**大師講堂-失智症研究前沿系列講座 課程表**

**Frontiers in Dementia Research—Master Lectures**

| 課程時間 | 112年8月25日 12：30~13：30 |
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| 課程地點 | **Webex meeting room**：<https://taipeimedicaluniversityshuanghohospitalministryofhealth.my.webex.com/meet/pr1585279471>**meeting room number**：1585 27 9471 |
| 主題 | Frontiers in Dementia Research—Master Lectures |
| 講師 | Prof. Geert Jan Biessels |
| 講師簡歷 | **Affiliation(s):** Professor of neurology at the UMC Utrecht Brain Center, the Netherlands**Areas of Interest:**  vascular cognitive impairment (VCI) and small vessel disease (SVD), focusing on novel imaging markers that can help to improve diagnosis and prognostication and identify targets for personalized treatment. **Biography & Researc**h: He is actively involved in several national and international VCI and SVD research networks, including STRIVE and HARNESS. He leads the Dutch Heart Brain Connection consortium and initiated the international Meta VCI Map consortium (<https://metavcimap.org/>). He was PI in two large RCTs in diabetes with cognitive outcomes. He participates in the H2020 programs SVDs@target and Recognised.He has mentored over 40 PhD students and has over 400 peer-reviewed publications. He is a Dutch National Research Council Vidi and Vici laureate. He was appointed Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh in 2016 and received the Senior Investigator Award of the European Stroke Organisation in 2015 |
| 課程摘要 | Dementia is an umbrella term that refers to a clinical syndrome entailing acquired cognitive deficits severe enough to disturb activities of daily life. Dementia has multiple etiologies, of which Alzheimer’s and cerebrovascular disease are the most common, with mixed pathologies in the majority of patients.The conventional way to diagnose dementia etiology involves a syndromal approach: based on the nature and evolution of a patient’s symptoms assumptions are made on the likely underlying pathology. Although there is a strong empirical basis to this, the syndromal diagnosis is not always right. The assumed underlying pathology may be absent. Moreover, the syndromal approach can lack sensitivity, particularly in early stages of disease. Finally, traditional syndromal diagnostic criteria mostly address single etiologies, while in reality the majority people who suffer from dementia harbor multiple etiologies.Over the past decades rapid advances in biomarkers have transformed dementia research and increasingly also clinical practice. This has been most evident for Alzheimer’s disease (AD). In my presentation I will summarize these developments and show how in the AD-field efforts to define AD neuropathologic changes biologically, using biomarkers, have gone hand in hand with treatment trials targeting actual disease processes. This has taught us about opportunities, but also limitations of current AD-biomarker models. I will address this and discuss how these developments may translate to other dementia etiologies, particularly addressing vascular cognitive impairment, my personal area of expertise.To reduce the population burden of dementia, prevention strategies addressing socioeconomic and lifestyle factors and cardiovascular health are clearly of utmost importance. Yet, the take home message of my talk is that we need to move beyond such global approaches and also develop targeted, personalized treatment for specific dementia pathologies. This will require us to be able to identify and treat key processes underlying dementia. Biomarkers are indispensable for that purpose. |
| 課程形式 | 課程時長1小時 (12:30~13:30)Date: August 25th, 2023Agenda:12:30-12:35: Opening (online meeting room opens at 12:20 p.m.)12:35-13:15: Is biomarker fingerprinting of dementia etiologies the future for personalized dementia treatment?13:15-13:30: Q&A session |
| 主辦單位 | 衛生福利部雙和醫院(臺北醫學大學興建經營) 失智症中心 |
| 協辦單位 | 衛采製藥股份有限公司臺灣神經學學會臺北榮民總醫院神經內科臺中榮民總醫院失智症中心臺北市立聯合醫院失智症中心臺北醫學大學醫學院 |
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