

Using real world data to visualize longitudinal modifiable dementia Risk factors in the community through an online interactive map



Eddy Roccati¹, Alex Kitsos¹, Timothy Saunder¹, James Vickers¹

1: Wicking Dementia Research and Education Centre, University of Tasmania – Health, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia eddy.roccati@utas.edu.au - @eddy_roccati - utas.edu.au/wicking

1. Background

- Up to 45% of dementia cases could be prevented by addressing behavioural and lifestyle factors^{1,2,3}
- Many of the modifiable risk factors offer distinct opportunities for targeted interventions, yet there is still a gap in how we address existing distributions of risk factor adherence in order to more effectively tailor interventions

2. Methods

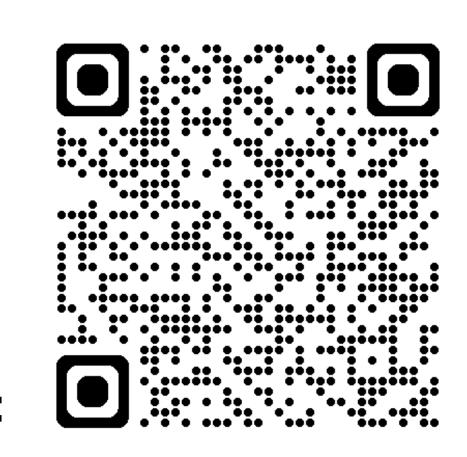
- Six years of annual survey data were used (2019-2024) from ISLAND (Island Study Linking Ageing and Neurodegenerative Disease); a public health initiative aiming to reduce dementia risk.
- Modifiable risk factors (n = 8,891) were assessed at each timepoint using the Dementia Risk Profile (DRP), a personalised traffic light tool based on evidence from the World Health Organisation

3. Results I

- There were observable geographic variations in education (range) 13.4- 16.2 years), age (range 66.7-72.4 years) and severable modifiable risk factors for dementia across Tasmania, Australia.
- Participants with higher ages tended to be in regional areas of the North-West, whilst risk factor prevalence in Body Mass Index (BMI), Blood Pressure and Physical Activity were notably higher in the more remote West Coast region of Tasmania. Over time through the ISLAND initiative, all modifiable risk factors were seen to be shifting towards lower weighted averages on the DRP (Figure 1)

3. Conclusion

- Geographically visualizing modifiable risk factors in an online interactive format identified specific regions where targeted interventions are needed to reduce risk of dementia
- We were able to visualize the efficacy of the ISLAND intervention across Tasmania
 - Please have a look for yourself here!:



ISLAND ISLAND: Dementia Risk Factors across Tasmania **PR@JECT** Physical Activity ♠ Demographics LGA DRP Risk Information The map and table below show different areas (Local Government Area/Statistical Area) and their Average Risk profiles for the selected Dementia Risk Profile (DRP) measure and year. Here, Average Risk represents a weighted average of participants low/medium/high risk profiles. Risk groups are weight such that Low = 0, Medium = 0.5 and High = 1.0. For example; if everyone was low risk the Average Risk would be 0%, medium would be 50% and if everyone was high risk it would be 100%. Scaling the legend will alter the color profile of the map and table, not the Average Risk percentage. DRP measure Alcohol BMI Blood Pressure Cholesterol Cognitive Activity Diabetes Diet Physical Activity Smoking Scale legend Average Risk - 20% - 80%

LGA	469	Average Risk	LGA	Ġġġ	Average Risk
Break O'Day	69	14%	Huon Valley	183	16%
Brighton	73	15%	Kentish	53	8%
Burnie	109	15%	King Island	9	22%
Central Coast (Tas.)	184	16%	Kingborough	601	11%
Central Highlands (Tas.)	8	21%	Latrobe (Tas.)	102	15%
Circular Head	19	5%	Launceston	361	
Clarence	653	10%	Meander Valley	149	19%
Derwent Valley	41	24%	Northern Midlands	69	15%
Devonport	185	12%	Sorell	125	14%
Dorset	36	16%	Southern Midlands	24	12%
Flinders (Tas.)	<5	0%	Tasman	29	17%
George Town	46	26%	Waratah-Wynyard	118	21%
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	48	17%	West Coast	10	42%
Glenorchy	238	17%	West Tamar	156	14%
Hobart	888	9%			

2019

1: Livingston G, Sommerlad A, Orgeta V, Costafreda SG, Huntley J, Ames D, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care. The Lancet. 2017;390: 2673-2734. 2: Livingston G, Huntley J, Sommerlad A, Ames D, Ballard C, Banerjee S, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care. The Lancet. 2020;396:413-446. 3: Livingston G, Huntley J, Liu KY, Costafreda SG, Selbæk G, Alladi S, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care. The Lancet. 2024;404:572-628. 4: Roccati E. Physical activity and blood-based biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease: fertile ground for future investigation. The Lancet Healthy Longevity. 2025. 5: Bartlett L, Doherty K, Farrow M, et al. Island study linking aging and neurodegenerative disease (ISLAND) targeting dementia risk reduction: protocol for a prospective web-based cohort study. JMIR Research Protocols. 2022;11(3):e34688. 6: Bartlett L, Bindoff A, Doherty K, Kim S, Eccleston C, Kitsos A, et al. An online, 521 public health framework supporting behaviour change to reduce dementia risk: interim results from ISLAND. 2023;1886.

We acknowledge and deeply thank the contributions made by our study participants, the Wicking laboratory team (Graeme McCormack), ISLAND Portal web development team (Joshua Eastgate, Chris Parker) the ISLAND Project Team (Florence Sward and Adam Kane) and ISLAND's Community Advisory Group. This was a sub-study of the ISLAND Project, which is supported by the Medical Research Futures Fund Keeping Tasmanians out of Hospital, the University of Tasmania, St Lukes Health, and the Masonic Centenary Medical Research Foundation. Attendance at this conference was supported by an AAIC 2025 Conference Fellowship