



# SAWA-L

Dementia and Related Health and Social  
Challenges in Lebanon: A Population Study  
NIH (NIA) R01- AGo69016

# SPECIFIC AIMS



## 1) Build research capacity for the conduct of longitudinal population survey studies in limited-resource settings

Specific capacity-building activities will focus on innovative sampling methods; cognitive interview techniques for instrument design; longitudinal tracking of respondents; and analytic methods of complex longitudinal data.

## 2) Design and conduct a population-based study of ADRD, caregiving needs and arrangements, and other relevant age-associated conditions in a sample of 3,000 adults aged $\geq 60$ years in Lebanon

## 3) Analyze baseline data to test cross-sectional associations between risk factors and correlates of cognitive impairment, ADRD, caregiving needs and arrangements, and other outcomes in this population

Risk factors of primary interest for cognitive outcomes and unmet care needs include age, sex, education and socio-economic status (income, assets), exposure to political instability/conflict, and availability of family support.

# SIGNIFICANCE



- No reliable data on dementia in Lebanon (and MENA region), even if preliminary prevalence estimates suggest it is among the highest in the world
- Lebanese population has had prolonged exposure to political instability and conflict; association with dementia risk in late-life is unknown
- Significant gaps in our understanding of the future care needs and arrangements of older adults with ADRD and other chronic disabling conditions

# INVESTIGATIVE TEAM

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