

Prediction, monitoring and personalized recommendations for prevention and relief of dementia and frailty



Funded by the European Union

COMFORTage



CCF WEBINAR

Evidence and innovative digital health services : a square in a circle

26 MAY 2026 AT 14:00 AM (CET)



Funded by the European Union (Grant N° 101137301) and supported by Innovative UK (Grant N° 10103541). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HADEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



Funded by the European Union





39

Partners

12

European countries

17.5M

€ Horizon Europe

4

years (2024-2027)

**Establish a pan European framework for
Community-based, Integrated and People-
Centric prevention, monitoring and progression
managing solutions for dementia and frailty**

Dementia and Frailty Service Delivery Models for affected patients and their carers



Analysing Patient
and Caregiver
Needs

Assessing
Interventions
supported by
Digital Health
Technologies:

Understanding
the political (and
financial) choices
made by
policymakers

Connecting the
social and health
domains

Collecting the
necessary
evidence to
support adoption
of innovative
(digital) services

Looking at the
possible role of
AI to support
intervention

21 March
2025

20 June
2025

26 Sept
2025

27 Feb
2026

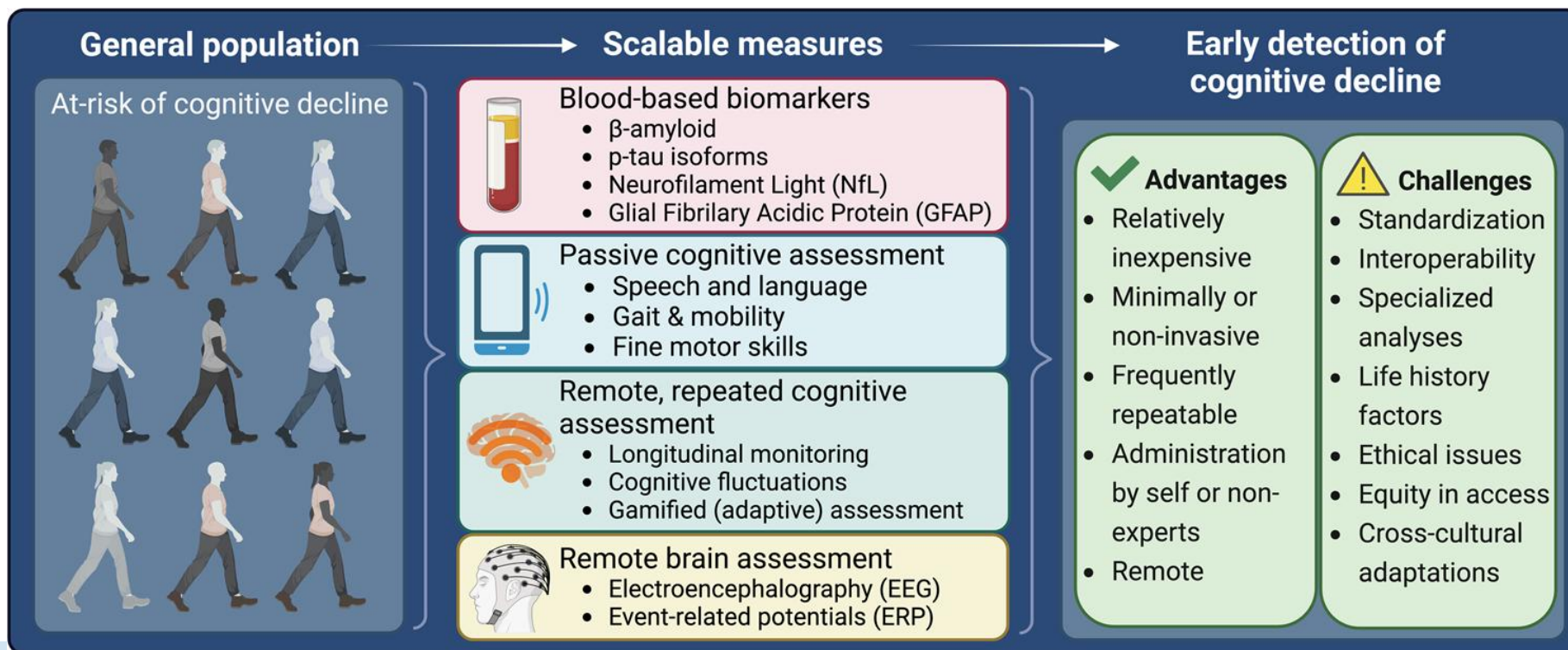
26 May
2026

Q2 2026



Optimal Therapy Scenarios

- Definition: A set of scenarios indicating the general steps that should be addressed for a patient's intervention/ prevention planning.



SCOPE of T.A.1

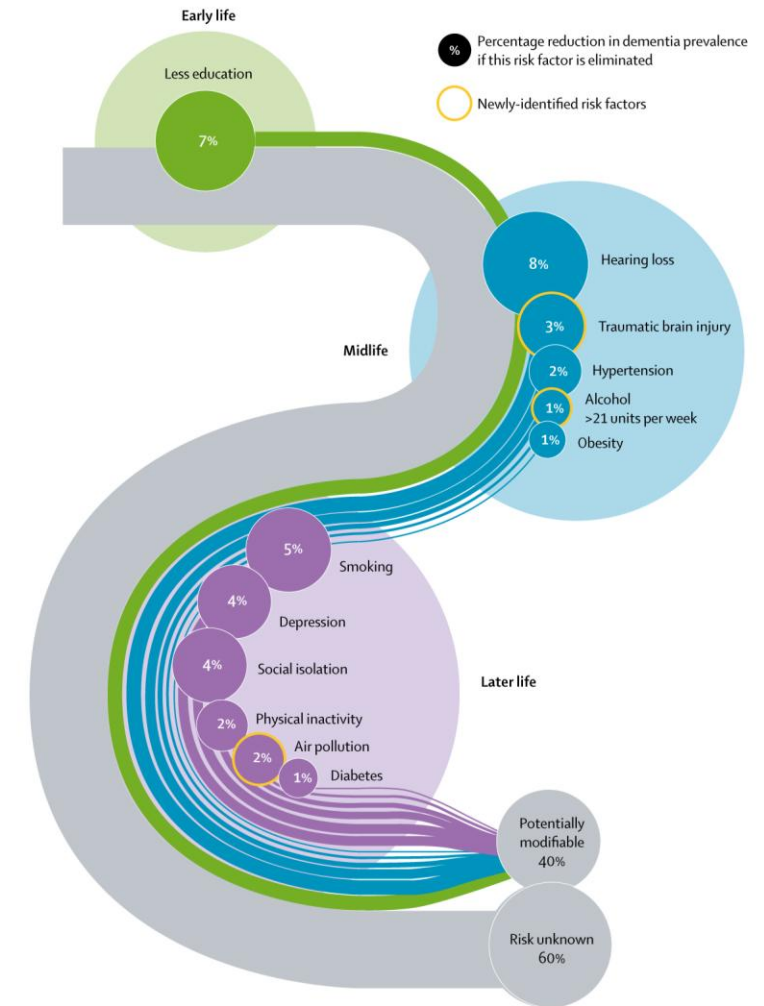
According to recent estimates, approximately **40% of dementia cases worldwide could be attributable to 12 modifiable risk factors**

"50% of people affected by MCI are not at risk of dementia".

40-45% of all dementia cases worldwide could have been prevented if we would have known early enough

40-60 percent of people with a probable dementia experience up to a 4-year delay in obtaining a diagnosis or are never diagnosed. And of those who are diagnosed with dementia, 60 percent do not receive the diagnosis until after the condition has progressed to a moderate stage

However, every person with dementia is unique !



Livingston G, Huntley J, Sommerlad A, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2020 report of the Lancet Commission. The Lancet 2020.

THE LANCET

The best science for better lives

SCOPE of T.A.1

Life expectancy is “reduced” compared to typical life expectancy for someone without dementia: **up to about 13 years at younger ages** (e.g. age 65) when comparing with what would be expected without dementia.

Earlier diagnosis (i.e., younger age at diagnosis) results in **more years of remaining life (and more healthy years)** compared with later diagnosis.

The precise quantification of how many years are in better health is more variable and **depends on many factors** (type of dementia; comorbidities; healthcare access; interventions).

Bruck, C. C., Mooldijk, S. S., Kuiper, L. M., Sambou, M. L., Licher, S., Mattace-Raso, F., & Wolters, F. J. (2025). *Time to nursing home admission and death in people with dementia: systematic review and meta-analysis.* BMJ. DOI: 10.1136/bmj-2024-08063

Dubois B., Padovani A., Scheltens P., Rossi A., Dell’Agnello G. (2016). *Timely diagnosis for Alzheimer’s disease: a literature review on benefits and challenges.* *Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease*

SCOPE OF T.4.1



12.7 million people age 65 and older are projected to have Alzheimer's dementia by 2050.



No real reference "clinical pathway" for dementia (i.e. Alzheimer)

Most of the efforts remain targeted at:

- Extending the period of autonomy and,
- To some extent, improving the quality of life.

More importantly, the disease has a major impact on the carers whose needs are multiple and often unaddressed.

The need for evolving and highly usable and customisable solutions is emphasized by the literature.

The link between the clinical and social domains also proves to be essential.

Key questions for Today: Evidence – Prevention – AI

Is evidence the key
for wide scale
adoption?

Are there
alternatives to
RCT to provide
evidence faster?

Does AI change the
way evidence can
be collected?

How can we speed up
the adoption of
validated (dementia)
screening tools ?

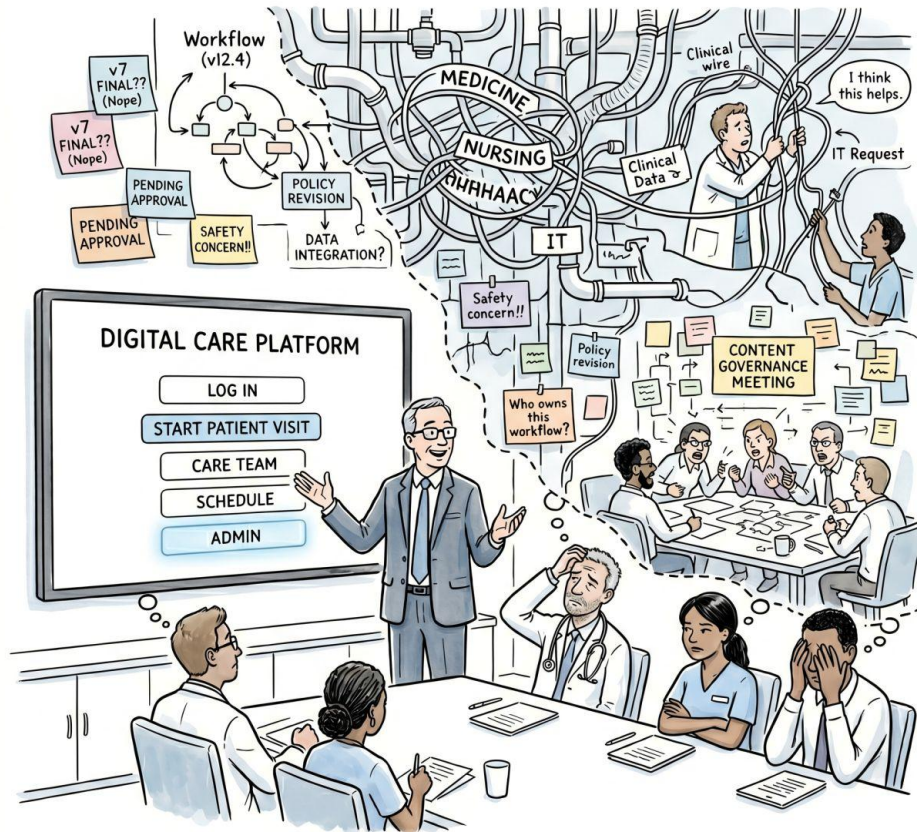
Is evidence the key to market and deployment?

Why does Health Tech with lots of clinical evidence lack adoption - but Tech with NO evidence spreads like wildfire?

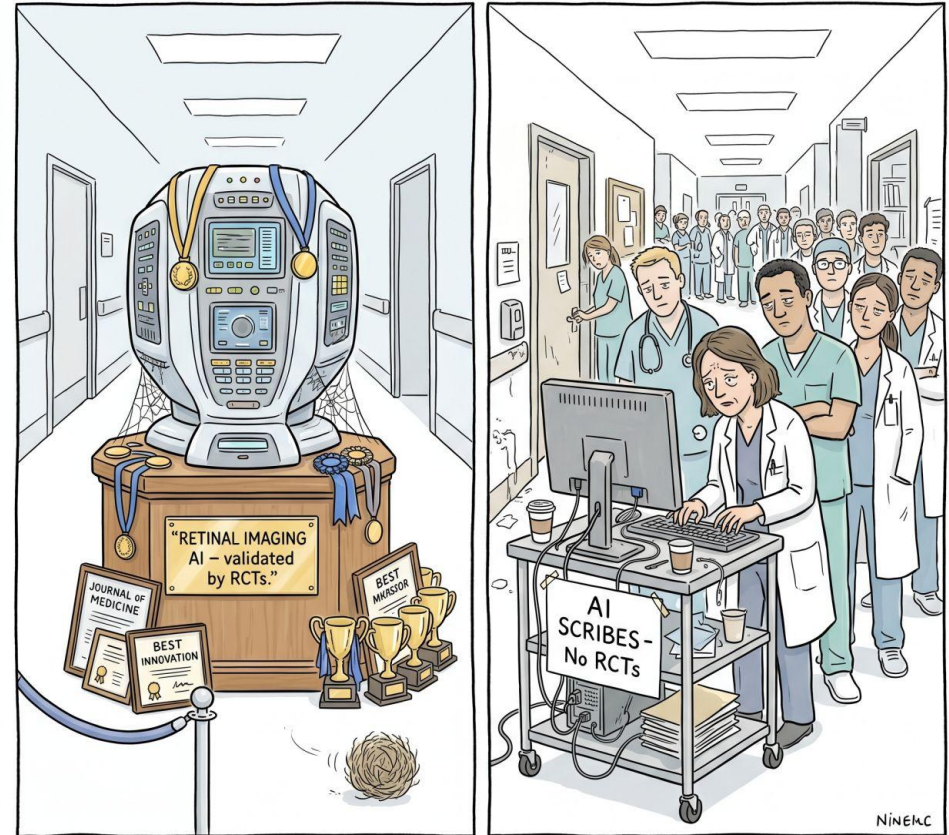
“Healthcare operates on a familiar, almost rhythmic frustration: progress arrives, but it rarely arrives fast. New ideas enter the conversation early, then spend years navigating the labyrinth of regulatory approvals, reimbursement workflows and clinical trust.”

“Healthcare systems tend to adopt tools that are easiest to deploy, not necessarily those with the strongest evidence base”

“We're still benchmarking AI inside journals instead of inside the economic systems it has to survive in.”

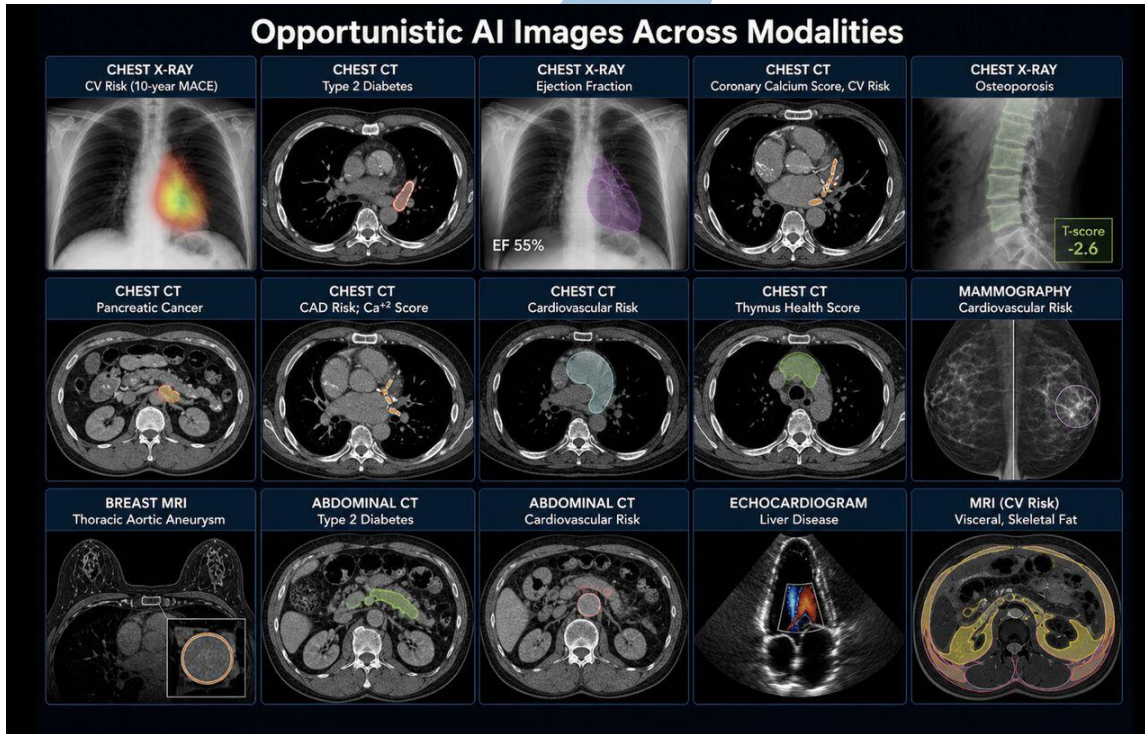
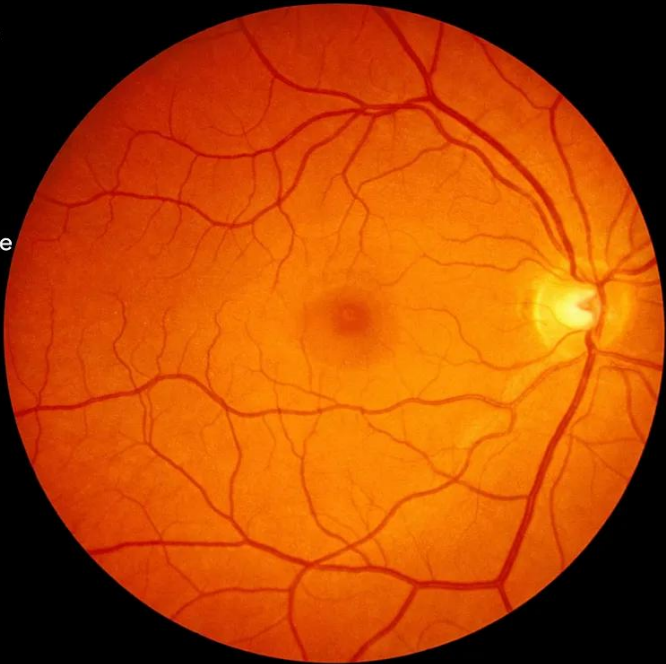


“We purchased a robust Tech platform. The rest is simple – just copy/paste in our care pathway content. That’ll take what – a week?”



“We keep saying adoption of Health Tech and AI should follow the evidence – but it usually follows whatever hurts the most.”

Opportunistic AI Images Across Modalities

Diabetes and Blood Pressure Control, Nature Biomed Engineering, 2018

Kidney Disease, Lancet Dig Health, 2020

Liver and Gall Bladder Disease Lancet Dig H, 2021

Heart Calcium Score, Lancet Dig H, 2021

Alzheimer's Disease, Lancet Dig H, 2022

Kidney Biopsy, Diabetic, Lancet Dig Health 2025

Predicting Heart Attack and Stroke, Nature Mach Intel, 2022

Hyperlipidemia, Eye, 2023

Parkinson's Disease, Neurology, 2023

Retinal Biological Age, Lancet Healthy Longevity, 2024

Predicting Stroke and Dx Silent Brain Injury, Nat BME, 2025

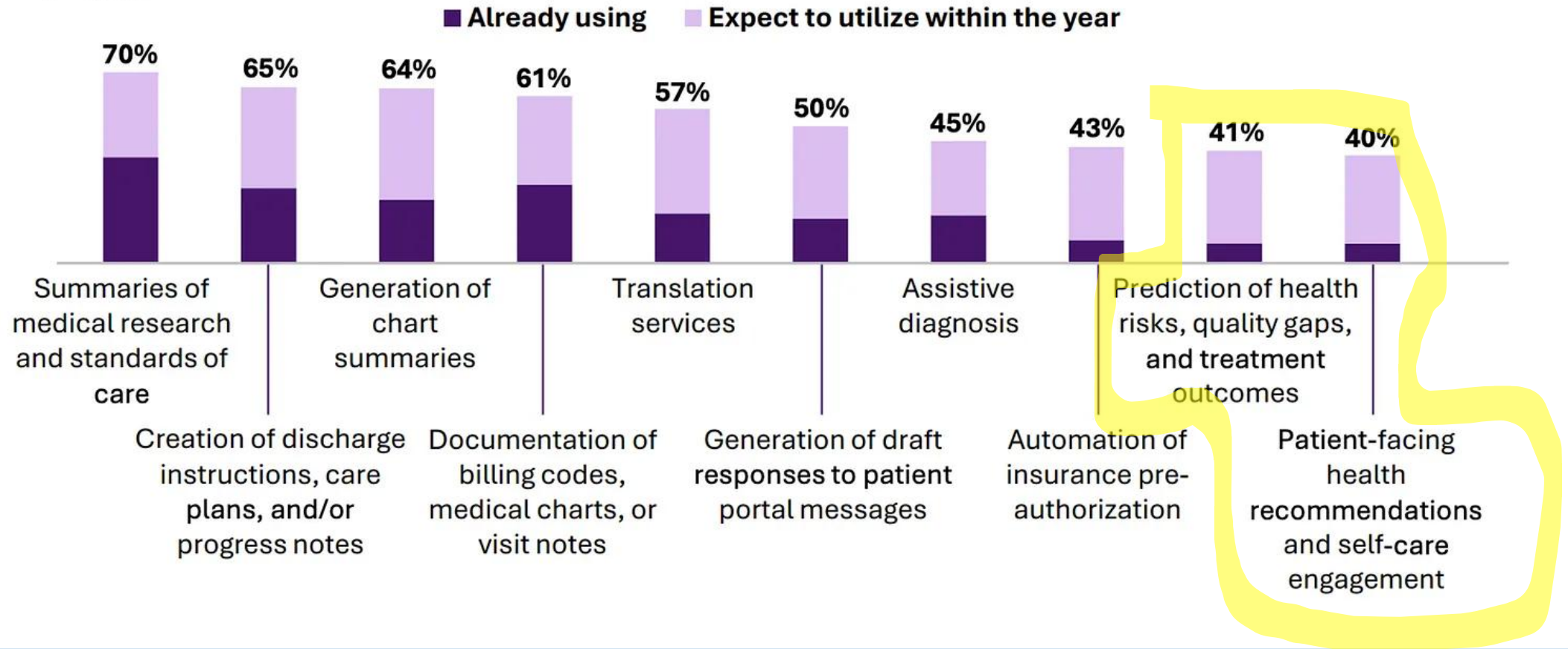
Subclinical Coronary Atherosclerosis, JAMA 2025

Osteoporosis, Thyroid Disease, Gout Nature Medicine 2026



Q: When would you expect to start incorporating this AI use case into your own practice? (asked only to those respondents who said the use case would be 3, 4, or 5 on a scale of not all relevant to highly relevant)

n = 1,040



Has clinical evidence itself been ever the reason for adoption ?

“What actually matters is whether a health system is desperate to solve a problem”

“AI works but no one is designated to act on what it finds.”

“We need monitoring frameworks that track not just diagnostic accuracy but safety, efficiency, and cost. The science has reached a point where trials are justified.” We can’t get to high performance medicine, relying on generative AI for key decisions, without that. But, by the time peer review papers are published, the models assessed are outdated”

“EVIDENCE keeps the door from closing but is not sufficient to open the door.”

“Those who succeed in selling into healthcare realize it's about relationships, trust, and change management”

“If we scale opportunistic screening without a stateful, multi-agent layer to filter and prioritize these findings, we risk triggering a wave of 'incidentaloma' that could overwhelm primary care”

Third WEBINAR

26 MAY 2026

14:00-15:30 CET

Speakers



Luc Nicolas

*ICT for health expert at
EHTEL and
COMFORTage
innovation manager*



Sergi Valero

*Head of Artificial
Intelligence Program
at ACE Alzheimer
Center
Barcelona.Senior
researcher in
dementia, psychology
and psychopathology*



Carme Pratdepàdua

*Head of the
mHealth.cat Office*



**Raquel Costa
Almeida**

*Product & Innovation
Manager at F6S*



**Margarita
Grammatikopoulou**

*Research Assistant at
Centre for Research &
Technology Hellas (CERTH)
and PREDICTOM project*





COMFORTage

THANKS

For your attention



Ask us everything
info@comfortage.eu



www.comfortage.eu

Follow us in social media

