

## World failing to address dementia challenge

### 世界没有解决痴呆症问题（下）

#### New initiative to better coordinate dementia research

旨在更好地协调痴呆症研究的新举措

A series of unsuccessful *clinical trials* for treatments for dementia, *combined with* the high costs of research and development, led to declining interest in new efforts. There has, however, been a recent increase in dementia research funding, mainly in high-income countries such as Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The latter increased its annual investment in Alzheimer's disease research from US\$ 631 million in 2015 to an estimated US\$ 2.8 billion in 2020.

治疗痴呆症的一系列临床试验遭到失败，加上研发成本高昂，致使人们对新努力的兴趣下降。然而，最近痴呆症研究资金有所增加，主要是在加拿大、联合王国和美利坚合众国等高收入国家。美国将其对阿尔茨海默病研究的年度投资从 2015 年的 6.31 亿美元增加到了 2020 年的约 28 亿美元。

"To have a better chance of success, dementia research efforts need to have a clear direction and be better coordinated," said Dr Tarun Dua, Head of the Brain Health Unit at WHO. "This is why WHO is developing the Dementia Research Blueprint, a global coordination mechanism to provide structure to research efforts and *stimulate new initiatives.*" An important focus of future research efforts should be the inclusion of people with dementia and their carers and families. Currently two-thirds

of countries reporting to the Global Dementia Observatory involve people with dementia “rarely” or not at all.

世卫组织脑健康处处长 Tarun Dua 博士说：“为了提高成功机会，痴呆症研究工作需要有明确的方向，并得到更好的协调。因此，世卫组织正在制定痴呆症研究蓝图，这是一个全球协调机制，旨在为研究工作提供架构并激发新的举措。”未来研究工作的一个重要焦点应该是将痴呆症患者及其照护者和家人包括在内。目前，向全球痴呆症观察站进行报告的国家中，有三分之二“很少”或根本不让痴呆症患者参与。

### Good progress in awareness-raising campaigns

提高认识运动取得良好进展

More positively, countries in all regions have *made good progress in* implementing public awareness campaigns to improve public understanding of dementia, with strong leadership by civil society.

Two-thirds of countries reporting to the Observatory have run awareness-raising campaigns. And two-thirds have taken action to improve the *accessibility* of physical and social environments for people with dementia and to provide training and education to population groups outside the health and social care sector, such as volunteers, police, fire services and *first responders*.

较积极的是，在民间社会的有力领导下，所有区域的国家都在开展公众认识运动以加强其对痴呆症的了解方面取得了良好进展。向观察站进行报告的国家中，有三分之二开展了提高认识运动。并且三分之二的国家已经采取行动，改善物质和

社会环境对痴呆症患者的可及性，并向卫生和社会护理部门以外的人群，如志愿者、警察、消防人员和急救人员等提供培训和教育。