Appendix 1 Ten selected publications

Ten selected publications


Comment:
Depression and dementia are two of the most important determinants of capability in older ages. This study (which is collaboration between EPINEP and NEUROCHEM) shows at the micro-level that both are related to a common genetic factor, the ApoE e4 allele. While an association between this gene and dementia has been shown previously, the simultaneous association with depression is less well described previously.


Comment:
An important aspect of capability at the micro-, meso- and micro level is that older users of home care services should have the opportunity to exert influence and have choice and control in their everyday living. This paper (from FRESH and ADA-Gero) showed a wide range from being active and able to choose to being passive dependent on decisions from family and staff independent of models of home care services. The findings may guide policy makers in refining home care services.


Comment
Dementia is the most important determinant of capability in old age. This study (which is a collaboration between EPINEP, LEXLIV and NEUROCHEM suggest an interaction between
Appendix 1 Ten selected publications

genes and socioeconomic status. It shows that higher socioeconomic status postpones dementia onset in men with the ApoE e4 allele, but not in women, underscoring the long-term impact of social inequality on health. Thus, interactions between social and genetic risk factors needs to be considered in relation to capability.


Comment:
Alzheimer’s disease is one of the most important determinants for capability in old age. This study (which is collaboration between EPINEP and NEUROCHEM) shows that cerebrospinal fluid markers of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) are very common among cognitively normal 70-year-olds. The characterisation of this preclinical form of AD, and how it relates to later development of dementia, may lead to better tools for prevention and treatment of this devastating disorder.


Comment:
Cognitive function is an important determinant of capability in older people. Few studies have examined cognitive function in late nonagenarians. This study (which is collaboration between EPINEP and ADA-Gero) shows that education is related to higher cognitive function but not to cognitive change in this old age. Furthermore, lower cognitive function is related to mortality and development of dementia also in this very old age.

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**Appendix 1 Ten selected publications**


*Comment:*
Cognitive function is an important determinant of capability in older people. This study (which is a collaboration between EPINEP and ADA-Gero) shows that higher IQ in 70-year-olds is associated with delayed terminal decline, but then faster decline, in persons followed from age 70 to death or age 100 giving some support to the cognitive reserve hypothesis.


*Comment:*
Frailty and ADL dependence are determinants of capability in old age. This paper from FRESH describes a randomised controlled trial on frail older persons seeking care at an emergency department. A control group and an intervention group were compared. Time to first re-admission was twice as long for independent participants in the intervention group (non-significant). Although larger samples are needed in future studies, the study illustrates an important intervention study in AgeCap.


*Comment:*
The possibility for a prolonged working life for those who wishes is important in relation to capability and one of the main research lines in AgeCap. This paper from LEXLIV shows that physical job demand is negatively and job satisfaction positively related to a prolonged working life. However, norms to quit related to ageing, and values connected to life as a pensioner also plays a role.
Appendix 1 Ten selected publications


Comment:
Capability is the main theoretical framework of AgeCap. It is therefore important to have measures of capability. ICECAP-O is one of the few that taps into this concept, but has not been available in Swedish. This paper, a collaboration between FRESH and EPINEP, analysed test-retest reliability and item relevance of a Swedish version of ICECAP-O translated by AgeCap researchers. Test-retest agreement was good, while item level agreement was low. ICECAP-O will be further studied in AgeCap.


Comment:
Dementia is an important determinant of capability in old age. The paper describes that high fitness (i.e. being in the highest quintile) in middle aged women was related to 88% decreased risk of developing dementia compared to those with medium fitness during 44 years follow-up. Age of onset was 9.5 years later in those with highest fitness. This shows a possibility for prevention. The paper had high international and national media coverage (e.g. CNN, CBS, Time) and thus international impact.