

From: Grantees of AoA Alzheimer grant program <ADSSP_GRANTEE@LIST.NIH.GOV>
To: ADSSP_GRANTEE@LIST.NIH.GOV
Date: 1/7/2015 11:56:19 AM
Subject: New Report: Racial and ethnic disparities among individuals with AD in the U.S.

Dear ADSSP, ADI, and Systems Integration Grantees and Collaborative Partners,

We'd like to make you aware of a new report, Racial and ethnic disparities among individuals with Alzheimer's disease in the United States: A literature review. This study reviews the published literature on racial and ethnic disparities among people with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related dementias in the United States. (The full report description is below.) The report can be found at the following link: <http://www.rti.org/publications/rtipress.cfm?pubid=23763>. We hope you find this report useful in your work.

Thank you,
National Alzheimer's and Dementia Resource Center

Report Description:

This study reviews the published literature on racial and ethnic disparities among people with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related dementias in the United States. To identify relevant studies, we searched electronic sources for peer-reviewed journal articles and unpublished research reports that were published through July 2014; related to the AD population and their caregivers; and provided evidence of racial and ethnic disparities, discussed reasons for disparities, or described interventions to address disparities. The literature shows consistent and adverse disparities among blacks and Hispanics compared with non-Hispanic whites concerning AD, including the disease's prevalence and incidence, mortality, participation in clinical trials, use of medications and other interventions, use of long-term services and supports, health care expenditures, quality of care, and caregiving. The literature suggests numerous underlying causes, including factors related to measurement of the disease, genetics, socioeconomic factors, cultural differences, lack of culturally competent clinicians, and discrimination. Although these disparities are well known, little is known about the effectiveness of various strategies, such as cultural competence training, to address these differences, and very few studies evaluate possible interventions.