The Association between Alzheimer’s Disease Severity as Measured by RMBPC and Caregiver-Reported Outcomes

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Introduction:

Currently, over 5 million Americans are estimated to be diagnosing with AD and the population is expected to double by 2050. Research has identified AD as a growing problem, both on a personal and a societal level. Caregivers are required to provide care for a minimum of 4 hours per week.

Aims:

1. To describe the prevalence of various caregiver outcomes by RMBPC severity.
2. To identify factors associated with caregiver outcomes.

Methods:

Survey Design

The study used a cross-sectional survey with 849 caregivers of patients with AD. The survey was designed to collect data on caregiver demographics, health, well-being, and burden of care.

Study Sample

The sample was drawn from a community-based sample of caregivers in the United States.

Statistical Analysis

The associations between caregiver demographics, health, and burden of care and caregiver outcomes were assessed using ANOVA for continuous variables and Chi-square tests for categorical variables.

Results

- Caregiver outcomes were significantly associated with RMBPC severity.
- Caregivers reporting higher RMBPC severity reported higher levels of burden, stress, and depression.

Conclusions

Caregivers of AD patients need to manage their health and well-being, as they are at a higher risk of burden and depression. Caregivers of AD patients should be provided with resources and support to help them cope with the demands of caregiving.

References