

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS WITH DEMENTIA IN ELDERLY; LAMPANG PROVINCE

KWANRUEN KAWITU 5436096 PPH/M

M.Sc.(PUBLIC HEALTH) PROGRAM IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

THESIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: SUKHONTHA SIRI, Ph.D.(TROPICAL MEDICINE), DUSIT SUJIRARAT, M.Sc.(BIOSTATISTICS), SARUTABHANDU CHAKRABHANDU NA AYUTAYA, MD., FRCPsychT

ABSTRACT

This was a cross-sectional study. The objectives were to find the prevalence of the disease and the factors associated with dementia among the elderly in Lampang province. Data was collected from four districts, consisting of Muang, Hang Chat, Mae Tha, and Mae Prick from August to November, 2013. The sample included 400 elders and 400 caregivers. The dementia screening test consisted of MMSE-Thai 2002 and the Modified Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (modified IQCODE), then evaluating the results of screening by multiple tests in parallel.

The results revealed that the prevalence of dementia in this group was 35.5%. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the following factors were statistically significantly (p -value < 0.05) associated with dementia: age of 80 or older (OR = 2.46, 95% CI [1.09-5.54]), no education (OR = 2.46, 95% CI [1.23-4.09]), fair/poor daily activity level (OR = 5.83, 95% CI [1.42-24.02]), never participating in village traditions (OR = 3.89, 95% CI [1.02-14.90]), having a family member with a history of dementia (OR = 7.04, 95% CI [2.14-23.13]) and having diabetes mellitus (OR=0.42, 95% CI [0.18-0.94]).

Therefore, public health organizations should monitor elders aged over 80 with no education, fair/poor daily activity level, having a family member with a history of dementia, and having diabetes mellitus. Moreover, supporting elders to regularly join social activities should be done.

KEY WORDS: PREVALENCE / DEMENTIA / MMSE-Thai 2002 / MODIFIED IQCODE / ELDERLY

140 pages