10 mil miembros de la generación "Baby Boom" alcanzan los 64 años de edad.
- Como resultado, existen innumerables retos que deben ser enfrentados desde los puntos de vista social, económico, sanitario y también éticos.
- Son numerosas las oportunidades de aplicar los avances de la ciencia en función de mejorar la salud y el bienestar en los adultos mayores

Esperanza de Vida, 1901

Los datos muestran la distribución global de la esperanza de vida al nacer a nivel global. La escala de colores ubica a Cuba en este periodo en un valor aproximado de **40 años**.

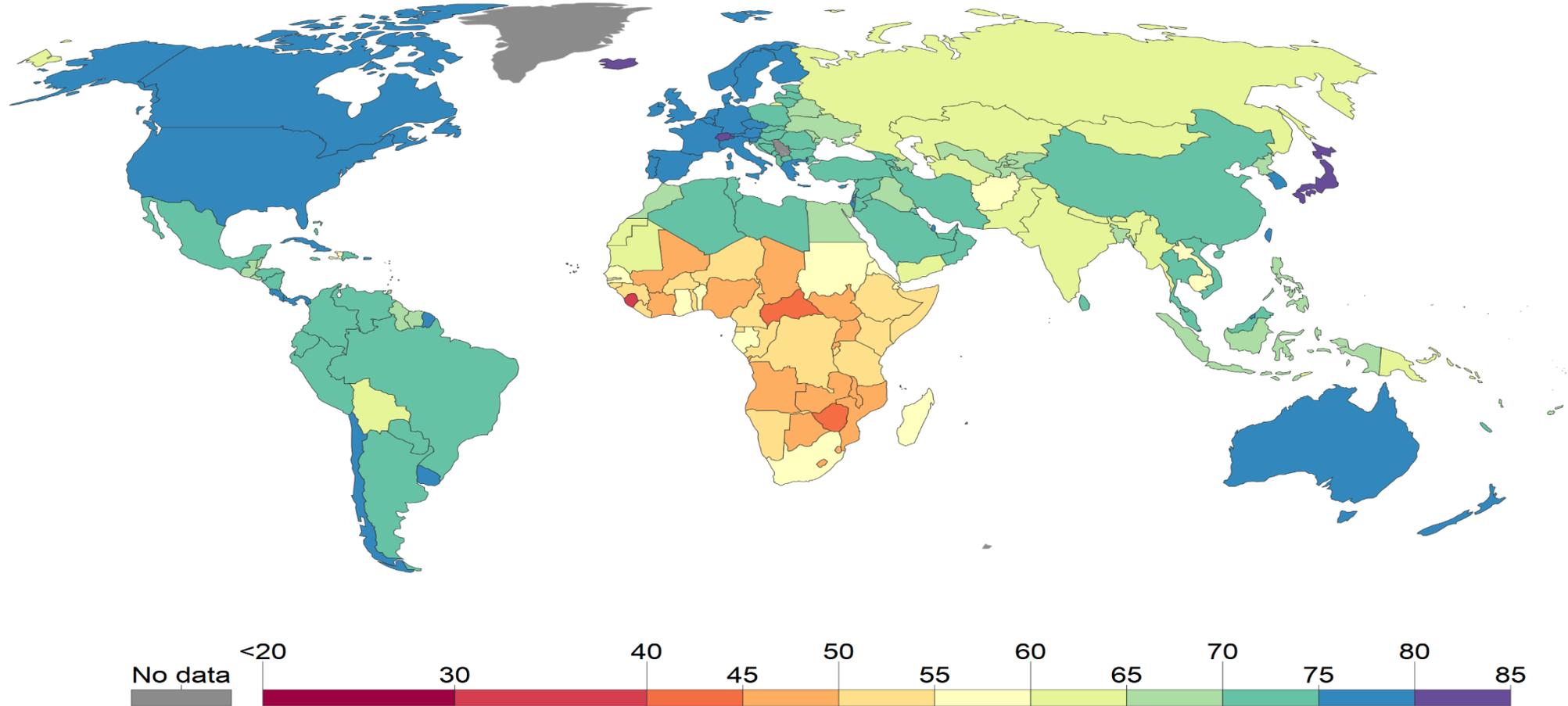


Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015

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Esperanza de Vida, 2001

Los datos muestran la distribución global de la esperanza de vida al nacer a nivel global. La escala de colores ubica a Cuba en este periodo en un valor aproximado de **75 años**.

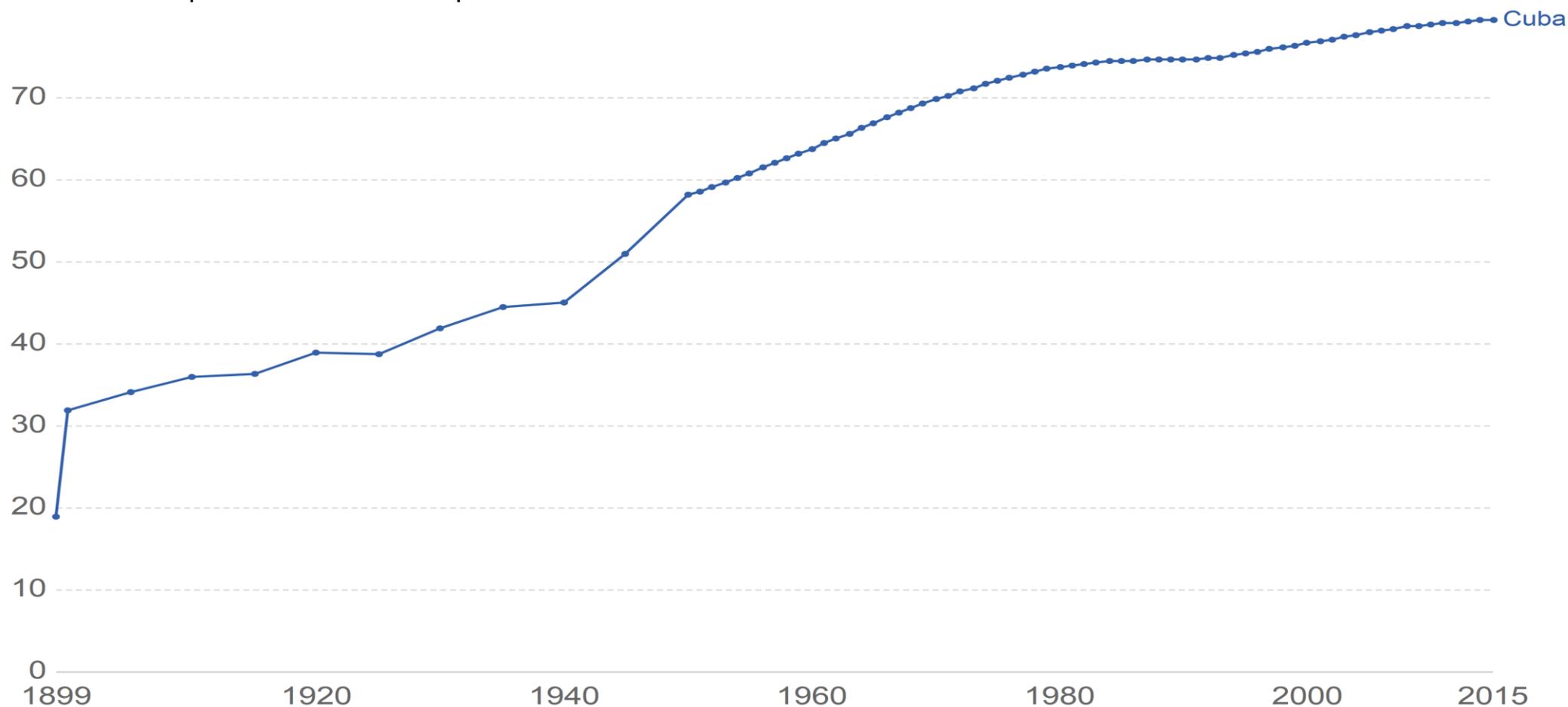


Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015

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Esperanza de Vida, 1901-2015

Los datos muestran la distribución global de la esperanza de vida al nacer a nivel global. La escala de colores ubica a Cuba en este periodo en un valor aproximado de **75 años**.



Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015

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Porcentaje de la población con 60 años o más de acuerdo al índice de ingresos

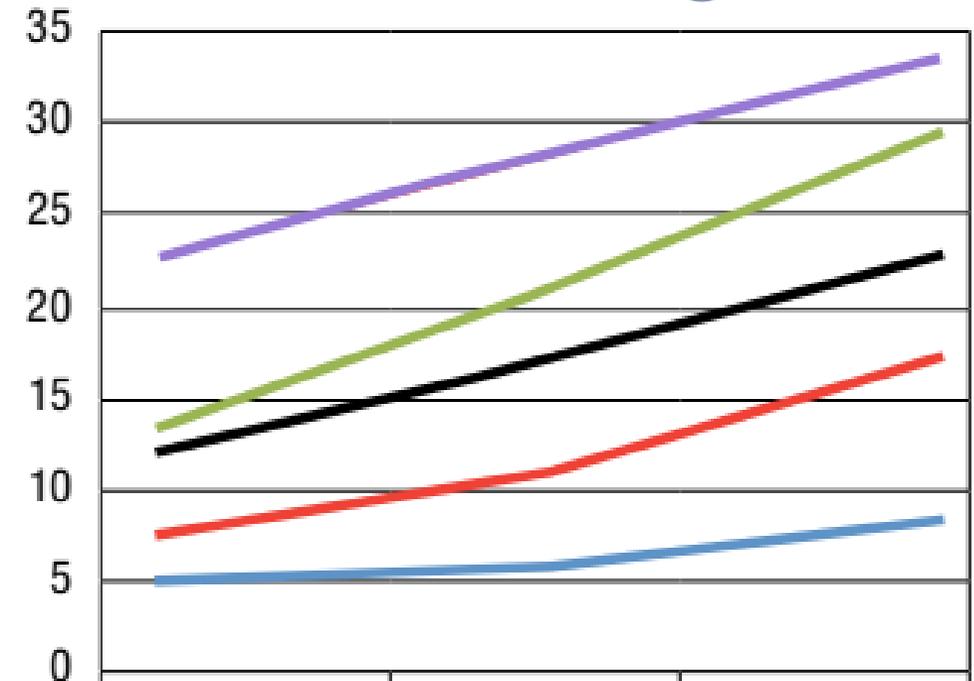
LIC: Bajos ingresos

L-MIC: Ingresos bajos y Medios

UMIC: Ingresos Medios a Superiores

HIC: Altos Ingresos

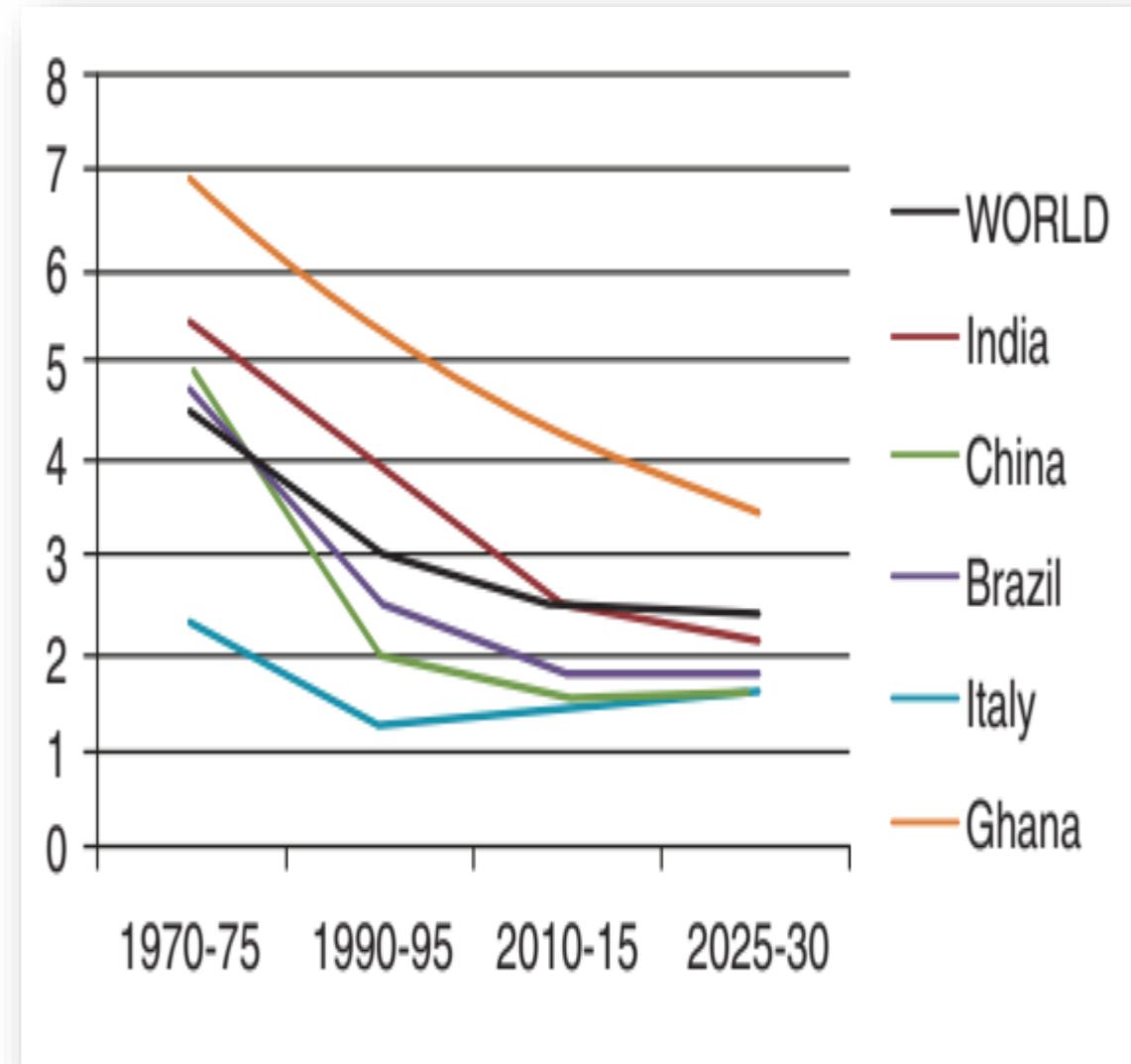
World: Estimación Mundial



	2015	2030	2050
LIC	5.2	6.0	8.4
L-MIC	8.1	11.2	16.3
UMIC	13.3	20.5	28.9
HIC	22.0	27.3	31.6
World	12.2	16.3	21.2

Tasas de fertilidad entre 1970-75 hasta 2025-2030

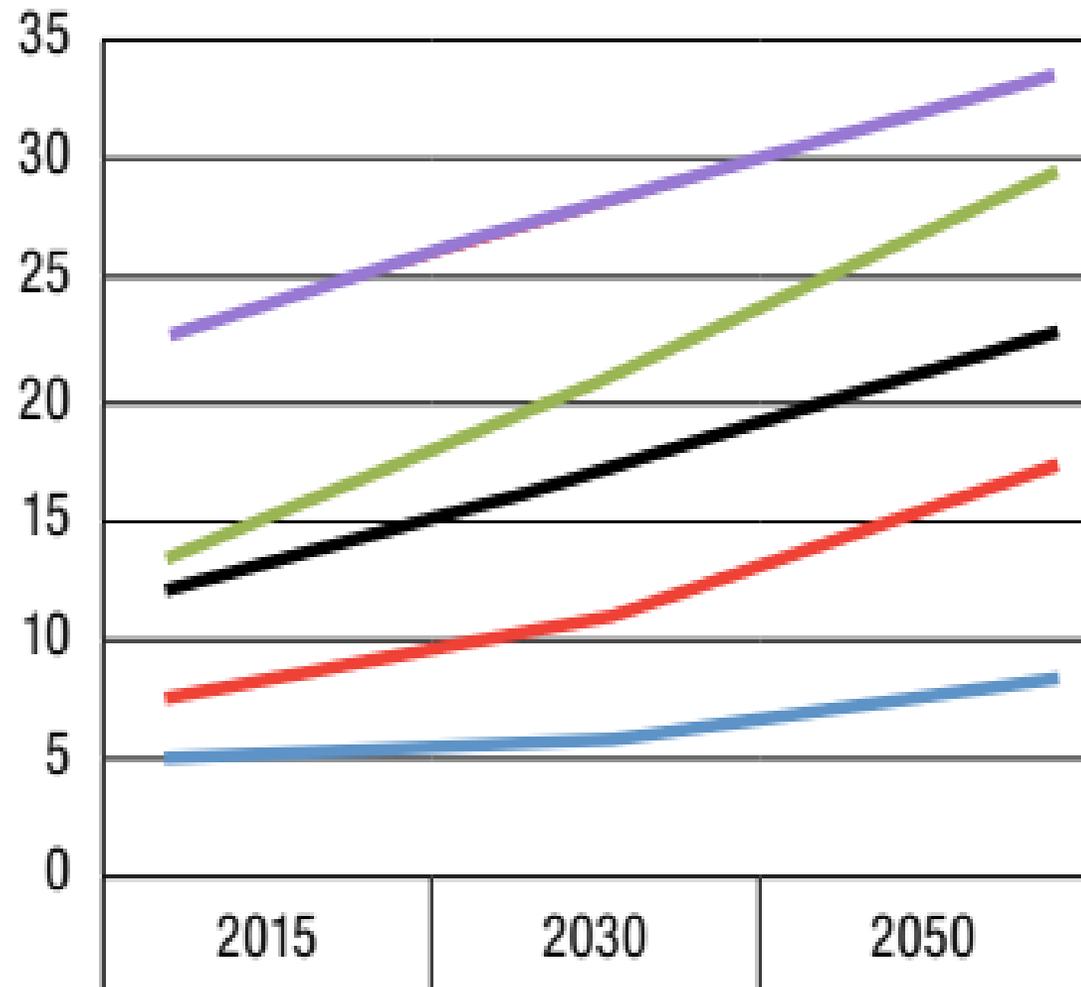
El 50% de la población mundial vive en regiones donde los índices de fertilidad se encuentran en cifras por debajo de 2.1 niños por mujer adulta. Por ejemplo, en la India, la tasa de fertilidad en 1970-1975 era de 5.4, acualmente no supera el 2.5.



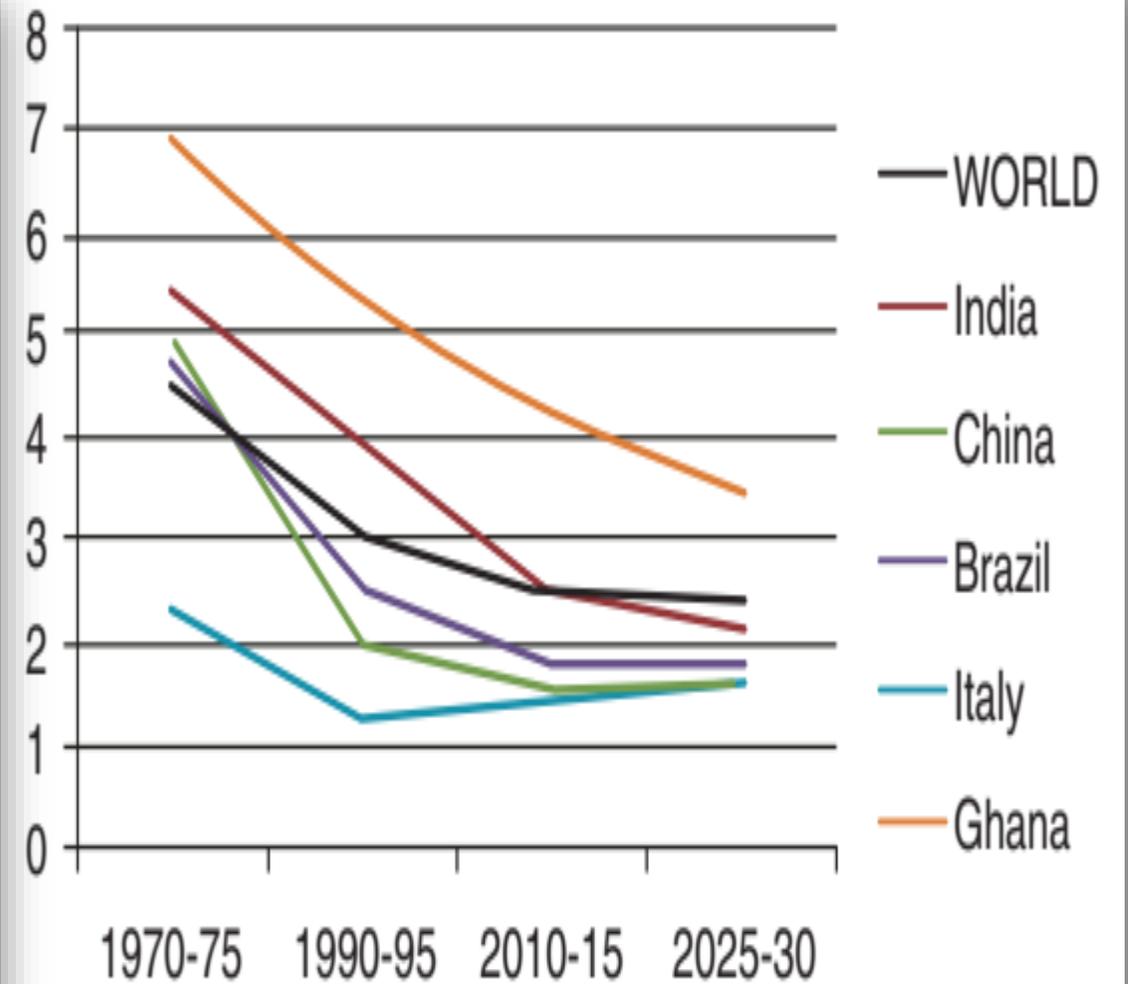
Fuente: UN Population Division 2015.

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/fertility/worldfertilitypatterns-2015.pdf>

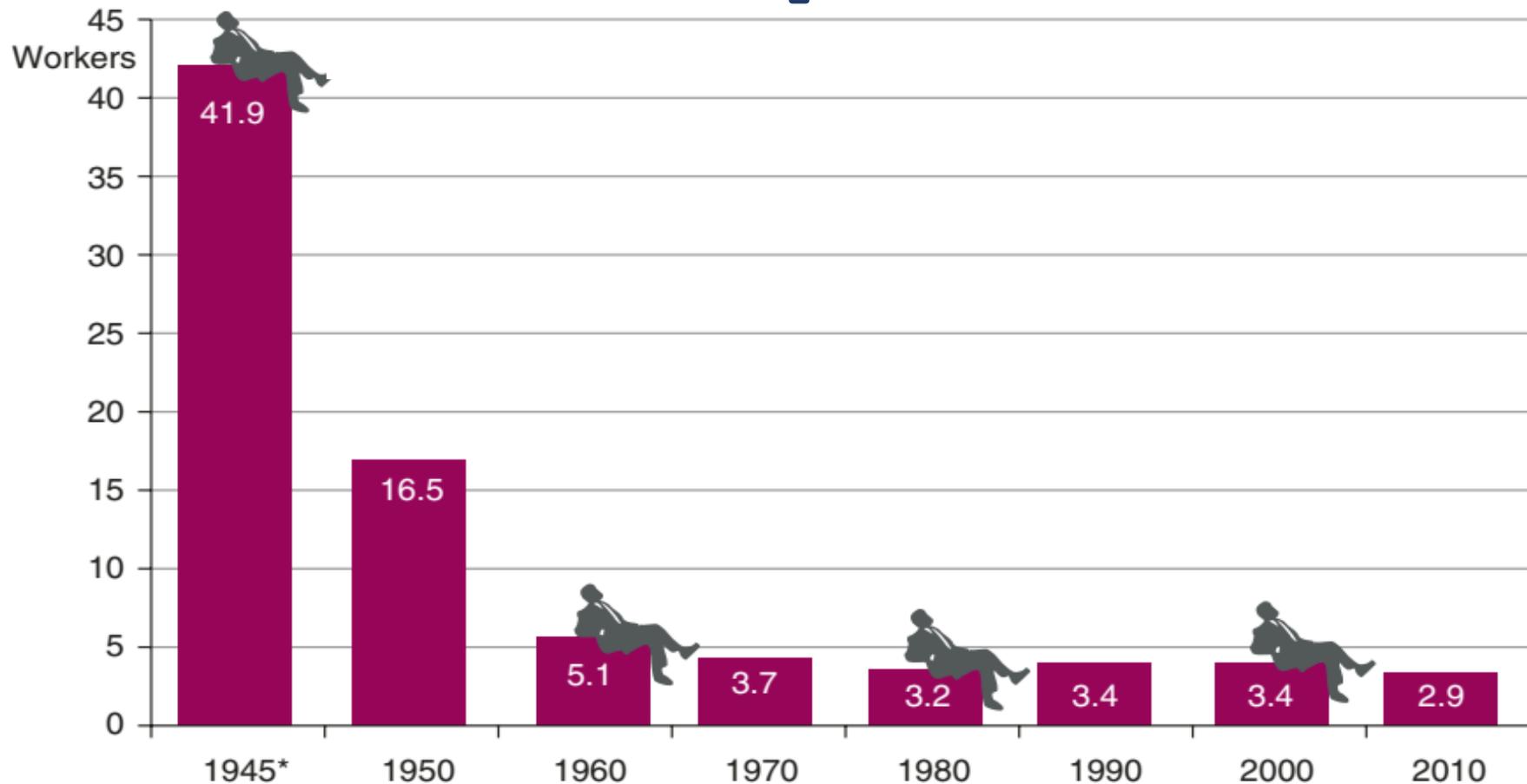
Adultos Mayores



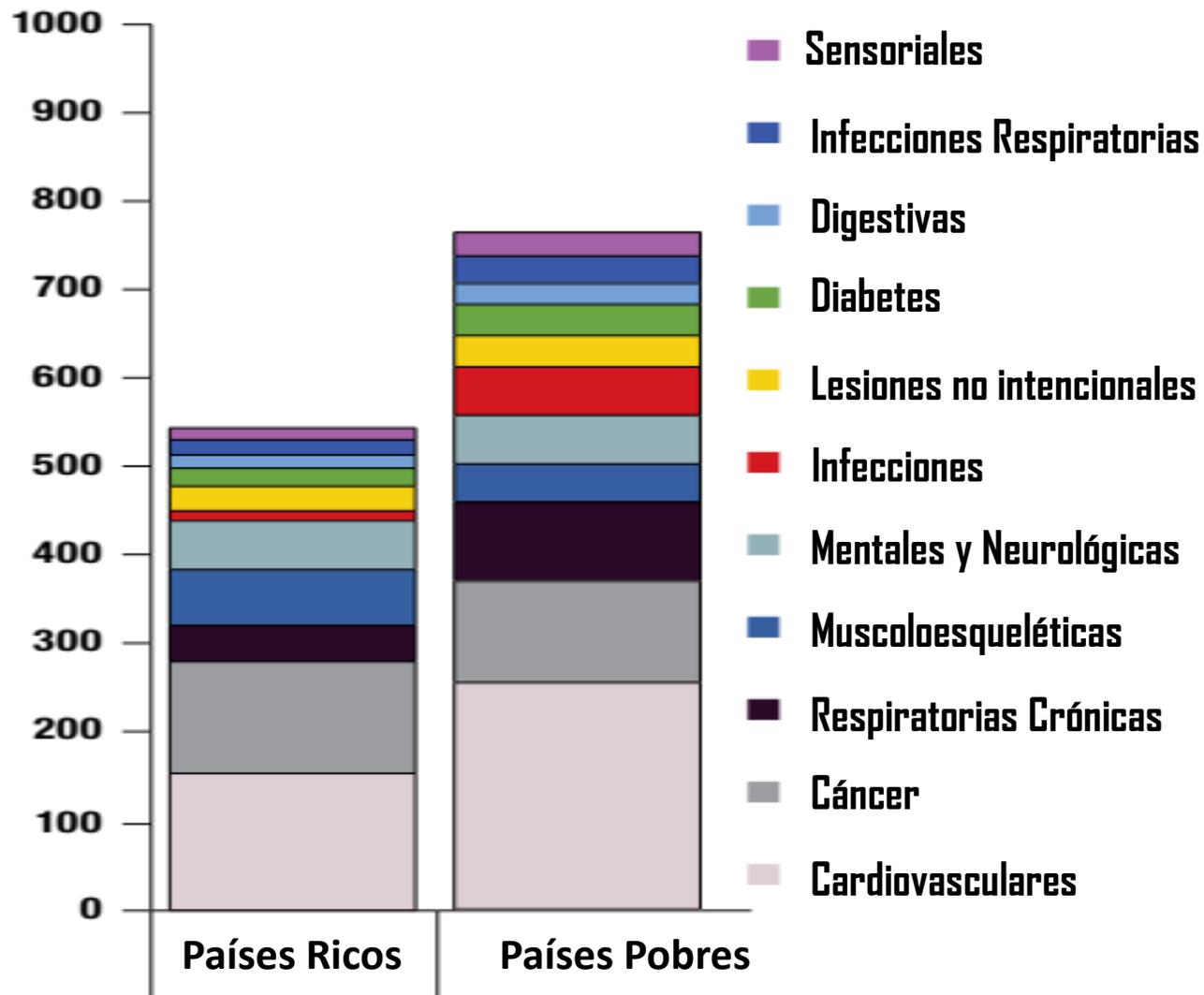
Nacimientos



¿Cuántas personas laboralmente activas sostienen a un pensionado por la seguridad social?



Source: 2012 OASDI Trustee Report, Table IV.B2., www.ssa.gov, accessed May 21, 2012.
Data note: The Trustee Report provides data from 1945 and onward. Prior estimates are unavailable.
Produced by Veronique de Rugy Mercatus Center at George Mason University.



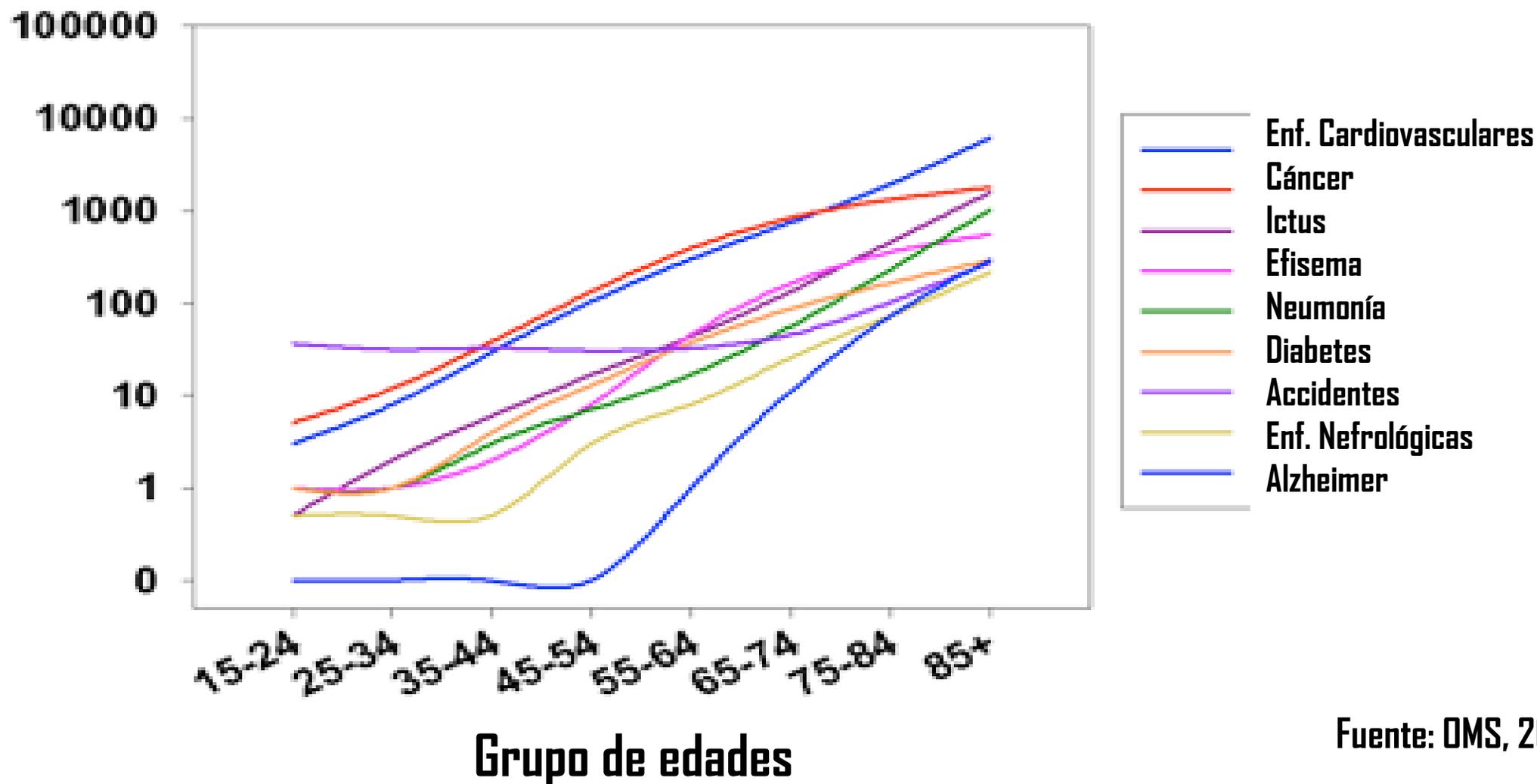
También se incrementan considerablemente los costos por atención médica, atendiendo a la carga de morbilidad entre la población adulta.

Solo en la atención a las demencias se invierten anualmente en el continente americano 236 mil millones de dólares.

Solo el 11% de esa cifra corresponde a Latinoamérica y el Caribe, aunque representa el 44% de los pacientes del continente

Muertes anuales por cada 100 mil habitantes

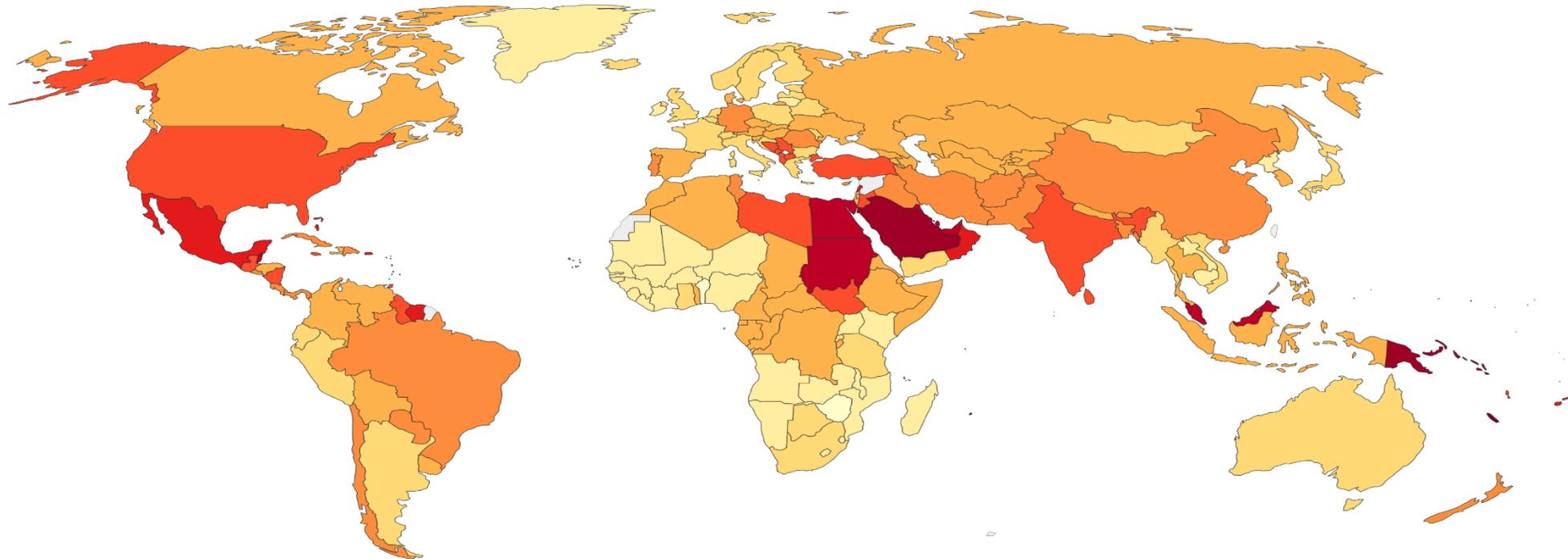
Principales causa de mortalidad a lo largo de la vida



Fuente: OMS, 2016

Prevalencia de Diabetes, 2017

La prevalencia de diabetes hace referencia al **porcentaje de personas** en el rango de edad entre **20-79 años** diagnosticados con **diabetes tipo I o tipo II**

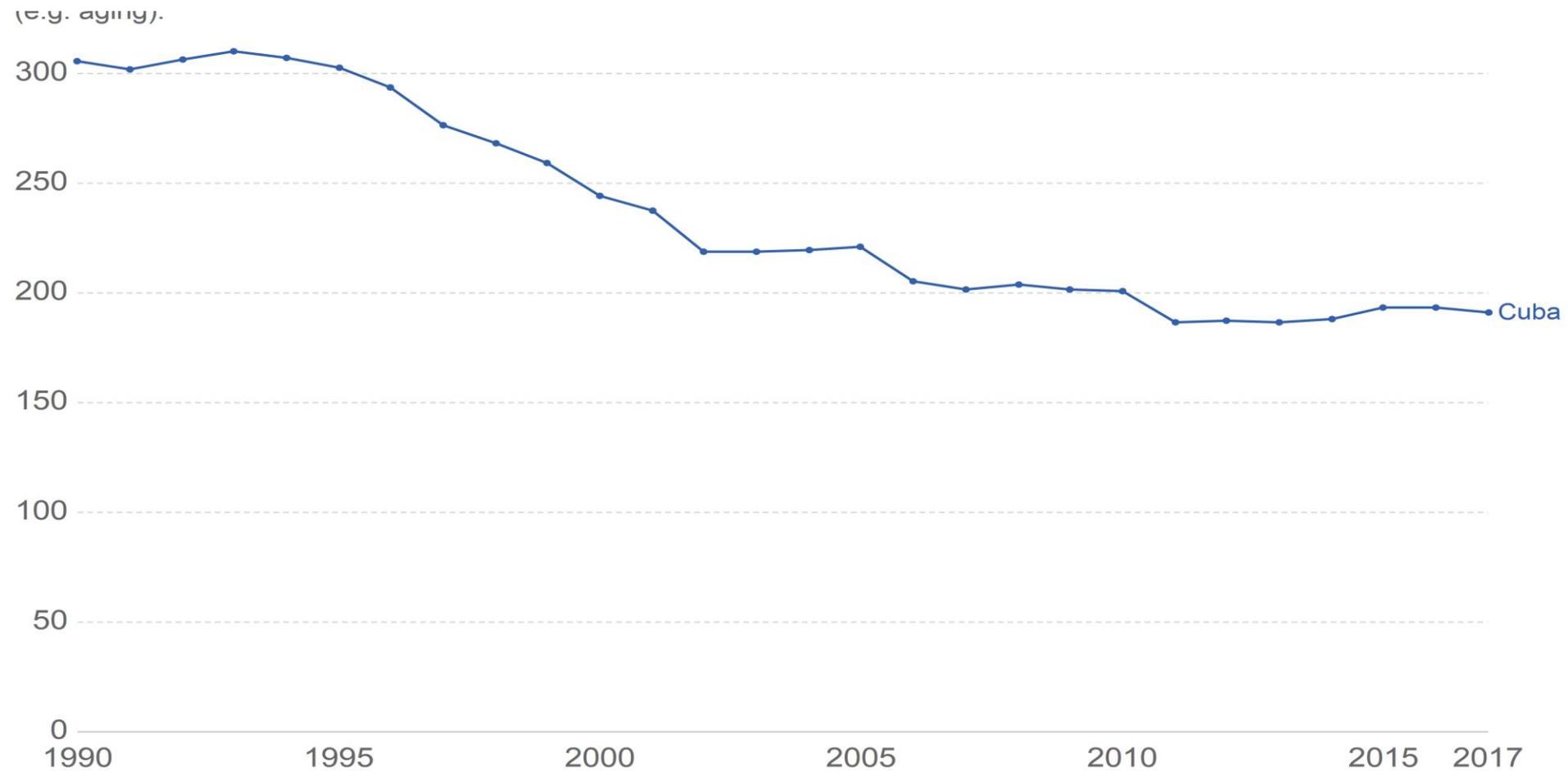


Source: International Diabetes Federation, Diabetes Atlas

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Tasa de mortalidad por enfermedades cardiovasculares

El gráfico muestra una disminución del número de muertes relacionadas con episodios cardiovasculares en Cuba

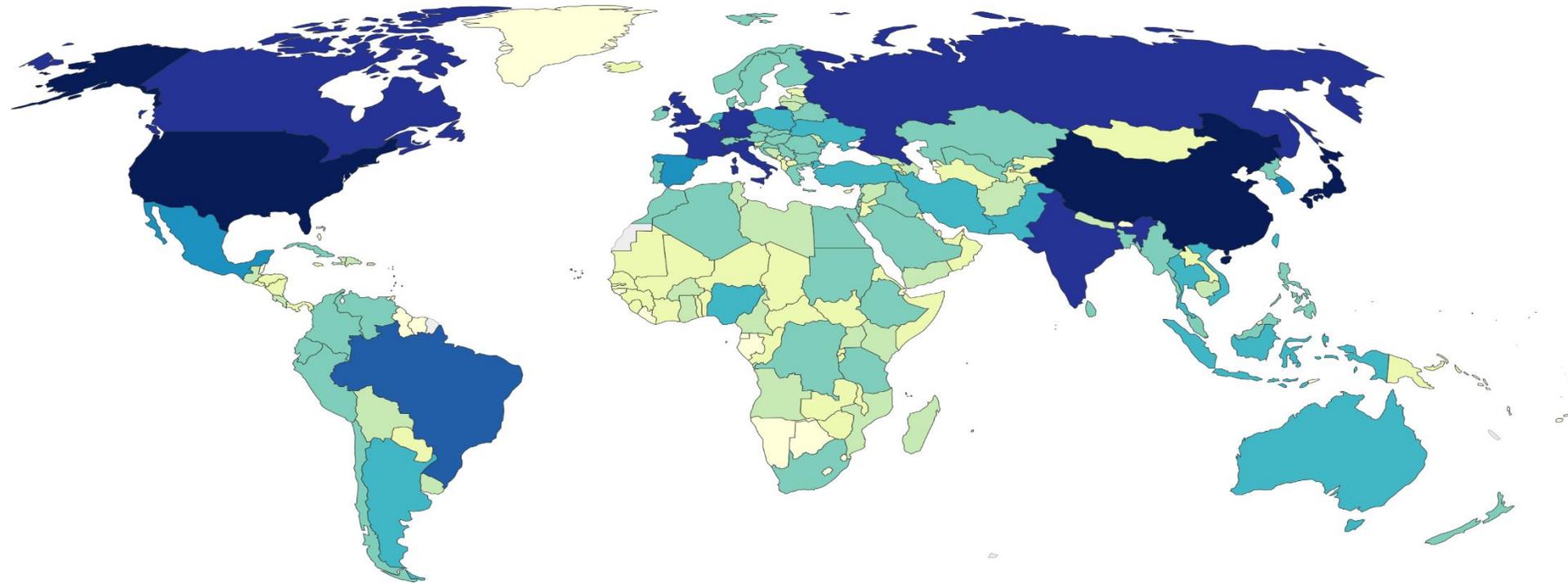


Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (GBD)

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Número de personas con cáncer, 2017

Total de personas que padecen algún tipo de cáncer. Esta medida se estima sin distinguir entre sexos y edades



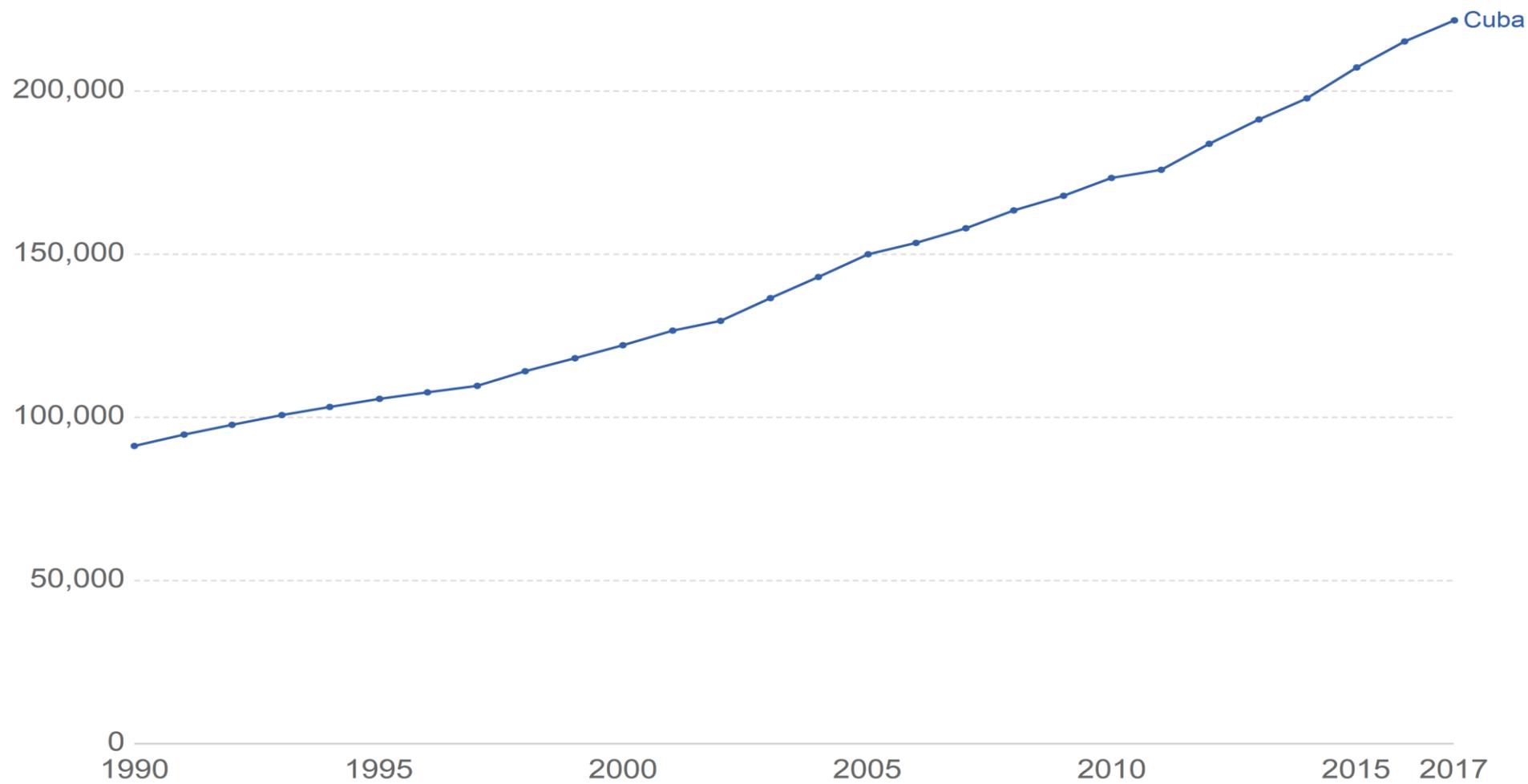
Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

CC BY

Número de personas con diagnóstico de cáncer

Total de personas que padecen algún tipo de cáncer. Esta medida se estima sin distinguir entre sexos y edades

Our World
in Data



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

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Global, regional, and national burden of neurological disorders, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016



GBD 2016 Neurology Collaborators*

Summary

Background Neurological disorders are increasingly recognised as major causes of death and disability worldwide. The aim of this analysis from the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2016 is to provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date estimates of the global, regional, and national burden from neurological disorders.

Methods We estimated prevalence, incidence, deaths, and disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs; the sum of years of life lost [YLLs] and years lived with disability [YLDs]) by age and sex for 15 neurological disorder categories (tetanus, meningitis, encephalitis, stroke, brain and other CNS cancers, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, motor neuron diseases, idiopathic epilepsy, migraine, tension-type headache, and a residual category for other less common neurological disorders) in 195 countries from 1990 to 2016. DisMod-MR 2.1, a Bayesian meta-regression tool, was the main method of estimation of prevalence and incidence, and the Cause of Death Ensemble model (CODEm) was used for mortality estimation. We quantified the contribution of 84 risks and combinations of risk to the disease estimates for the 15 neurological disorder categories using the GBD comparative risk assessment approach.

Findings Globally, in 2016, neurological disorders were the leading cause of DALYs (276 million [95% UI 247–308]) and second leading cause of deaths (9.0 million [8.8–9.4]). The absolute number of deaths and DALYs from all neurological disorders combined increased (deaths by 39% [34–44] and DALYs by 15% [9–21]) whereas their age-standardised rates decreased (deaths by 28% [26–30] and DALYs by 27% [24–31]) between 1990 and 2016. The only neurological disorders that had a decrease in rates and absolute numbers of deaths and DALYs were tetanus, meningitis, and encephalitis. The four largest contributors of neurological DALYs were stroke (42.2% [38.6–46.1]), migraine (16.3% [11.7–20.8]), Alzheimer's and other dementias (10.4% [9.0–12.1]), and meningitis (7.9% [6.6–10.4]). For the combined neurological disorders, age-standardised DALY rates were significantly higher in males than in females (male-to-female ratio 1.12 [1.05–1.20]), but migraine, multiple sclerosis, and tension-type headache were more common and caused more burden in females, with male-to-female ratios of less than 0.7. The 84 risks quantified in GBD explain less than 10% of neurological disorder DALY burdens, except stroke, for which 88.8% (86.5–90.9) of DALYs are attributable to risk factors, and to a lesser extent Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (22.3% [11.8–35.1] of DALYs are risk attributable) and idiopathic epilepsy (14.1% [10.8–17.5] of DALYs are risk attributable).

Lancet Neurol 2019; 18: 459–80

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See Comment page 418

*Collaborators listed at the end of the Article

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or
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Este año la revista *The Lancet*, publicó un estudio que reporta la carga global de enfermedades neurológicas entre los años 1999 y 2016

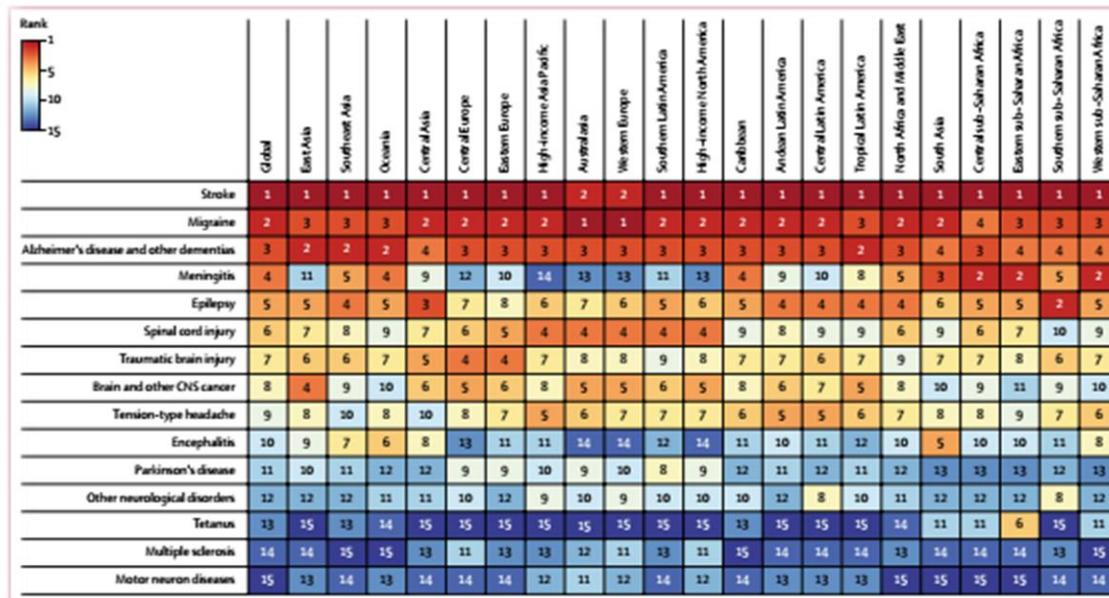
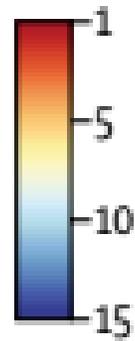


Figure 1: Ranking of age-standardised DALY rates for all neurological disorders by region, 2016
DALY=Disability-adjusted life-year.

Rank

Rank

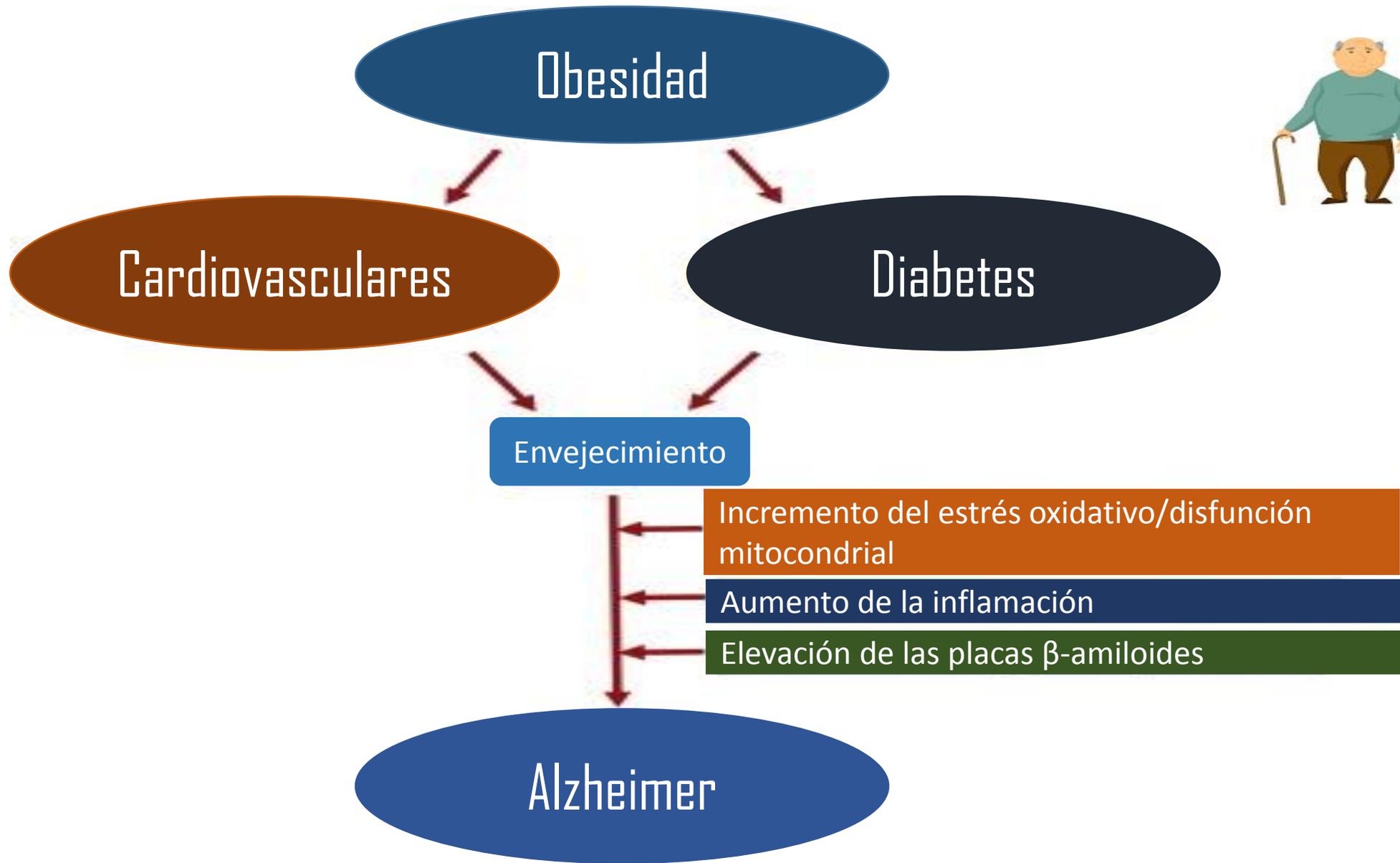


	Global	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania	Central Asia	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	High-income Asia Pacific	Australasia	Western Europe	Southern Latin America	High-income North America	Caribbean
Stroke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Migraine	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Other neurological disorders	12	12	12	11	11	10	12	9	10	9	10	10	10	12	8	10	11	12	12	12	8	12	
Tetanus	13	15	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	14	11	11	6	15	11	
Multiple sclerosis	14	14	15	15	13	11	13	13	12	11	13	11	15	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	13	15
Motor neuron diseases	15	13	14	13	14	14	14	12	11	12	14	12	14	13	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	14	14

Western sub-Saharan Africa

1
3
4
2
5
9
7
10
6
8
13





*¿Envejecimiento
saludable?*

Existen varios tipos de envejecimiento...

Envejecimiento primario (normal o fisiológico): Hace referencia a los cambios que ocurren a lo largo del tiempo y que alteran la estructura y función de los órganos y sistemas de órganos, pero que son independientes del desarrollo de procesos patológicos.

Envejecimiento secundario: Hace referencia a los cambios que ocurren en un organismo y que son atribuibles a procesos patológicos (enfermedades crónicas no-transmisibles, neurodegenerativas, oncológicas, etc.).

Browne & Nair, 2018

Patrick P. Coll
Editor

Healthy Aging

A Complete Guide to Clinical
Management

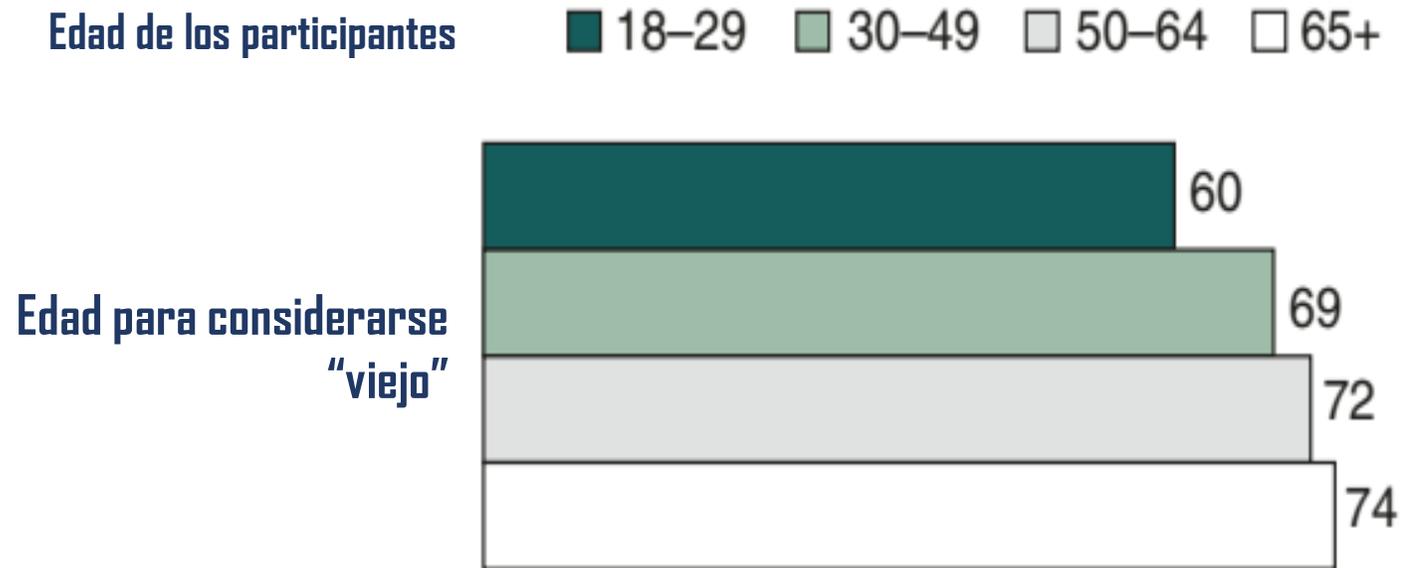


Proceso de desarrollo y mantenimiento de las habilidades funcionales que permiten el bienestar en la adultez mayor (**Organización Mundial de la Salud**)

Oportunidades para la salud mental, física y social que permite a los adultos mayores ser parte activa de la sociedad sin discriminación, así como disfrutar de calidad de vida con independencia (**Proyecto Europeo del Envejecimiento Saludable**)

Proceso que ocurre a lo largo del proceso evolutivo, que optimiza las oportunidades para el mejoramiento y la preservación de la salud física, mental y social, permitiendo el tránsito de una etapa del desarrollo hacia la otra con calidad de vida (**Canada Health**)

¿A qué edad aproximadamente puede considerarse que una persona se ha hecho “vieja”?



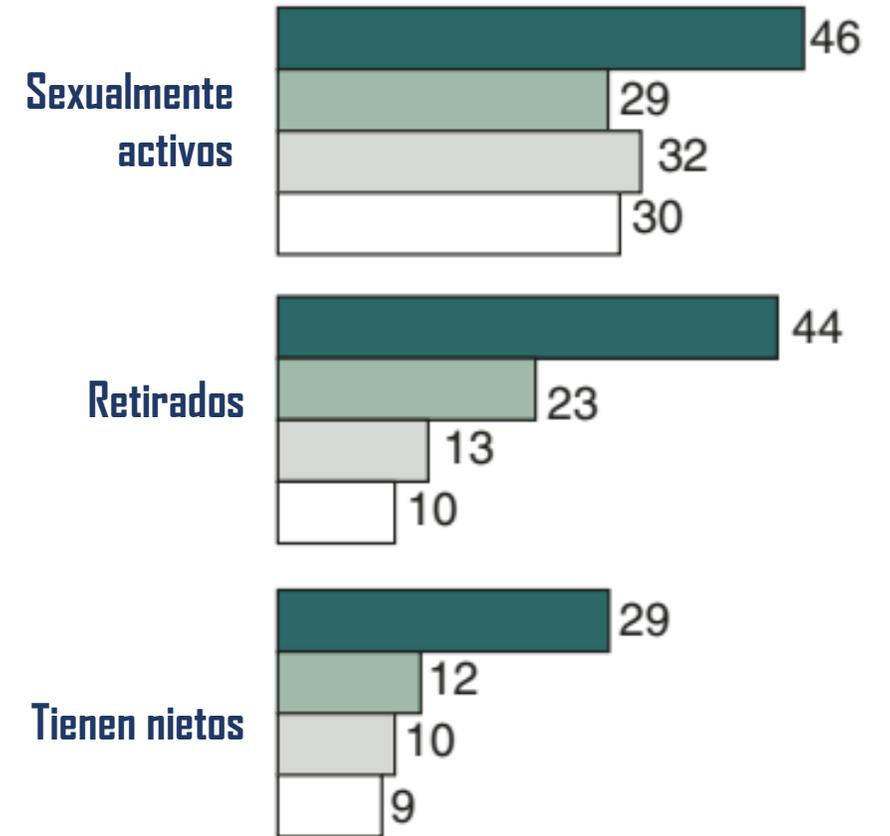
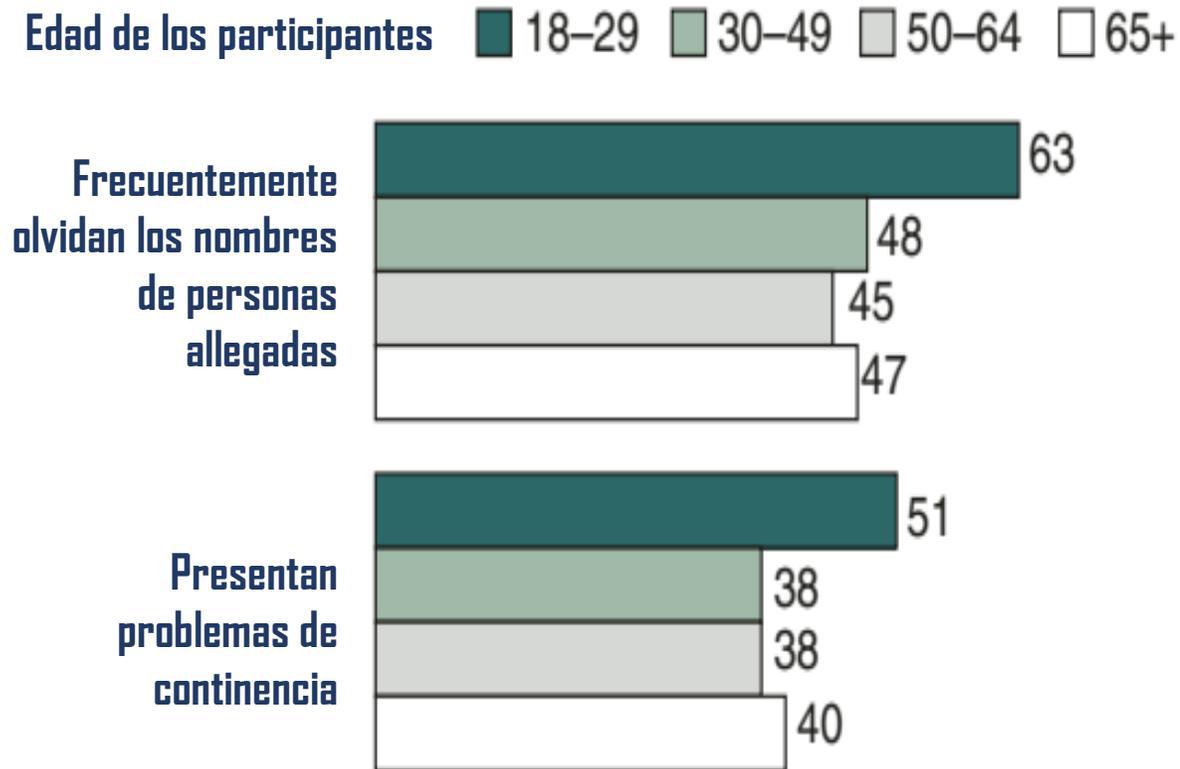
Fueron encuestados 2, 969 adultos

Se observó que existe un desplazamiento de la edad de referencia para ser considerado adulto mayor, con respecto a la edad cronológica real.

Fuente: The Pew Research Center (<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2009/06/29/growing-old-in-america-expectations-vs-reality/>)

Jóvenes y adultos identifican distintas características del envejecimiento

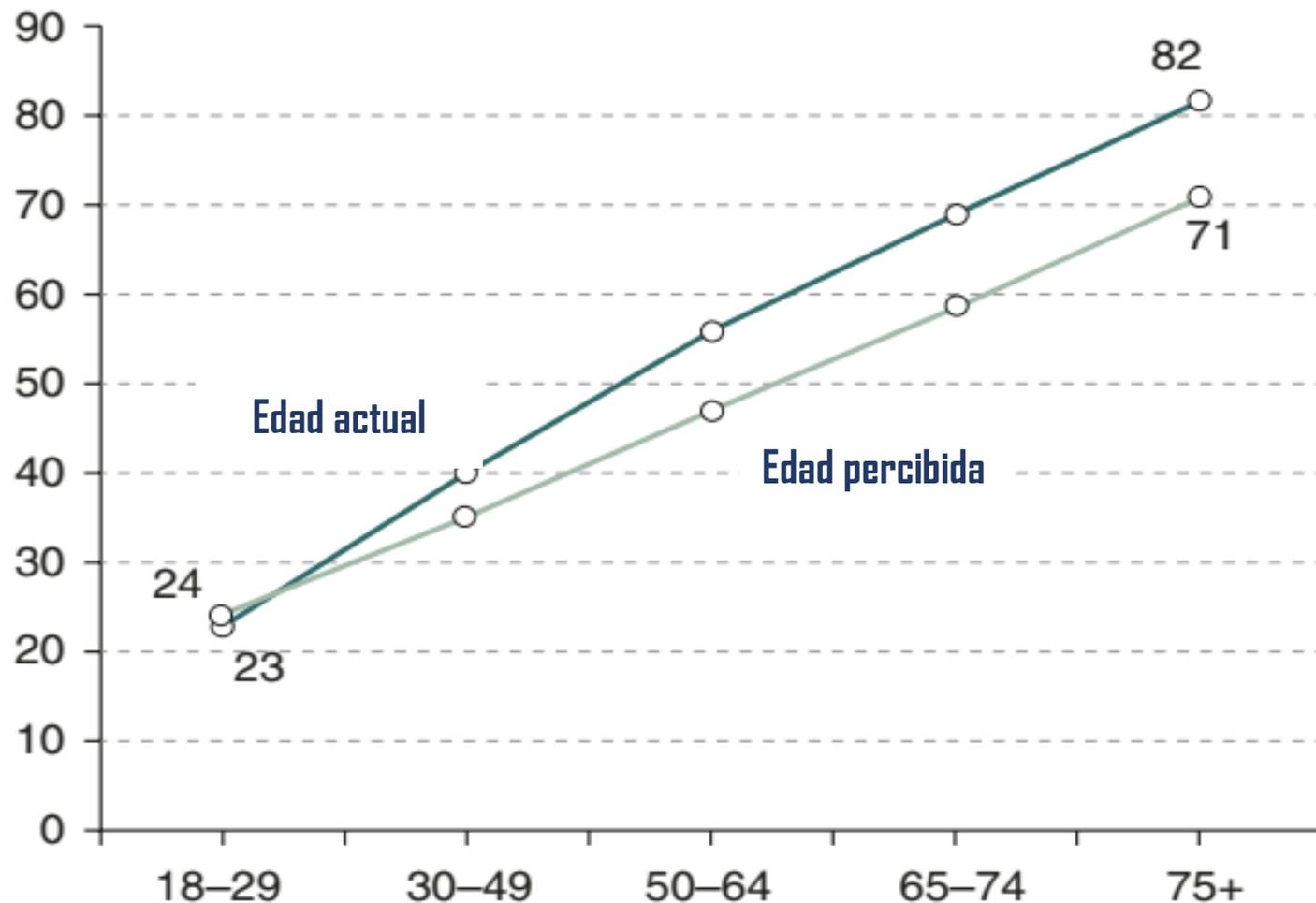
% que dice que una persona es mayor cuando...



Fuente: The Pew Research Center (<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2009/06/29/growing-old-in-america-expectations-vs-reality/>)

Distancia existente entre la edad real y la edad percibida

Promedios de edad real y percibida...

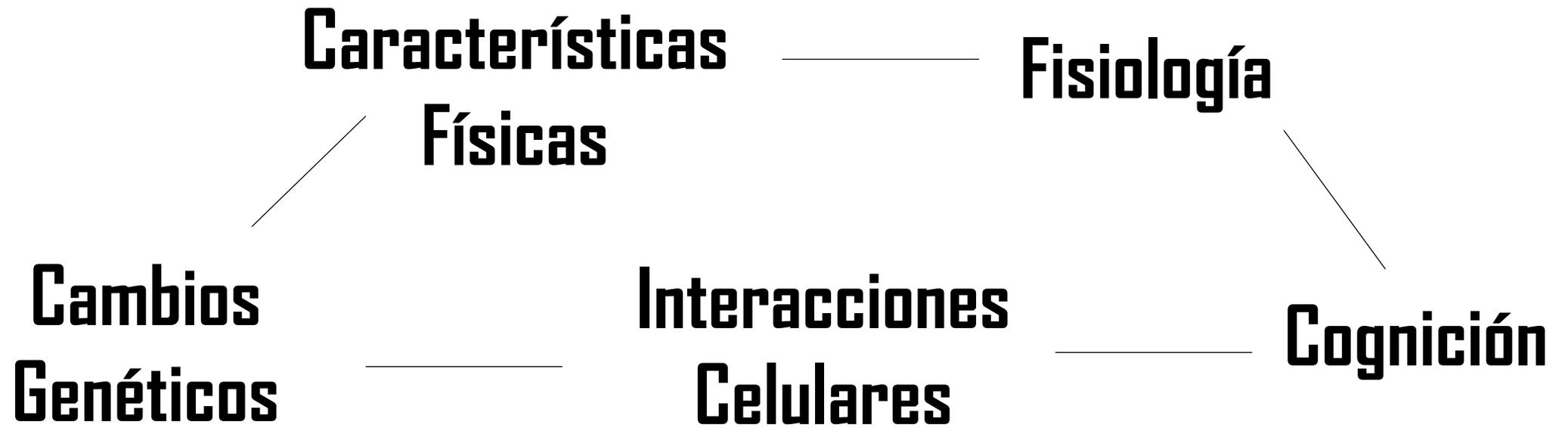


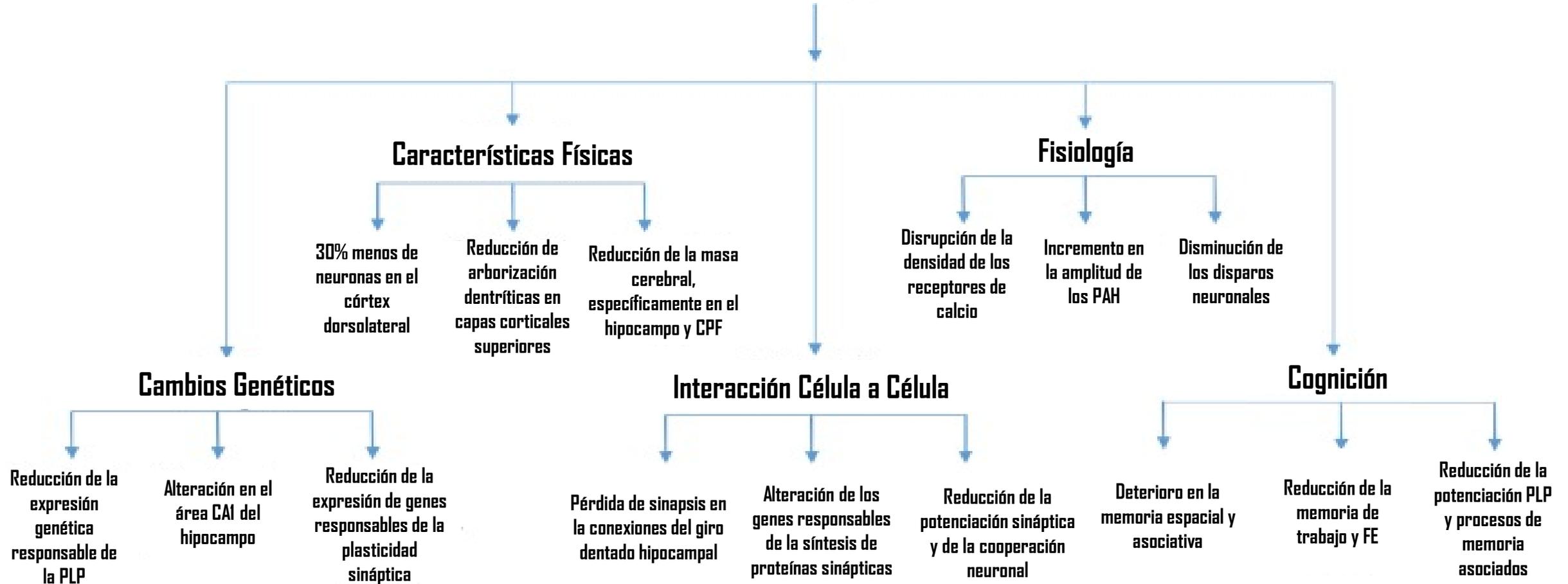
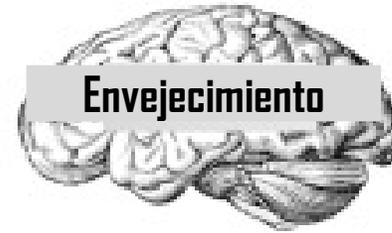
Las personas refieren una edad percibida inferior a la edad cronológica real, fundamentalmente a partir de los 60 años

Fuente: The Pew Research Center (<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2009/06/29/growing-old-in-america-expectations-vs-reality/>)



Los cambios neuro-comportamentales observados durante el envejecimiento son el resultado de complejas interacciones entre varios factores entre los que se encuentran:



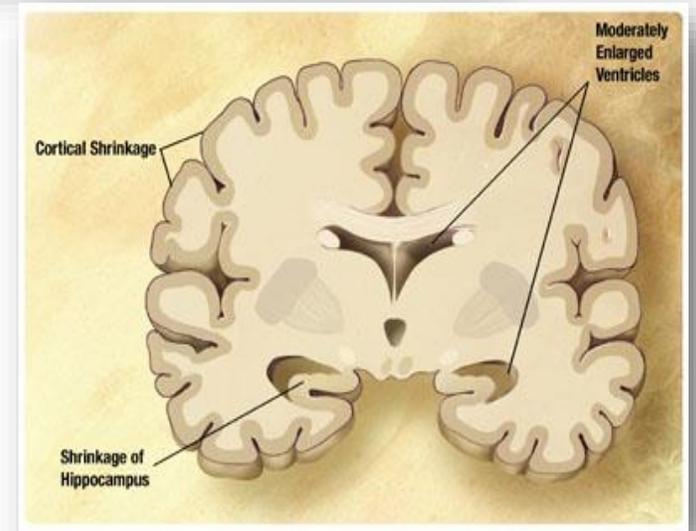
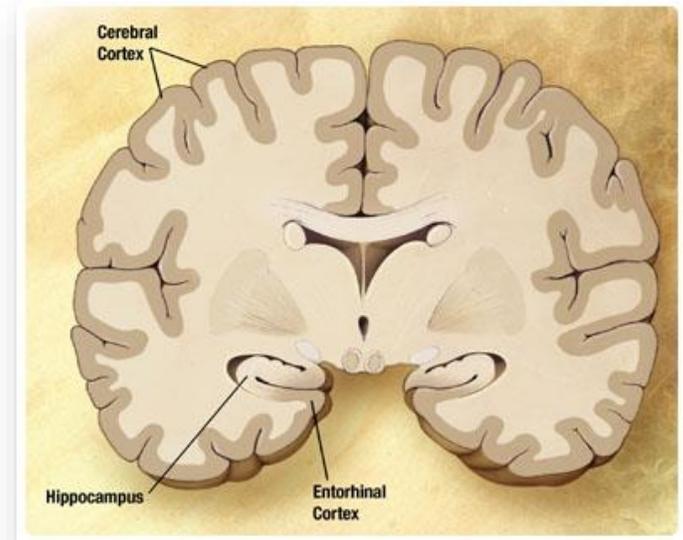


Características Físicas

30% menos de neuronas en el córtex dorsolateral

Reducción de arborización dendríticas en capas corticales superiores

Reducción de la masa cerebral, específicamente en el hipocampo y CPF

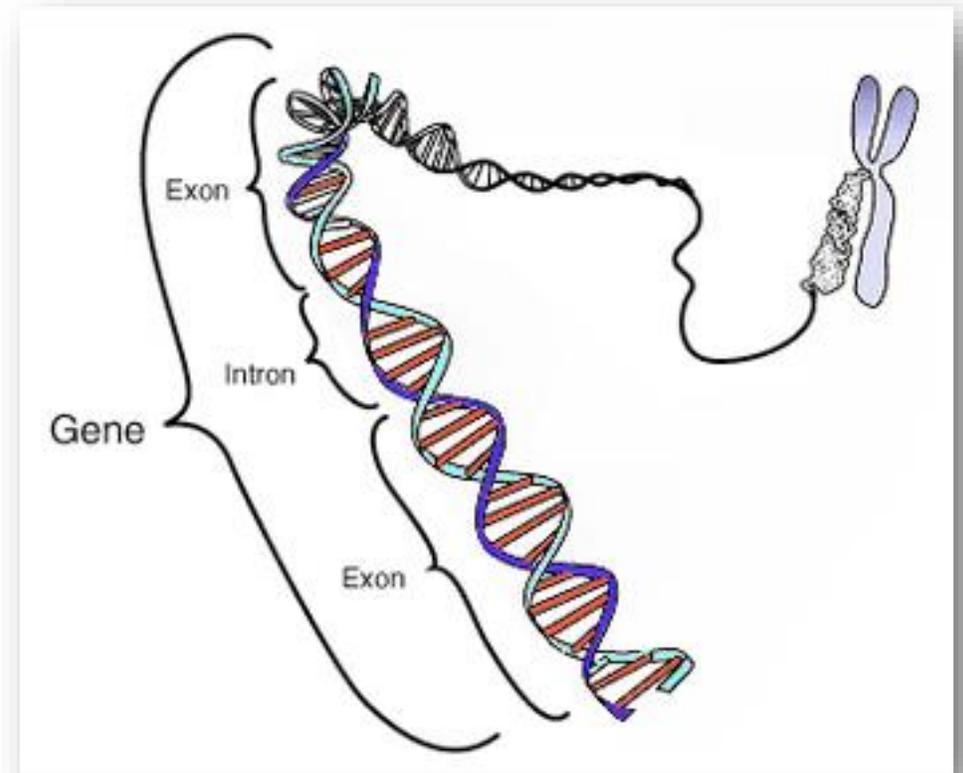


Cambios Genéticos

Reducción de la expresión genética responsable de la PLP

Alteración en el área CA1 del hipocampo

Reducción de la expresión de genes responsables de la plasticidad sináptica

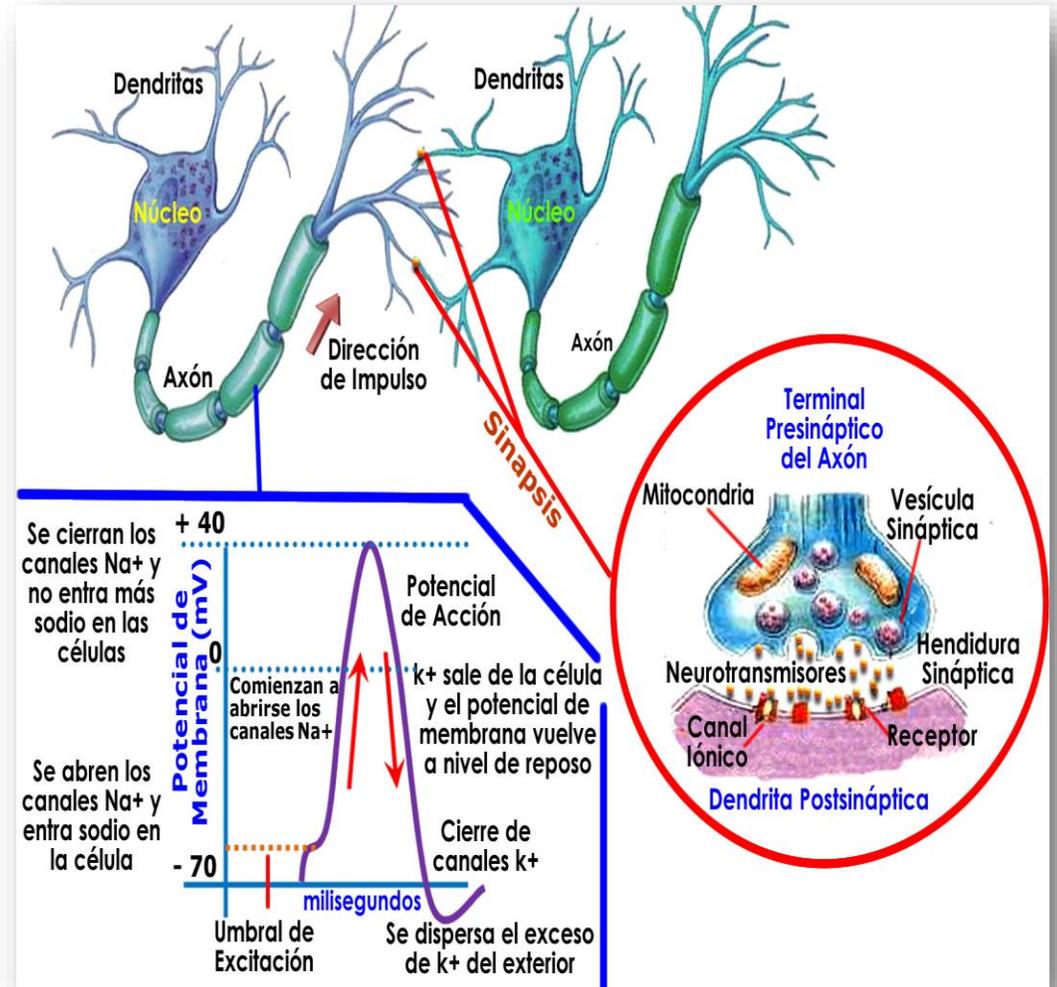


Fisiología

Disrupción de la densidad de los receptores de calcio

Incremento en la amplitud de los PAH

Disminución de los disparos neuronales



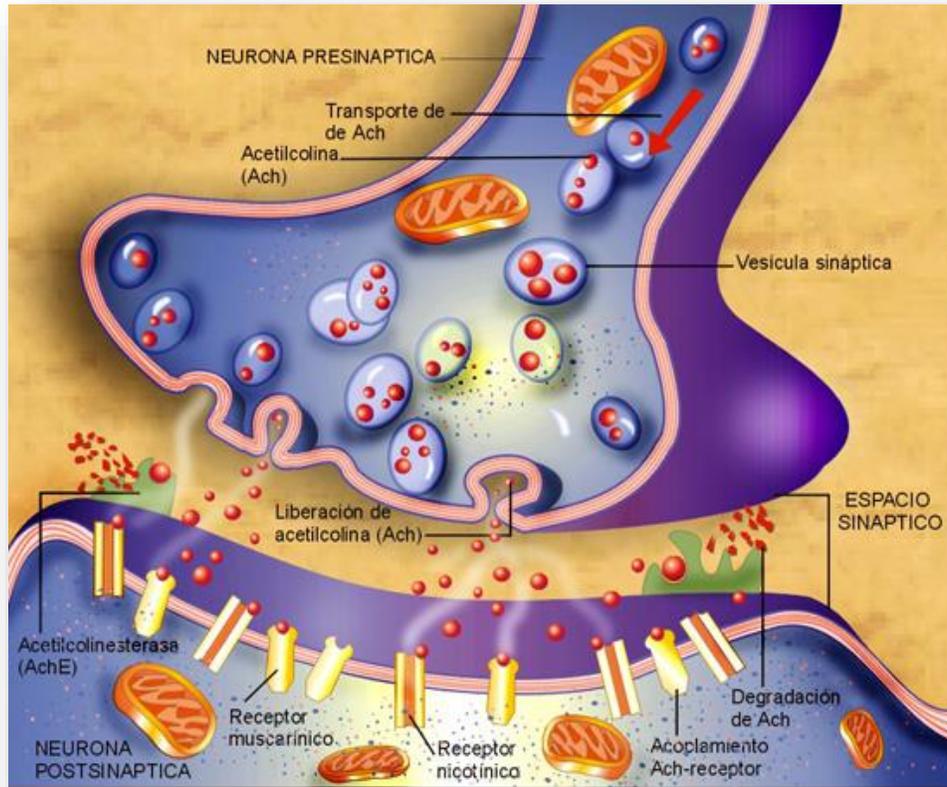
Interacción Célula a Célula

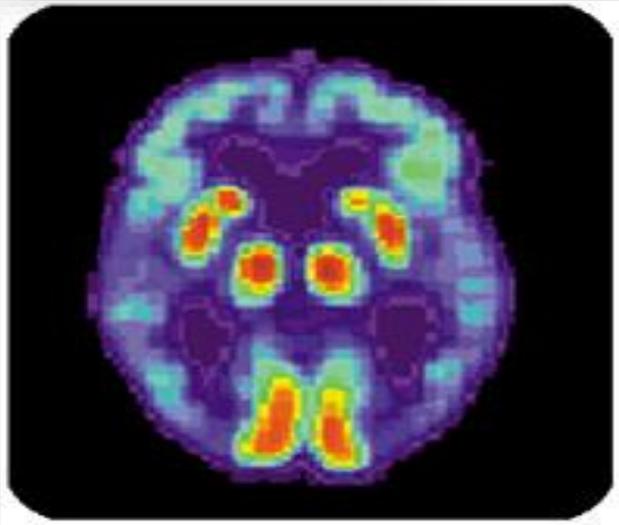
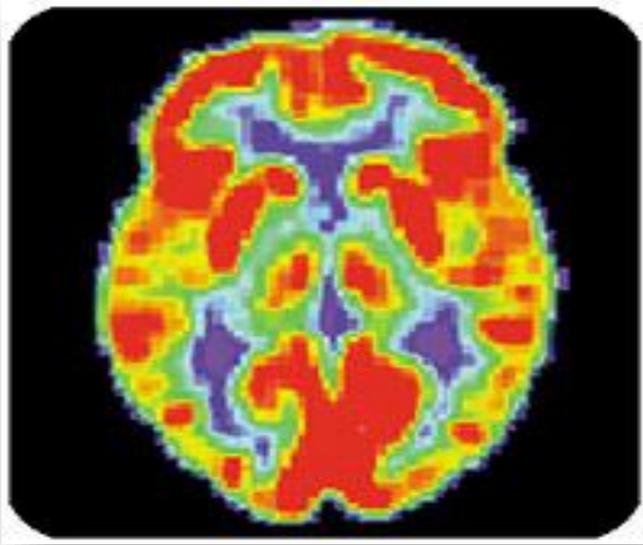


Pérdida de sinapsis en la conexiones del giro dentado hipocampal

Alteración de los genes responsables de la síntesis de proteínas sinápticas

Reducción de la potenciación sináptica y de la cooperación neuronal





Cognición



Deterioro en la memoria espacial y asociativa

Reducción de la memoria de trabajo y FE

Reducción de la potenciación PLP y procesos de memoria asociados



Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society*: The UK Household Longitudinal Study



Elise Whitley^{a,b}, Ian J. Deary^c, Stuart J. Ritchie^c, G. David Batty^{c,d}, Meena Kumari^a, Michaela Benzeval^{a,*}

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ABSTRACT

Background: Populations worldwide are aging. Cognitive decline is an important precursor of dementia, illness and death and, even within the normal range, is associated with poorer performance on everyday tasks. However, the impact of age on cognitive function does not always receive the attention it deserves.
Methods: We have explored cross-sectional associations of age with five cognitive tests (word recall, verbal fluency, subtraction, number sequence, and numerical problem solving) in a large representative sample of over 40,000 men and women aged 16 to 100 living in the UK.
Results: Women performed better on word recall tests and men had higher scores for subtraction, number sequence and numerical problem solving. However, age-cognition associations were generally similar in both genders. Mean word recall and number sequence scores decreased from early adulthood with steeper declines from the mid-60s onwards. Verbal fluency, subtraction and numerical problem solving scores remained stable or increased from early to mid-adulthood, followed by approximately linear declines from around age 60. Performance on all tests was progressively lower in respondents with increasingly worse self-rated health and memory. Age-related declines in word recall, verbal fluency and number sequence started earlier in those with the worst self-rated health. There was no compelling evidence for age dedifferentiation (that the general factor of cognitive ability changes in strength with age).
Conclusions: We have confirmed previously observed patterns of cognitive aging using a large representative population sample.

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1. Introduction

Improvements in living conditions, nutrition, social care, and medical technologies have led to a doubling in life expectancy in the last century (Ortman, Velkoff, & Hogan, 2014). For example, from 2012 to 2050, the United States is anticipated to experience a 53% rise in the population aged over 65 years and more than a doubling in those aged over 85 (Ortman et al., 2014). A similar transition is predicted in the United Kingdom (UK) and worldwide (Cracknell, 2010), and these demographic shifts have important implications for health, social care, and economic policy (Bloom et al., 2015; Commission of the European Communities, 2009; United Nations, 2002). Dementia is the most feared diagnoses for people aged over 50, with a recent survey in the UK reporting that 61% of respondents indicated that dementia was the condition they were most worried about, compared with 10% of people who put cancer first (Alzheimer's Society, 2012). In addition, a diagnosis

of dementia or mild cognitive impairment has been shown to lead to anxiety and intense feelings of loss for patients and their families (Bunn et al., 2012). Cognitive decline is a common precursor of dementia, illness, institutionalisation, and death (Deary et al., 2009), and, even within the normal range, is associated with poorer performance on everyday tasks such as managing medication and finances (Tucker-Drob, 2011). Normative (i.e. non-pathological) age-related differences in cognition are therefore of interest in their own right and also in terms of the insights they offer into changes in brain and neurological function. In particular, it is important to understand the natural process of cognitive aging in order to identify how and when therapeutic interventions might best be applied, with large exercises such as the Dementias Platform UK recognising that the earliest stages of cognitive decline are the best ones to target in terms of prevention. However, in spite of its importance, the impact of age on cognitive function, as opposed to dementia or specific cognitive decline syndromes, does not always receive the attention it deserves (Brazyn, 2007; Hendrie et al., 2006).

Interventions aimed at preserving or improving cognitive function are often targeted at adults aged 60 or older (Williams & Kemper,

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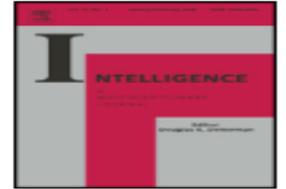
Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society*: The UK Household Longitudinal Study



Elise Whitley^{a,b}, Ian J. Deary^c, Stuart J. Ritchie^c, G. David Batty^{c,d}, Meena Kumari^a, Michaela Benzeval^{a,*}

El estudio evaluó 40 mil personas (ambos sexos) en las edades comprendidas entre los 16 y los 100 años.

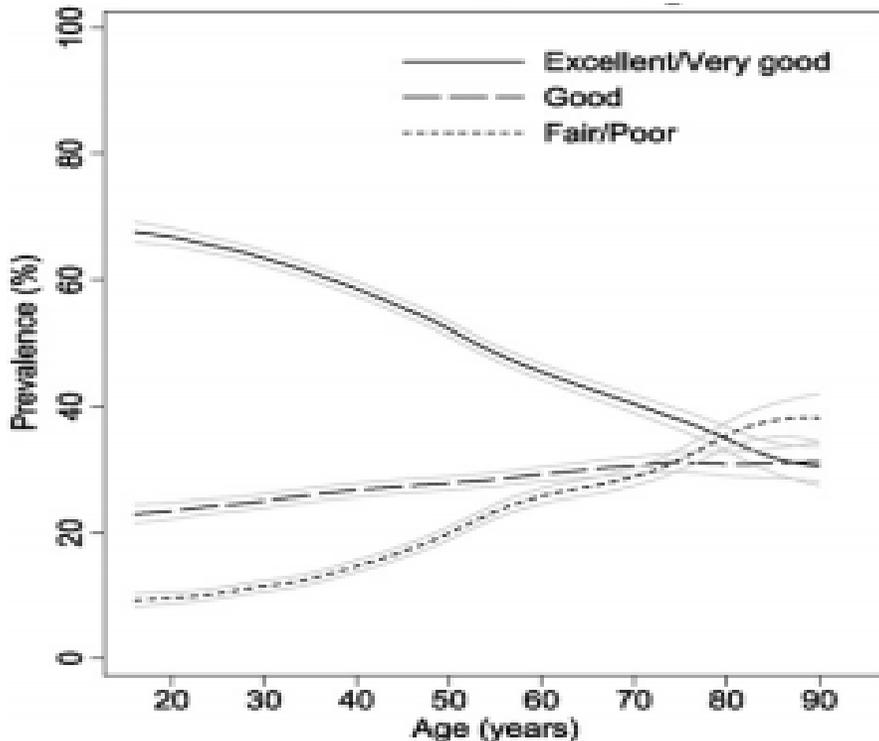
Se utilizaron pruebas de memoria de palabras, fluidez verbal, substracción, secuencia numérica, y solución de problemas numéricos



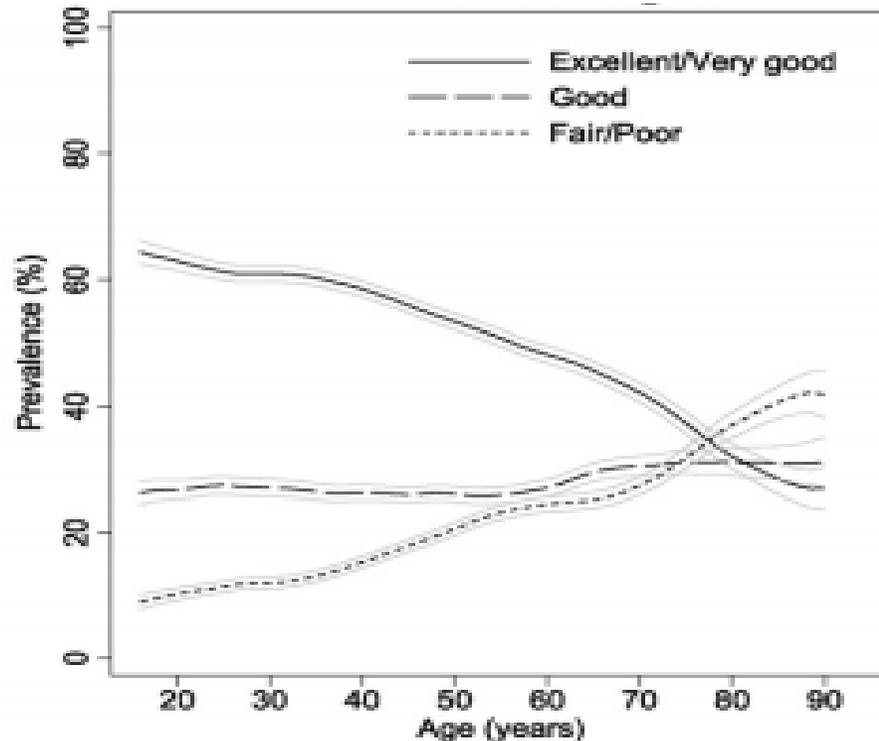
Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study*



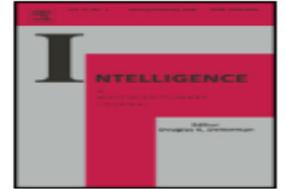
Autovaloración de la Salud (Hombres)



Autovaloración de la Salud (Mujeres)



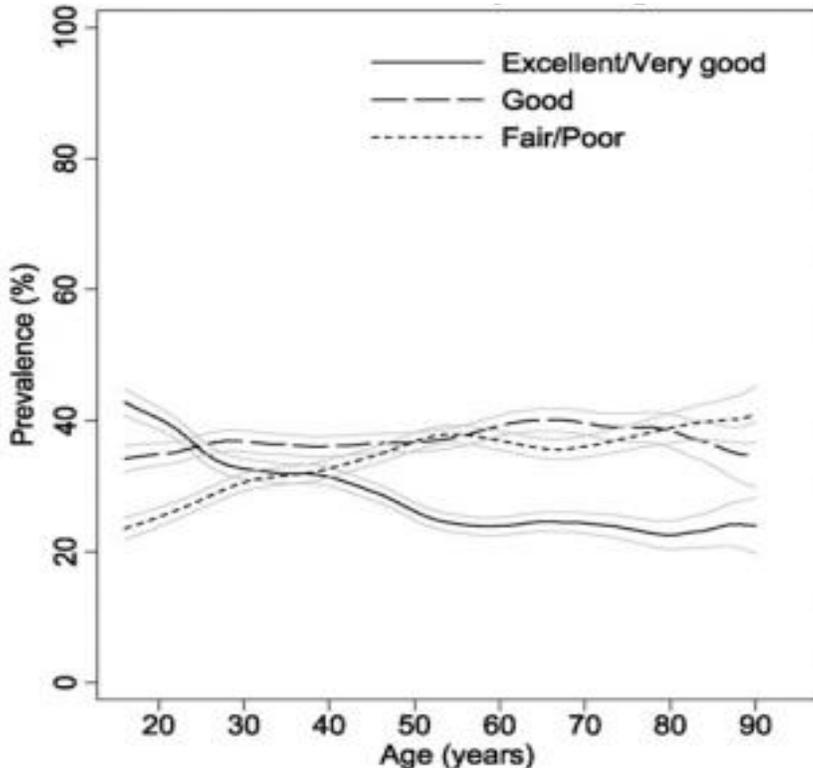
Hombres y mujeres valoran su salud general de forma muy similar.



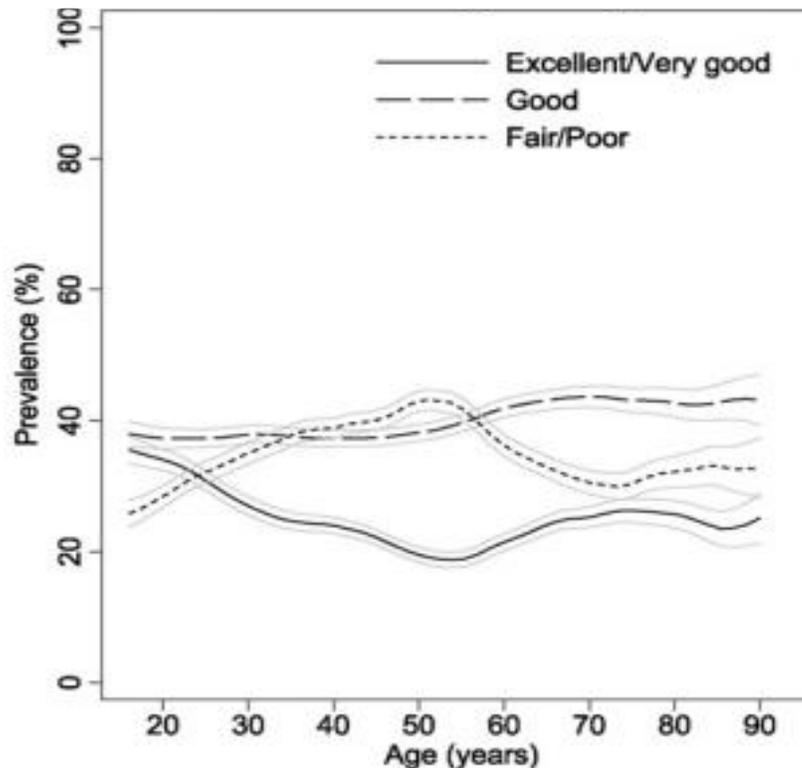
Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study*



Autovaloración de la memoria (Hombres)



Autovaloración de la memoria (Mujeres)



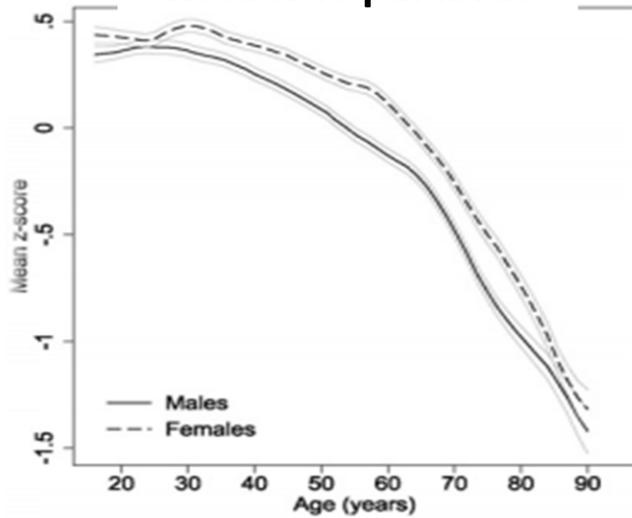
Hombres y mujeres valoran su memoria general de forma muy similar.



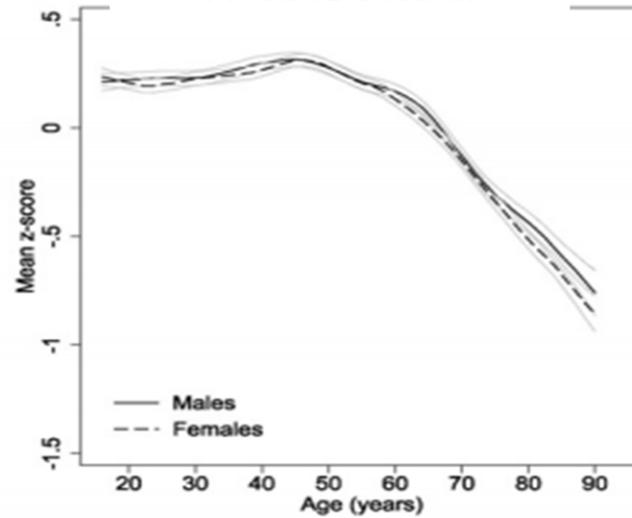
Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study*



Recuerdo palabras

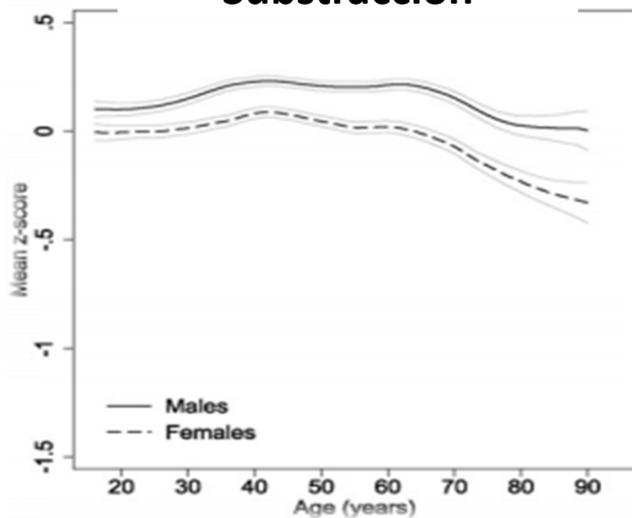


Fluidez verbal

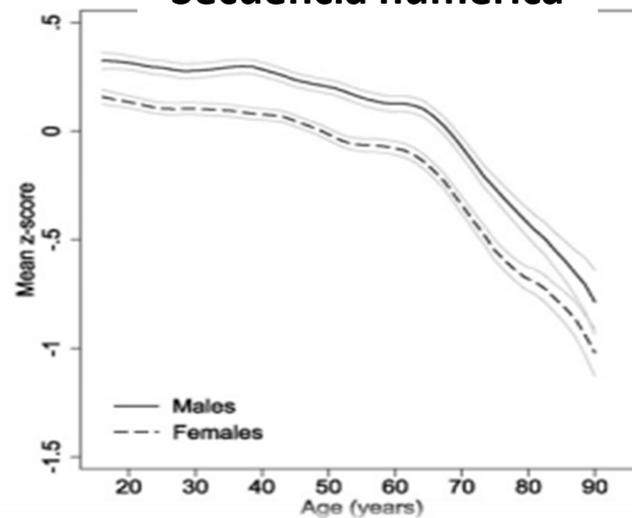


Se reporta un patrón similar de disminución del funcionamiento cognitivo a lo largo de la vida entre ambos sexos

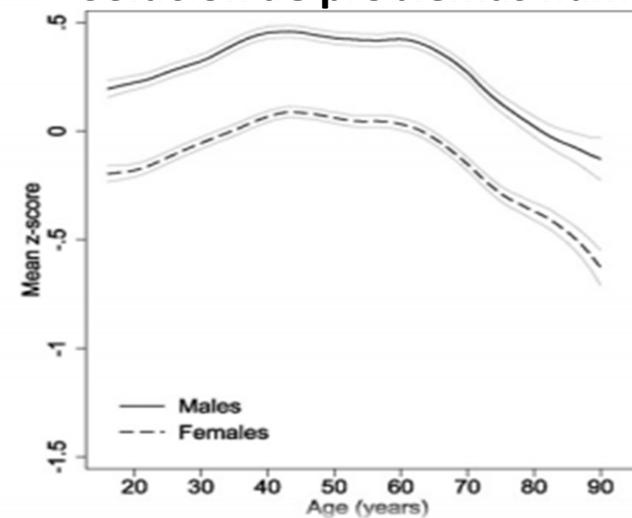
Substracción



Secuencia numérica



Solución de problemas numéricos

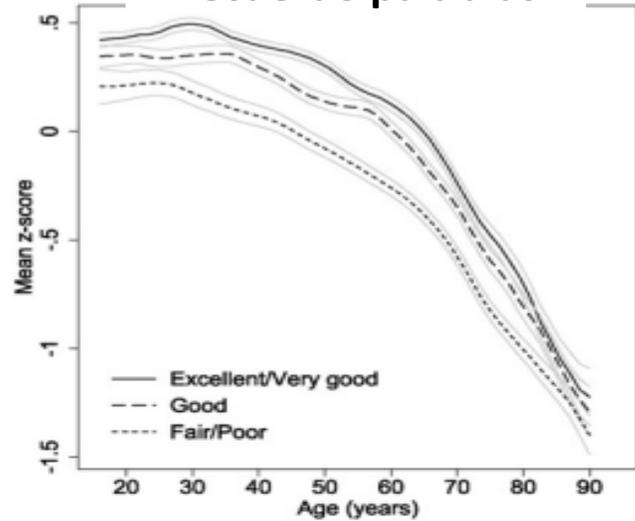




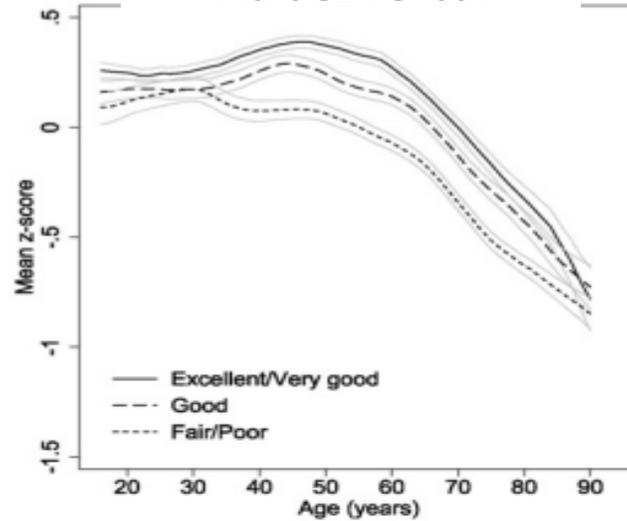
Variations in cognitive abilities across the life course: Cross-sectional evidence from *Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study*



Recuerdo palabras



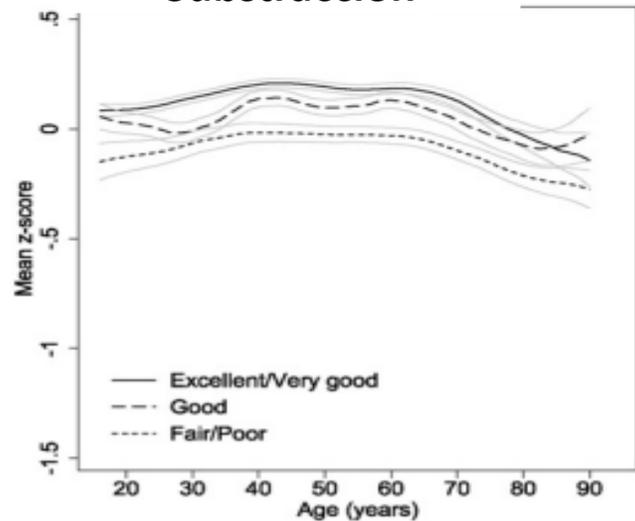
Fluidez verbal



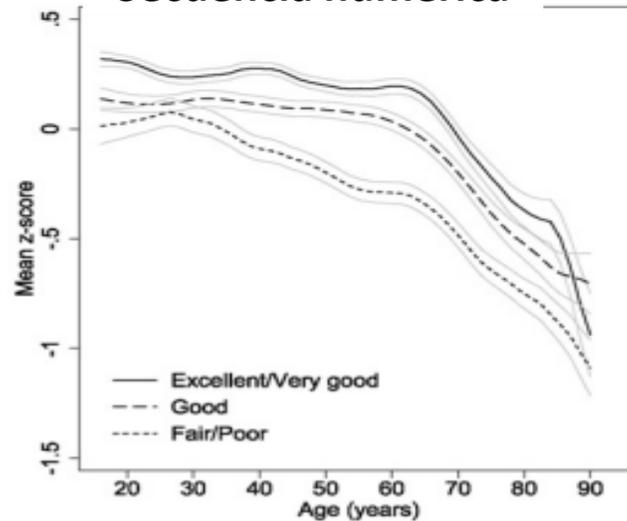
Se reporta un patrón similar de disminución del funcionamiento cognitivo a lo largo de la vida en relación con la autovaloración del estado de salud



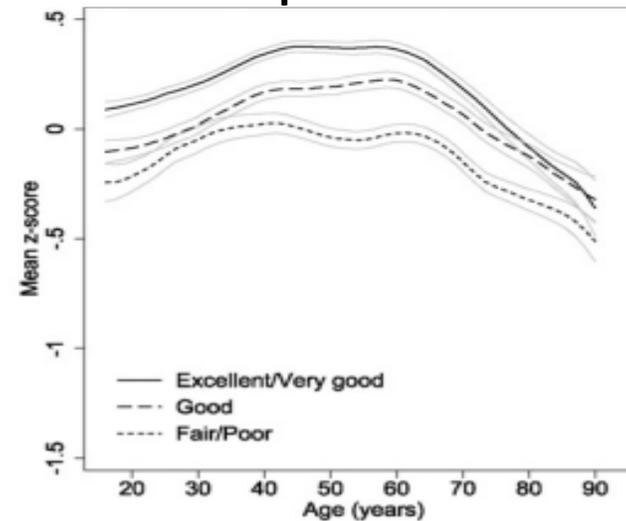
Substracción



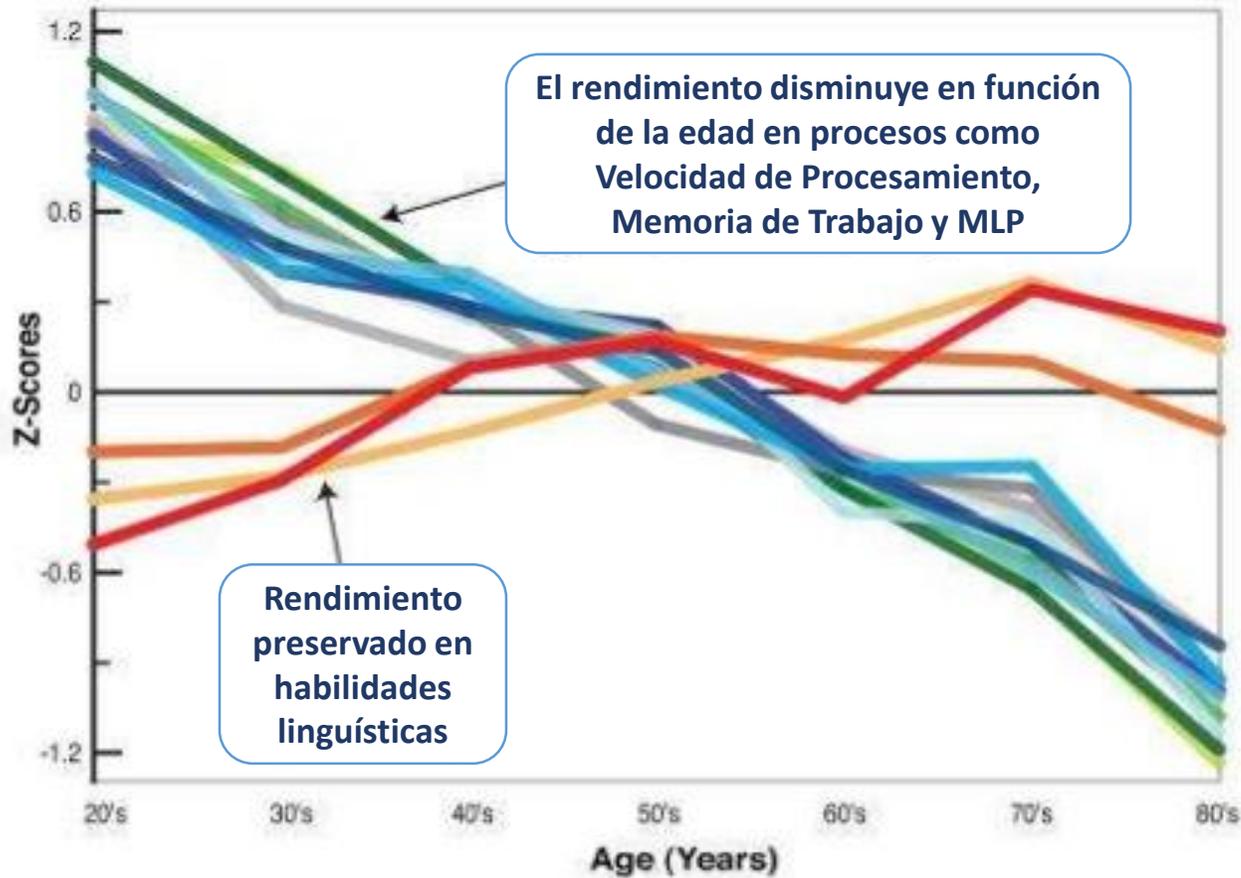
Secuencia numérica



Solución de problemas numéricos



Park et al. 2002



Velocidad de Procesamiento

- Digit Symbol
- Letter Comparison
- Pattern Comparison

Memoria de Trabajo

- Letter Rotation
- Line Span
- Computation Span
- Reading Span

Memoria de Largo Plazo

- Benton
- Rey
- Cued Recall
- Free Recall

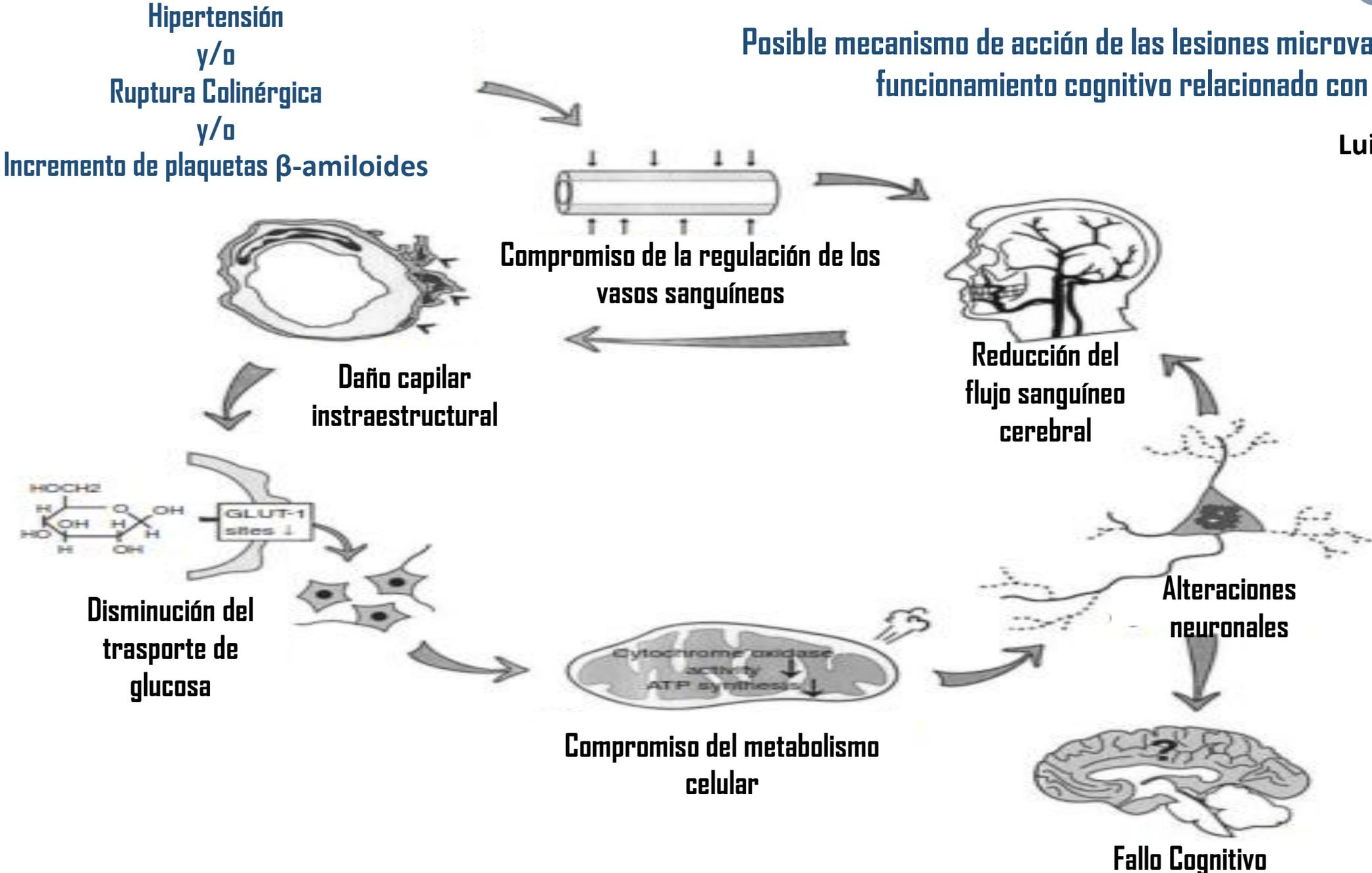
Habilidades Lingüísticas

- Shipley Vocabulary
- Antonym Vocabulary
- Synonym Vocabulary

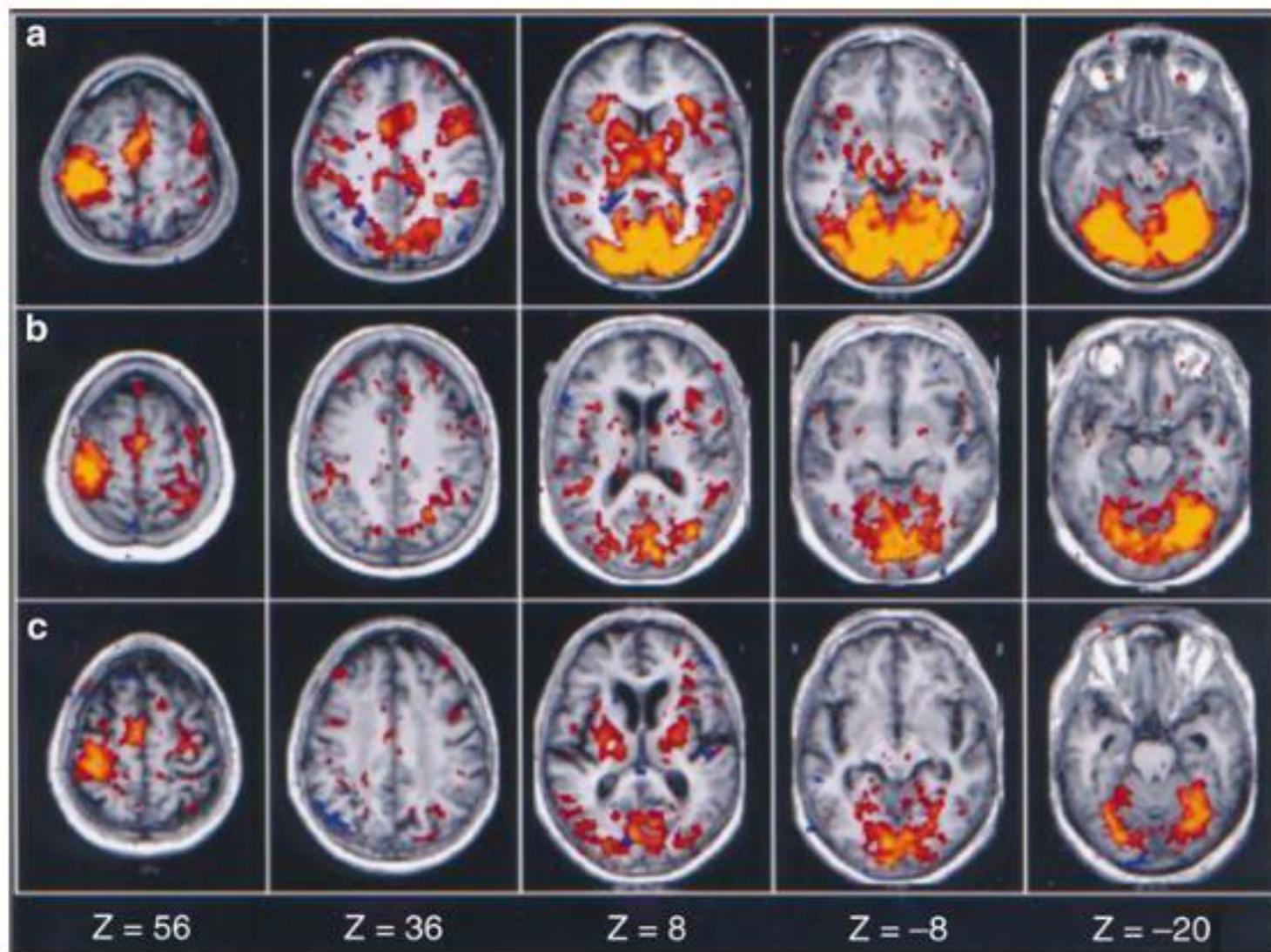
No todos los procesos muestran deterioro en la tercera edad; algunas funciones cognitivas se muestran preservadas...

Posible mecanismo de acción de las lesiones microvasculares sobre el funcionamiento cognitivo relacionado con el envejecimiento

Luiten, et al. 2013



El flujo cerebral disminuye con el incremento de la edad...



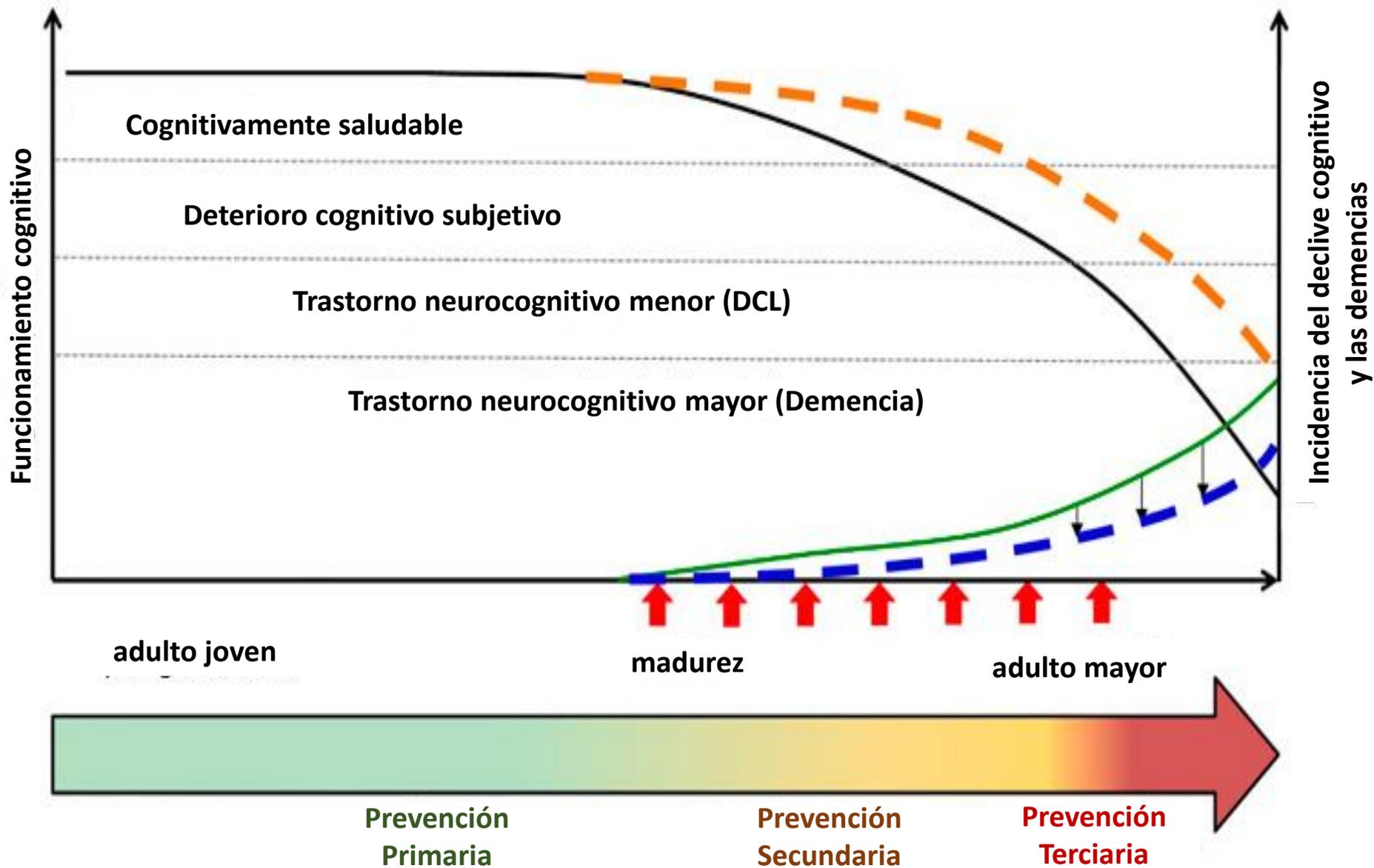
- Durante el envejecimiento "normal" existe una reducción significativa del flujo sanguíneo.

- La reducción no afecta por igual todas las regiones; las zonas sensoriales son más sensibles que las motoras.

- Existe una importante variabilidad interindividual.

- a) Adultos jóvenes
- b) Adultos sin demencia
- c) Adultos con demencia

Bucker et al, 2008



- Curso natural de la salud cognitiva hacia la demencia
- Curso optimizado luego de la modificación de factores de riesgo
- Incidencia natural del declive cognitivo y las demencias
- Disminución de la incidencia del declive cognitivo luego de modificar factores de riesgo

Neuropsicología y Envejecimiento: Una breve introducción



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H E A L T H

Encuentro I



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Asesor Científico-RANY Health