What's Good for the Heart is Good for the Brain

It's time to bring **COGNITIVE HEALTH** into the conversation^{1,2}



The Alzheimer's Association 2024 clinical practice guideline for primary care, recommends performing individualized risk assessment and counseling on brain-healthy behaviors based on the American Heart Association Life's Simple 7^{1,2}

- Up to 45% of dementia cases may be attributed to potentially modifiable risk factors such as³
 - Hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes, obesity, and smoking

Early management of risk factors³⁻⁵

 Can improve cognitive health and build cognitive reserve

Annual cognitive assessment⁶

- Can lead to earlier detection of cognitive impairment
- Can allow for earlier intervention and potential of improving quality of life (QoL) for patients and families





Primary Care Clinicians

- Can play a vital role in helping patients to manage their risk factors to improve cognitive health^{1,5}
- Can bring cognitive health into the conversation when assessing for cardiovascular risk factors^{1,2}

Modifiable Risk Factors for Dementia1,2

When patients reach midlife, it's time to assess for risk factors for Alzheimer's disease and dementia and develop a cognitive health plan^{1,2,5}

Management of Health-Related Factors^{2,7}

- Untreated blood pressure <120/80 mmHg</p>
- 2 Untreated total cholesterol <200 mg/dL
- Fasting blood glucose <100 mg/dL
- 4 BMI < 25 kg/m²
- 5 Non-smoking status
- 6 Physical activity at goal levels
 ≥150 min/week of moderate aerobic exercise or 75 min/week of vigorous exercise
- 7 Healthy diet consistent with current guidelines
 Diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and fiber-rich whole grains; evidence suggests that a
 Mediterranean-style diet preserves cognitive function better than a low-fat diet

Evidence also supports promoting cognitive stimulation, engaging in social activities, screening and evaluating for obstructive sleep apnea and excessive alcohol use.¹



- Age
- Family history of dementia and/or Alzheimer's disease
- Genetics including APOE4 status (if known)



Baseline Cognitive Assessment

Because pathological changes may occur decades before the onset of cognitive symptoms due to Alzheimer's disease, consider establishing a cognitive baseline for patients in midlife and reassess annually^{1,6,8}



Consider performing a cognitive assessment using a brief, validated tool or have your patient complete a digital cognitive test.⁶

If results are within normal range, consider^{1,6}

- Managing risk factors
- Promoting brain-healthy behaviors
- Reassessing annually or sooner if complaints of cognitive symptoms arise

If cognitive impairment is detected, consider^{1,6}

 Beginning a diagnostic workup to evaluate the cause and/or referring patient to a specialist

Primary care plays a critical role in the assessment and detection of early-stage cognitive decline.⁶



For more information on commonly used clinical assessment tools and other **Cognitive Health** resources, explore *medical.lilly.com/us/diseases/cognitivehealth*

Abbreviations:

AHA=American Heart Association; APOE4=Apolipoprotein E Allele 4; BMI=Body mass Index.

References

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- 3. Livingston G, et al. Lancet. 2024;404(10452):572-628. 4. Ngandu T, et al. Lancet. 2015;385(9984):2255-2263.
- **5.** Sabbagh M et al. *Alzheimer's Dement*. 2022;18:1569-1579. **6.** Mattke S, et al. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2023;19(9):4252-4259. **7.** How much physical activity do you need? | American Heart Association (Accessed March 21, 2025). **8.** https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/facts-figures (Accessed March 19, 2025).



