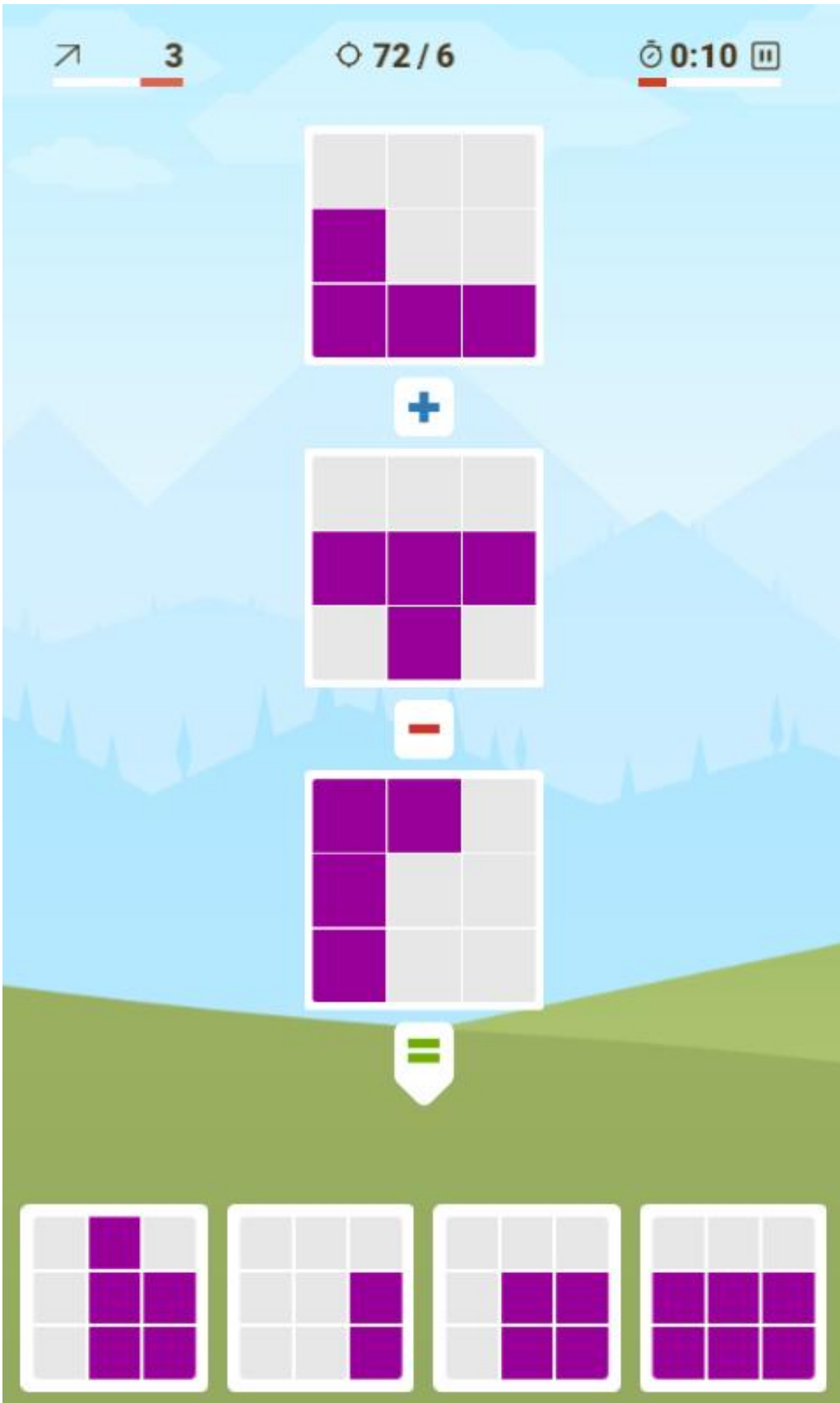


Brain training can help in fight against dementia: Meta-analysis

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Exercise 1. Credit: NeuroNation

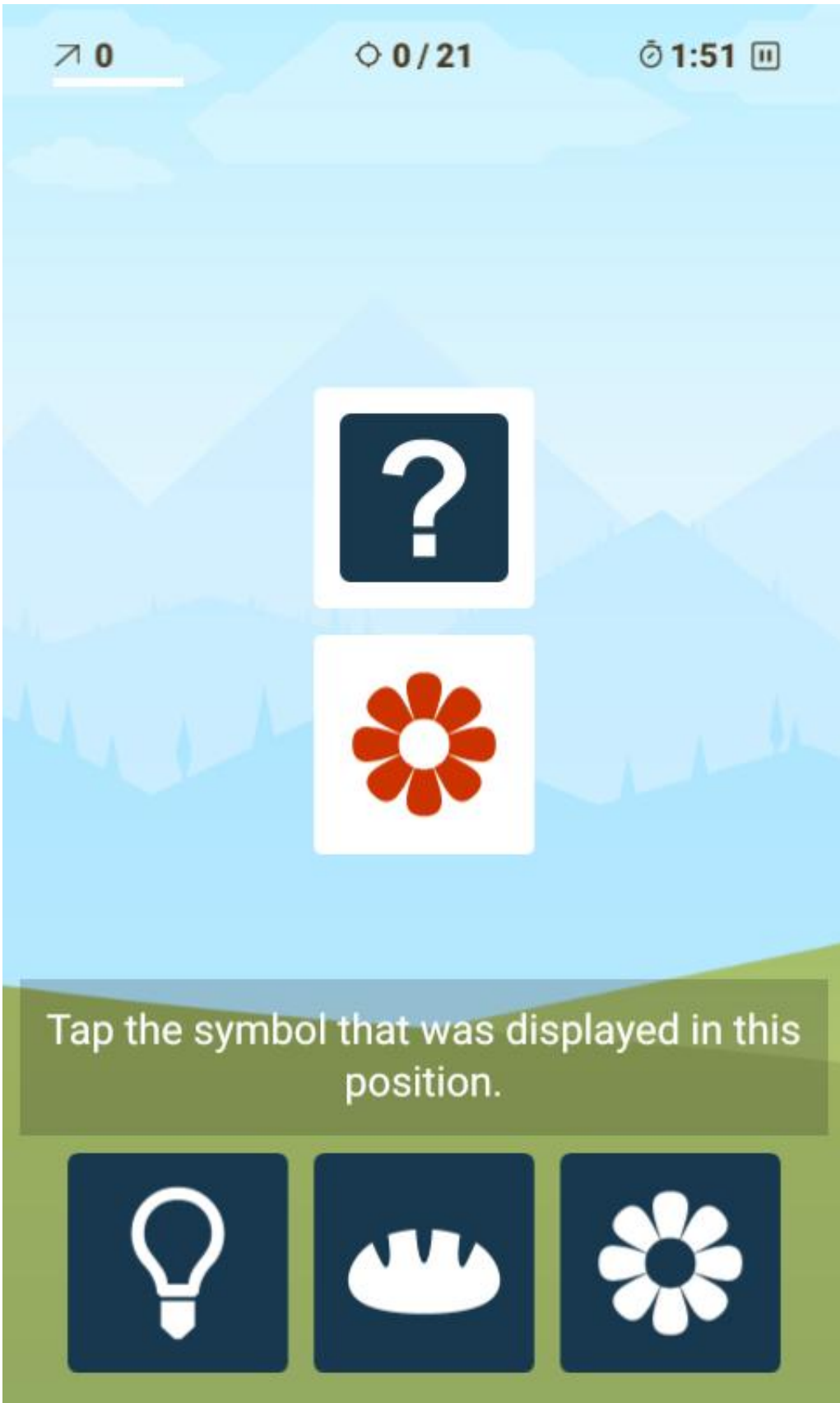
Researchers at the University of Sydney have found that engaging in computer-based brain training can improve memory and mood in older adults with mild cognitive impairment - but training is no longer effective once a dementia diagnosis has been made.

The team, comprising researchers from the Brain and Mind Centre , reviewed more than 20 years of research and showed that brain training could lead to improvements in global cognition, memory, learning and attention, as well as psychosocial functioning (mood and self-perceived quality of life) in people with [mild cognitive impairment](#). Conversely, when data from 12 studies of brain training in people with [dementia](#) was combined, results were not positive.

The results are published today in the prestigious *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

Mild [cognitive impairment](#) involves a decline in memory and other thinking skills despite generally intact daily living skills, and is one of strongest risk factors for dementia. People with mild cognitive impairment are at one-in-10 risk of developing dementia within a year - and the risk is markedly higher among those with depression.

Brain training is a treatment for enhancing memory and thinking skills by practising mentally challenging computer-based exercises - which are designed to look and feel like video games.



Another brain training exercise. Credit: NeuroNation

Dr Amit Lampit from the School of Psychology, who led the study said the results showed brain training could play an important role in helping to prevent dementia.

"Our research shows that brain training can maintain or even improve cognitive skills among older people at very high risk of cognitive decline - and it's an inexpensive and safe treatment," Dr Lampit said.

To arrive at their conclusions, the team combined outcomes from 17 randomised clinical trials including nearly 700 participants, using a mathematical approach called meta-analysis, widely recognised as the highest level of medical evidence.

The team has used meta-analysis before to show that brain training is useful in other populations, such as healthy older adults and those with Parkinson's disease.

"Taken together, these wide-ranging analyses have provided the necessary evidence to pursue clinical implementation of brain training in the aged-care sector - while continuing research aimed at improving training effectiveness", Dr Lampit said.



Dr. Lampit in the brain training lab with participants. Credit: University of Sydney

Associate Professor Michael Valenzuela, leader of the Regenerative Neuroscience Group at the Brain and Mind Centre, believes new technology is the key to moving the field forward.

"The great challenges in this area are maintaining training gains over the long term and moving this treatment out of the clinic and into people's homes. " Associate Professor Valenzuela said.

"This is exactly what we are working on right now."

Associate Professor Valenzuela is one of the leaders of the multi-million-dollar Australian Maintain your Brain trial that will test if a tailored program of lifestyle modification, including weekly [brain training](#) over four years, can prevent dementia in a group of 18,000 [older adults](#).

More information: 'Computerized Cognitive Training in Older Adults With Mild Cognitive Impairment or Dementia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis' by Nicole Hill, Loren Mowszowski, Sharon Naismith, Verity Chadwick, Michael Valenzuela and Amit Lampit. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 14 Nov 2016. [DOI: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.16030360](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.16030360)

Provided by University of Sydney

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