

Investigating the Risk Factors of Cognitive Decline in Mexico

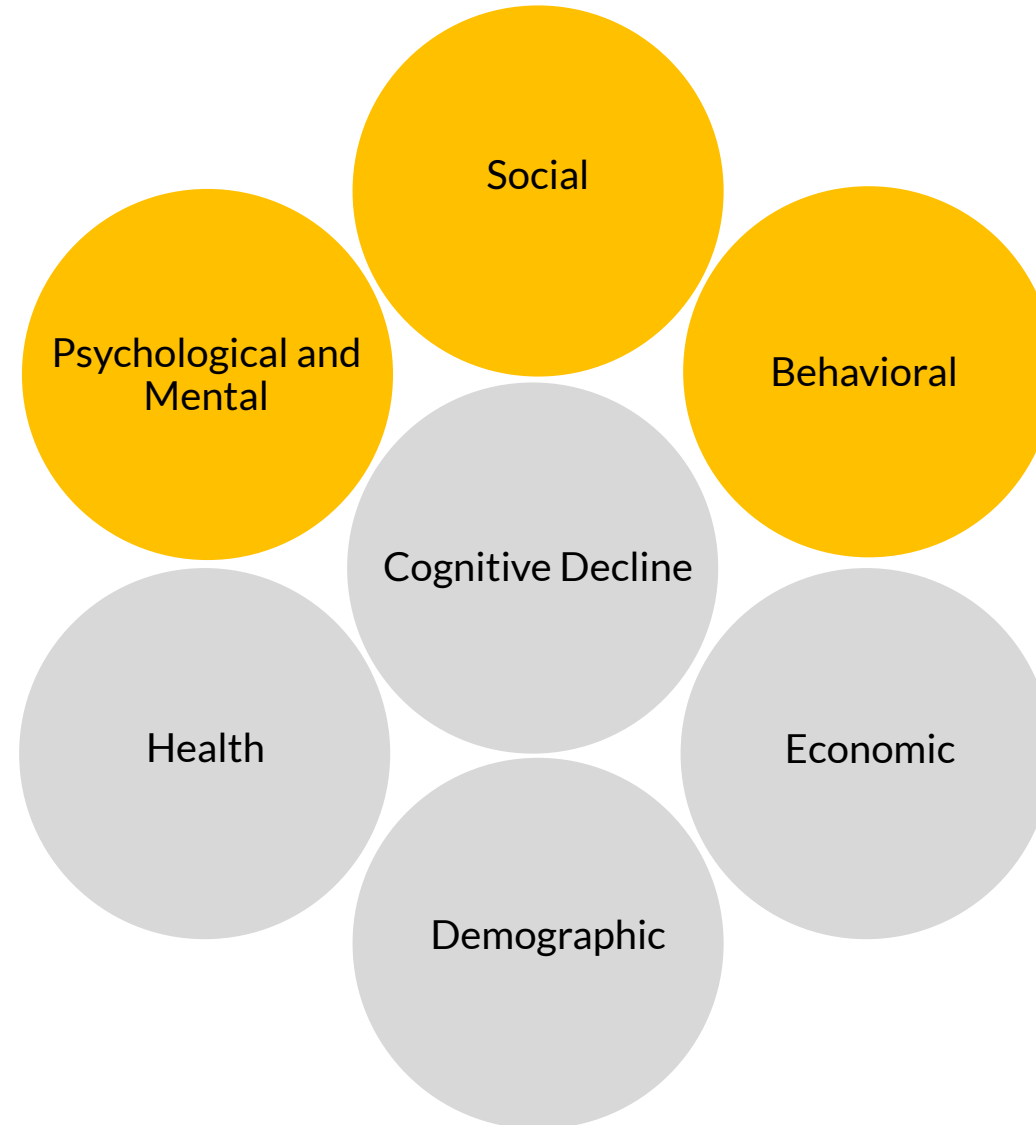
Python Exploratory Data Analysis

Gabriela Armenta

Outline

- **Objective**
- Background
- Questions and data
- Methods
- Findings
- Conclusions

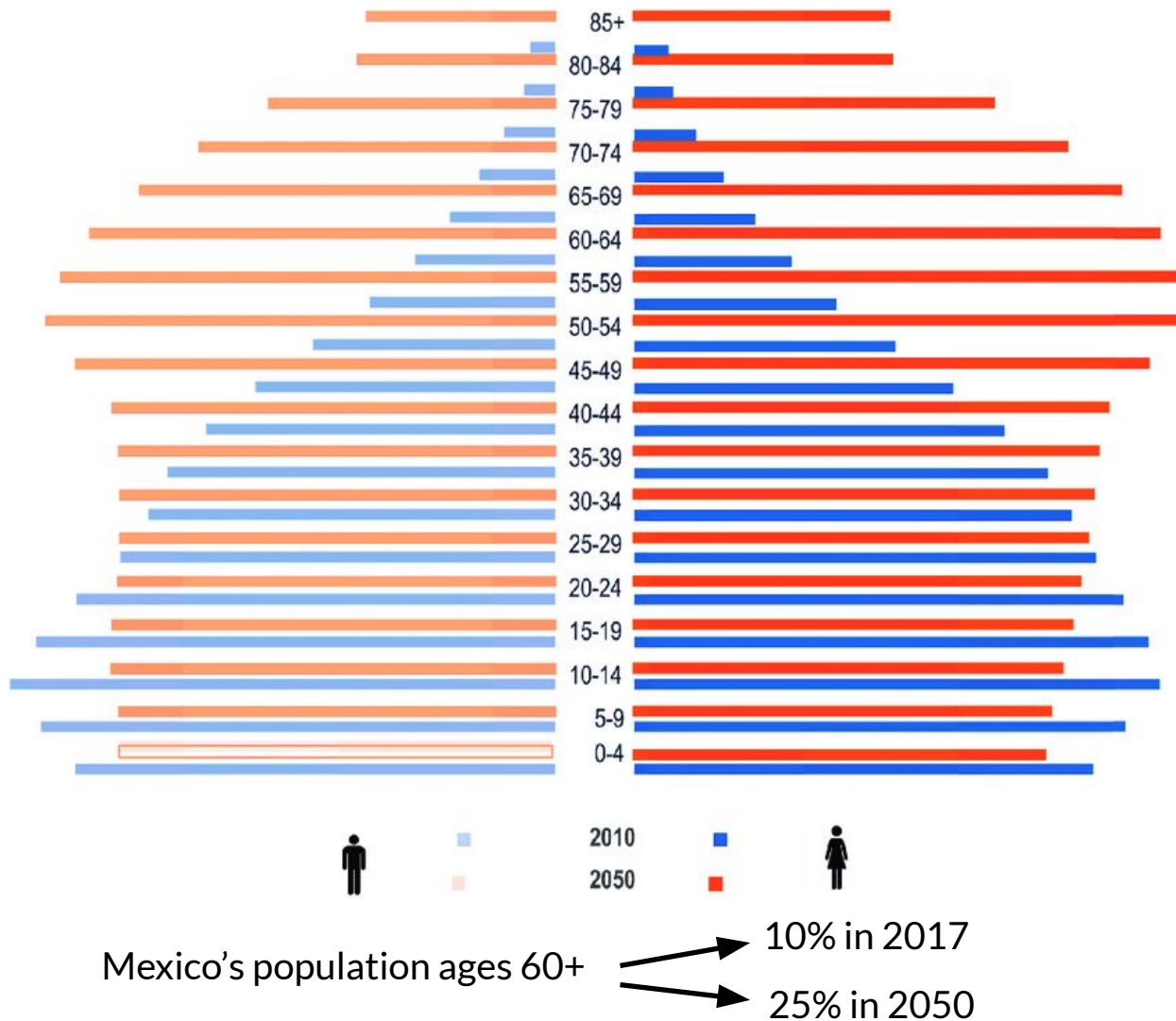
Determine factors associated with cognitive decline for senior adults



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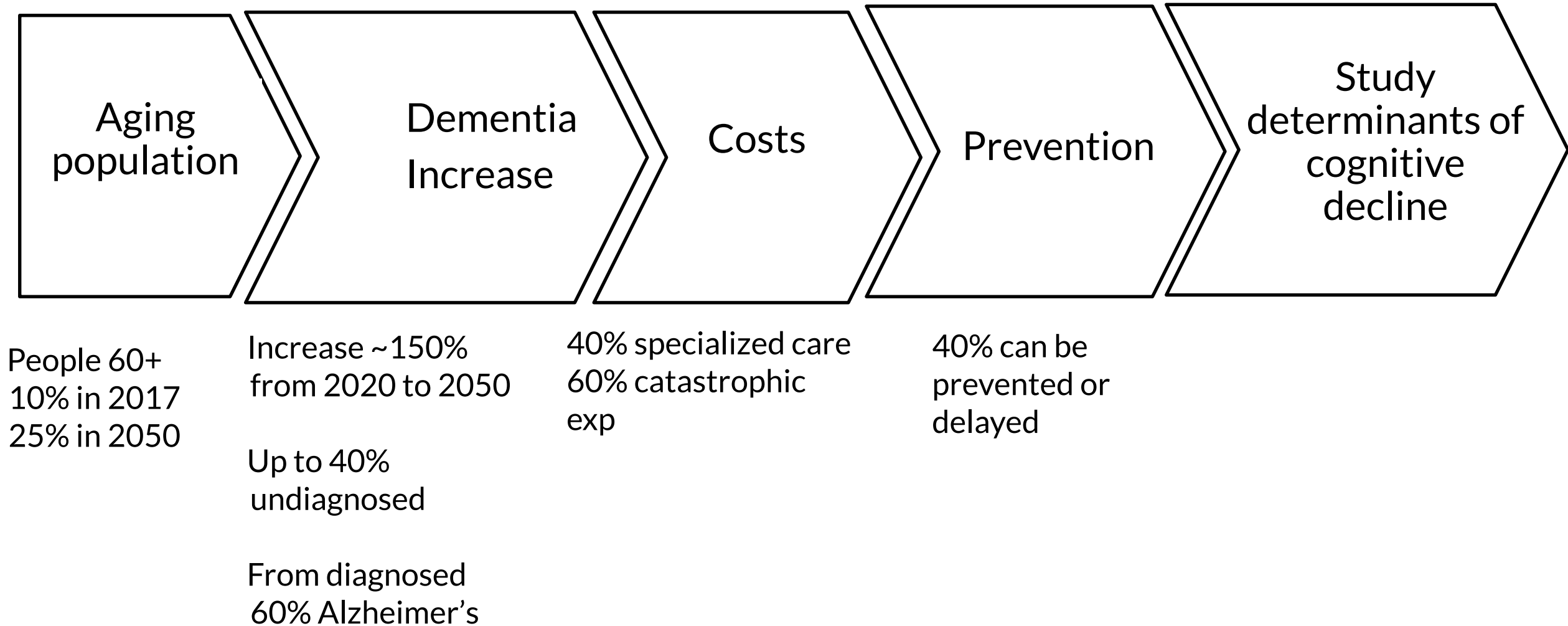
Mexico's aging population will drive dementia cases



Low and Middle Income Country (LMIC) Focus

- 80+ percent of older people will be living in LMIC by 2050
- Currently, LMIC already have 60% of cases of dementia.

Cases will drive costs, increasing the need for prevention and studying the determinants of cognitive decline



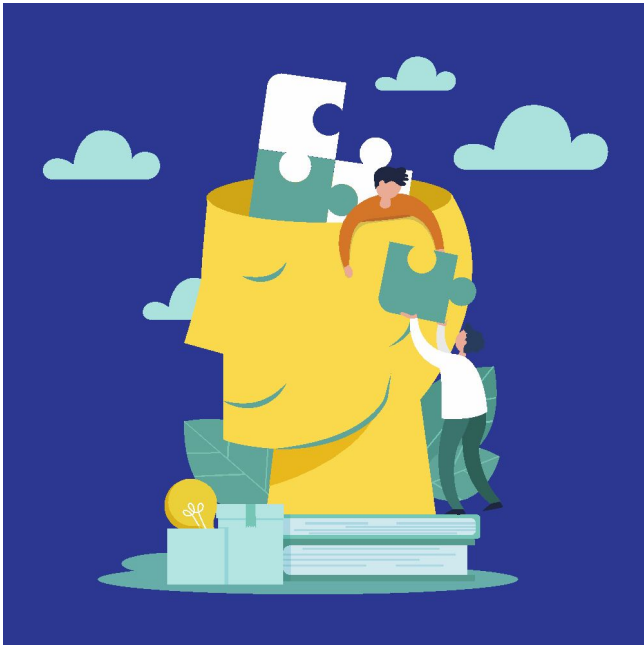
In summary...

- Limited evidence exists from social, behavioral, psychological and mental factors for Latinos, Mexican Americans, and Mexicans.
- Most evidence focuses on economic, demographic and health-related factors.
- Important to expand understanding on unexplored factors that are could be relevant.

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Question



What are the factors associated with cognitive decline for people aged 50 years and older in Mexico?

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Methods



Data

- Mexican Health and Aging Study
- Publicly available
- Longitudinal survey for
- Adults 50+ (partners younger than 50 years old)
- National representation
- Direct in-person interviews
- Years 2012, 2015, 2018

Data preprocessing and feature engineering ~75% of time

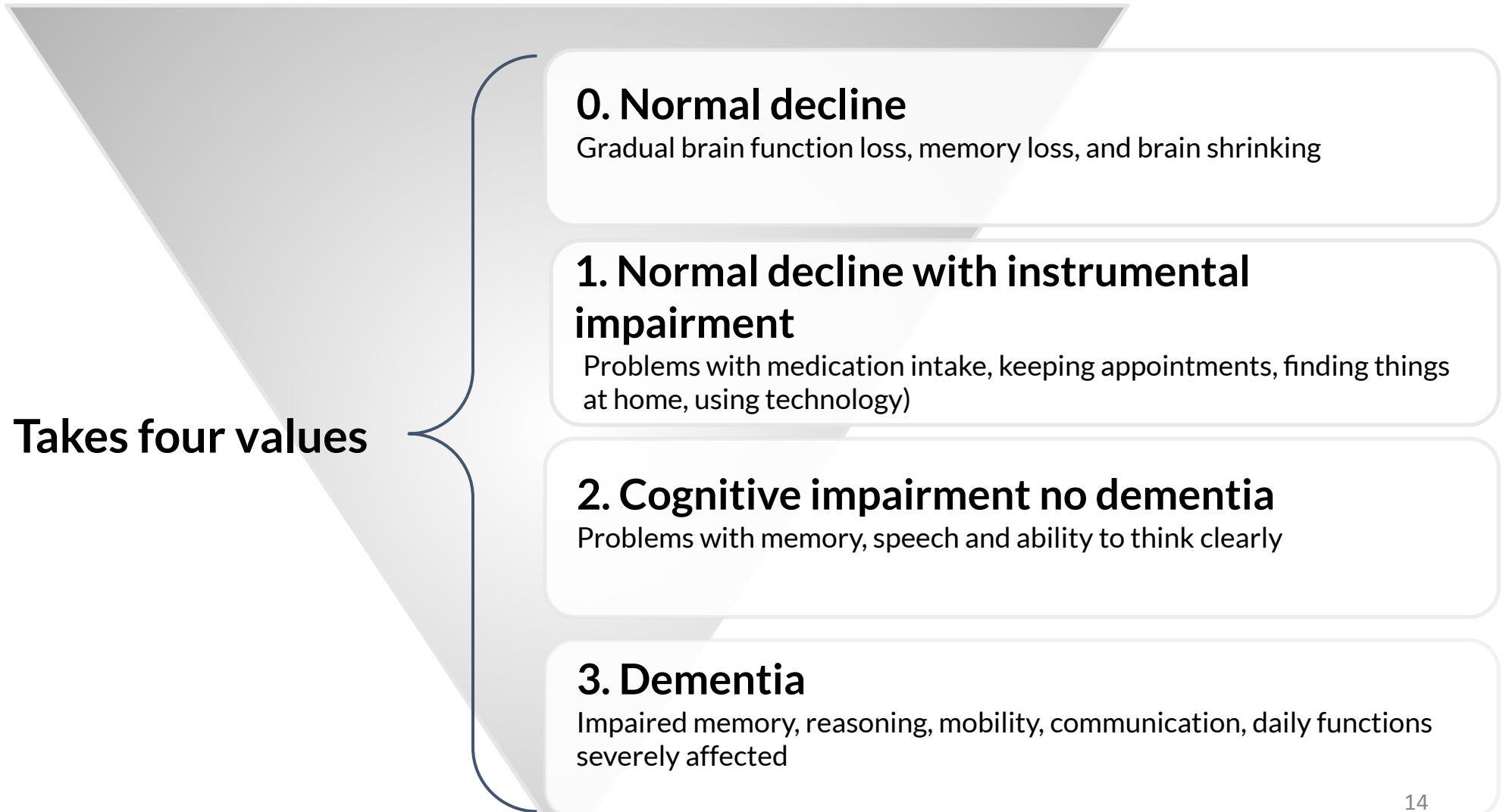
Challenge	One example of change implemented
Data were inconsistent across waves	Kept waves for years 2012, 2015, 2018 where data were consistent.
Samples for interviewers could have significant variations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• partners of direct interviews could be younger than 50 years old• proxies were interviewed	Kept direct interviews (dropped data from proxies) and people ages 50+
Features had names that were not interpretable without a dictionary	Renamed features to names more easily interpretable
Similar values had differing meaning for different features	Recoded all missing values (e.g., .d, .m, .i, .r, 888, 88, 8, 999, 99, 9) to pd.NA
Features contained both numeric and text values within the same row or column	Feature values were converted into either numeric or string.

Data preprocessing and feature engineering ~75% of time

Challenge	Example of change implemented
Higher values could indicate both more or less of a feature	Higher values were recoded to indicate a greater presence of a feature (e.g., self-reported health score of 1 meant poor health and 5 meant excellent health).
Features required engineering	Based on literature, features were turned into scales, indexes, or analyzed independently. For instance, social support and conscientiousness.
Literature supported more than one feature transformation	More than one scale or index was created. For instance, BMI was engineered as indexes for both senior adults and general population, as well as binary categories.
Features could be analyzed as either continuous, categorical, or binary	Feature variations were tested , such as transforming continuous into categorical/binary features (e.g., BMI to underweight or obese), redefining categorical features into fewer/different categories (e.g., marital status to partner).
Highly correlated features	One feature was selected among highly correlated ones.

Cognitive Status

Feature shows degree of cognitive decline

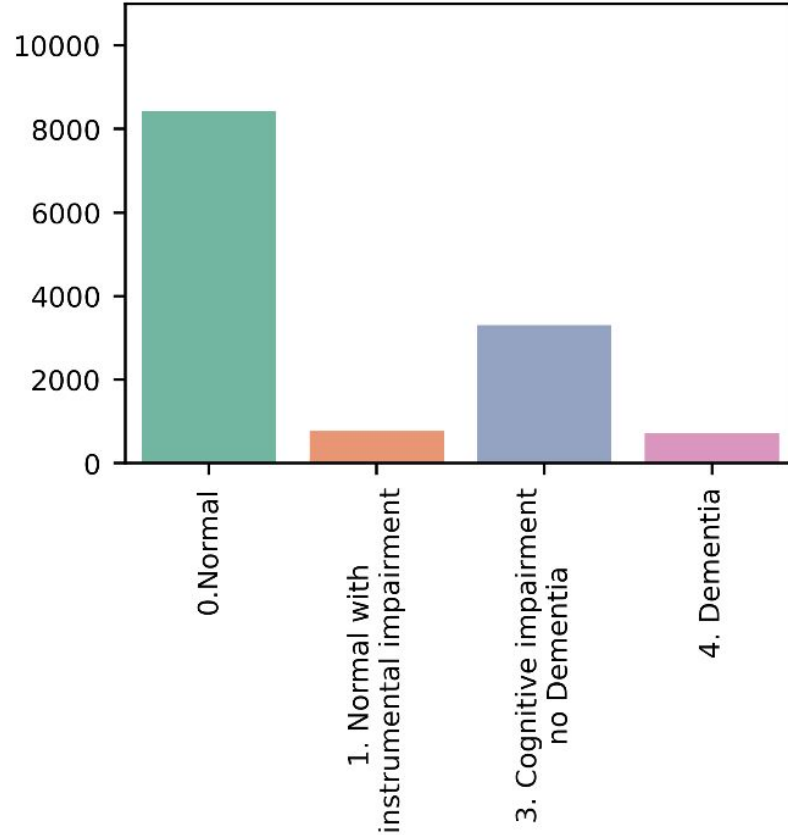


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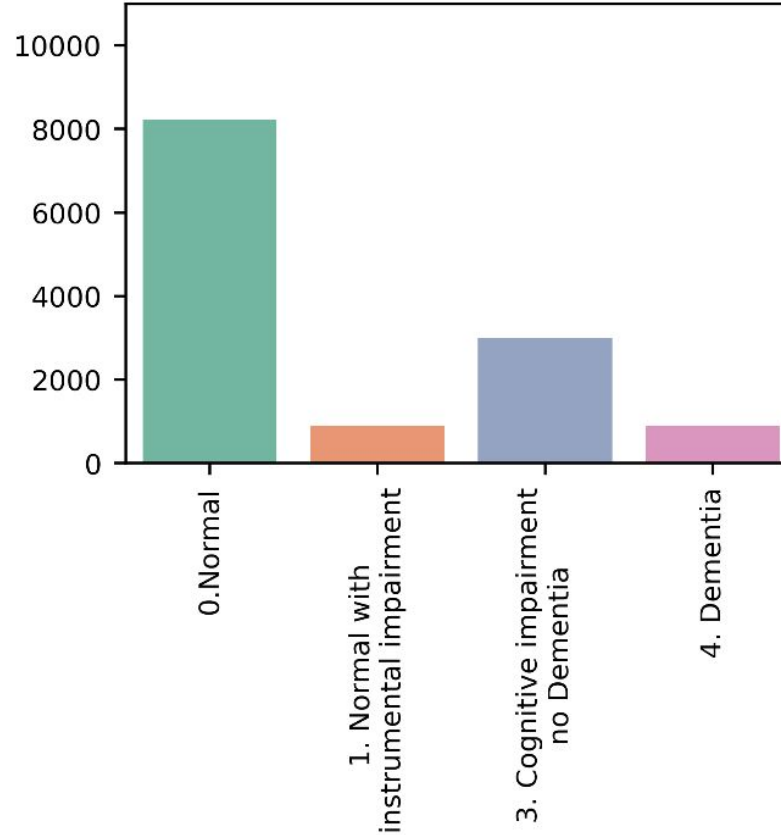
Distribution of cognitive status by year

Cognitive Status
Number of Cases in 2012



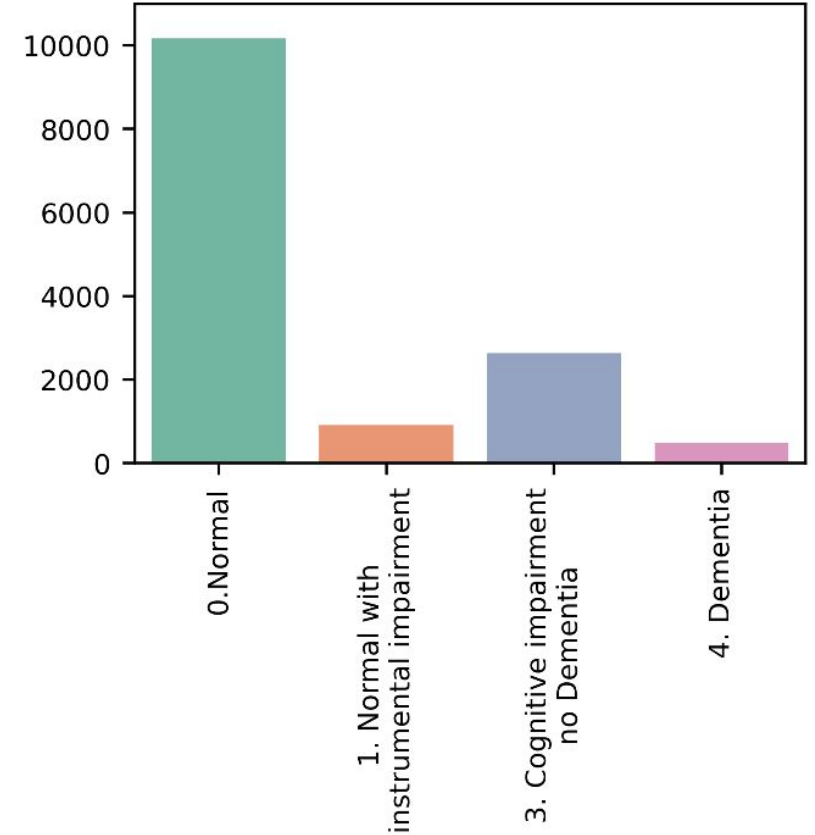
Total 14,366

Cognitive Status
Number of Cases in 2015



Total 13,868

Cognitive Status
Number of Cases in 2018



Total 15,385

Cognitive status converted to binary feature

Cognitive status:

0. Normal

1. Normal with
instrumental
impairment

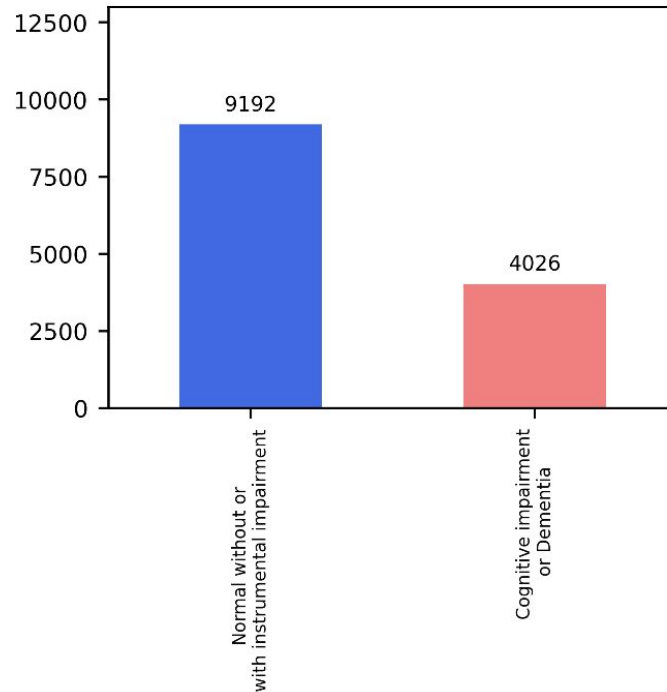
3. Cognitive
impairment
no dementia

4. Dementia

Blue

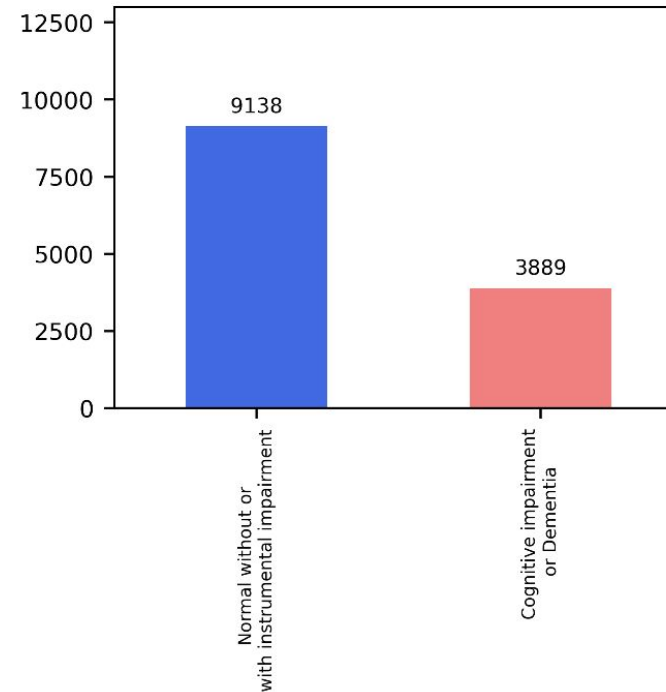
Pink

Cognitive Status as Binary Variable
Number of Cases in 2012



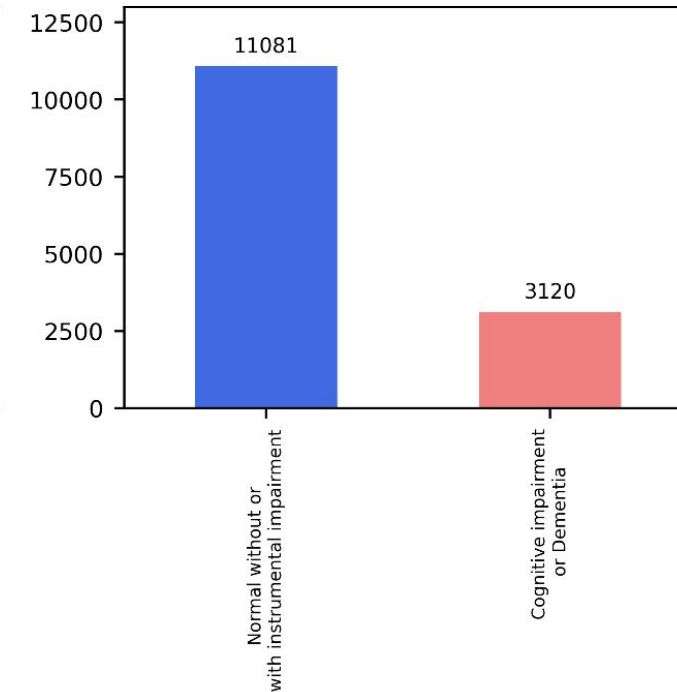
Total 14,366

Cognitive Status as Binary Variable
Number of Cases in 2015



Total 13,868

Cognitive Status as Binary Variable
Number of Cases in 2018



Total 15,385

Cases of cognitive impairment and dementia decreased

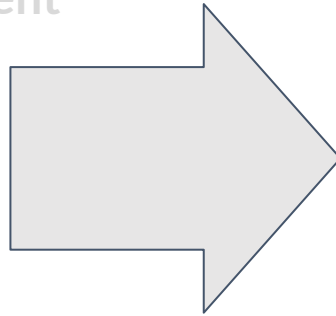
Cognitive status (degree of cognitive decline):

0. Normal

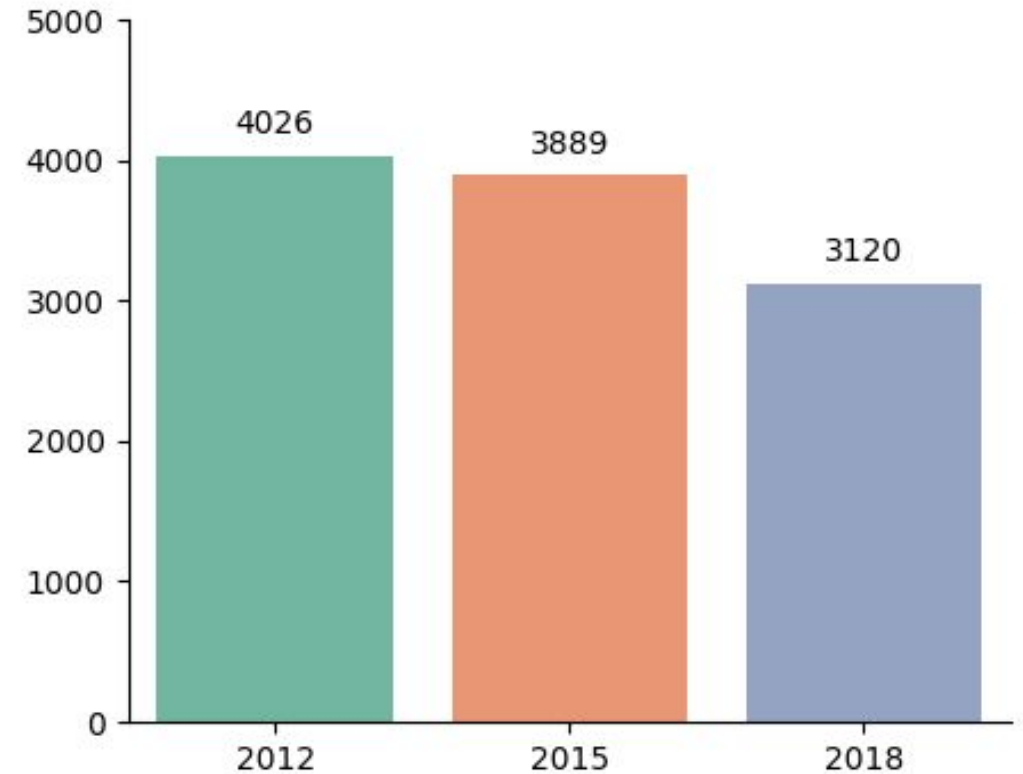
1. Normal with instrumental impairment

2. Cognitive impairment no dementia

3. Dementia



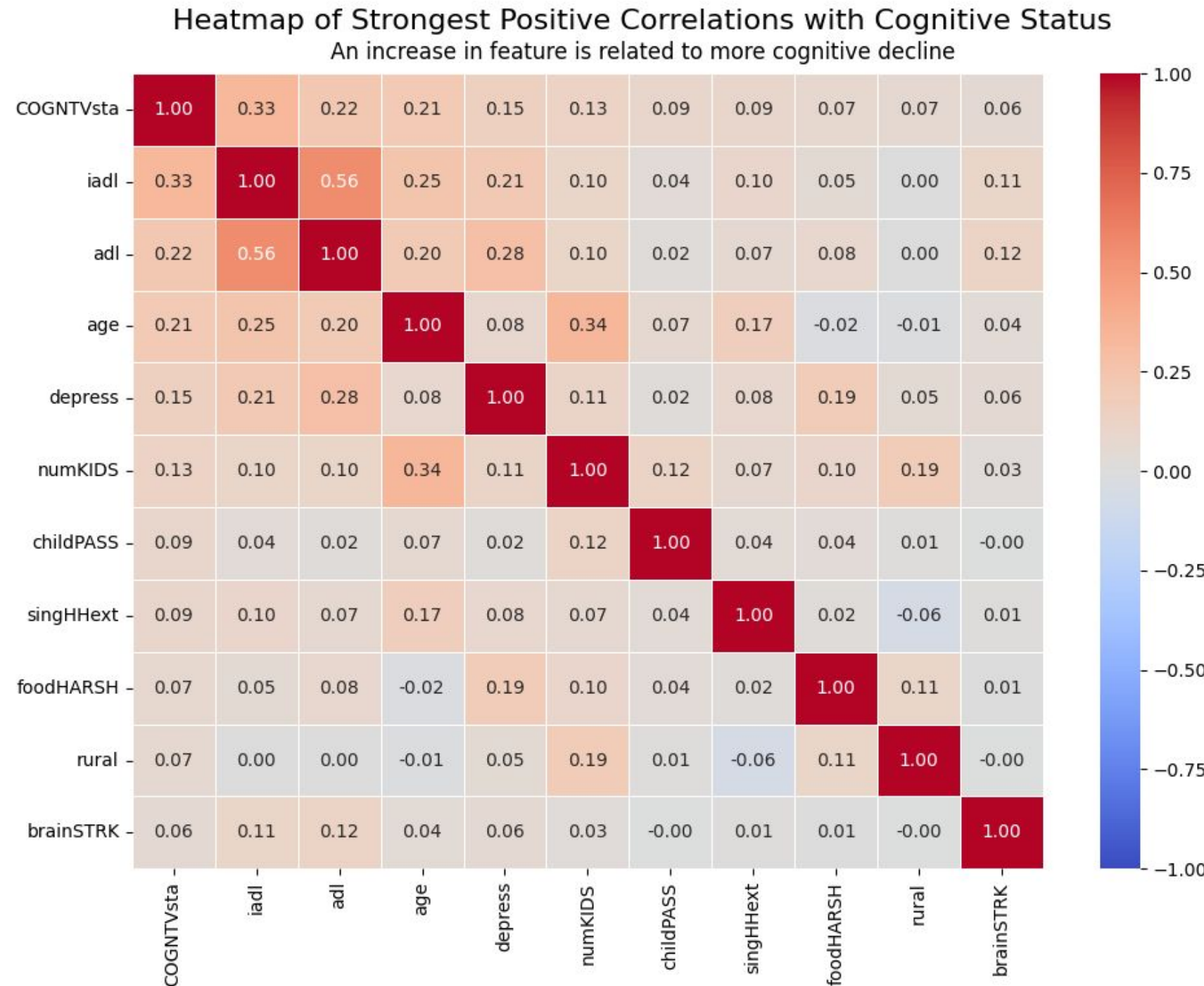
Cases of cognitive impairment and dementia by year



- We observe a negative trend in cases of cognitive impairment no dementia and dementia over time.
- May be due to people leaving the sample (e.g., passing away).

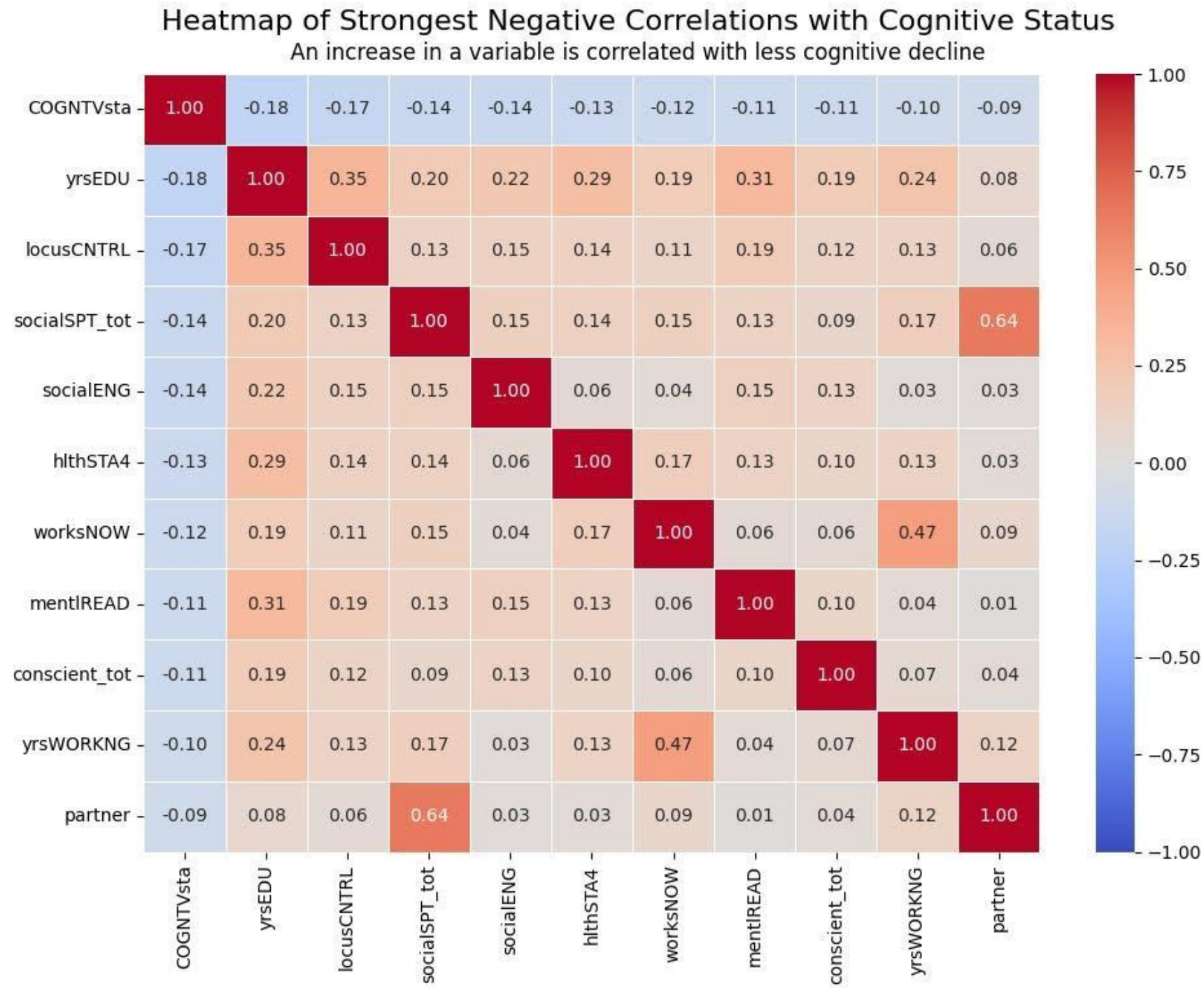
Top 10 features for which a higher presence is related to more cognitive decline

- Difficulties with Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
- Difficulties with Activities of Daily Living
- Years of age
- Depression
- Having more children
- Trauma experience -child passed away
- Being single in extended household
- Food hardship due to lack of money
- Living in rural community
- Experiencing a brain stroke

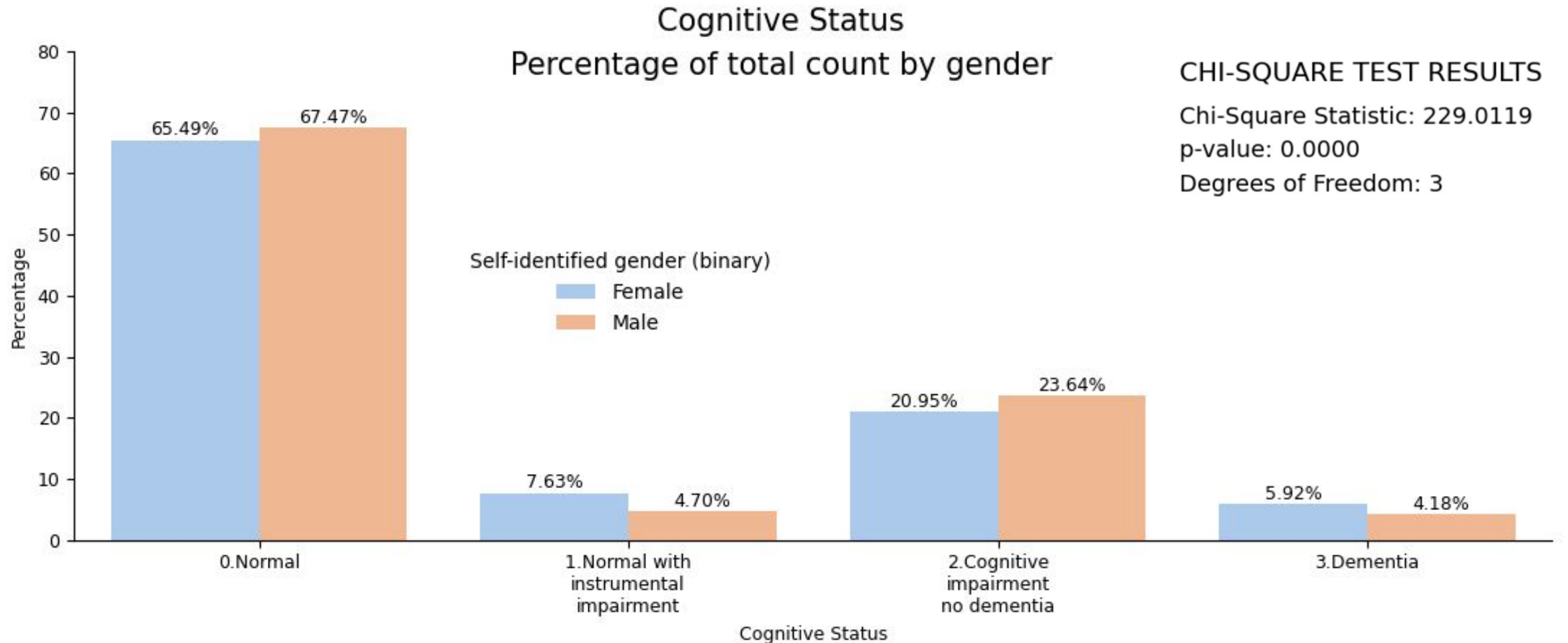


Top 10 features for for which a higher presence is related to less cognitive decline

- Years of education
- Internal locus of control
- Social support received
- Social engagement
- Better health status
- Currently working
- Reading activities
- Conscientiousness
- Years actively working
- Having a partner--also positively related to social support



Gender relationship to cognitive status



- Gender did not show up as one of the top correlations with cognitive status.
- The Chi-Square test shows a statistically significant relationship between cognitive status and gender, which justifies deeper investigation into the nature of this relationship. Plus literature also supports.

BMI relationship may not be linear

BMI did not show up in heatmap
as top correlated feature.

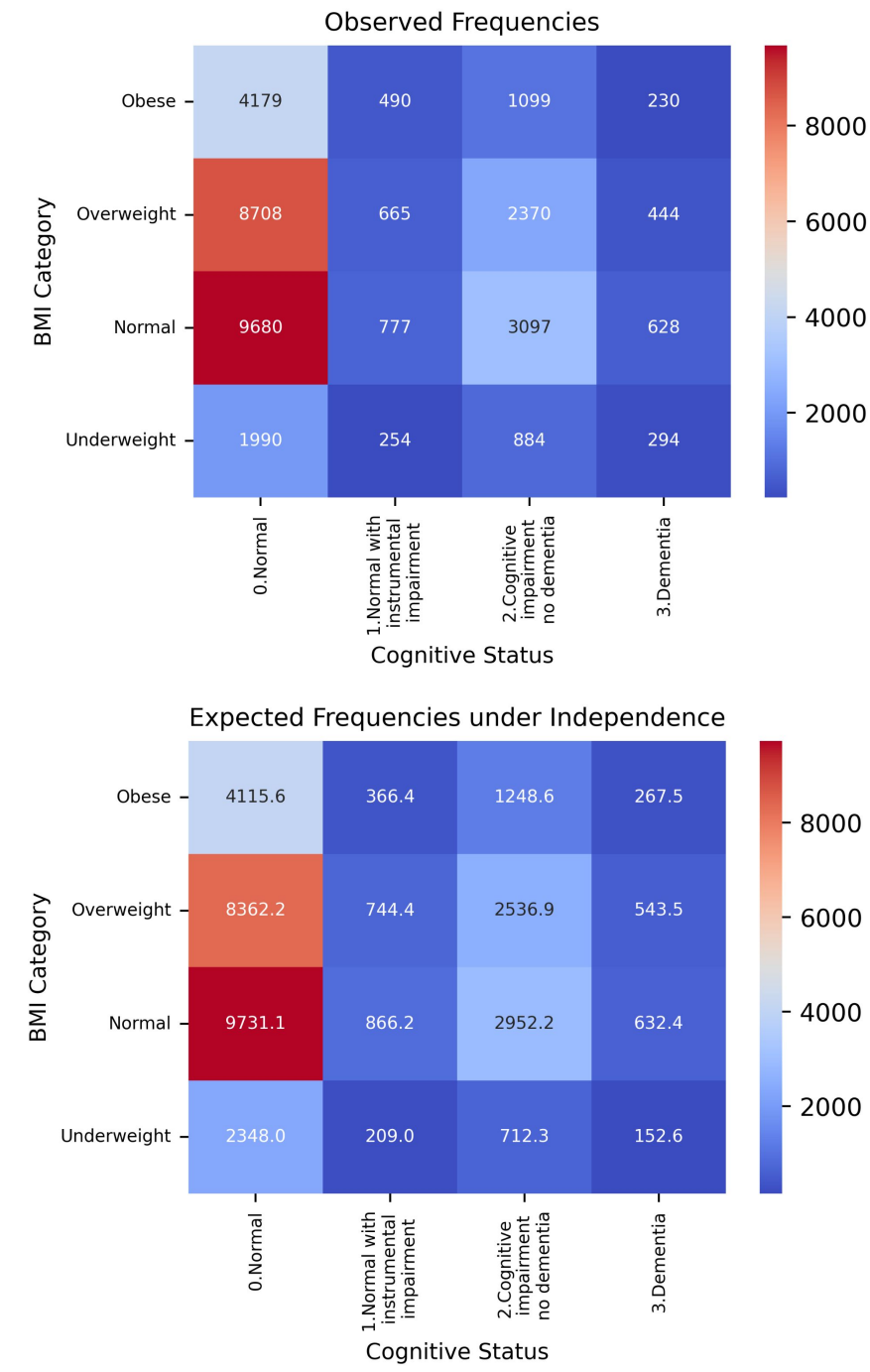
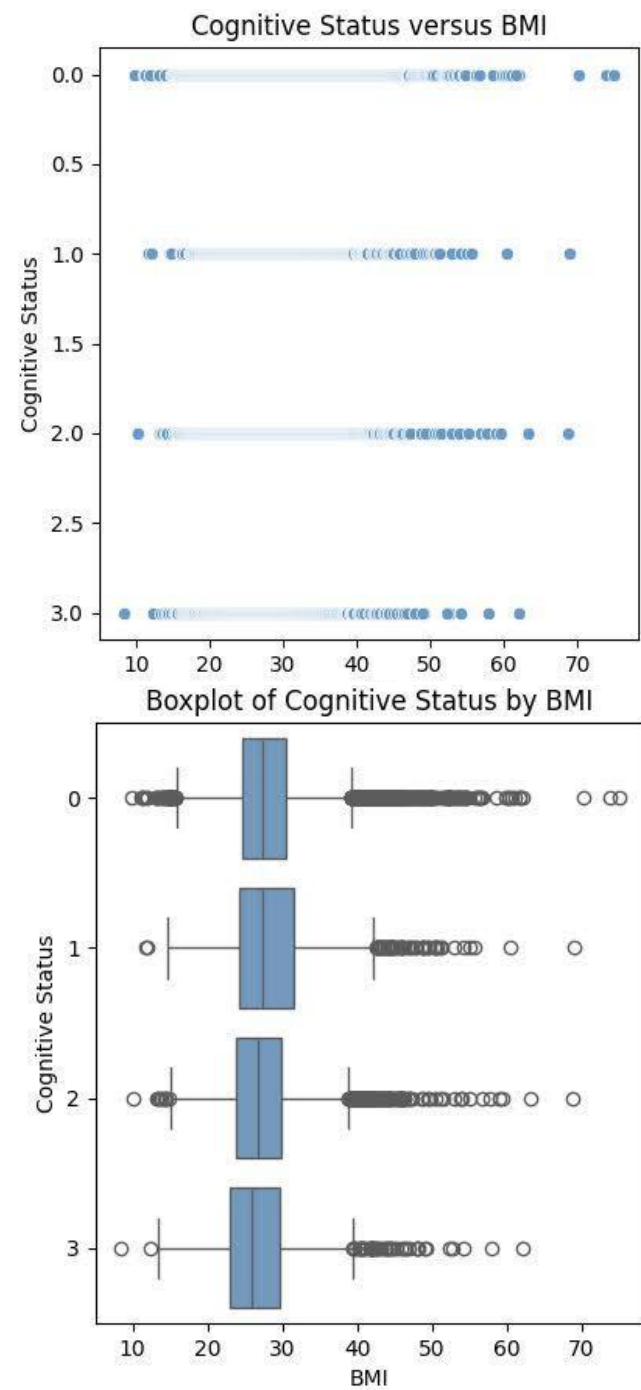
However, Chi-Square test shows a
statistically significant relationship
with cognitive decline, and the box
plot seems to show a negative
relationship.

CHI-SQUARE TEST RESULTS

Chi-Square Statistic: 371.0780

p-value: 0.0000

Degrees of Freedom: 9



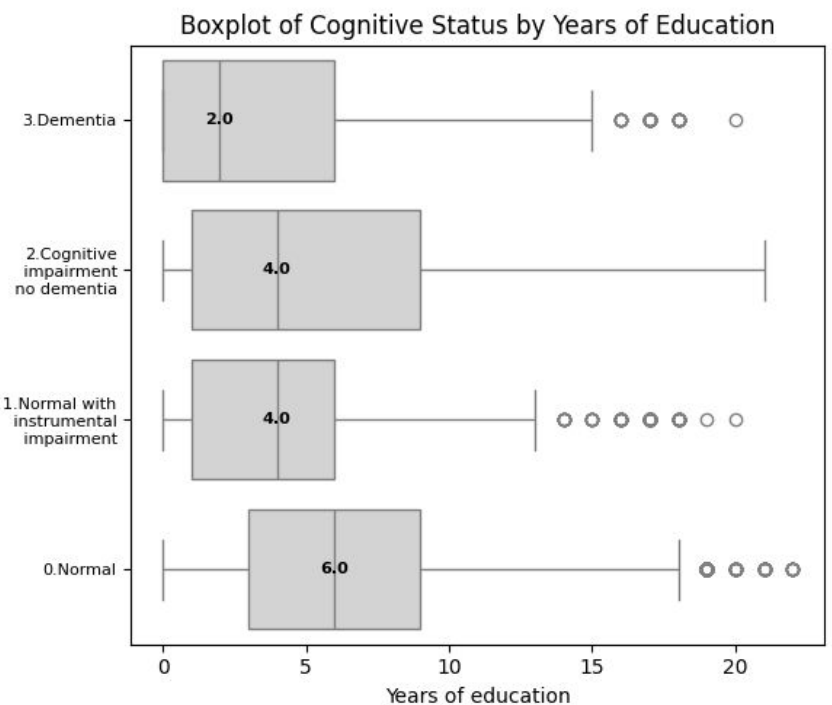
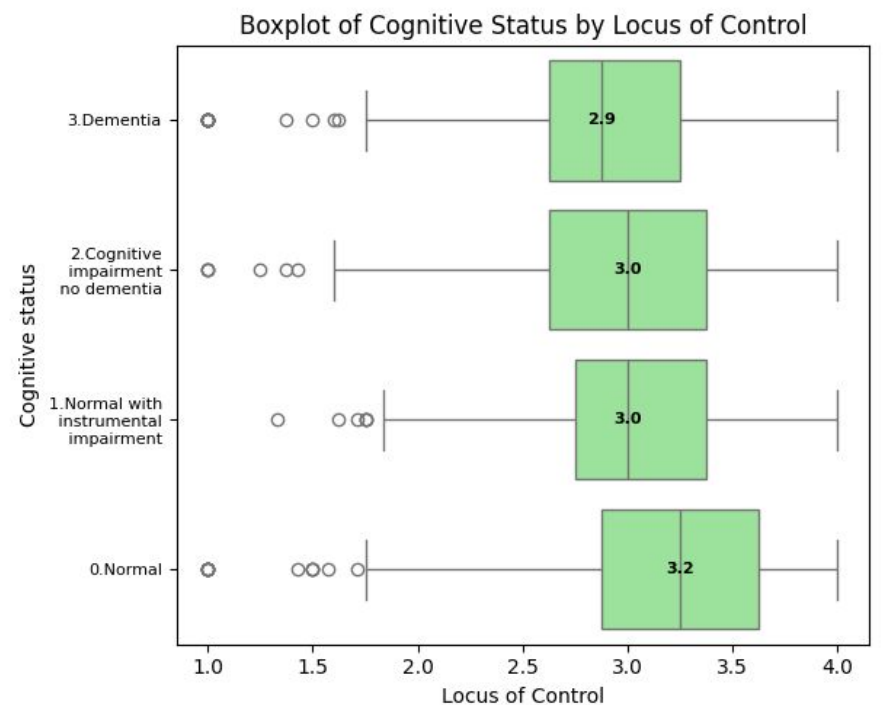
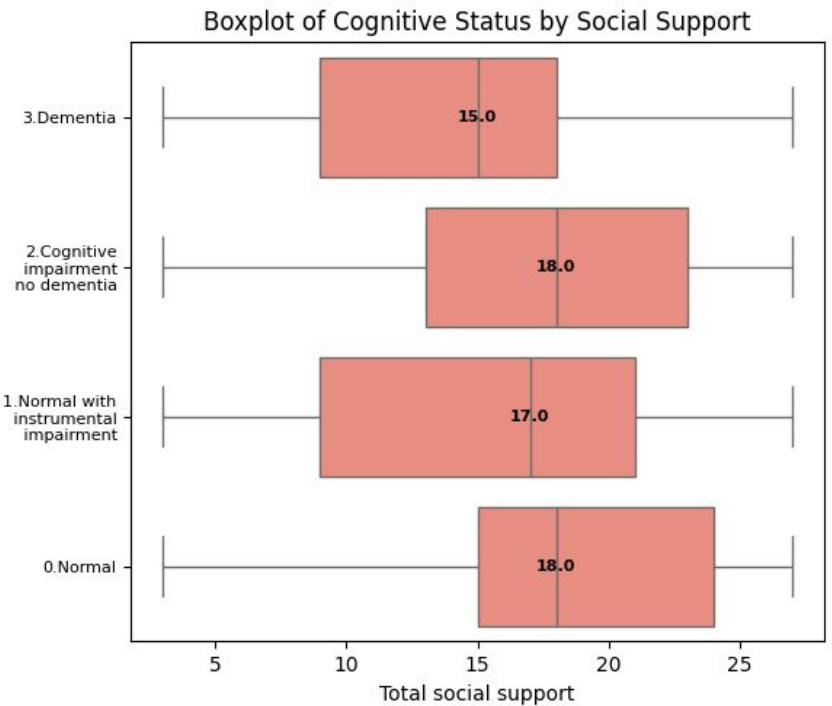
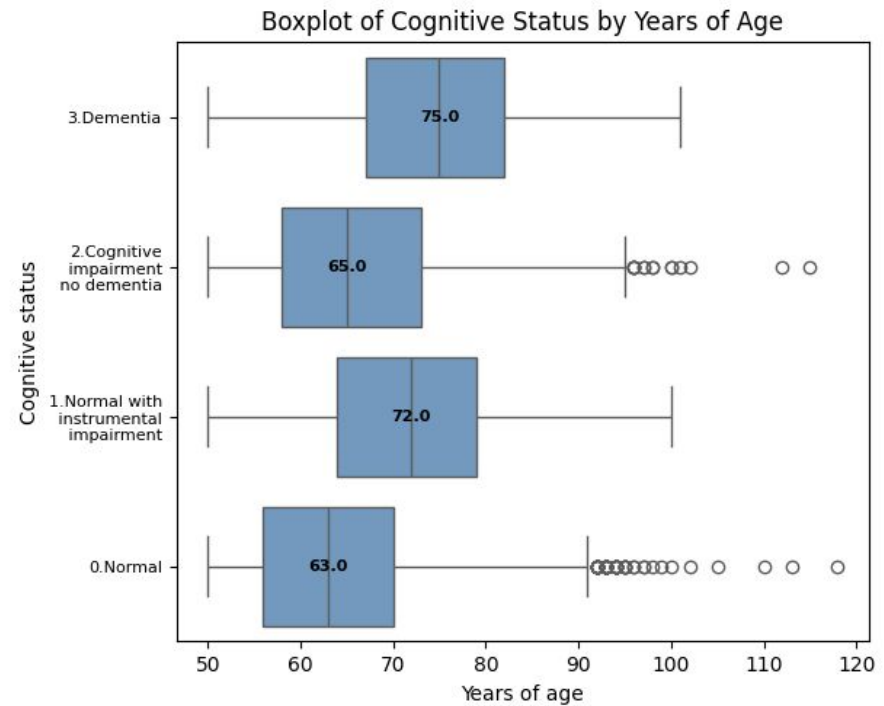
Relationships with age, social support, locus of control, and education have expected signs

As the median years of age increases, cognitive decline increases.

As social support received increases, cognitive decline decreases.

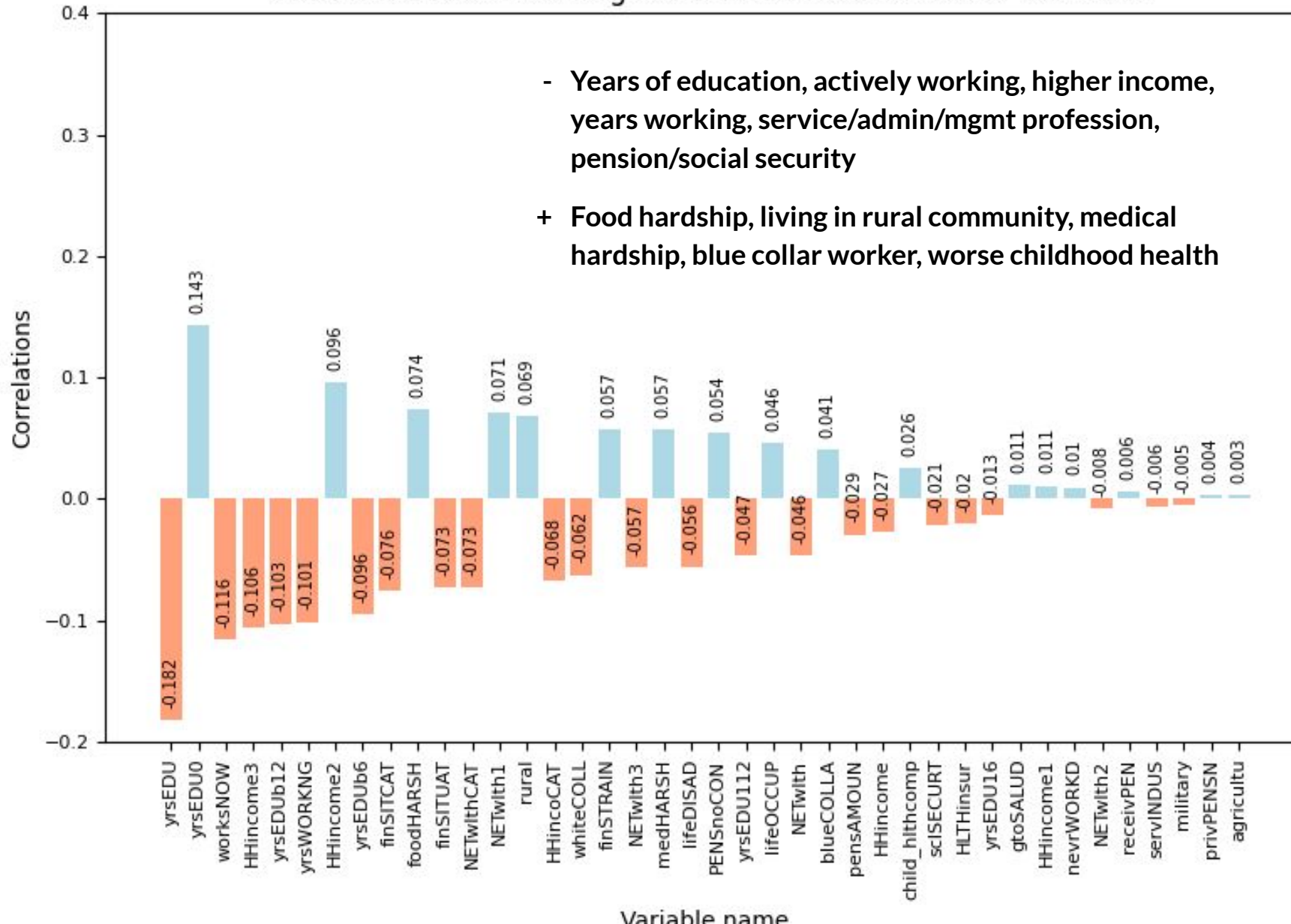
As internal locus of control increases, cognitive decline decreases.

As years of education increases, cognitive decline decreases.



Correlations with economic factors

Correlations between Cognitive Status and Economic Variables

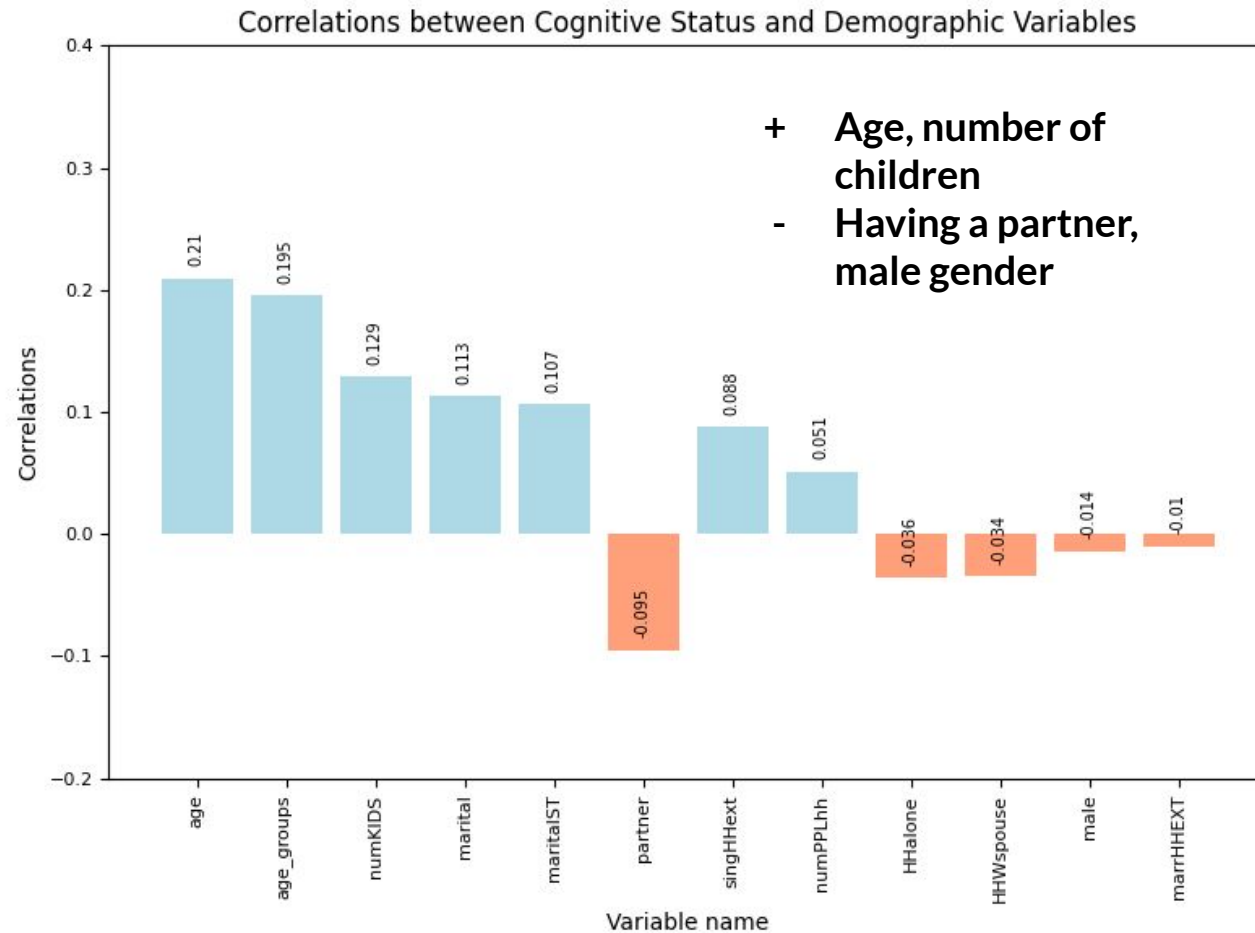
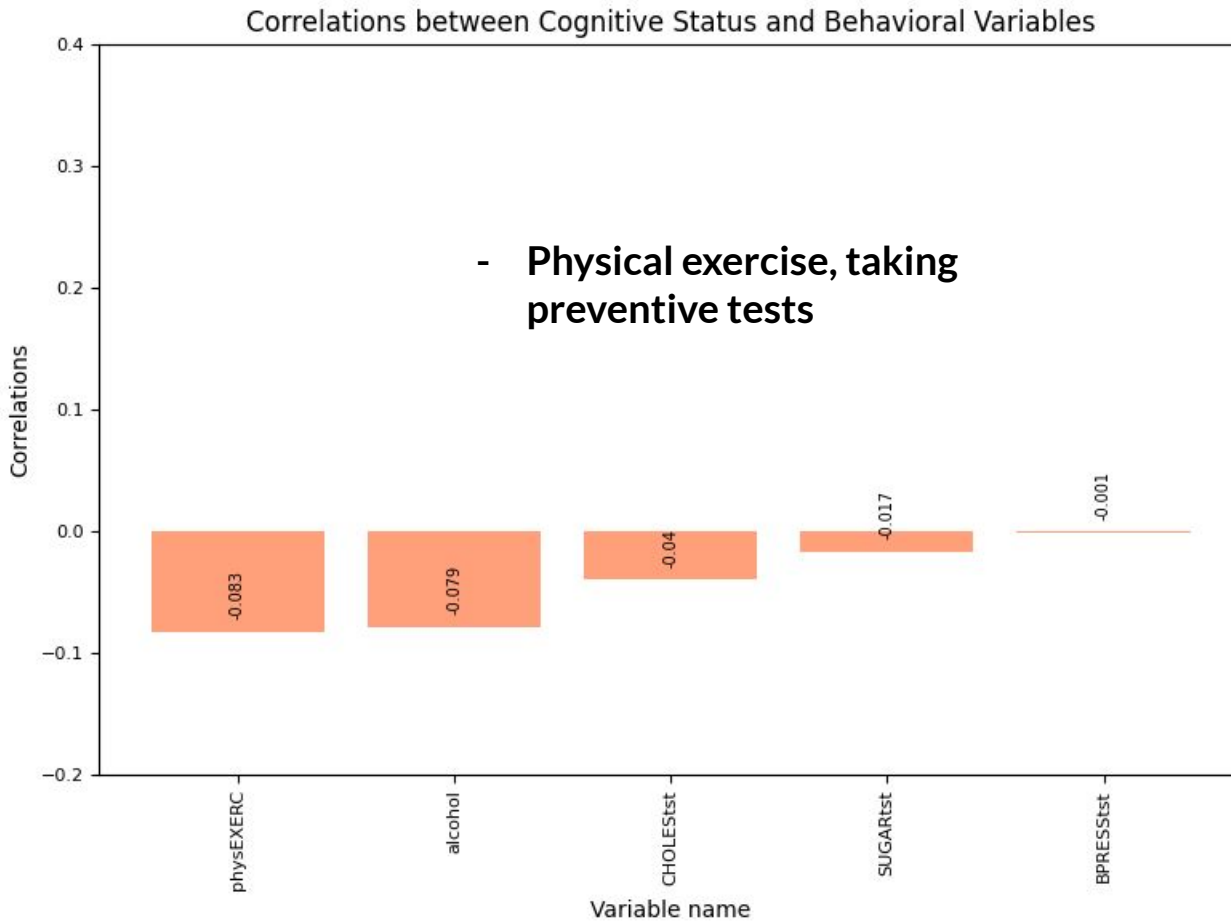


Features had expected sign thus supporting literature

Positive correlation (blue): an increase in feature is associated with more cognitive decline.

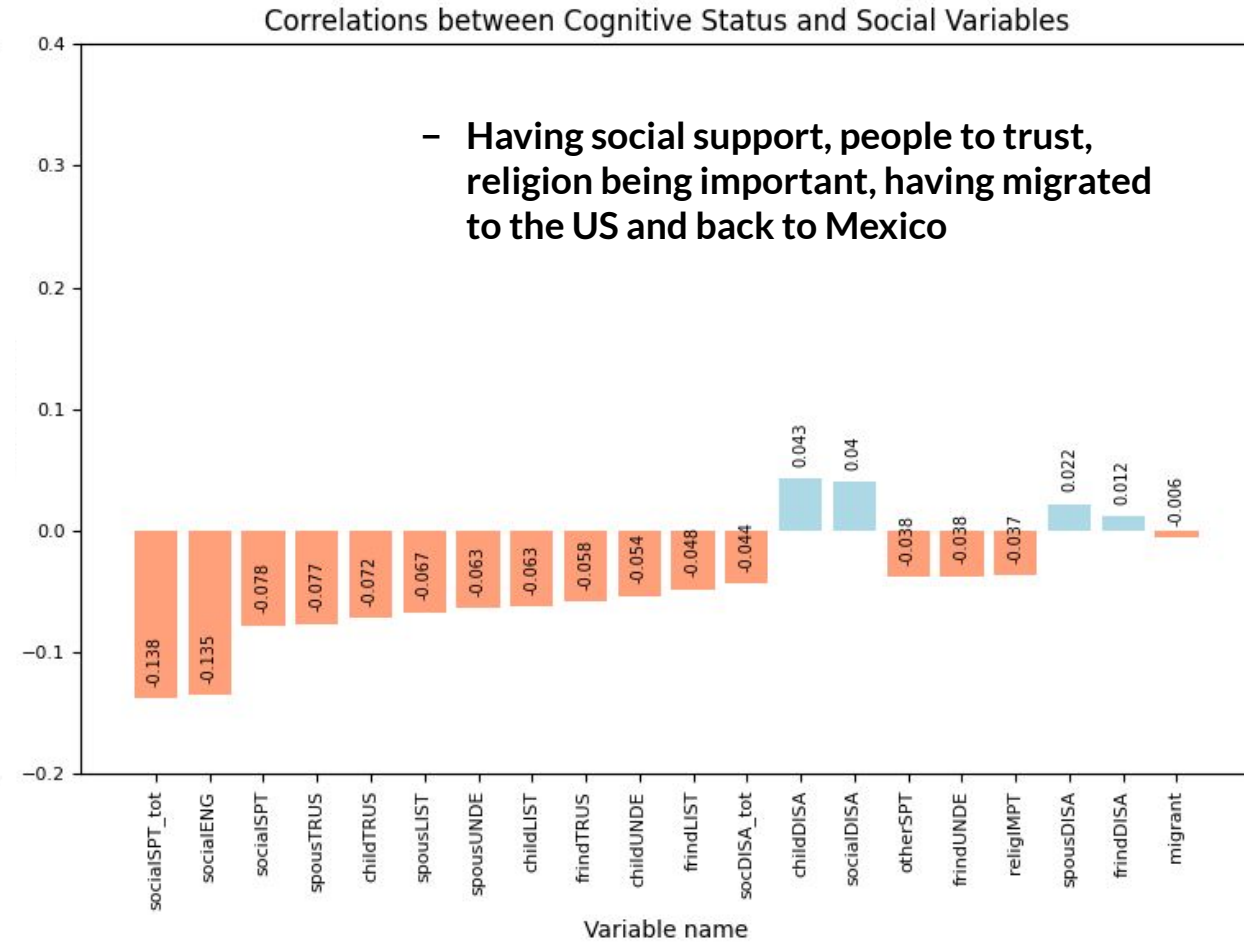
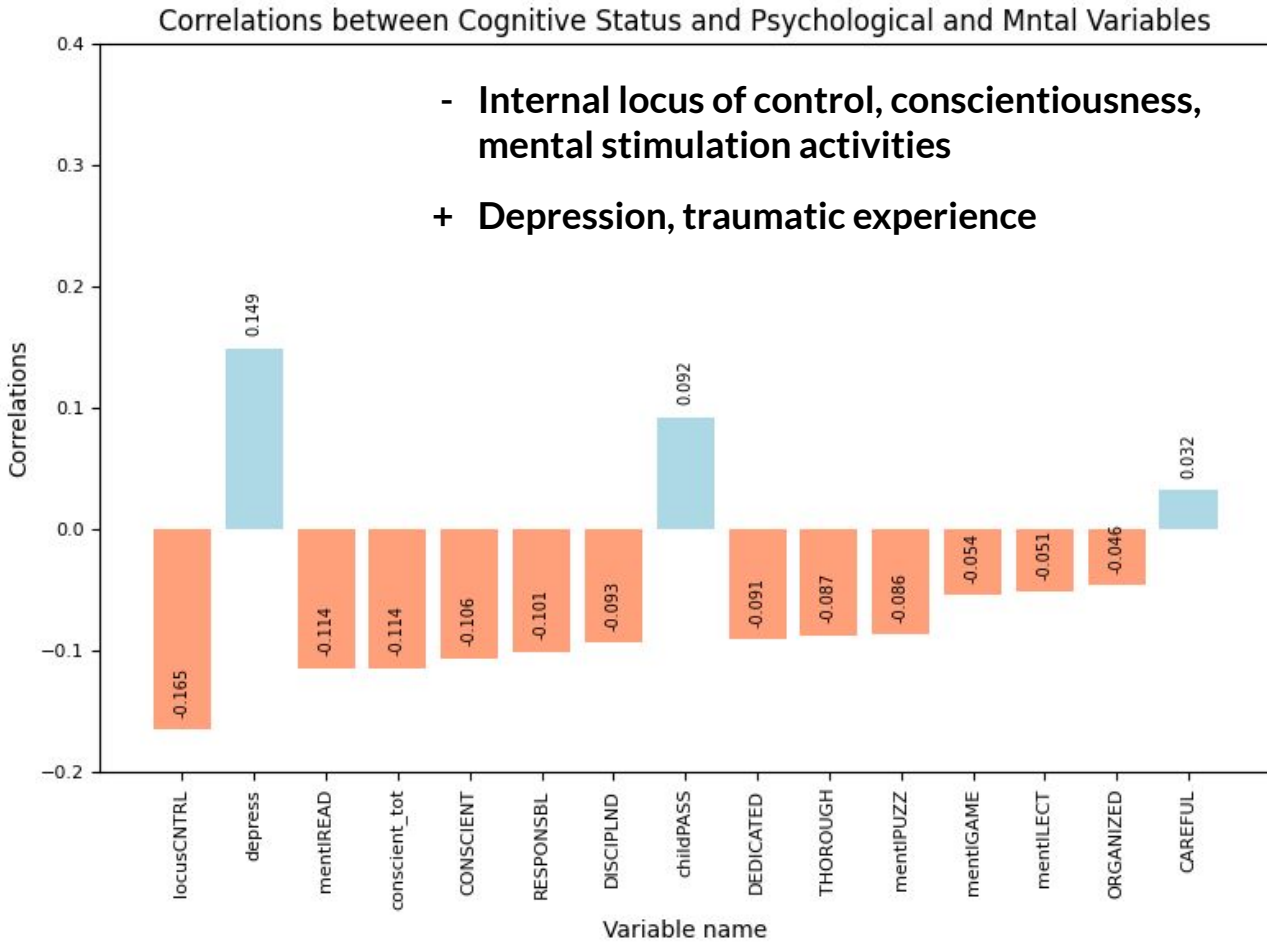
Negative correlation (orange): an increase in feature is associated with less cognitive decline.

Correlations with behavioral and demographic factors



- Very low correlations between behavioral factors and cognitive status, higher correlations with demographic factors.
- Unexpected finding for alcohol consumption--though small number.

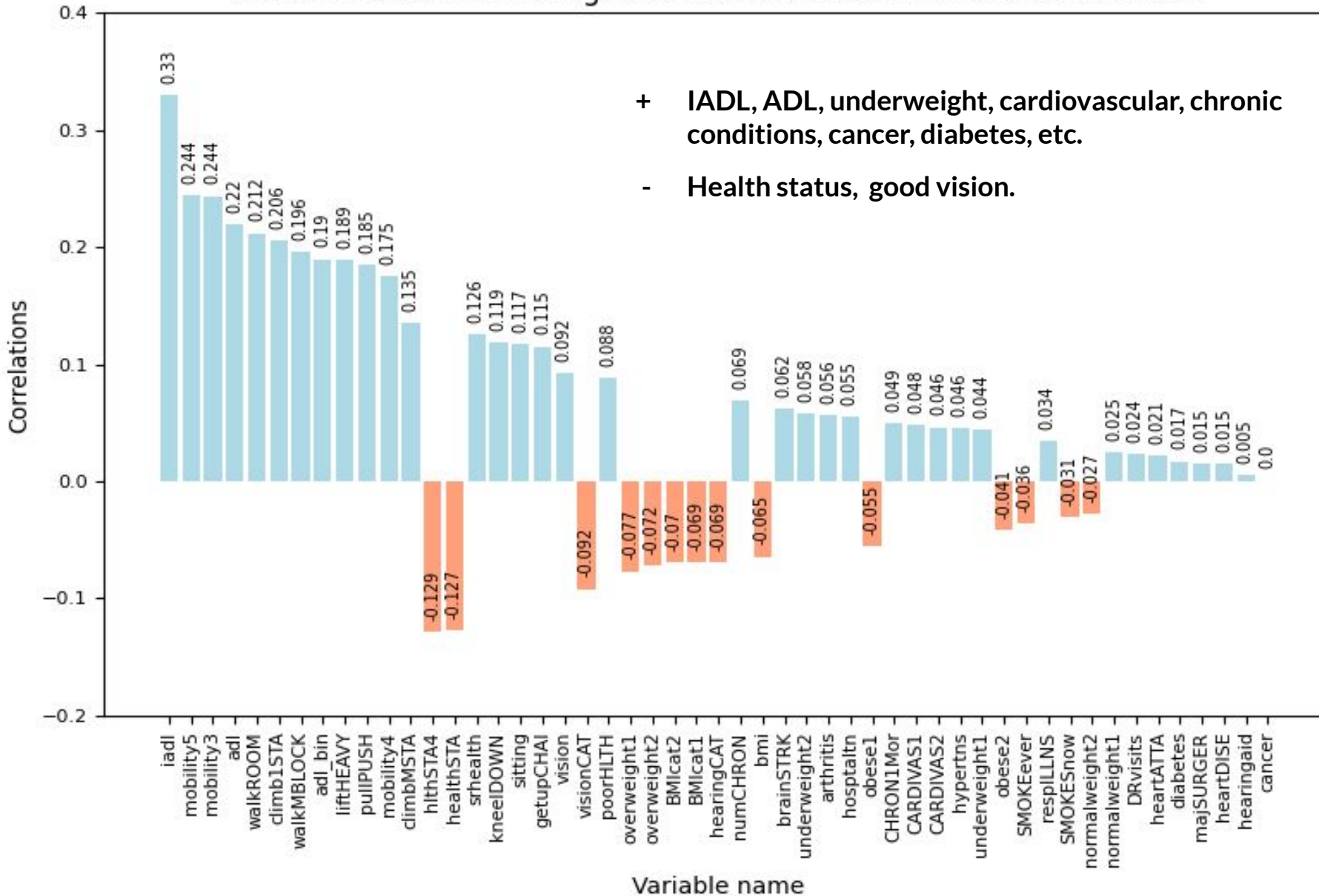
Correlations with social and psychological and mental factors



Social support, and mental and psychological features had the expected sign.

Correlations with health-related factors

Correlations between Cognitive Status and Health-Related Variables



Higher correlations with health-related variables than with other groups of factors

Most correlations with expected sign. Unexpected sign for smoking.

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Conclusions

- Social, psychological and mental factors emerged as related to cognitive decline, some correlations were comparable in magnitude or even superior to those of health-related variables.
 - Internal locus of control, conscientiousness, depression, mental stimulation and social engagement were all correlated to cognitive decline
- Most correlated factors:
 - Difficulties with Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, difficulties with Activities of Daily Living, age, depression, years of education, internal locus of control, social support, social engagement, self-reported health status, and number of children.
- Many of these are modifiable risk factors.
- Some relationships may not to be linear.
- More evidence is needed to shed light on the actual relationships and on directionality.

Future work

- Using machine learning algorithms to predict cognitive decline.
- Potentially, take advantage of the longitudinal nature of the data.
- Conduct deeper investigation into the nature of relationships that may not be linear (e.g., BMI, gender).
- Potentially add more years of data and explore other features (e.g., technology use, pets at home).