

## Wie funktioniert Personentracking? (z.B. bei Demenz, Covid-19)

### Kommende Themen:

17.06. Ernährung und Demenz

01.07. Sexualität und Demenz

Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für HTA und Public Health (IZPH)  
der Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

# Heutige Referent\*innen



**Anna Kirchner, M.Sc.**  
**Moderation & Vortrag**



**Nikolas Dietzel, M.A.**  
**Betreuung Chatroom & Fragen**

## Tooth loss, dementia and neuropathology in the Nun Study

Pamela Sparks Stein, DMD; Mark Desrosiers, PhD; Sara Jean Donegan, SSND, DDS; Juan F. Yepes, DDS, MD, MPH; Richard J. Kryscio, PhD

**M**any cross-sectional studies<sup>14</sup> and some longitudinal studies<sup>15,16</sup> have shown that patients with dementia are more likely to have poor oral health. Few investigators,<sup>17,18</sup> however, have attempted to relate oral disease to the subsequent risk of developing cognitive impairments and dementia. Such an association is biologically plausible.<sup>19</sup> Potential mechanisms include inflammatory mediators produced in response to periodontal pathogens,<sup>20,21</sup> which produce chronic systemic inflammation and neuropathology; increased risk of stroke and cerebrovascular injury in those with periodontal disease<sup>22,23</sup>; and dissemination of oral gram-negative bacteria to the brain<sup>24-26</sup> via a transient bacteremia. Oral bacteria also may spread to the brain via neuronal pathways. Riviere and colleagues<sup>27</sup> suggested that oral bac-

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Numerous studies have linked dementia to the subsequent deterioration of oral health. Few investigators, however, have examined oral disease as a potential risk factor in the development of dementia. The authors conducted a study to investigate a potential association between a history of oral disease and the development of dementia.

**Methods.** Longitudinal dental records supplemented data collected from 10 annual cognitive assessments of 144 Milwaukee participants in the Nun Study, a longitudinal study of aging and Alzheimer disease, who were 75 to 98 years old. Neuropathologic findings at autopsy were available for 118 participants who died.

**Results.** A low number of teeth increased the risk of higher prevalence and incidence of dementia.

**Conclusion.** Participants with the fewest teeth had the highest risk of prevalence and incidence of dementia.

**Clinical Implications.** Edentulism or very few (one to nine) teeth may be predictors of dementia late in life.

**Key Words.** Epidemiology; periodontal disease; Alzheimer disease. *JADA* 2007;138(10):1314-22.

Dr. Stein is assistant professor, Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, College of Medicine, MB 2111 Charles Medical Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40536. e-mail:



## Healthy Aging and Dementia: Findings from the Nun Study

David A. Snowdon, PhD

The Nun Study is a longitudinal study of 678 Catholic sisters 75 to 107 years of age who are members of the School Sisters of Notre Dame congregation. Data collected for this study include early and middle-life risk factors from the convent archives, annual cognitive and physical function evaluations during old age, and postmortem neuropathologic evaluations of the participants' brains. The case histories presented include a centenarian who was a model of healthy aging, a 92-year-old with dementia and clinically significant Alzheimer disease neuropathology and vascular lesions, a cognitively and physically intact centenarian with

almost no neuropathology, and an 85-year-old with well-preserved cognitive and physical function despite a genetic predisposition to Alzheimer disease and an abundance of Alzheimer disease lesions. These case histories provide examples of how healthy aging and dementia relate to the degree of pathology present in the brain and the level of resistance to the clinical expression of the neuropathology.

*Ann Intern Med.* 2003;139:450-454.  
For author affiliation, see end of text.

www.annals.org

## Linguistic Ability in Early Life and Cognitive Function and Alzheimer's Disease in Late Life

### Findings From the Nun Study

David A. Snowdon, PhD; Susan J. Kemper, PhD; James A. Mortimer, PhD; Lydia H. Greiner, BSN; David R. Wekstein, PhD; William R. Markesbery, MD

**Objective.**—To determine if linguistic ability in early life is associated with cognitive function and Alzheimer's disease in late life.

**Design.**—Two measures of linguistic ability in early life, idea density and grammatical complexity, were derived from autobiographies written at a mean age of 22 years. Approximately 58 years later, the women who wrote these autobiographies participated in an assessment of cognitive function, and those who subsequently died were evaluated neuropathologically.

**Setting.**—Convents in the United States participating in the Nun Study; primarily convents in the Milwaukee, Wis, area.

**Participants.**—Cognitive function was investigated in 93 participants who were aged 75 to 95 years at the time of their assessments, and Alzheimer's disease was investigated in the 14 participants who died at 79 to 96 years of age.

**Main Outcome Measures.**—Seven neuropsychological tests and neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer's disease.

**Results.**—Low idea density and low grammatical complexity in autobiographies written in early life were associated with low cognitive test scores in late life. Low idea density in early life had stronger and more consistent associations with poor cognitive function than did low grammatical complexity. Among the 14 sisters who died, neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer's disease was present in all of those with low idea density in early life and in none of those with high idea density.

**Conclusions.**—Low linguistic ability in early life was a strong predictor of poor cognitive function and Alzheimer's disease in late life.

ability may be assessed by analyzing the form and content of oral and written language samples to reveal how normal aging and the progression of Alzheimer's disease affect linguistic ability. This research suggests that working memory limitations in healthy adults affect their ability to develop and use complex grammatical constructions, leading to a decline in grammatical complexity in late life. The progression of Alzheimer's disease is associated with declines in both grammatical complexity and density of ideas expressed in sentences. In the current study, we investigated the relationship of linguistic ability in early life to cognitive function and neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer's disease in late life in a subset of the Nun Study population who had handwritten autobiographies from early life.

**METHODS**  
**Study Population**

## PERSONALITY PROCESSES AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

### Positive Emotions in Early Life and Longevity: Findings from the Nun Study

Deborah D. Danner, David A. Snowdon, and Wallace V. Friesen  
University of Kentucky

Handwritten autobiographies from 180 Catholic nuns, composed when participants were a mean age of 22 years, were scored for emotional content and related to survival during ages 75 to 95. A strong inverse association was found between positive emotional content in these writings and risk of mortality in late life ( $p < .001$ ). As the quartile ranking of positive emotion in early life increased, there was a stepwise decrease in risk of mortality resulting in a 2.5-fold difference between the lowest and highest quartiles. Positive emotional content in early-life autobiographies was strongly associated with longevity 6 decades later. Underlying mechanisms of balanced emotional states are discussed.

# Rückblick– letzte Woche bei „Science Watch LIVE“

## Tooth loss, dementia and neuropathology in the Nun Study

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### ABSTRACT

#### Background

Nun Study

## Healthy Aging and Dementia: Findings from the Nun Study

David A. Snowdon, PhD

The Nun Study is a longitudinal study of 678 Catholic nuns, aged 18 to 107 years of age who are members of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Notre Dame congregation. Data collected over 20 years include information on early and middle-life risk factors for dementia, including education, cognitive and physical health, and postmortem neuropathology.

**Wie funktioniert Personentracking?**

## Associations in Early Life and Longevity: Findings from the Nun Study

Deborah D. Danner, David A. Snowdon, and Wallace V. Friesen  
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## Alzheimer's Disease in Late Life

### Nun Study

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#### METHODS Study Population

# Wie funktioniert Personentracking?

- Tracing-Apps bei COVID-19
- Tracking-Systeme bei Demenz



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- Tracing-Apps bei COVID-19
- Tracking-Systeme bei Demenz

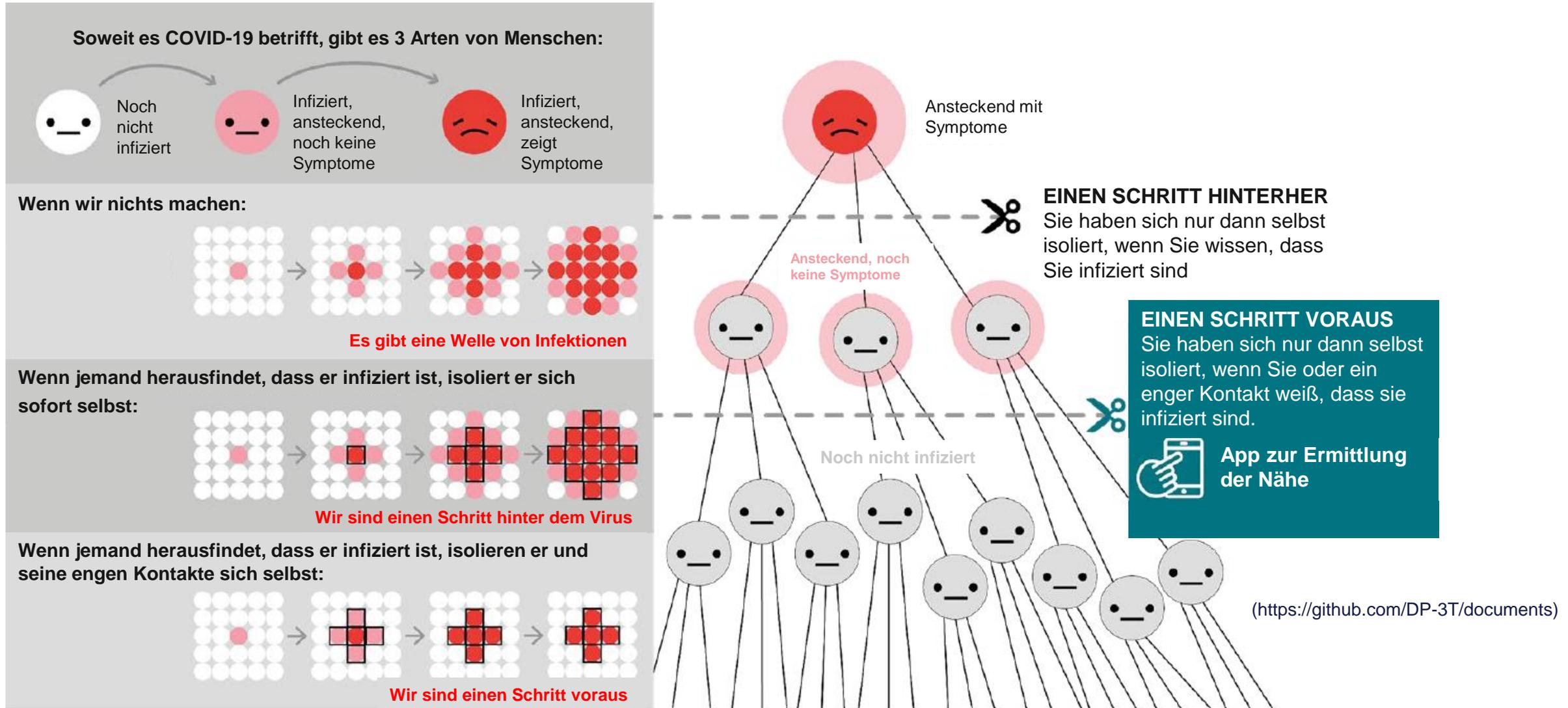


## Contact Tracing = Kontaktverfolgung

Nachverfolgen von Kontaktpersonen sowie aktives Ermitteln von Personen, die Kontakt zu einem Erkrankten hatten und infiziert sein könnten.

(Kiehl, W., Infektionsschutz und Infektionsepidemiologie Fachwörter – Definitionen – Interpretationen, Hrsg.: RKI, Berlin 2015.)

# Wie kann Kontaktverfolgung helfen?



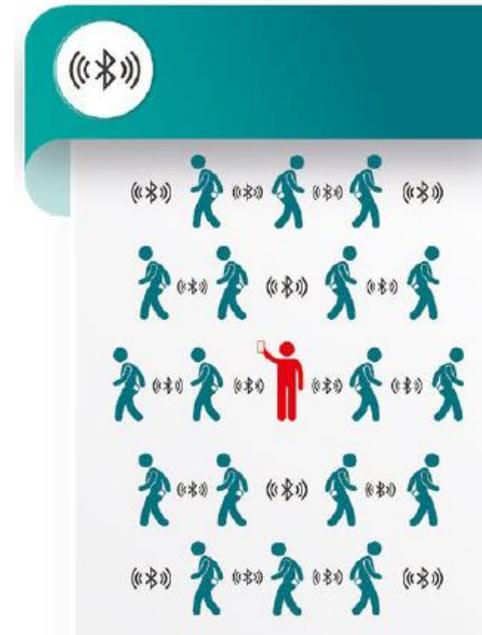
# Welche Techniken der Kontaktverfolgung gibt es?



**Mobilfunknetz**



**GPS**



**Bluetooth**

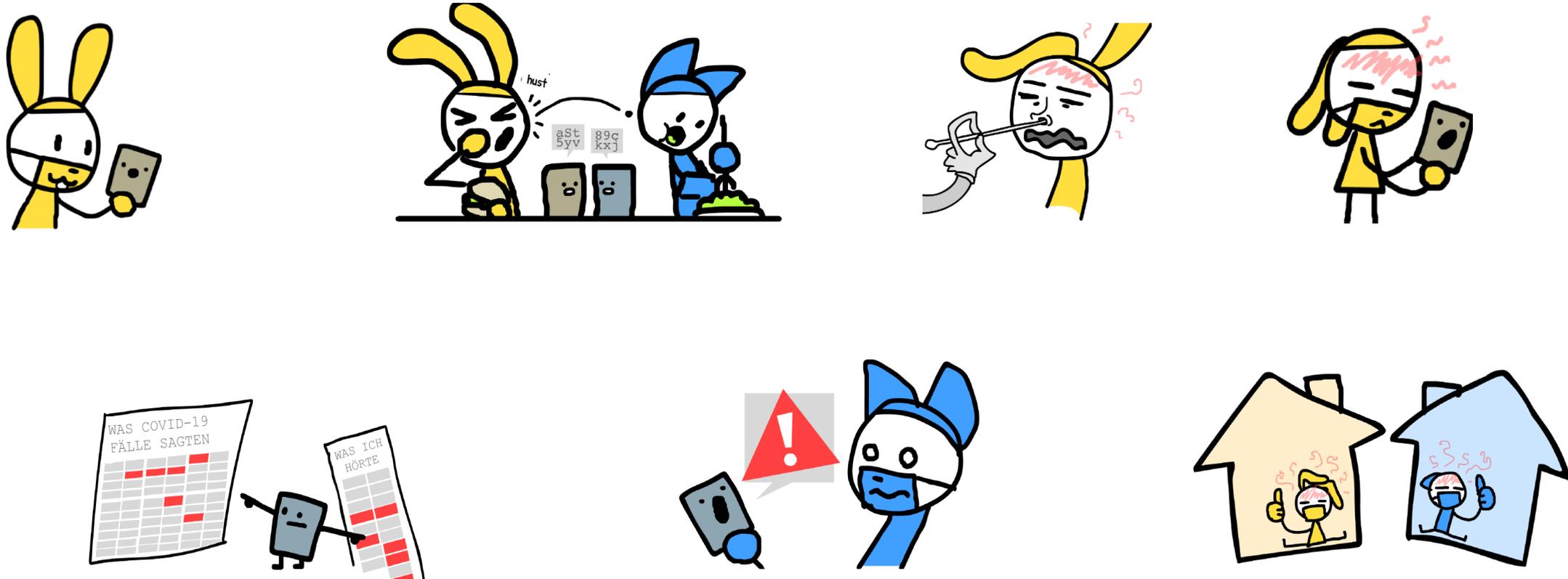
(<https://github.com/DP-3T/documents>)

# Ziele:

- Schnelle Information über möglichen Kontakt mit infizierter Person
- Person erhält Anweisung über weiteres Vorgehen
- Epidemiologen erhalten von freiwilligen Anwendern anonyme oder pseudonymisierte Forschungsinformationen über die Verbreitung

(<https://github.com/DP-3T/documents>)

# Wie funktioniert die Kontaktverfolgung?



(<https://ncase.me/contact-tracing/>)

Open Source Projekt für Corona-Warn-App

## Helft uns, die Corona-Warn-App zu verbessern

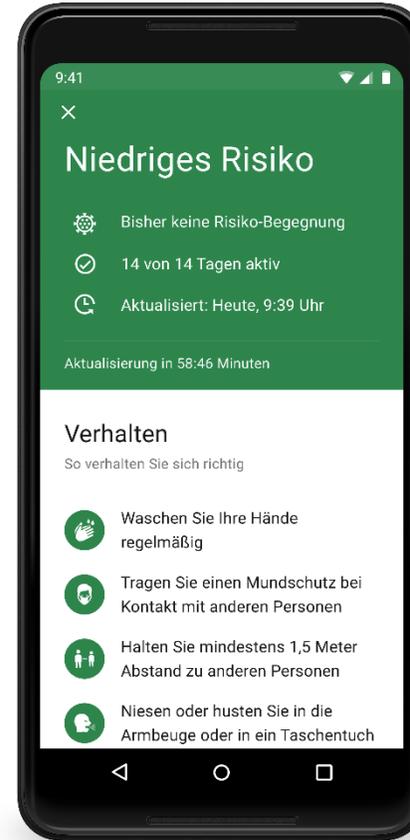
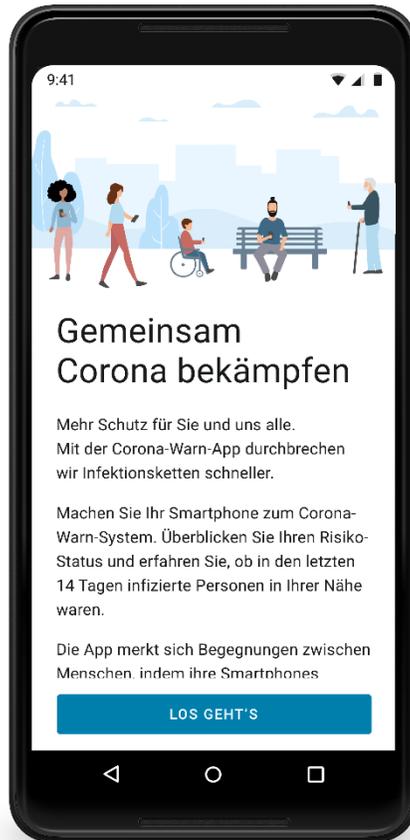
Die Corona-Warn-App ist eine App, die hilft, Infektionsketten des SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19 Auslöser) in Deutschland nachzuverfolgen und zu unterbrechen. Die App basiert auf Technologien mit einem dezentralisierten Ansatz und informiert Personen, wenn sie mit einer infizierten Person in Kontakt standen. Transparenz ist von entscheidender Bedeutung, um die Bevölkerung zu schützen und die Akzeptanz zu erhöhen.

GitHub aufrufen 

Datenschutz & Sicherheit ↓ Unsere Partner ↓



(<https://www.coronawarn.app/de/>)



(<https://www.coronawarn.app/de/>)

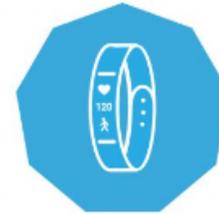


## Hände waschen, Abstand halten, Daten spenden.

### – Ihr Beitrag gegen Corona.

- ✓ Hilft bei der Bekämpfung des Coronavirus
- ✓ Freiwillig und pseudonym
- ✓ Berücksichtigt den Datenschutz
- ✓ In weniger als 3 Minuten eingerichtet

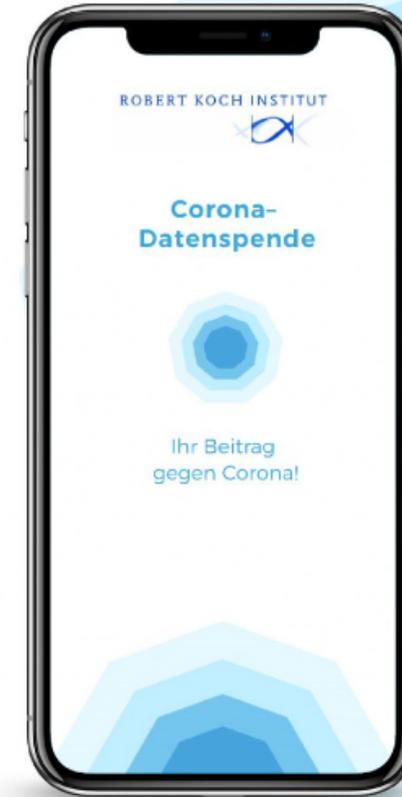
Einfach Corona-Datenspende-App des Robert Koch-Instituts herunterladen, Smartwatch oder Fitnessarmband verbinden und mit nur wenigen Klicks helfen!



Ihr Fitnessarmband



Ihre Smartwatch



Ihre App

(<https://corona-datenspende.de/#funktion>)



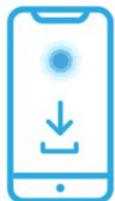
## Einblicke in die Analysen der Corona-Datenspende

Das wissenschaftliche Team dokumentiert die verschiedenen Schritte der Auswertungen der Daten in einem Blog. In regelmäßigen Abständen werden neue Zwischenergebnisse und Auswertungen gezeigt und erklärt.

[Zum Blog](#)

### So funktioniert's

Für die Corona-Datenspende-App werden ein Smartphone und ein Fitnessarmband oder eine Smartwatch benötigt. Mit diesen sogenannten Wearables können wir frühzeitig Symptome einer Infektion mit dem Coronavirus erkennen und die geografische Ausbreitung erfassen.



#### 1. App herunterladen

Installieren Sie die Datenspende-App einfach aus dem App Store oder dem Google Play Store auf Ihrem Smartphone.



#### 2. Daten freigeben

Stimmen Sie der Datenschutzerklärung zu. In dieser wird erklärt, welche Daten genau gespeichert werden.



#### 3. Postleitzahl eingeben

Um die geografische Ausbreitung zu verstehen, benötigen wir einmalig Ihre Postleitzahl.



#### 4. Fitnessarmband o. Smartwatch verbinden

Die Datenspende-App unterstützt Geräte von Fitbit, Garmin, Polar, und Withings/Nokia sowie alle über Google Fit und Apple Health verbundenen Geräte.



(<https://corona-datenspende.de/#funktion>)

# Wie funktioniert Personentracking?

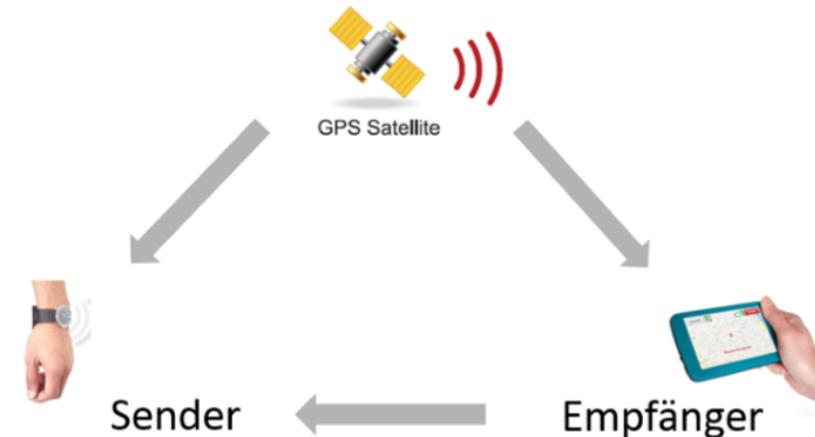
- Tracing-Apps bei COVID-19
- **Tracking-Systeme bei Demenz**



# Tracking-Systeme bei Demenz

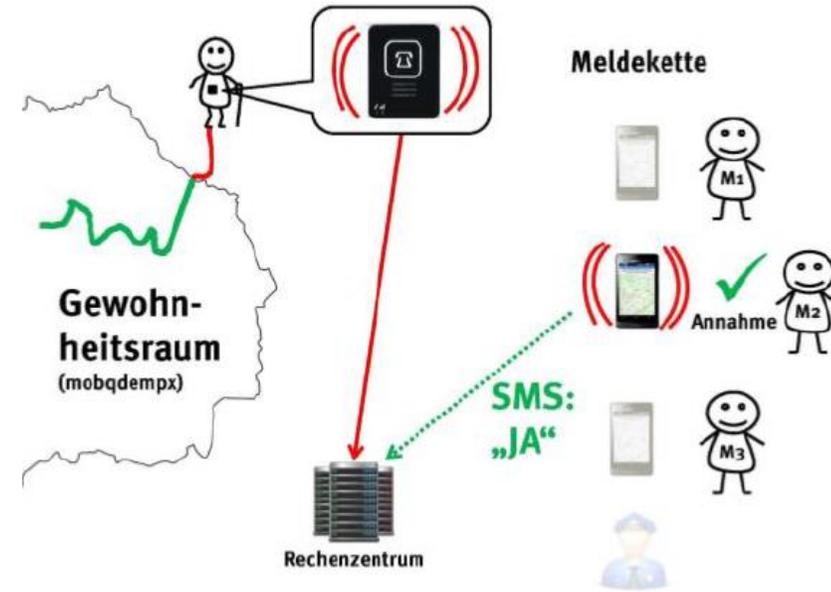
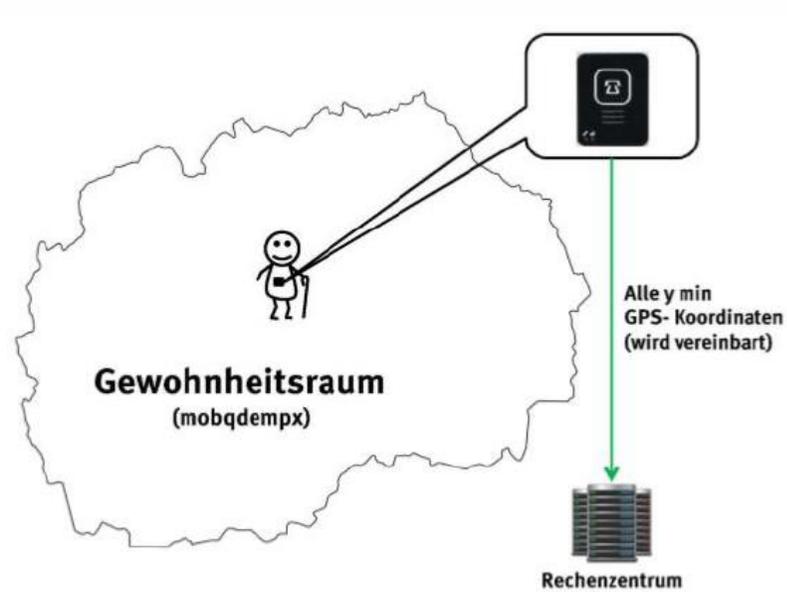
## Personensuch- bzw. Ortungssysteme:

- eignen sich vor allem für Patienten, die eine starke Hinlauftendenz haben
- **zwei Arten:** entweder **GPS-** oder radiofrequenzbasiert
- **Gewohnheitsraum („Geofence“)** kann eingerichtet werden



([https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht\\_vodino.pdf](https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht_vodino.pdf))

# So funktioniert der Trackingprozess



([https://sozialministerium.baden-wuerttemberg.de/fileadmin/redaktion/m-sm/intern/downloads/Downloads\\_Pflege/Inno-programm-Pflege\\_Abschlussbericht\\_mobQdem\\_2017.pdf](https://sozialministerium.baden-wuerttemberg.de/fileadmin/redaktion/m-sm/intern/downloads/Downloads_Pflege/Inno-programm-Pflege_Abschlussbericht_mobQdem_2017.pdf))

# Tracking-Systeme bei Demenz

So ist der Sender gut versteckt:



([https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht\\_vodino.pdf](https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht_vodino.pdf))

# Ziele von Tracking-Systemen bei Demenz

- Entlastung der Angehörigen und Geben von Sicherheit
- Selbstständigkeit des Menschen mit Demenz soll unterstützt werden

([https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht\\_vodino.pdf](https://www.deutsche-alzheimer.de/fileadmin/alz/forschung/abschlussbericht_vodino.pdf))

# Praxisbeispiel – SmartSole

## SmartSole - Ortungsgeräte für medizinische Anwendungen Alzheimer, Demenz, Autismus



Orientierungslose Menschen bringen sich oft in Gefahr: zu erfrieren, zu verdursten oder ihre regelmäßige Medizin nicht einnehmen zu können, wenn sie ihr Zuhause verlassen.

Die „SmartSole“ ermöglicht Ärzten und Angehörigen eine frühzeitige Erkennung und automatische Warnung, wenn sich der Patient zu verlaufen droht und zeigt auf beliebigen PCs oder Smartphones immer den aktuellen Aufenthaltsort. So ist die Person schnell und einfach zu lokalisieren!

Ausgestattet mit deutscher Tracking-Technik, mit Endfertigung in den USA, bereits über 20.000 mal erfolgreich eingesetzt für die Lokalisierung von Demenz- und Alzheimer-Patienten, wie Autisten.

### **Warum in der Schuhsohle? Kein Fremdkörper!**

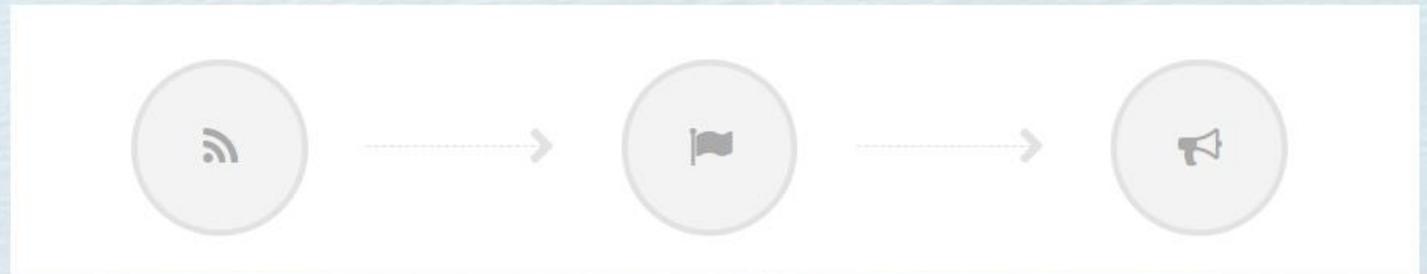
Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass viele Menschen mit Orientierungsproblemen keine zusätzlichen Geräte am Körper tragen, sondern diese lieber loswerden wollen. Sie werden aber in der Regel immer ihre Schuhe tragen. Genau dort sitzt dann „unsichtbar“ der Tracker.

# Praxisbeispiel – SmartSole

SmartSole - Ortungsgeräte für medizinische Anwendungen  
Alzheimer, Demenz, Autismus



## Wie funktioniert die SmartSole?



### Position übertragen

Alle 5 Minuten sendet die GPS-SmartSole über die Mobilfunkverbindung den aktuellen Standort an das Überwachungssystem.

### Überwachungssystem

Die Standortdaten werden auf einer Karte dargestellt, auf die das Pflegepersonal/Angehörige über Online-Konto/Webseite oder App sofort zugreifen kann.

### Warnmeldungen an Sie

Das Überwachungssystem versendet Geozonen-Warnungen per E-Mail und SMS mit einem Link zum letzten bekannten Standort.

# Nächster Science Watch LIVE:

- Mittwoch, 17.06.2020 um 11.00 Uhr.
- Frau Prof. Dr. Dorothee Volkert
- **Thema:** Ernährung und Demenz

## Wie funktioniert Personentracking? (z.B. bei Demenz, Covid-19)





# Schön, dass Sie dabei waren!

- Dieses Webinar nochmal sehen: <https://digidem-bayern.de/webinar-personentracking-bei-demenz-covid-19/>
- Nächster “Science Watch LIVE”: **Mittwoch, 17.06.2020 um 11.00 Uhr.**
- Besuchen Sie uns auf Facebook und Twitter

 <https://www.facebook.com/digiDEMBayern/>

 [https://twitter.com/digidem\\_bayern](https://twitter.com/digidem_bayern)