

ABSTRACT

Background: Dementia is a progressive disease that disrupts cognitive function. The prevalence of Dementia is significant both in Indonesia and worldwide. However, the statistic number may not accurately represent the actual population due to poor diagnosis and unreported cases. This poor diagnosis can result from a lack of understanding of the risk factors of Dementia. Furthermore, the data on demographic, clinical, brain imaging, and cognitive profiles are still insufficient in Indonesia.

Aims: To determine the risks factors associated with cognitive function in dementia patients at Klinik Memori RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Method: This research employs a cross-sectional descriptive observational study design. Data are collected from the medical records of Alzheimer's Dementia patients at Klinik Memori RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, from 2020 to 2024, meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The cognitive function of the patient is assessed using the MoCa-Ina instrument. Data analysis is conducted in three steps: (1) Descriptive analysis to display the data distribution. (2) Bivariate analysis to calculate the odds ratio using the Chi-Square test. (3) Multivariate analysis.

Result: Dementia patients was dominated by female, married individual, Alzheimer typed, and had history of vascular disease, including CVD, hypertension, and stroke. The correlation analysis between brain volume with MoCA-Ina score showed positive correlation. Bivariable analysis showed a statistically significant of BPSD and CVD with MoCA-Ina score. In multivariate analysis, cardiovascular disease, dyslipidemia, and left hippocampus volume are the factors associated with cognitive function in dementia patients.

Conclusion: Cardiovascular disease, dyslipidemia, and left hippocampus volume score are contributing factors associated with cognitive function in dementia patients.

Keywords: Dementia, cognitive function, MoCA-Ina, risk factors.