

Mild Cognitive Impairment Predicts Institutionalization among Older Men: A Population-Based Cohort Study

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Key Words:

institutionalisation, older men, mild cognitive impairment

Research aim:

This study aimed to evaluate a range of risk factors including mild cognitive impairment MCI of institutionalization in older men.

Results/Conclusion:

In this study, the strongest predictors of institutionalization were dementia, (mild cognitive impairment) MCI, (activities of daily living) ADL and (instrumental activities of daily living) IADL disability. MCI was not a predictor of early institutionalization but became a significant predictor beyond 3.4 years of follow-up.

Implications:

Cultural Group(s):

Location of study:

New South Wales (Sydney)

Age group:

70+

Number included in study:

1,705

Type of participants:

participants in the Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project (CHAMP)

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: