**Purpose of Study**

- To determine if Alzheimer’s or other forms of dementia risk is decreased following statin therapy, and specifically what form of statins

**Background**

- In 2012, more than 1.4 million people over the age of 65 lived in nursing homes in the United States.
- If current rates continue, by 2030 this number will rise to about 3 million.
- Cognitive impairment and other comorbidities are thereby a common reason for nursing home admissions.
- Statins have the capacity to increase the concentration of HDL-C and are among the most widely used prescription medications.
- Studies have shown neuroprotective properties of statins.

**Methods**

- Data was obtained for a chart review study which comprised 11 nursing homes in the Greater New Orleans Area, previously approved by the LSUHSC-NO Institutional Review Board Expedite Status on April 22, 2012 under LSUHSC-NO IRB No. 7591.

- Diagnoses of Non-Alzheimer’s dementia (N-AD) and Alzheimer’s dementia (AD) were matched with the use of either hydrophilic or lipophilic statins

**Results**

- 702 nursing home residents.
- 42 patients (6%) diagnosed with and average age 85 year old.
- 251 patients (36%) diagnosed with (N-AD), and average age of 80.
- 80 patients (11%) diagnosed with AD and N-AD with an average age of 82.
- 329 patients (47%) did not have either diagnose and had an average age 72.
- The design captured individuals who used lipophilic statins or hydrophilic statins.
- In the AD group: 8 patients (19%) were using lipophilic statins versus 7% were using hydrophilic statins.
- In the N-AD group: 72 (29%) were using lipophilic statins versus 12 (4.8%) using hydrophilic statins.
- Those with both diagnoses, 11 patients (13.5%) were on lipophilic statins, and 4 patients (5%) were on hydrophilic statins.
- Interestingly those with no AD and no N-AD: 74 (25%) were on lipophilic statins and 19 (6%) on hydrophilic statins

**Conclusions**

We noticed a decreased in dementia rate in patients using lipophilic statins.

Our data suggest that lipophilic statin therapy may lead to a reduced Alzheimer’s and other form of dementia risk over time.

**References**


**Disclosure**

The information presented in this poster was obtained from a previously study approved by the LSUHSC-NO Institutional Review Board Expedite Status on April 22, 2012 under LSUHSC-NO IRB No. 7591. The project met the criteria for a Waiver of Authorization under the HIPAA Privacy Rule and a waiver for informed Consent.