**PAPER NUMBER #176**

**Supporting primary care practitioners to work with their patients to reduce dementia risk**

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**Objectives/aims**

Dementia is a trillion dollar disease with no cure. Despite the push for dementia risk reduction in the primary care setting, little is known about the views, attitudes and beliefs of the primary care practitioners (PCPs) who are charged with reducing dementia risk. The overall objective of the PRECIPICE Project is to co-design an implementation intervention with PCPs to support them in working with their patients on reducing dementia risk. The aim of early exploratory work, presented here, was to identify the barriers to successful scale up of dementia risk reduction interventions in general practice and to explore the perspective of PCPs on effective scaling strategies.

**Methods**

We undertook two related exploratory studies: (i) a narrative literature review of the views, attitudes, beliefs and practices of PCPs about dementia prevention, and (ii) focus groups with general practitioners and practice nurses.

**Main findings**

The limited extant literature suggested barriers to scale up include: viewing dementia as unpreventable; holding beliefs about dementia risk factors that are not evidence-based; reluctance to initiate a discussion about dementia risk reduction; and caution in acting on inconclusive evidence. In-person and online focus groups with Australian PCPs contextualised and enriched these findings. Together, the narrative literature review and focus groups highlighted several potential barriers to successful scale up of dementia risk reduction interventions in the primary care setting. These findings will inform the co-designing of an implementation intervention.