Record Nr. UNINA9910779754403321 Chronic medical disease and cognitive aging [[electronic resource]]: **Titolo** toward a healthy body and brain / / edited by Kristine Yaffe Pubbl/distr/stampa Oxford, England, : Oxford University Press, c2013 **ISBN** 0-19-939622-1 0-19-935315-8 0-19-979366-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (317 p.) Altri autori (Persone) YaffeKristine Disciplina 612.6/7 Aging - Physiological aspects Soggetti Chronic diseases Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Contents; Contributors; Introduction; 1. Epidemiologic Insights Into Blood Pressure and Cognitive Disorders; 2. Cholesterol, Statins, and Late-Life Cognitive Disorders; 3. Cardiovascular Disease and Cognitive Aging; 4. Obesity and Cognitive Health: Implications of an Altered Adiposity Milieu Over the Life-Course; 5. Insulin Resistance and Pathological Brain Aging; 6. Metabolic Syndrome, Other Composite Vascular Risk Scores, and Cognitive Impairment; 7. Chronic Kidney Disease and Cognitive Aging: 8. Sleep Disorders and Cognitive Function in Older Adults 9. Physical Activity and Cognitive Aging 10. Dietary Patterns and Dementia; 11. Inflammation and Cognitive Decline; 12. HIV Infection and Aging: An Emerging Chronic Medical Illness; 13. Postoperative Delirium and Cognitive Decline; Disclosures; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; R; S; T; U; V; W; X; Y; Z Sommario/riassunto Chronic Medical Disease and Cognitive Aging: Toward a Healthy Body and Brain explores the important and often overlooked connection between how chronic medical diseases of the body can affect cognitive function and brain health. As population demographics shift to that of an aging population it has become more important to understand and improve cognitive function in late life. Chronic medical diseases often

increase the risk of cognitive impairment, and those with cognitive impairment may be less able to effectively manage their medical conditions, suggesting a reciprocal relationship may exi