



Policy response to dementia in Europe

France, UK, Netherlands, Czech Republic and Israel

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2013: The prevalence of dementia in Europe

	Men	Women	Total	% of population
UK	360,581	677,210	1,037,791	1.65
Netherlands	83,247	162,314	245,561	1.47
France	375,843	799,113	1,174,956	1.85
Czech Republic	45,532	97,778	143,310	1.36
Total EU 28	2,866,771	5,835,262	8,702,033	1.55
Israel (estimate research in progress)	40,000	80,000	120,000	1,38

Are they National Policy/Strategy/Plans on dementia?

ILC countries in EU have policies or plans since:

- France 2001
- Netherlands 2004
- UK
 - England 2009
 - Scotland 2010
 - Wales 2011
 - Northern Ireland 2011
- Israel 2013
- Czech Republic 2016



Main national objectives

For all EU ILC countries :

- boosting clinical, pharmaceutical and epidemiological (in particular registry) research
- facilitating early diagnosis
- improving equal access to prevention and care
- raising public awareness
- improving community services
- supporting family caregivers
- expanding resources to train manpower
- developing a dementia friendly society

Main national areas of action?

For all EU ILC countries :

- actions covering the social, medical and research aspects according to national budget allowances
- promoting prevention program
- funding dementia research
- conducting media campaign for public awareness
- instituting appropriate treatment pathways in public and private hospitals and care centers
- improving healthcare for people with dementia
- training of Health Care Providers and supporting care givers to improve health care quality
- creating a Dementia Friendly Society

Is there a national policy on care?

Yes for all EU ILC countries:

- formal care and services are organized by national and local bodies
- increasing role of primary care
- high quality of care is encouraged
- informal care provided by family, friends or neighbors is important
- burden of disease and burden of caregiving needs to be addressed



Examples of good practices/action?

- **UK: improving early diagnosis** by introducing a simple, innovative six-item cognitive impairment test to be carried out by GP practices
- **Israel** : implementation of the UK Dementia friends model to **develop friendly communities** and raise grassroots awareness of dementia
- **France** : **development of 400 memory clinics** to facilitate access to diagnosis and treatment and creation of 28 Resource and Research Memory Centers to constitute a network allowing access to quality care and excellence in research
- **Czech Republic** : Czech Alzheimer society provides **information and support** to persons with dementia and their care givers
- **Netherlands**: initiative of Alzheimer's Cafes and Odense Houses with **group education** of person's with dementia and their informal care givers, **day activities** to postpone permanent stay in a nursing home

In conclusion

- Due to the aging of EU population and an earlier and better diagnosis, the number of AD and related dementia is expected to increase despite improved prevention
- EU and National governments develop rolling plans to overcome this challenge with a special focus on quality of care and quality of life, preserving dignity and stimulating dementia friendly communities
- The pending burden is financial both for families and governments due to current economic restrictions

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