

ADVERTISEMENT

 Mendeley Funding



Connect to a world of research funding

Find the right opportunity

< Previous Article

[Articles in Press](#)

Next Article >

Access this article on
[ScienceDirect](#)

To read this article in full, please review your options for gaining access at the bottom of the page.

Article in Press

Outcome age-based prediction of successful cognitive aging by total cholesterol

[Jeremy M. Silverman](#)  , [James Schmeidler](#)

[PlumX Metrics](#)



- Mentions
 - News Mentions: 4
- Social Media
 - Tweets: 21

[see details](#)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2018.01.009>

 Article Info

Abstract Full Text Images References Supplemental Materials

Highlights

Article Tools

-  [PDF \(357 KB\)](#)
-  [Download Images\(.ppt\)](#)
[About Images & Usage](#)
-  [Email Article](#)
-  [Add to My Reading List](#)
-  [Export Citation](#)
-  [Create Citation Alert](#)
-  [Cited by in Scopus \(0\)](#)

Related Articles

Cognitive decline associated with pathological burden in primary age-related tauopathy

Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, Vol. 13, Issue 9

- Total cholesterol and cognition associations differ in studies at different outcome ages.
- Some associations of cholesterol with cognition diminish as outcome age increases.
- In the oldest-old, some relationships reverse from younger elderly samples.
- Studies seeking protection should focus on good cognition despite high risk.

Abstract

Introduction

Some associations of high total cholesterol with dementia risk diminish as the outcome age—age at cognitive assessment—increases.

Methods

The Framingham Heart Study provided 1897 participants with intact cognition at entry. Cox regression analysis for incident marked cognitive decline included “time-dependent” coefficients, with associations between total cholesterol and covariates changing by outcome age. Decline within age categories of 75–84 and 85–94 years was also examined.

Results

Significant associations of rising total cholesterol linear slope, low entry age, low education, and statin nonuse with risk diminished significantly by outcome age. At 85–94 years, falling linear slope was significant.

Discussion

The protected survival model posits a minority subpopulation with protection against mortality and cognitive decline associated with total cholesterol risk factors. It predicts the observed diminished or reversed cholesterol associations with increasing age. Protection is particularly likely for successful cognitive aging—intact cognition at very old age—despite increased risk from cholesterol.

Keywords:

[Dementia](#), [Risk factors](#), [Protective factors](#), [Survival analysis](#), [Oldest-old](#), [Time-dependent coefficients](#), [Protected survivor](#)

To access this article, please choose from the options below

Log In

[Login to existing account](#)

[Forgot password?](#)

Register

[Create a new account](#)

Purchase access to this article

- [\\$35.95 USD|PDF Download and 24 Hours Online Access](#)

Claim Access

If you are a current subscriber with Society Membership or an Account Number, [claim your access now](#).

Subscribe to this title

[Purchase a subscription](#) to gain access to this and all other articles in this journal.

Institutional Access

[Visit ScienceDirect](#) to see if you have access via your institution.

Individual estimates of age at detectable amyloid onset for risk factor assessment

Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, Vol. 12, Issue 4

Age-related central olfactory system decline affects men more severely than women

Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, Vol. 11, Issue 7

Age-related central olfactory system decline affects men more severely than women

Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, Vol. 11, Issue 7

INFORMATION-THEORETIC MODEL AVERAGING TO CHARACTERIZE EFFECTS OF AGE, GENDER, AND APOE ε4 ON MID-LIFE COGNITIVE TRAJECTORIES: RESULTS FROM THE WISCONSIN REGISTRY FOR ALZHEIMER'S PREVENTION

Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, Vol. 12, Issue 7

[View All](#)

ADVERTISEMENT



Mendeley Funding

Connect to a world of research funding

[Find the right opportunity](#)

JMS and JS report no conflicts of interest pertaining to this report. Salary support for JMS and JS was from NIH–Fogarty International Center (Successful Cognitive Aging and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in the Central Valley of Costa Rica, R21TW009258) and United States Department of Veterans Affairs (Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Successful Cognitive Aging in Very Old Male Veterans, Merit Award I01CX000900), and JS was supported by NIH–NIA (Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, P50-AG05138). This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Published by Elsevier Inc.

[< Previous Article](#)

[Articles in Press](#)

[Next Article >](#)

Advertisements on this site do not constitute a guarantee or endorsement by the journal, Association, or publisher of the quality or value of such product or of the claims made for it by its manufacturer.