

## Model for estimating the prevalence of Dementia

The Public Health Intelligence Unit developed a dementia model to support Doncaster's PCTs development of the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF). The model estimates prevalence for people of all ages who have dementia within practice populations.

The model uses data from two sources: The Hofman et al<sup>1</sup> provide age and sex prevalence rates for people aged 65 to 99 years, a study by Harvey<sup>2</sup> provides prevalence data for people aged 30 to 64 years. The model assumes a prevalence of zero for people aged under 30 and that the prevalence rates of those ages above 99 remain the same as those ages '95-99'.

### Estimated percentage prevalence of dementia by age and sex

	<b>0-29</b>	<b>30-64</b>	<b>65-69</b>	<b>70-74</b>	<b>75-79</b>	<b>80-84</b>	<b>85-89</b>	<b>90-94</b>	<b>95+</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>0.00</b>	0.07	2.17	4.61	5.04	12.12	18.45	32.10	31.58
<b>Women</b>	<b>0.00</b>	0.07	1.10	3.86	6.67	13.50	22.76	32.25	36.00

No further adjustments were made to the model.

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<sup>1</sup> Hofman A, Rocca WA, Brayne C, Breteler MMB et al, **1991**, The prevalence of dementia in Europe: A collaborative study of 1980-1990 findings. *Int. J. Epidemiology*, 20(3), 736-48. (EURODEM)

<sup>2</sup> Harvey R, **1998**, *Young onset dementia: epidemiology, clinical symptoms, family burden, support and outcome*. London: Dementia Research Group, Imperial College School of Medicine