

# **Lipids and dementia**

## **An investigation of their relationship**

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University of Bristol

*A thesis submitted for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy in Population Health Sciences*

TBC

## **Abstract**

### **Background**

In the UK, an estimated 800000 people are currently living with dementia and this number is expected to double by 2040. Despite the number of dementia cases and decades of research, there remains much unknown about the pathogenesis and progression of the disease, and, at present, no effective treatment exists to arrest or reverse the cognitive decline associated with the condition. In this context, identification of causal relationships between modifiable targets and dementia risk is central to the development of evidence-based prevention strategies and will be critically important in maintaining the long-term health of the ageing public. Blood lipid levels have been implicated in the aetiology of dementia by genetic linkage and functional cell biology studies, but current epidemiological evidence has yet to reach a consensus on their role in dementia risk.

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For Brendan McHugh

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# Abstract

## **Background**

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# List of Abbreviations

- 1-D, 2-D** . . . One- or two-dimensional, referring in this thesis to spatial dimensions in an image.
- Otter** . . . . . One of the finest of water mammals.
- Hedgehog** . . . Quite a nice prickly friend.

# Introduction

Welcome to my thesis!

# 1

## Introduction

This is a test of the bibliography (1)

*There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved.*

— Charles Darwin<sup>1</sup>

# 2

## Chapter 2: Systematic Review

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### 2.1 Test

# 3

## Annotated Bibliography

# Appendices

A

List of one thing

# B

## List of something else

1. Darwin, C. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. (John Murray, 1859).