LIMBIC CENC

Key Points Summary

Primary Question this Study Addresses

Do sex and race differences exist in dementia diagnosis risk associated with traumatic brain injury (TBI) among older Veterans?

Study Findings That Add to Our Knowledge

Both male and female veterans with TBI were more than twice as likely to receive a dementia diagnosis compared to those with no TBI.

Hispanic and Black Veterans with TBI were almost twice as likely to receive a dementia diagnosis compared to those without TBI. White Veterans with TBI were nearly three times as likely to be diagnosed with dementia compared to no TBI.

There was a significant interaction effect between sex and TBI, but the magnitude of differences was small.

How Study Evidence Might Be Used in Practice

All race groups with TBI had increased risk of dementia diagnosis. White Veterans were at greatest risk for dementia after TBI. Male and female Veterans had similar increased risks of dementia diagnosis after TBI.

These findings provide little evidence of sex or racial or ethnic minority group differences in TBI-related risk for dementia diagnosis.

For more information on Veterans disparities, please visit:

Resource

To access the study abstract, click here: Abstract