Why is this important?

These findings underscore the need for continued monitoring and assessment of older adult’s perceptions about increased confusion or memory loss in order to better understand the nature and consequences of this issue, including documentation of the extent to which these conditions occur among individuals with multiple chronic conditions. This information can help inform the development of effective approaches for potentially reducing the risk of cognitive decline as well as enhancing the lives of older adults and their families.

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2 Sample size for Michigan is 168 adults aged 60 and older.

3 Results are specific for this question and do not correspond to a specific diagnosis. Data are weighted and refer to the civilian, non-institutionalized population. Source: CDC, BRFSS, 2011. The development of this fact sheet was supported through Cooperative Agreement 1US8DP002759 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the National Association of Chronic Disease Directors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.