

Dementia; Symptoms Cause and Cure: Neurological Disorder

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Abstract

Tertiary disease prevention for dementia is based on improving the patient's quality of life. The development of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD), such as anxiety and depression, hampers the quality of life of people with dementia (PwD) and their caregivers. In coping with these symptoms, non-pharmacological treatments have proven useful. However, although most PwD show BPSD, their manifestation varies widely among patients (in frequency, intensity and type).

To test these treatments, instruments for evaluating behavioural symptoms of dementia, such as NPI-NH and CMAI, are traditionally used. In dementia studies, we propose the use of activity trackers as a supplement to control behavioural symptoms. We explain a nine-week cognitive enhancement therapy carried out with the aid of a social robot, in which the ten participants wore an activity tracker to demonstrate this strategy.

Keywords: Dementia; Neuron; Alzheimer disease

What is Dementia?

Dementia is a condition in which memory, perception, behavior and the ability to perform daily tasks deteriorate. While dementia affects the elderly predominantly, it is not a common part of ageing. Around 50 million people have dementia worldwide, and every year there are almost 10 million new cases. The most prevalent type of dementia is Alzheimer's disease and may lead to 60-70 percent of cases. Dementia among older people worldwide is one of the main causes of disability and dependence. The reason for this claim is questionable, and secular patterns are perfectly plausible (that is, incremental declines or changes in prevalence over long-term periods [6]).

Symptoms and signs

Depending on the effects of the disease and the personality of the person before becoming ill, dementia affects each individual in a different way. Dementia-related signs and symptoms can be understood in three steps.

Early stage: Since the progression is incremental, the early stage of dementia is often missed. Symptoms that are popular include:

- Forgetfulness in Forgetfulness
- Losing track of the weather
- Getting lost in common areas.

Middle stage: The signs and symptoms become clearer and more restrictive as dementia moves to the middle stage. They include:

- Being forgetful of current events and the names of people
- At home, being lost

- Communication is having growing difficulties
- Needing assistance with personal treatment
- Witnessing shifts in behavior, including wandering and frequent questioning

Late stage: The late stage of dementia is one of near total dependence and inactivity. Memory disturbances are serious and the physical signs and symptoms become more obvious. Symptoms include:

- Becoming unaware of the time and place
- Having difficulty recognizing relatives and friends
- Having an increasing need for assisted self-care
- Having difficulty walking
- Experiencing behaviour changes that may escalate and include aggression

Common Forms of Dementia

Many different types of dementia exist. The most prevalent type is Alzheimer's disease which can lead to 60% - 70% of cases. Vascular dementia, Lewy body dementia (abnormal protein aggregates that accumulate within nerve cells), and a group of diseases that lead to front temporal dementia (brain frontal lobe degeneration) are other major types.