Gait speed, body composition, and dementia. The EPIDOS-Toulouse cohort

Submitted by Emmanuel Lemoine on Wed, 04/22/2015 - 16:40

Titre
Gait speed, body composition, and dementia. The EPIDOS-Toulouse cohort

Type de publication
Article de revue

Auteur
van Kan, Gabor Abellan [1], Rolland, Yves [2], Gillette-Guyonnet, Sophie [3], Gardette, Virginie [4], Annweiler, Cédric [5], Beauchet, Olivier [6], Andrieu, Sandrine [7], Vellas, Bruno [8]

Type
Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture

Année
2012

Langue
Anglais

Date
2012

Numéro
4

Pagination
425-32

Volume
67

Titre de la revue
The Journals of Gerontology Series A, Biological Sciences and Medical sciences

Mots-clés
Absorptiometry, Photon [9], Aged [10], Aged, 80 and over [11], Body Composition [12], Case-Control Studies [13], Cohort Studies [14], Dementia [15], Epidemiology [16], Female [17], France [18], Gait [19], Geriatric Assessment [20], Humans [21], Risk [22], statistics & numerical data [23]

Résumé en anglais
BACKGROUND: Slow gait speed (GS) predicts dementia, but this association might be mediated by body composition parameters like total fat mass (TFM) or total lean mass (TLM). The aim of the study was to evaluate whether GS, TLM, and TFM were associated factors with an increased risk for subsequent dementia in community-dwelling older women. METHODS: A case-control study was nested in the EPIDemiologie de l'OSteoporose cohort. GS (at usual pace more than 6 m), TLM, and TFM (assessed by dual energy x-ray absorptiometry) were measured at baseline. Cognitive performance was evaluated at baseline and at 7 years of follow-up. The presence of dementia was assured by two blinded memory experts based on best practice and validated criteria. Multivariate logistic regression models assessed the association of GS, TLM, and TFM with dementia risk. RESULTS: Of the initial 1,462 women, 75 years old and older, 647 (43.4%) were cognitively intact at baseline and had a full cognitive assessment at 7 years (145 of them developed dementia). Controlled for covariates (demographics, physical activity, self-reported disabilities, and comorbidities), GS was an independent associated factor for subsequent dementia as a continuous variable (odds ratio [OR] 2.28, 95% CI: 1.32-3.94) and as a categorized variable (OR 2.38, 95% CI: 1.28-4.43 highest vs lowest quartile). Neither interaction with GS nor a statistically significant association with dementia risk was found for TLM and TFM. CONCLUSIONS: GS was an independent associated factor for subsequent dementia not mediated by TLM or TFM.

URL de la notice

Titre abrégé
Liens


Publié sur Okina (http://okina.univ-angers.fr)