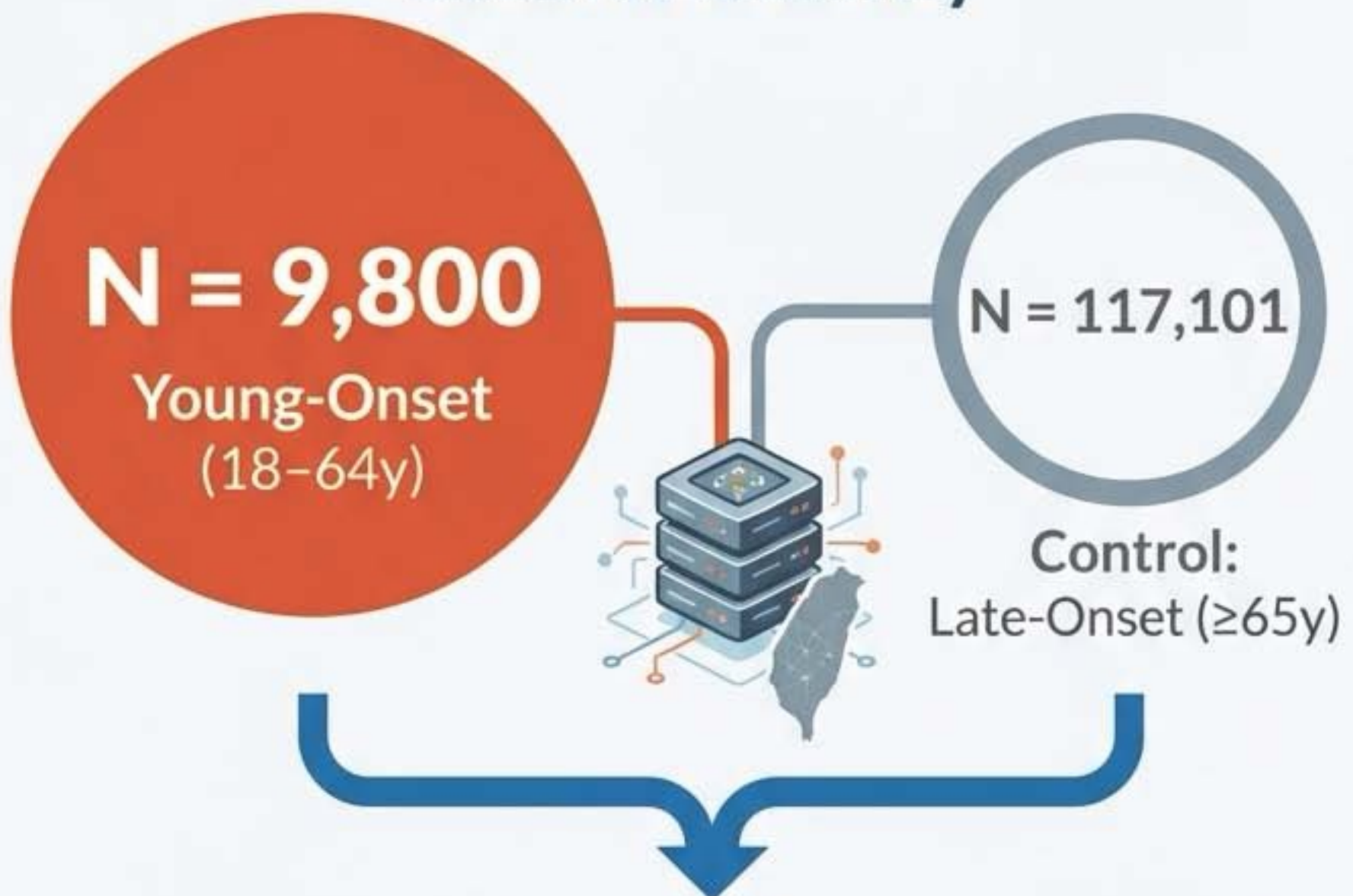


# Functional Disability in Young-Onset Dementia: A Dynamic Progression Analysis

A population-based longitudinal study using the Taiwan Disability Assessment Database (2012–2021).

## Cohort Authority



## Methodology



**Tools:**  
CDR & WHODAS 2.0



**Analysis:**  
GEE Models & Paired t-tests

## Objective:

To quantify functional trajectories and identify predictors of decline in YOD compared to late-onset dementia (LOD).

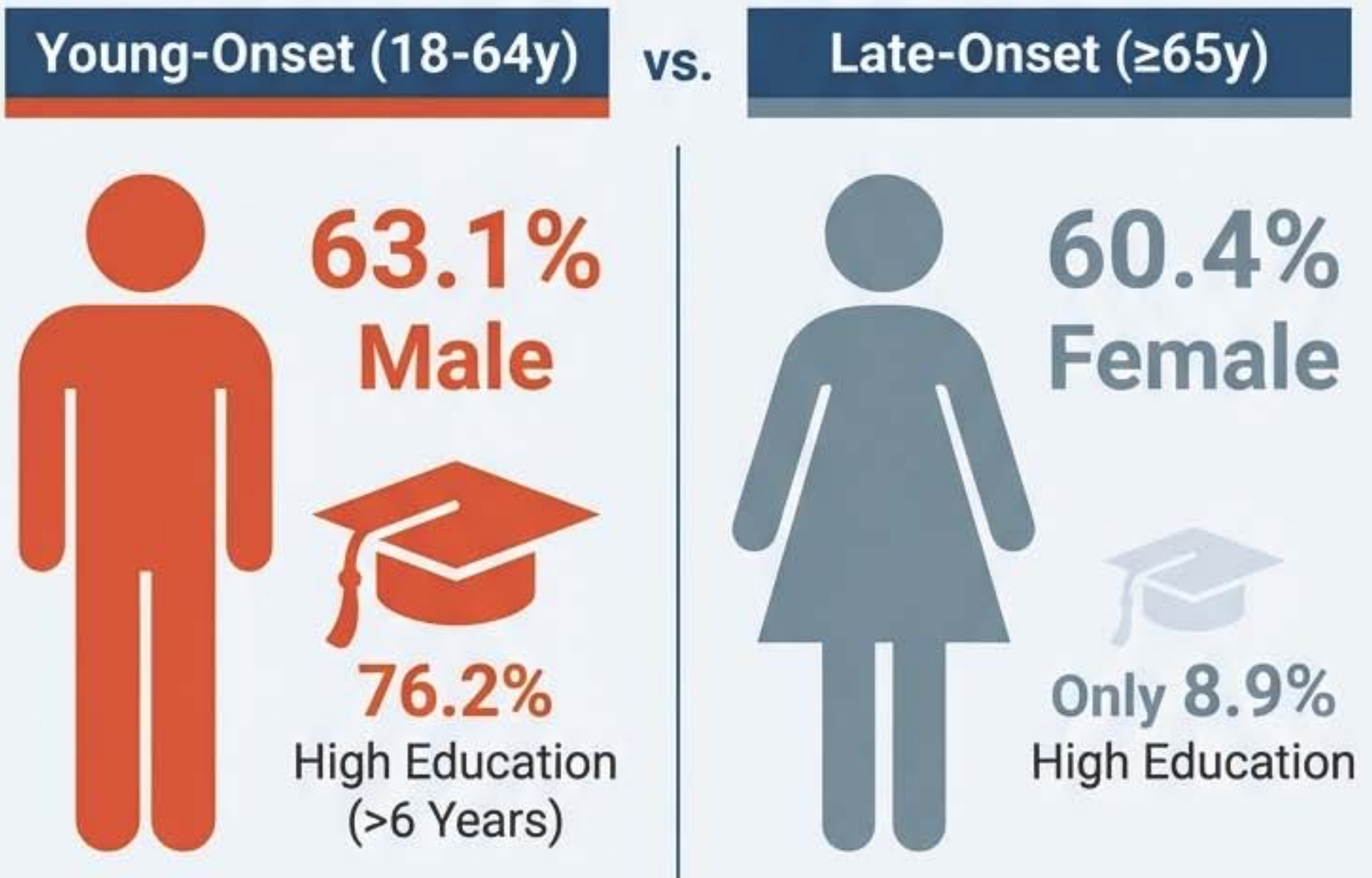


Presenter: Chi Wen-Chou  
Associate professor, Dept. of Occupational Therapy, Chung Shan Medical University.  
Special thanks to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for funding support (Project N

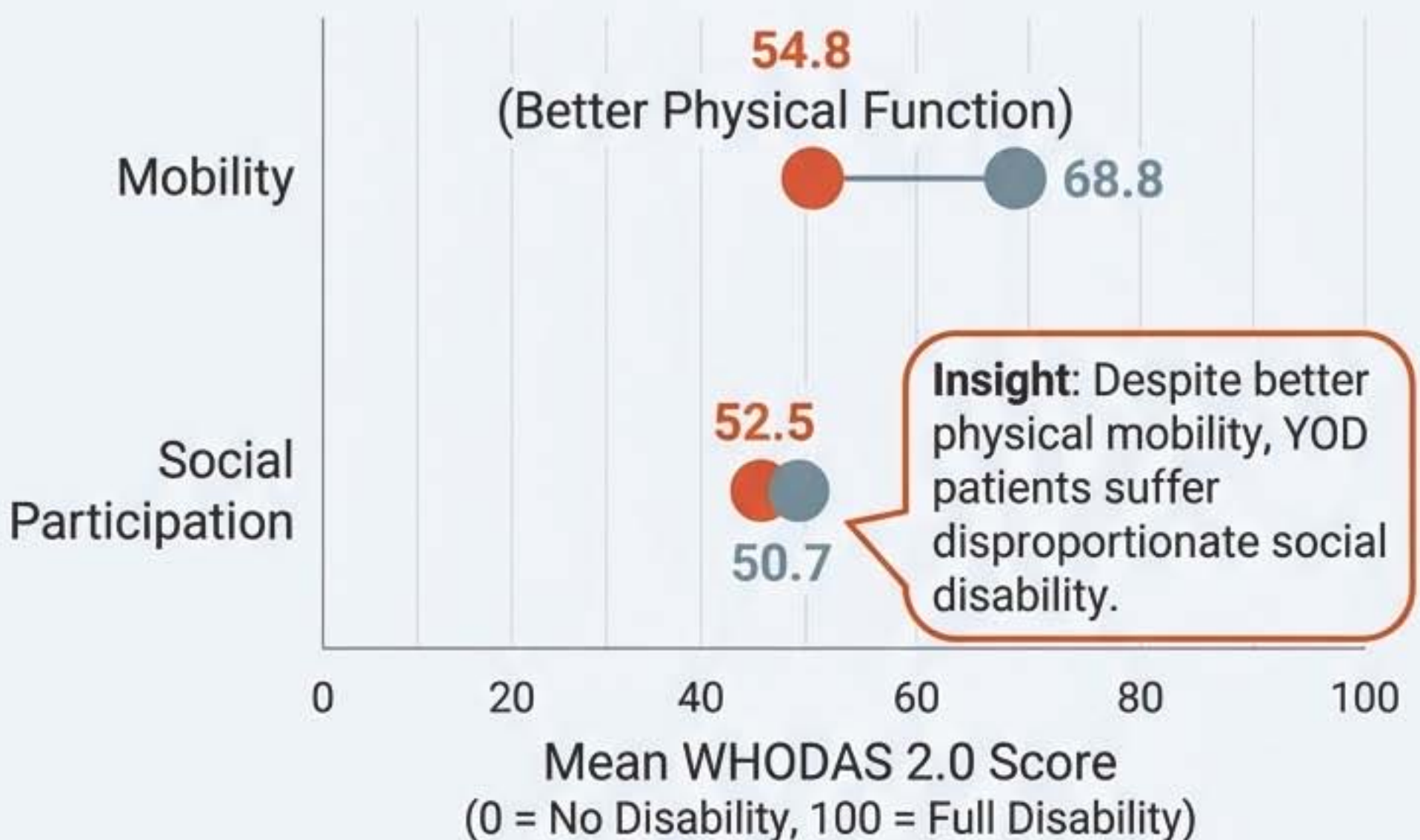
# A Distinct Clinical Phenotype

Demographic Inversion & Functional Paradox

## The Demographic Inversion



## The Functional Paradox



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NotebookLM

# Longitudinal Trajectories & Conclusions

## The Trajectory of Decline



## Section 2: Predictors & The Reserve Paradox

### High Education



**Beta = 1.06**

High education predicts FASTER decline (Reverse Cognitive Reserve).

### Severe Baseline (CDR 3)



**Beta = -1.32**

Ceiling Effect

### Assisted Community Living



**Beta = 2.15**

Strong Predictor. Living status is a more significant driver than age or gender.

## Conclusions

- YOD is a distinct phenotype: Male-predominant, highly educated.
- **The Reserve Paradox:** Unlike in normal aging, high education accelerates functional loss in YOD.
- **Clinical Implication:** Interventions targeting **Social Participation** must be deployed early (CDR 1).



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