The Relationships Between Age, Sex, and the Incidence of Dementia and Alzheimer Disease

A Meta-analysis

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Background: Prevalence studies on dementia and Alzheimer disease (AD) have reported a positive association with age. However, the trend of the association in the oldest-old categories has been the subject of discussion. The relationship between sex and AD has been inconsistent with these studies. Prevalence rates are influenced by the survival and disease incidence. Incidence rates provide a better measure of disease risk.

Methods: English-language articles identified through a MEDLINE search on “incidence dementia” and “incidence Alzheimer’s disease” were examined and references from identified articles were reviewed. Population-based studies using personal interviews, standard clinical diagnosis criteria (DSM-III for dementia, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke–Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorder Association for AD) and reporting age-specific incidence rates were included in the meta-analysis. Data from the selected studies were extracted and verified. Mixed-effect models were used in the meta-analysis to accommodate the heterogeneity of the studies.

Results: Incident dementia and AD are associated with a significant quadratic age effect indicating that the increase in incidence rates slows down with the increase in age, although there is no sign of a decline in the incidence rates themselves. The odds ratios for women to develop incidence of dementia and AD relative to men are 1.18 (95% confidence interval, 0.95-1.46) and 1.56 (95% confidence interval, 1.16-2.10), respectively.

Conclusions: The acceleration of incidence rates for AD and dementia slows down with the increase in age, although we find no evidence of a rate decline. Women are at higher risk of developing AD than men.

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As the age distribution of the United States and world population shifts, the dementing disorders, especially Alzheimer disease (AD), are emerging as a major health problem. The assessment of prevalence and incidence of the disease provides crucial input for public health professionals in determining and allocating health care resources as well as identifying critical risk factors that may be amenable to preventive intervention. Many prevalence studies on dementia and AD have been conducted in various populations.1-24 Reported prevalence rates from those studies vary considerably and the variations, as indicated by Corrada et al,25 are largely due to methodological differences, namely, clinical diagnostic criteria, sampling strategies, and statistical analysis procedures. Despite the varying magnitude of the reported prevalence rates, all studies show a positive association between age and prevalence rates.20 However, the trend of the association with age has been subject to considerable discussion. One view is that dementia and AD are age dependent, ie, the inevitable consequence of the aging process. This view predicts that if we live long enough, we would all be demented. The other view is that dementia and AD are age related, as in cancer and aging, where the relationship to age is simply an expression of other biological risk factors. This view implies that the disease can be separated from aging and eliminated with the removal of the risk factors. The latter hypothesis is supported by the evidence that prevalence rates seem to level off or even decline in the very-old age groups.27

The relationship between sex and AD has been inconsistent across studies although in many studies women are reported to have higher rates of AD than men even after adjusting for differential survival. Significant differences between sex usually occur, however, in the oldest-age categories where there are few men and even fewer with AD, making estimates unreliable.6,12,14,16,24,26,28 The association be-
MATERIALS AND METHODS

SELECTION OF STUDIES

A systematic search through MEDLINE (from 1966 to mid 1997) on “incidence dementia” and “incidence Alzheimer’s disease” was conducted. Reference lists from identified articles were also reviewed to locate published studies. To minimize methodological variations of the studies in the meta-analysis, studies were selected using the following inclusion criteria: (1) The study is population based using personal interviews and examinations of the study subjects. (2) The study uses standardized diagnostic criteria; specifically, DSM-III or DSM-III-R for the diagnosis of dementia, National Institutes of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association for the diagnosis of AD. (3) Age-specific incidence rates are reported. (4) The study is published in the English language.

Sixty-eight articles were identified as the result of the MEDLINE search, 59 of which were written in English. Twelve studies met the inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis on the incidence of dementia. Ten of these studies also reported sex- and age-specific incidence rates of dementia. Eight studies met the criteria for the meta-analysis on the incidence of AD, with 7 of them also reporting sex-specific incidence rates of AD. Most of excluded studies did not report age-specific incidence rates and some were excluded for not using standard diagnostic criteria.

Annual incidence rates were extracted from all included studies. In cases where only sex-specific incidence rates were reported, incidence rates combining men and women were calculated using information and methods specified in the articles.

Two well-known incidence studies are excluded for the following reasons: the Rochester, Minn, study, which used medical records rather than personal interviews and the Liverpool, England, study which used AGECAT for diagnosis of dementia rather than DSM-III.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Since all studies reported incidence rates by age groups, we recorded incidence rates using the midpoint of each age category. In an open-ended group such as those 85 years and older, we added the distance between the lower age limit to the midpoint for the other age groups in the same study. The studies with age- and sex-specific incidence rates were first analyzed to test for sex effect. Analyses were then conducted using all studies reporting age-specific incidence rates. Analyses were carried out for the incidence of dementia and for the incidence of AD separately.

It is likely that the relationship between incidence of dementia and/or AD and age is not constant over all ages. To test a level-off effect in incidence rates and a differential increase of incidence rates with age, we included a second order of age as a covariate in the analyses. A significant age squared implies that the increase in incidence rates varies with age. It would also indicate the age of a rate decline, if such decline exists. A meaningful level-off effect, we believe, should occur at an age where there is a considerable proportion of the population still at risk.

A mixed-effect model approach was adopted for the meta-analysis. The model was an extension to the random effect models of DerSimonian and Laird, which allows the studies included in the meta-analysis to be heterogeneous. Details on the mixed-effect models used for the analyses are available from us on request. The modeling was completed in 2 stages. At the first stage, we assumed that the logits of reported incidence rate, ie, log (rate / [1 – rate]), were normally distributed with the logits of true incidence rate as means and variances. At the second stage, we assumed that means from the normal distributions were linearly associated with age, age squared, and sex with a random study effect. For the analyses on dementia incidence, we assumed that the random study effect increases linearly with age. The underlying assumption for the mixed-effect model is that the effects in the studies included in the meta-analysis can be seen as a random sample of the effects observed in all possible studies meeting the inclusion criteria. The advantages of the mixed-effect model are 2-fold. First, it allows us to model the incidence rates from heterogeneous studies. Second, random measurement errors of the reported incidence rates are taken into consideration in the mixed-effect model.

Likelihood ratio tests were used to test homogeneity of the studies in a mixed-effect model with age and age as continuous variables, and sex as a binary variable if applicable. The difference in the −2 log likelihood functions without the random effect was known to follow a 50:50 mixture of 2 x distributions. Tests for the fixed effects (age, age squared, and sex) were performed using F tests. Variance estimates for the random effect parameters were derived using the restricted maximum likelihood method. All analyses were performed using the PROC MIXED procedure found in SAS. Estimated overall annual incidence rates were derived using the approximation to the logistic function for marginal means in a mixed-effect logistic model proposed by Zeger et al at each medium-age point for various age groups. Confidence intervals for the incidence estimates were obtained using this approximation and the variance-covariance matrices of the fixed-effect parameters from the mixed-effect models.

To demonstrate the effect of age on the estimated incidence rates, we also calculated the incidence rate ratios, defined as the incidence rate of an age group divided by the incidence rate of the age group 5 years younger.

between sex and AD assumes a greater significance as there is now increasing evidence that estrogen replacement therapy in postmenopausal women improves cognitive function and reduces the risk for both cognitive impairment and AD. Prevalence studies, although valuable, have limitations. The changes in observed prevalence estimates with age cannot really answer the question about age dependency or age relatedness because prevalence is influenced by both survival and disease incidence. Incidence, which is the rate of new cases in a population, is considered a better measure of disease risk. Since epidemiological studies on incidence of dementia and AD can be expensive and time consuming, only a limited num-
Table 1. Summary on the Studies Included in the Meta-analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source, y</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Subject No.</th>
<th>Age Range, y</th>
<th>Sampling for Diagnosis*</th>
<th>Included Institution†</th>
<th>Year of Follow-up</th>
<th>Examination Method‡</th>
<th>Exclusion Method at Baseline§</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeversson and Skoos,35 1996</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>85-88</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronson et al,36 1991</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>75-85</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Screening cut-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachman et al,40 1993</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2391</td>
<td>60-94</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Maximum: 10</td>
<td>Biannual</td>
<td>Screening cut-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothby et al,37 1993</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2 y 4 mo</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Screening cut-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fichter et al,38 1996</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>85-99</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fratiglioni et al,41 1997</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>75+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letenneur et al,43 1994</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2792</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 and 3</td>
<td>2 Waves</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al,44 1991</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan et al,45 1993</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Screening cut-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paykel et al,46 1994</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>75+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>2 y 5 mo</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshikake et al,47 1995</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebert et al,48 1995</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2313</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>4 y 4 mo</td>
<td>1 Wave</td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicating if sampling is used to select subjects for clinical diagnosis. Therefore, No means that every subject in the study underwent clinical diagnosis.
† Indicating if the study included institutionalized in nursing homes. NA indicates not available.
‡ The number of waves indicates the number of follow-up diagnoses performed; annually, that the study carried out follow-up diagnoses in the study cohort every year; and daily, that the study monitors the subjects in the study cohort daily.
§ Method used to exclude the known subjects with dementia at baseline. Clinical diagnosis means that the excluded subjects were identified by clinical diagnosis; screening cut-off, that a screening test was used at baseline and the study cohort excluded those subjects below a certain cut-off point.
¶ The study used 2 overlapping cohorts; this sample size contains the number of subjects in the larger cohort.

The first set of analyses was performed using the 10 studies reporting both age- and sex-specific incidence rates of dementia. The test for homogeneity indicates the studies are heterogeneous ($c^2_{10,0} = 17.14,$ $P = .03$). Both age and age squared are significantly related to the prediction of incident dementia ($F_{3,4} = 4.349, P < .001$ and $F_{4,5} = 26.48, P < .001,$ respectively). However, female sex is not a significant predictor of incident dementia ($F_{3,4} = 2.32, P = .133$).

All 12 studies with age-specific incidence rates were used to investigate the relationship between age and the incidence of dementia. Both age and age squared are again significant predictors of incidence of dementia ($F_{3,4} = 40.02, P < .001$ and $F_{4,5} = 25.48, P < .001,$ respectively). The significance of a quadratic age effect suggests that the increase in incidence rates of dementia varies with the increase in age. The slowing down of the increase in incidence is illustrated in Figure 3, where calculated incidence rate ratio is plotted against age. The incidence rate ratio indicates that for every 5-year increase in age, incidence rates of dementia triple before age 63 and double between ages 64 and 75, and the ratio declines to 1.5 at around age 84. However, for the entire age range covered in the meta-analysis, the rate ratio is always above...
1, showing no sign of a rate decline. The phenomenon of a differential increase in incidence rates can also be observed from Table 2, which gives the estimated annual incidence rates and 95% confidence intervals.

The maximum point of predicted incidence rates from this model is at age 98. Theoretically, the model predicts a rate decline after age 98. However, since age 98 is at the upper bound of our data, any prediction beyond this point is not reasonable.

INCIDENCE OF AD

The analysis on the incidence of AD parallels those on the incidence of dementia. The first set of analyses was performed using the 7 studies with age- and sex-specific incidence rates of AD. Age and age squared are shown to be significant predictors of incident AD ($F_{42}=15.6$, $P=0.0003$ and $F_{42}=10.68$, $P=0.002$, respectively). Female gender is also significantly related to the prediction of incidence of AD ($F_{42}=9.37$, $P=0.004$). Specifically, parameter estimates indicate that women are at greater risk of developing incidence of AD with an estimated odds ratio of 1.56 (95% confidence interval, 1.16-2.10).

When all 8 studies with age-specific incidence rate for AD are analyzed, both age and age squared are again significant predictors of incidence of AD ($F_{22}=10.07$, $P=0.004$ and $F_{22}=6.20$, $P=0.021$, respectively). The significance of the age squared term again indicates a differential increase in incidence rates of AD with increasing age.

It is interesting to observe from Figure 3 that the patterns on the incidence rate changes are almost identical for dementia and AD. Estimated annual incidence rates of AD are presented along with 95% confidence intervals in Table 3.

**COMMENT**

Results from the meta-analysis indicate that the increase in incidence rates of both dementia and AD slows down with increasing age, although the incidence rates themselves do not decline. For every 5-year increase in age, both dementia and AD incidence rates triple before age 64, double before age 75, and drop down to an increase of 1.5 times around age 85. This slowing down of age-related increase in incidence rates lends support to the hypothesis that both dementia and AD are age re-
with women who are developing AD are still uncertain. It has been proposed a higher risk than women for vascular dementia. The AD are most likely explained by the fact that men are at significantly higher risk for developing AD. To be confined to AD with women being at a significant risk for dementia and/or AD have mostly assumed logistic models linear in age which is the upper limit of our data. There is no evidence of a rate decline at least to age 98. The increase in incidence rates slows down with increasing age, although the increase in incidence with age and the higher risk of AD for women are due to survival effects, ie, older subjects are biologically different (harder) than younger subjects. However, this hypothesis can only be tested by longitudinal studies where baseline characteristics may be compared between survivors and the subjects who died.

Meta-analysis was developed as a systematic approach to identify, abstract, and integrate the results of different studies. If performed correctly, a meta-analysis can answer questions that may not be answered from each individual study because of the small sample sizes. However, there are methodological limitations to all meta-analyses. Ideally, a weighted analysis with each reported rate weighted by its precision is preferred. However, since some studies did not report SEs or confidence intervals, the results reported here are based on unweighted analyses. Nevertheless, when we used approximate SEs derived for these studies to perform a weighted analysis, the results changed very little and our conclusions remained the same.

Results from meta-analysis using summarized data can be different from those obtained from using individual subject data. However, in the studies of dementia and AD, synthesis would be difficult even if data on individual subjects were available because different studies used different sampling and estimation methods. For example, the Cambridge study and the East Boston study both used complex sampling designs at baseline prevalence and at incidence waves. The Cambridge study used weighting from stratified sampling to estimate incidence rates, while the East Boston study derived incidence rates using logistic models. The Framingham study had unequal numbers of follow-up times for the study subjects and survival analysis techniques were used for the estimation of incidence rates. Therefore, synthesis of individual subject data would be difficult, if not impossible.

In summary, in this meta-analysis of published incidence studies of both dementia and AD, it would appear that the age-related increase in incidence rates slows down with increasing age, although the incidence rates themselves do not show a decline. Women are at significantly greater risk for developing AD.
REFERENCES


40. Letenneur L, Commenges D, Dartigues JF, Darberger-Gateau P. Incidence of de-


