Association of Daily Step Count and Intensity With Incident Dementia in 78,430 Adults Living in the UK

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**IMPORTANCE** Step-based recommendations may be appropriate for dementia-prevention guidelines. However, the association of step count and intensity with dementia incidence is unknown.

**OBJECTIVE** To examine the dose-response association between daily step count and intensity and incidence of all-cause dementia among adults in the UK.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** UK Biobank prospective population-based cohort study (February 2013 to December 2015) with 6.9 years of follow-up (data analysis conducted May 2022). A total of 78,430 of 103,684 eligible adults aged 40 to 79 years with valid wrist accelerometer data were included. Registry-based dementia was ascertained through October 2021.

**EXPOSURES** Accelerometer-derived daily step count, incidental steps (less than 40 steps per minute), purposeful steps (40 steps per minute or more), and peak 30-minute cadence (ie, mean steps per minute recorded for the 30 highest, not necessarily consecutive, minutes in a day).

**MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** Incident dementia (fatal and nonfatal), obtained through linkage with inpatient hospitalization or primary care records or recorded as the underlying or contributory cause of death in death registers. Spline Cox regressions were used to assess dose-response associations.

**RESULTS** The study monitored 78,430 adults (mean [SD] age, 61.1 [7.9] years; 35,040 [44.7%] male and 43,390 [55.3%] female; 881 [1.1%] were Asian, 641 [0.8%] were Black, 427 [0.5%] were of mixed race, 75,852 [96.7%] were White, and 629 [0.8%] were of another, unspecified race) over a median (IQR) follow-up of 6.9 (6.4-7.5) years, 866 of whom developed dementia (mean [SD] age, 68.3 [5.6] years; 480 [55.4%] male and 386 [54.6%] female; 5 [0.6%] Asian, 6 [0.7%] Black, 4 [0.4%] mixed race, 821 [97.6%] White, and 6 [0.7%] other). Analyses revealed nonlinear associations between daily steps. The optimal dose (ie, exposure value at which the maximum risk reduction was observed) was 9,826 steps (hazard ratio [HR], 0.49; 95% CI, 0.39-0.62) and the minimal dose (ie, exposure value at which the risk reduction was 50% of the observed maximum risk reduction) was 3,826 steps (HR, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.67-0.83). The incidental cadence optimal dose was 3,677 steps (HR, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.44-0.72); purposeful cadence optimal dose was 6,315 steps (HR, 0.43; 95% CI, 0.32-0.58); and peak 30-minute cadence optimal dose was 112 steps per minute (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.24-0.60).

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** In this cohort study, a higher number of steps was associated with lower risk of all-cause dementia. The findings suggest that a dose of just under 10,000 steps per day may be optimally associated with a lower risk of dementia. Steps performed at higher intensity resulted in stronger associations.

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Step count is a popular approach to providing physical activity targets for the general public. An optimal dose of 6000 to 8000 steps has been suggested to reduce the risk of all-cause mortality. Higher step counts may lower the risk of cardiovascular and cancer mortality and incident diabetes, particularly more intense steps. Step-based physical activity targets are easy to grasp and memorize and may be ideal for dementia-prevention guidelines. To our knowledge, no study on the dose-response association of daily steps and stepping intensity (ie, cadence or steps per minute) with incident dementia exists. Understanding this association is critical to determining the optimal dose of stepping volume and intensity for dementia prevention. We examined the dose-response association of daily step count and intensity with incident all-cause dementia in a large population sample of adults in the UK who wore wrist accelerometers.

Methods

This study used data from UK Biobank (February 2013 to December 2015) and followed the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guideline. All participants provided written informed consent. The study was approved by the National Health Service and the National Research Ethics Service (reference II/NW/0382). There were 236,519 eligible participants who provided a valid email address. Of these, 103,684 accepted the invitation and were instructed to wear an Axivity AX3 accelerometer on their dominant wrist 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to measure physical activity. A total of 78,430 participants aged 40 to 79 years with at least 3 valid days (more than 16 hours wearing time) and complete data on covariates, and who were free of cardiovascular disease, cancer, or dementia at baseline were included in the analysis (Figure 1). Participants were monitored through October 31, 2021, with incident dementia (fatal and nonfatal) obtained through linkage with inpatient hospitalization or primary care records, or recorded as the underlying or contributory cause of death in the death registers. We identified walking activities using an accelerometer-based activity machine learning scheme and used a validated step-count algorithm for wrist accelerometers to estimate the number of steps. We used cadence-based stepping metrics reflective of pace and intensity under free-living conditions: incidental steps, defined as fewer than 40 steps per minute (eg, indoor walking from one room to another); purposeful steps, defined as 40 or more steps per minute (eg, steps while exercising); and peak 30-minute cadence (ie, average steps per minute recorded for the 30 highest, not necessarily consecutive, minutes in a day).

The sample was described by tertiles of daily steps count using means (SDs) and percentages for continuous and categorical variables, respectively. We assessed the dose-response association between step-based metrics and incident all-cause dementia using restricted cubic splines. Knots were placed at the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the exposure distribution. Nonlinearity was assessed by a Wald test. We estimated the optimal dose (ie, exposure value at which the maximum significant risk reduction was observed) and the minimal dose (ie, exposure value at which the risk reduction was 50% of the observed maximum significant risk reduction). E-values associated with the optimal dose were calculated, estimating the plausibility of bias from unmeasured confounding. Models were adjusted for age, sex, race, education, socioeconomic status, smoking, alcohol use, fruit and vegetable consumption, family history of cardiovascular disease and cancer, medication use, accelerometer-measured sleep, and valid accelerometer wear days. Race was included as a potential confounder in the association between steps and incidence of dementia, and data were collected via self-report. Participants were offered multiple choice and the categories were taken from the UK Office for National Statistics. Models for incidental steps were adjusted for purposeful steps and vice versa. For peak 30-minute cadence, models were adjusted for daily steps. To minimize chances of reverse causation, we ran a sensitivity analysis removing participants who were diagnosed with dementia within the first 2 years of follow-up. An additional model was adjusted for cholesterol, hemoglobin A1c, body mass index, and mean arterial pressure. We used R version 4.2.1 (R Foundation) in our analyses. Two-tailed P values less than .05 were considered significant.

Key Points

Question Is there a dose-response association of daily step count and intensity with incidence of all-cause dementia among adults living in the UK?

Findings This cohort study of adults assessed with wrist-worn accelerometers found that accruing more steps per day was associated with steady declines in dementia incidence risk, up to 9800 steps per day, beyond which the benefits upturned. The dose associated with 50% of maximal observed benefit was 3800 steps per day, and steps at higher intensity (cadence) were associated with lower incidence risk.

Meaning The findings in this study suggest that accumulating more steps per day just under the popular threshold of 10,000 steps per day and performing steps at higher intensity may be associated with lower risk of dementia onset.

Figure 1. Flow Diagram of Study Participants

| 103,684 Participants with accelerometer data | 23,638 Excluded with invalid accelerometer data |
| 12,068 With prevalent CVD, cancer, or dementia or with major health problems |
| 9636 With <3 weeks and 1 weekend of valid accelerometer data |
| 1934 With <3 weeks and 1 weekend of valid accelerometer data |
| 78,430 With complete covariates included in final analytical sample |

CVD indicates cardiovascular disease.
Among the 78,430 participants in this study, the mean (SD) age was 61.1 (7.9) years; 35,040 participants (44.7%) were male and 43,390 (55.3%) were female; 881 participants were [1.1%] were Asian, 641 [0.8%] were Black, 427 [0.5%] were of mixed race, 75,852 [96.7%] were White, and 629 [0.8%] were of another, unspecified race. Over a median (IQR) follow-up of 6.9 (6.4–7.5) years, 866 participants developed dementia (mean [SD]
age, 68.3 [5.6] years; 480 [55.4%] male and 386 [54.6%] female; 5 [0.6%] Asian, 6 [0.7%] Black, 4 [0.4%] mixed race, 821 [97.6%] White, and 6 [0.7%] other). Younger, healthier (defined as lower rates of alcohol consumption and tobacco use and higher rates of fruit and vegetable consumption) female participants took more steps in the sample (Table). We found nonlinear associations for daily steps, wherein the optimal dose was 9826 steps (hazard ratio [HR], 0.49; 95% CI, 0.39-0.62) and the minimal dose was 3826 steps (HR, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.67-0.83; E-value, 3.46 [upper CI, 2.55]). For incidental steps, the optimal dose was 3677 steps (HR, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.44-0.72; E-value, 2.80 [upper CI, 1.91]). For purposeful steps, the optimal dose was 6315 steps (HR, 0.43; 95% CI, 0.32-0.58; E-value, 4.07 [upper CI, 2.82]). For peak 30-minute cadence, the optimal dose was 112 steps per minute (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.24-0.60; E-value, 4.65 [upper CI, 2.71]) (Figure 2). Removing participants diagnosed with dementia within the first 2 years of follow-up (eFigure 1 in the Supplement) or further adjustment for relevant biomarkers (eFigure 2 in the Supplement) did not change the results.

**Discussion**

We found nonlinear associations of daily steps and intensity with incident dementia. These results may have implications for public health. We found no minimal threshold for the beneficial association of step counts with incident dementia. Our findings suggest that approximately 9800 steps per day may be optimal to lower the risk of dementia. We estimated the minimum dose at approximately 3800 steps per day, which was associated with 25% lower incident dementia. Other studies have found 4400 steps to be associated with mortality outcomes.3,11 This finding suggests that population-wide dementia prevention might be improved by shifting away from the least-active end of the step-count distributions. Unlike pre-
arious studies investigating mortality outcomes, our analyses highlight the importance of stepping intensity for preventing dementia. Both purposeful steps and peak 30-minute cadence (ie, an indicator of overall best natural effort in a free-living environment) were associated with lower risks of dementia.

Strengths of this study are the large sample of adults with accelerometers and the use of multisource registry-based prospectively collected data to ascertain incident dementia. This study represents an important contribution to step count-based recommendations for dementia prevention. Step count-based recommendations have the advantage of being easy to communicate, interpret, and measure, and may be particularly relevant for people who accumulate their physical activity in an unstructured manner. For such individuals, it may be otherwise challenging to track physical activity or determine whether they are sufficiently active relative to current minute- and intensity-based physical activity guidelines (ie, 150 to 300 minutes per week of moderate to vigorous physical activity). Therefore, step-based recommendations could provide informative supplementary information to the current physical activity guidelines.

Limitations
Limitations of this study include its observational design and the low response rate (5.5%) of participants in UK Biobank, although studies have demonstrated this poor representativeness does not necessarily influence associations between physical activity and health outcomes. Reverse causation and residual confounding may still be present. However, the large E-values showed this possibility is minimal. The inversion of the right part of the dose-response curves in this study likely reflects the sparsity of data and events rather than a genuine lack of beneficial association at higher levels of stepping. The age range of participants may have resulted in limited dementia cases, meaning our results may not be generalizable to older populations. Because there are often considerable delays in dementia diagnosis, and this study did not include formal clinical and cognitive assessments of dementia, it is possible that the prevalence of dementia in the community was much higher.

Conclusions
Taking more steps per day was associated with a lower risk of incident all-cause dementia. The optimal dose was estimated at 9800 steps per day, just under the popular target of 10,000 steps. Intensity of stepping resulted in stronger associations. Future guidelines for dementia prevention may capitalize on the results of this study to promote step-based recommendations.

REFERENCES


