

## What is already known about confusion and memory loss?

Declines in cognitive function vary from person to person and may include changes in attention, memory, learning, executive function, and language that negatively affect quality of life, personal relationships and capacity for making informed decisions about health care and other issues (Wagster, et. al, 2012). Memory problems are typically one of the first warning signs of cognitive loss, and Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) may occur when memory problems are greater than normal for a person’s age but not as severe as those experienced in Alzheimer’s disease (NIH, 2013). Some, but not all, people with MCI develop Alzheimer’s disease (the most common cause of dementia), and some may even recover from MCI if treatable causes such as medication side effects or temporary depression are detected and treated (NIH, 2013).



In 2011, 22 states added 10 questions on cognitive impairment to their Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. These data were analyzed for respondents aged 60 and older in the 22 states.

## What has been learned about this topic in Georgia?<sup>1</sup>

- 14.3% of Georgia adults aged 60 or older self-reported confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or getting worse over the past 12 months<sup>2</sup> (values ranged from 6.4% to 20.0% across the 22 states)

Among Georgia adults aged 60 or older with confusion or memory loss:

- 25.1% reported confusion or memory loss that always, usually, or sometimes interfered with their ability to work or engage in social activities (range: 13.2% - 39.7%)
- 25.1% reported confusion or memory loss that always, usually, or sometimes caused them to give up household chores (range: 14.3% - 38.3%)
- 7.9% reported that they always or usually received help from a family member or friend because of their confusion or memory loss (range: 2.8% - 14.7%)
- 37.7% live alone, with no other adults or children in the household (range: 28.2% - 48.8%)
- 21.9% discussed their confusion or memory loss with a health care provider (range: 11.2% - 32.0%)

Characteristics of Older Adults who Self-Reported Confusion or Memory Loss, Georgia BRFSS 2011		
	Weighted %	95% C.I.
All adults aged 60+	14.3	12.4 - 16.5
<b>Age (years)</b>		
60-64	12.2	9.3 - 16.0
65-74	12.9	10.5 - 15.9
75-84	19.9	14.7 - 26.3
85 and older	13.4	8.1 - 21.3
<b>Gender*</b>		
Male	14.7	11.3 - 18.8
Female	14.0	11.9 - 16.4
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	20.4	15.7 - 26.2
High school	14.7	11.6 - 18.5
Some college	11.1	8.5 - 14.5
College graduate	7.6	5.6 - 10.2
<b>Disability Status</b>		
Disabled	21.4	18.3 - 24.8
Not disabled	8.9	6.6 - 12.0
<b>Veteran Status*</b>		
Veteran	15.7	11.9 - 20.4
Non-veteran	13.9	11.7 - 16.5

The denominator in every case is >50

\* P > 0.05; not statistically significant

## Why is this important?

This report provides a baseline estimate of the extent of self-reported confusion or memory loss among non-institutionalized adults aged 60 or older who may require services and support now or in the future. These findings underscore the need for increased awareness about changes in memory and confusion that may warrant discussions with health care and service providers so that linkages can be made to accurate information and needed services.

<sup>1</sup> Sample size for Georgia is 2,471 adults aged 60 and older.

<sup>2</sup> Results are specific for this question and do not correspond to a specific diagnosis. Data are weighted and refer to the civilian, non-institutionalized population. Source: CDC, BRFSS, 2011.

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