

# Examining the relationship between weight, gender and dementia

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A substantial body of literature has analyzed the potential association between late-life body mass index (BMI) and dementia. Given that there

are some data suggesting that estrogen has neuroprotective effects, it is possible that the BMI-dementia relationship differs between women and men. However, to date, no research has yet investigated this hypothesis.

The goal of the present study, which will be published in the next issue of *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, was to analyze associations between BMI and [dementia](#) in older women and men separately in general practices in Germany.

"The prevalence of dementia is likely to increase in the following decades because of aging of the population; and there is no cure for dementia yet," explains Prof. Dr. Karel Kostev, Ph.D., from the Department of Epidemiology of the IQVIA. "In view of this, IQVIA has been conducting different studies investigating risk factors for dementia in order to prevent the occurrence of dementia, particularly in [elderly patients](#)."

This [retrospective cohort study](#) used data from the Disease Analyzer database (IQVIA), which contains demographic, [diagnosis](#) and prescription data from patients followed in general and specialized practices in Germany. Patients followed in one of 832 general practices in Germany between January 2006 and December 2019 were included. Index date corresponded to the first visit date between 2006 and 2019. Inclusion criteria were the following: available data on BMI for the period between one year prior to the index date and one year prior to the diagnosis of dementia or last follow-up; age  $\geq 65$  years at the index date; and no diagnosis of dementia prior to or at the index date.

Dementia (dependent variable) included Alzheimer's disease, [vascular dementia](#), and undefined dementia. Using the definition of the World Health Organization, and using the mean BMI value between one year prior to the index date and one year prior to the diagnosis of dementia or last follow-up, BMI was included in this study as a four-category

variable: underweight (i.e., BMI

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