

maintaining websites and communication systems. Finally we will establish a Program to address the ethical, legal and social issues pertaining to research on dementia. **Conclusions:** The CCNA is attempting to establish a prototype for a national research initiative on dementia which leverages national areas of excellence, catalyzes new discoveries, and provides a unique viewpoint on dementia research issues.

FTS2-01-03 THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEMENTIA RESEARCH (NNIDR)

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Background: In the 2014-15 Budget the Australian Government allocated \$200 million over five years to the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) to boost dementia research in Australia. Consequently the NHMRC National Institute for Dementia Research (NNIDR; The Dementia Institute) was established 7th August 2015. The Institute is a collaboration between the peak health and medical research funding agency, the NHMRC, and the peak dementia consumer body, Alzheimer's Australia National Office (AANO). The Dementia Institute services are provided by Alzheimer's Australia under a contract with the NHMRC. **Methods:** The main objectives of the Institute are to: (1) identify essential dementia research priorities for Australia across the full spectrum from basic research to research translation; (2) bring together Australia's dementia research, including existing NHMRC programs and other national initiatives, to ensure stronger coordination and collaboration; (3) synthesize information provided from current research and develop strong linkages with community groups, practitioners and other service providers to rapidly and flexibly translate research outcomes; (4) develop partnerships between researchers, industry and philanthropic organisations to help embed dementia research into the health system and stimulate the translation of research findings into policy and practice; and (5) ensure Australian participation in major international collaborations relevant to dementia research. **Results:** The NNIDR has committed AU\$35.6M to 6 Dementia Research Team Grants, AU\$46M to 76 new researcher Fellowships and \$2.6 million in JPCo-fuND 2015 call to 2 teams with Australian involvement. **Conclusions:** The Institute will provide the platform for strategically expanding dementia research in Australia, ensure better integration with international research and form a focus for rapid translation of evidence into policy and practice. Drawing on the expertise of high quality researchers, clinicians and key stakeholders across Australia, the Institute will aim to use Australia's strength and expertise in health and medical research to drive improvements in dementia prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

FTS2-01-04 THE DUTCH DEMENTIA DELTA PLAN (DDDP)

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Background: Prevalence of dementia is increasing in the Netherlands. A national approach was felt necessary to meet the challenges facing today's patients and the patients in the future. **Methods:** A plan was set up to address the needs of patients suffering from dementia today, to meet the challenges in research and be able to participate in joint EU efforts for research and to create a dementia friendly society. In 2013 an 8-year plan was launched consisting of three pillars: research, covering 4 themes (fundamental, clinical, applied and care research, improvement of

daily care, including efforts to create a national dementia registry, and creating a dementia friendly society. The aim of the plan is to make dementia manageable and socially accepted within the time frame of the program, within a public-private partnership. **Results:** In 2016, almost halfway, research is well underway with initial government funding of 32M euro, 21 projects, many fellowships and additional 5 M euro private funding, the DDDP is established as a cooperative institution with a management board, care improvement plans have been designed and are being rolled out, and the first plan to create 1M 'dementia friends' has been approved for additional funding of 10M for the next 4 years. **Conclusions:** The DDDP is well underway, generally well accepted and welcomed and with good prospects for the future. It has boosted a collaborative spirit all over the Netherlands and has created enormous additional awareness for dementia.

FTS2-01-05 FROM THE WHO RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND RESEARCH PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF RESEARCH GAPS TO REDUCE THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DEMENTIA

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PLENARY SESSIONS
PL-02**

PL-02-01 EXERCISE AND MEMORY DECLINE

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Background: Aerobic exercise has potent protective and restorative effects on multiple systems and processes that support the overall health of the body. The benefits of exercise on the brain, particularly for older adults with early changes associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD), have become an important scientific focus over the last 10 years. Aerobic exercise improves vascular function and benefits lipid profiles, protects against metabolic and cardiovascular disease, promotes growth factor activity in the brain, has favorable effects on inflammation, mitigates physiological and psychological stress responses, and improves mood. **Methods:** We and others have shown that regular aerobic exercise can improve cognition in adults at