Diagnosis and Healthcare for Dementias

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

In June 2019, the G20 Summit declared dementia to be one of its global health priorities. As the world's population ages, the prevalence of dementia is projected to increase from 50 million in 2015 to 130 million in 2050, and much of the increase will take place in low- and middle-income countries. The economic impact will be substantial: the current global cost of dementia is over 1 trillion U.S. dollars and is expected to double in 10 years. To address this largely overlooked phenomenon, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that all member states produce a national dementia plan or strategy for 2017–2025. The seven action areas in the WHO Global Action Plan for dementia include strategies to improve public and professional awareness of dementia, developing effective diagnosis and care pathways, supporting families and carers, and building accurate surveillance and information systems for dementia. All of these action areas are interlinked and necessary if countries wish to tackle the rising tide of dementia; and good quality research is required to inform their implementation.

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Special Issue

Editor-in-Chief

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Discovery and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a scientific basis for decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards. *IJERPH* provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality, peer-reviewed, open access journal.

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