인지중재치료의 개관



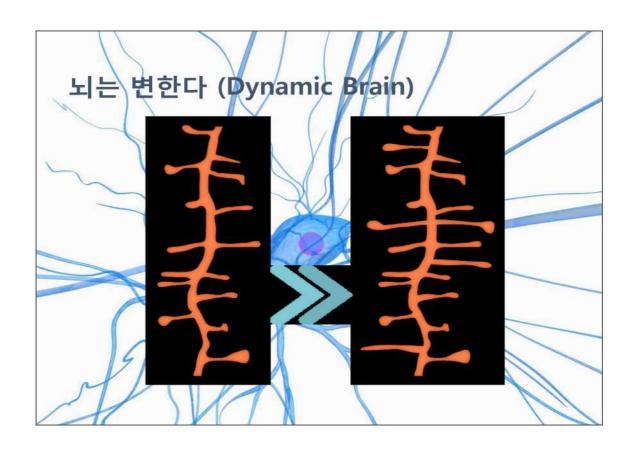
나 해 리 보바스기념병원

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- 1. 뇌도 변할까?
- 2. 훈련으로 뇌가 변할까?
- 3. 노인의 뇌도 변할까?
- 4. 어떻게 치매를 예방할까?
- 5. 어떻게 치매를 더디게 할까?(치매 약물 만이 최선인가?)
- 6. 치매예방은 노인만의 문제인가?

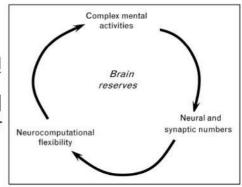






뇌용적과 치매의 예방 (Brain reserve and the prevention of dementia)

- >Katzman et al. in 1988
- ▶유태인 요양원 노인 사후뇌부검
- ▶알츠하이머병의 병리소견이 있으나 생전에 치매증상이 없었던 노인들에게 치매증상이 있었던 노인들에 비해 거의 두배의 큰피라미드세포가 거의 두배가 대뇌피질에 있음을 발견.
- →치매를 이기는 방법에 대해 고민





Valenzuela et al, Curr Opin Psychiatry 없이용없네요요





"Brain has reserve



인지저장고 (Cognitive Reserve)



- ▶손상에 직면한 뇌의 가소성
- (Resilience/plasticity of cognitive networks in the face of disruption)
 - ■효과적 기존 뇌네트워크의 사용 (Neural Reserve: efficiency/capacity of existing brain networks)
 - ■신경 보상-뇌 다른조직이 역할을 대처 (Neural Compensation: ability to adapt alternate networks or brain areas)
- ▶인지기능을 효율적/전략적으로 사용하는 것이 중요

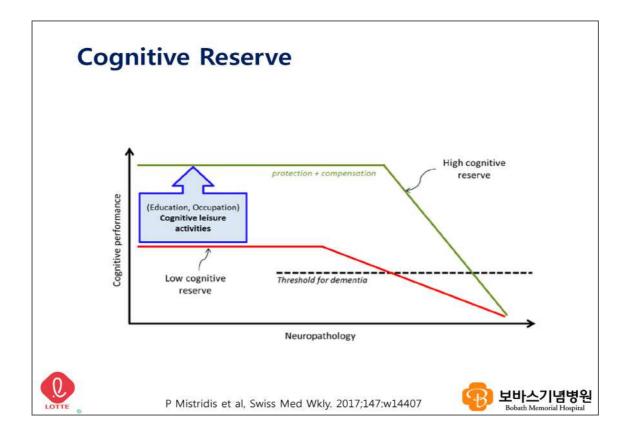
뇌손상 (Brain Damage) 증상발현 (Outcome)

맷집(Reserve)



Stern et al, Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord 2006;20:112-117 Scarmeas et al, Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology. 2003;2 Liberati et al, Cogn Process 2012;13:1-12



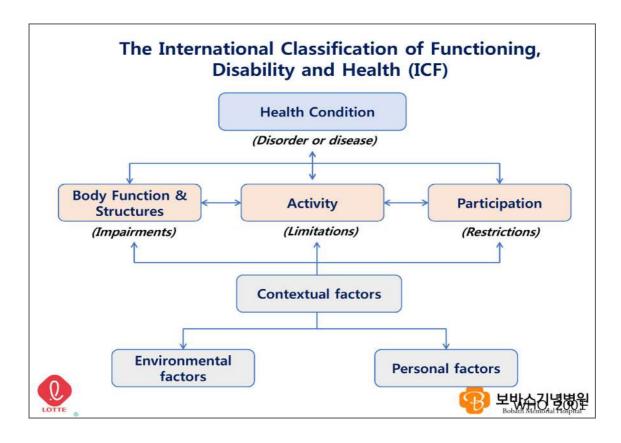


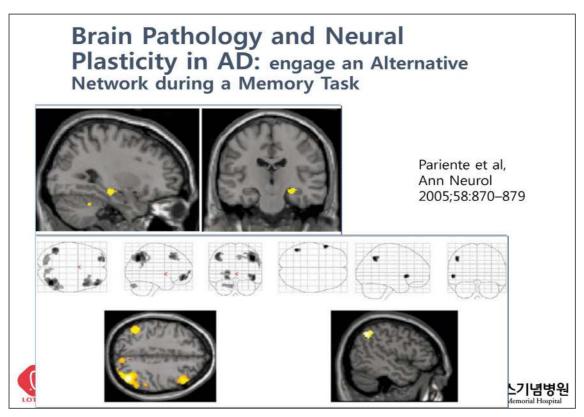
Cognitive Rehabilitation

- Any intervention strategy or technique which intends to enable clients or patients, and their families, to live with, manage, by-pass, reduce of come to terms with deficits precipitated by injury to the brain (B.A. Wilson, 1997).
- Rehabilitation: enabling the <u>restoration</u> of people who are disabled by injury or disease to achieve their optimum physical, psychological, social and vocational well-being (McLellan, 1991, WHO, 2001).
- Cognitive rehabilitation, cognitive intervention (인지중재) vs cognitive therapy vs cognitive enhancement therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy



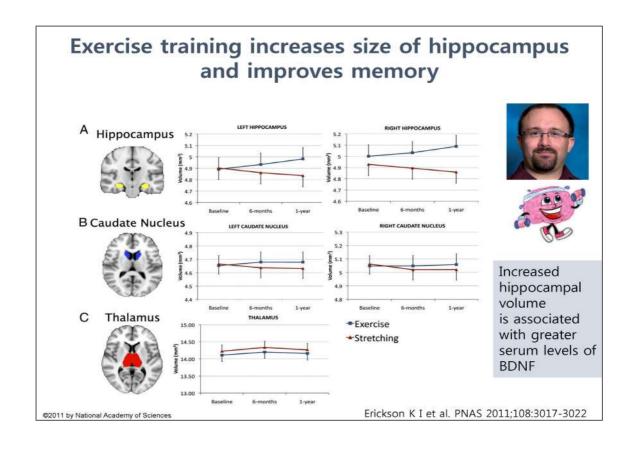


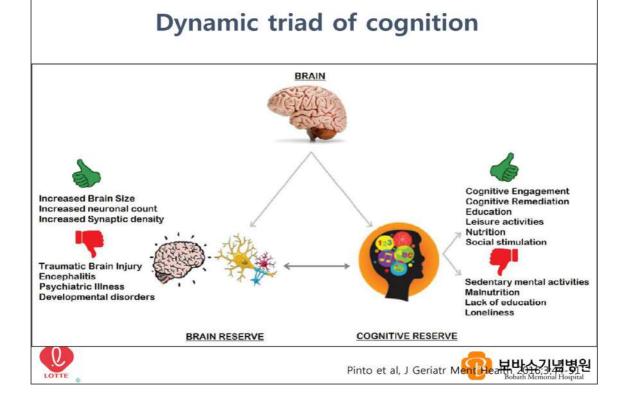




Brain Cognitive Reserve (BCR) due to enhanced cognitive and sensory stimulation, & physical activity Genetic/ Cognitive BCR stimulation environmental modifiers Cellular Molecular mediators Systems effects mediators · Epigenetics (e.g. DNA Network plasticity methylation, histone Neurogenesis and functional modifications) compensation Sensory · Synaptic plasticity Activity-dependent gene stimulation · Efficiency of expression (e.g. information processing Synaptogenesis neurotrophins) and storage · Protein processing and Gliogenesis · Connectivity and trafficking Angiogenesis functional redundancy · Signaling pathways Physical activity Rats: 1 week exercise (male sprague-dawley, 3 months) Berchtold et al., 2002

Jess Nithianantharajah, Anthony J. Hannan, Progress in Neurobiology 2009; 369–382





Cognitive Training Interventions for Patients with AD: A Systematic Review

- ➤CT refers to guided cognitive exercises designed to improve specific cognitive functions, as well as enhance performance in untrained cognitive tasks.
- ➤ Positive effects of CT in healthy elderly people and persons with MCI
 → the effects of CT in patients with dementia is unclear.
- Altogether, 31 RCTs with CT. A positive effect was reported in 24 trials, mainly on global cognition and training-specific tasks, particularly when more intensive or more specific CT programs were used. Little evidence of improved everyday functioning
- Conclusions: Despite some positive findings, the inaccurate definitions of CT, inadequate sample sizes, unclear randomization methods, incomplete datasets at follow-up and multiple testing may have inflated the results in many trials.



Kallio et al, J Alzheimers Dis 2017;56:1349-1372



Linda Clare Holistic approach

- Cognitive rehabilitation aims to enable people with cognitive impairments to achieve their optimum level of well-being by helping to **reduce the functional disability** resulting from damage to the brain.
- Central to this process is the <u>collaborative identification of</u> <u>personally-meaningful goals</u> and development of interventions to address these goals.
- Restoration of function
- Compensatory strategies
- Environmental modification
- Emotional support
- Psychosocial difficulties







Cognitive therapy (Clare et al,2004) vs Cognitive enhancement therapy

- Cognitive stimulation
 (인지자극)
- Cognitive training (인지훈련)
- Cognitive rehabilitation (인지재활)

- Group Therapy
 - > Small Group
 - ➤ Large Group
- Individual Therapy
- Pen & Pencil
- Computerized therapy
- Virtual reality





가상현실(VR, virtual reality)

증강현실 (AR, augmented reality)

- AR은 real world와 virtual world가 함께 제공
- Real-world의 위치 좌표에 가상 정 보 혹은 이미지가 단순히 겹쳐 있 는 형태: virtual object와의 interaction은 없음. (위치 좌표 인 식은 GPS나 QR코드 등)
- 혼합 현실 (MR)의 subcategory
- Pockemon GO('2016)

혼합현실 (MR, mixed reality)

- Hybrid reality (merging of the real and virtual worlds)
- Interact with combined virtual / real objects
- MS, Hololens: virtual object가 3D 홀로그램기술로 입체적으로
- Medical education 혹은 surgery









Cognitive Rehabilitation

- Restoration of damaged function
 - -손상된 인지영역의 기능을 회복시키기 위한 치료
- Compensation & substitution
 - -정상적으로 남아있는 기능을 이용하여 기능장애를 보상하고 대치함.

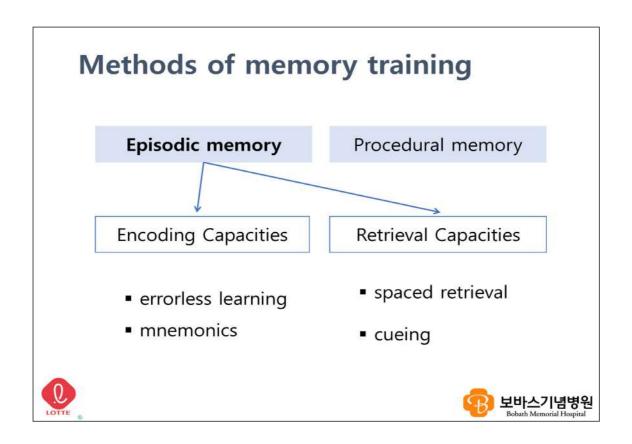




The Classification of Cognitive Therapy

(Stage-specific, Therapy-specific)

Туре	Participants	Aim of therapy	Characteristics
Cognitive Stimulation Reality Orientation	Normal MCI AD (all stages)	 Cognitive benefits Mood benefits Impact on QOL Impact on caregiver To reduce risk of AD 	Global stimulation of cognitive domains
Cognitive Training	Normal MCI AD(mild to moderate stages)	 Cognitive benefits Mood benefits Impact on QOL Impact on caregiver 	Target: Impairment Attention/Executive function Memory/Language Structured tasks and environments Mainly restorative
Cognitive rehabilitation	MCI AD(mild to moderate stages)	 Cognitive benefits Mood benefits Impact on QOL Impact on caregiver Impact on ADL 	Target: Participation restriction Individual Tailor-made Real-world setting A combination of restorative and compensatory approaches with psychoeducation and strategy training



Encoding Capacities

errorless learning

- 실수(error)를 발생시키지 않고 학• 중심단어 외우기 (pegging) 습하도록 하는 것
- '실수(error)'는 정확하지 않은 정 운율과 리듬이용 (rhythm & rhyme) 보가 입력되는 상황

T: "오늘은 몇 일 인가요?"

P: "...5일?"(×)

T: "7일 입니다!"(O)

T: "오늘은 몇 일 인가요?"

P: "7일!"(O)

mnemonics

- 위치 활용법 (loci)
- 연상 (association)
- 범주화 (categorization)
- 덩어리화 (chunking)
- 이야기 구성하기 (story method)
- 시각적 심상법 (visual imagery)

T: "볼펜을 기억하세요! "

P: '볼펜?!'



Retrieval Capacities

Spaced retrieval

- personal information
- face-name associations
- object location
- · object naming



CFBI	당배	CORRIGA
고래	은행	21 IU
토끼	호박	잠새
학교	신문	

FFBI	담배	CONTRACTOR
고래	은행	참새
토끼	호박	ES AT
학교	신문	

			Interval	1.11111	е		
1st	0"	45"	1'30"	3'	6′	12'	24'
2 nd	0"	45"	1′30″	3′	6'	12'	24'
3 rd	0"	45"	1'30"	3′	6′	12'	24'
4 rd	0"	45"	1'30"	3′	6′	12'	24'

Cueing

- vanishing cues
- decreasing assistance
- · forward cueing
 - increasing assistance





External Aid Options Generic Aids Written

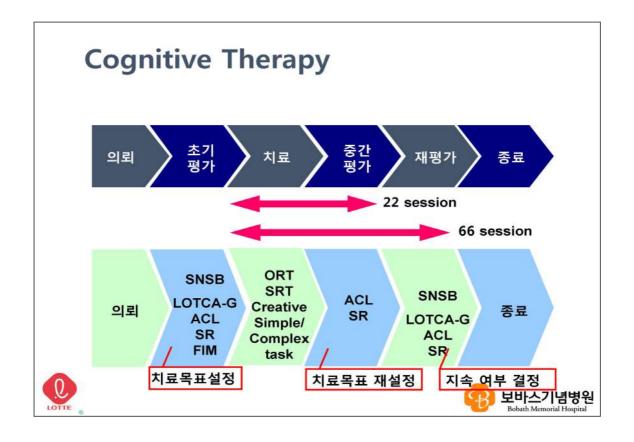
Generic Aids	Written Electronic Computer Systems
Task Specific Aids	Key finders Car memo pads Refrigerator pads, grocery lists Pill box reminders











Cognitive training (individual)



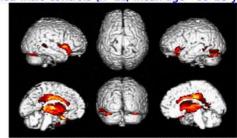




Comparison with age matched male controls (n=11, mean age $=55 \pm 3$ yrs)



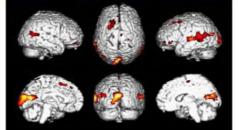
P<0.001, k>100



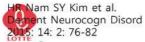
Follow up PET P<0.001, k>100

Increased regional metabolism after Cognitive Tx

Comparison between initial PET and follow up PET







Cognitive training (group)







Cognitive training (individual)







의료에서의 가상현실의 활용 (치매 및 인지재활)

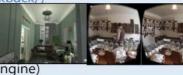
- 게임을 통한 치매 조기 진단,
- 과거 기억을 떠올리기 위한 회상 치료,
- 행복감을 느끼기 위해 자연 풍경을 활용한 **정서 안정 치료** 등
- Sea Hero Quest (UK, http://www.seaheroguest.com/site/en/)
 - ✓ Collect data on spatial navigation skill
 - ✓ Losing navigation skill: one of first sign of dementia => early diagnosis







- LookBack (Google web, https://www.virtue.io/lookback/)
 - ✓ Provide reminiscent experiences
 - ✓ "Travel" the world, relive historical events or try new experiences (such as riding a steam engine)







- Rendever (US, https://rendever.com/)
 - ✓ Created for senior-living facilities
 - ✓ Journeys to places they can't physically visit, such as Paris or Machu Piccu
 - ✓ Social experience : "travel" together => 40% boost in resident happiness
- Immersicare (UK, https://www.immersicare.com/)
 - ✓ well-being and reduce stress
 - ✓ Calming environments such as a beach or forest





- BikeAround (Sweden, https://www.camanio.com/us/products/bikearound)
 - ✓ A screen and Google Street View with an exercise bike
 - ✓ Tour through different locations including places from their past.
 - ✓ For people with memory problems, cognitive and physical disabilities

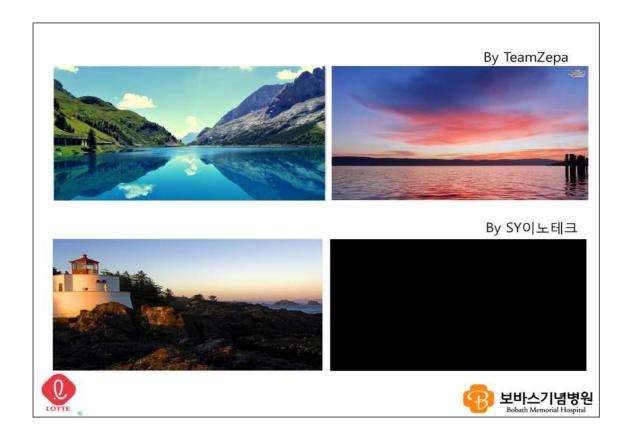












의료에서의 가상현실의 활용 (치매 및 인지재활)

Authors/ year	Main aim		Dx	VE setting	Duration	Main result
Ki-Suk Lee(2002)	Development of Dementia Treatment VR System	30	MCI, normal	Virtual path	30mins*3tim es/주*4wks	Behavioral memory, location memory, language memory, time history, etc.
Min-young Kim(2005)	Effectiveness of Cognitive Training based on Virtual Reality for the Elderly	30	MCI, AD/VaD	Virtual path	30mins * 3 times/주*4 wks	K-MMSE, K-DRS, Rey-Kim memory test, KWAIS-R
Hyun Ju Moon(2014)	Effects of virtual reality cognitive rehabilitation program on cognitive function, physical function and depression in the elders with dementia	30	AD (mild)	Virtual game	30mins * 2 times/주*8 wks	MMSE-K, MVPT, Balance (Berg's balance scale, BBS), GDS-K
Geun-Ho Lee(2017)	Effects of a Virtual Reality Exercise Program(Wii) on Cognitive Function of Elderly People with Alzheimer Dementia	30	MCI	Wii	40mins * 3 times/주*12 wks	Cognitive Assessment Reference Diagnosis System (CARDS) and MMSE-K
Wendy Moyle(2018)	Effectiveness of a Virtual Reality Forest on People With Dementia: A Mixed Methods Pilot Study	19	Dementia, normal	VRF	15mins 총35mins	

가상현실, 혼합현실을 활용한 치매 인지중재 예술치료프로그램의 개발 및 검증

나 해 리

경북대 휴먼 케어 콘텐츠 개발 사업 (2018~2019) ㈜ 팀제파

VR, MR을 활용한 치매 인지중재 예술치료 프로그램







2. 연구방법

1) 대상자 선정

- Petersen criteria (2001)에 의하여 'amnestic single' 또는 'amnestic multiple' 기억성
 경도 인지장애 혹은 McKhann G (1984) NINCDS-ADRDA criteria probable AD
- Seoul Verbal Learning Test 또는 Rey Copy Figure Test의 지연회상 점수가 '나이,
 교육을 고려한 정상인의 평균-1 standard deviation (SD)' 이하
- K-MMSE 의 점수가 '나이, 교육을 고려한 정상인의 평균-1 SD' 이상, CDR 0.5, 1

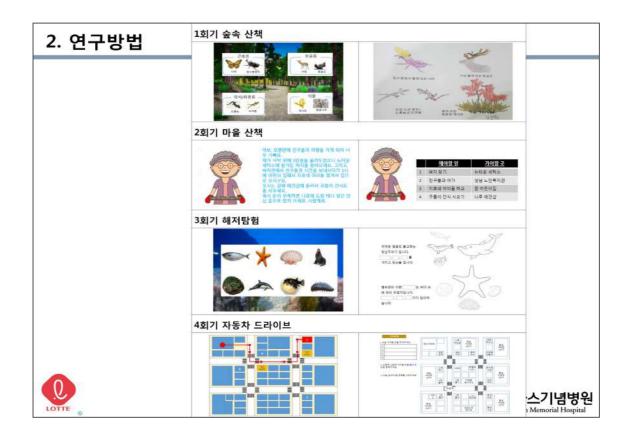
2) 프로그램의 구성과 치료 방법

- 프로그램은 90분 씩 1주에 한번 4주간 프로그램을 실시.
- 회기:
 - 15~20분 동안은 기억과제 및 미션설명 인지훈련.
 - > 30분 동안은 미술 활동 및 혼합 현실 상호작용.



> 30분은 가상 현실 인지 훈련과 신체 운동 (physical activity).







2. 연구방법

- 3) 신경 심리 평가
 - K-MMSE
 - Modified ADAS-cog
 - SGDS-K
 - NPI (신경정신행동검사 , Neuropsychiatric Inventory)

4) 뇌파 평가

- 활성화지수 = slow β파 (13~20 Hz)/ α파 (8~13Hz), β파 (13~2 Hz) / θ파 (4-8Hz), γ파 (25-100Hz)/ θ파 (4-8Hz)
- 클라우드 기반의 뇌파분석 솔루션 "iSyncbrain: 을 활용하여 뇌파분석.

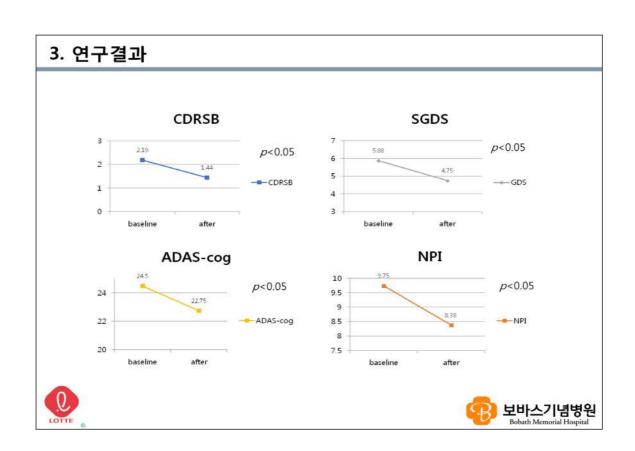




3. 연구결과

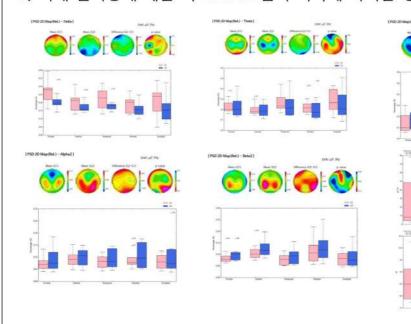
1) 연구참여자의 인구학적 특성

		빈도	년, 퍼센트(%)
age		8	76.88(range:70-84)
Educational years		8	14.38(range: 6-20)
	F	4	50.0
sex	М	4	50.0
	사별	1	12.5
marriage	배우자	7	87.5
handedness	Right	8	100.0
deialeiaa	Yes	2	25.0
drinking	No	6	75.0
smoking	No	8	100.0
+l메기즈러	Yes	2	25.0
치매가족력	No	6	75.0
	E3/E3	4	50.0
apoE genotype	E3/E4	3	37.5
	E2/E3	1	12.5

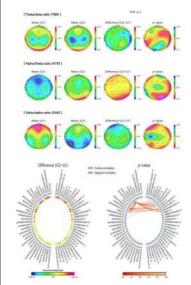


3. 연구결과

3) 치매 인지중재 예술 치료프로그램이 뇌파에 미치는 영향



3. 연구결과



피험자 8명의 중재 치료 전후 뇌파의 relative power를 비교 1-4 Hz의 delta, 4-8 Hz의 theta frequency는 상대적으로 감소한 반면, 15-20 Hz의 beta 2 frequency는 상대적으로 증가함.

- (1) Relative Delta power가 전두엽 등에서 유의한 감소
- (2) Relative Theta power가 우측두엽 등을 중심으로 감소
- (3) Relative Alpha1 power가 전두엽, 후두엽 중심으로 유의한 증가
- (4) Relative Alpha2 power가 후두엽 등에서 증가
- (5) Relative Beta2 power가 전두엽 등에서 증가
- (6) Occipital Alpha peak power와 peak frequency가 증가
- (7) Theta Beta Ratio는 측두엽 중심으로 감소, Alpha Theta Ratio는 후두엽 중심으로 증가, Delta Alpha Ratio는 전두엽 중심으로 감소











Take-home Message



- ■인지활동, 신체활동으로 치매를 예방 또는 치료할 수 있습니까?
 - ✓ 신체활동으로 치매 예방, 발병 지연 할 수 있다고 확실한 근거 는 아직까지 부족하다.
 - ✔ 하지만 운동을 포함한 신체활동은 인지 기능을 향상 시킨다.
 - ✓학습을 하면서 운동하는 다면적 방법으로도 기억력의 향상이 가능하다.
 - ✓ 신체활동 습관은 우울증극복에 도움이 되며 삶의 질 향상에는 큰 도움이 될 것으로 예상한다.





Thank you for your Great Attention

