



## Editorial Note on Awareness in Early-Stage Alzheimer's Disease

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### Editorial Note

The awareness of a specific component of a situation, functioning or performance may be characterized as a reasonable or realistic assessment or evaluation of the consequences, expressed explicitly or implicitly. Awareness is a fundamental element of human subjective experience, but it becomes more noticeable when it is disturbed in some manner, such as in different neurological and neurodegenerative diseases; here in this paper, we will concentrate on Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common kind of dementia. Disturbances in awareness have implications for relationships with family members, friends, and paid caregivers, as well as for care provision. Lack of awareness is characterized as a clinical characteristic of Alzheimer's disease that is found in a substantial proportion of people diagnosed with the condition.

A significant number of Alzheimer's disease (AD) researchers have shown interest in raising awareness, yet many of the resultant reports lay minimal emphasis on conceptual frameworks and explanatory models. There is a great deal of evidence emphasizing biological explanations in which unawareness is seen primarily as a symptom, but possible psychosocial factors, as well as the socially constructed character of stated awareness, are often ignored. The beginning of dementia can be regarded as a danger to self-control by means of a number of psychological techniques, which can impact how individuals express their experience and hence how they are seen as 'aware'. A clear and accessible framework for understanding and assessing awareness in people with dementia is required that can guide future empirical research and help to shape clinical practice. The latest

research provide an unified concept for creating awareness in early Alzheimer's stage, recognizing biological causes but with a focus on psycho-social factors and autonomy. Due to the research nature and the concentration on subjective experience, a qualitative method was considered ideal.

Consciousness is commonly shown as synonymous with awareness. Conscience may be characterized as a general capacity for certain kinds of inner experiences and can be equated to awake or alertness, which contrast with the situation of nonconsciousness where no information is processed from the environment and which does not respond to internal and external stimuli. Some important theories of awareness look broadly at various levels and include ideas of self and self-awareness. Awareness might include outside elements such as environmental features or the behavior of others, or it can be completely internal to the aspects of the self. The cognitive processes which create or sustain awareness can impact behavior at different levels, from simple motor reactions to sophisticated, purposeful actions.

The ultimate objective of Alzheimer awareness research ought to be to create an awareness knowledge that involves the functioning both of psychosocial and biological processes in recent studies and focus largely on psychological and social aspects. A comprehension of differences in early stage AD needs a biopsychosocial awareness model that integrates the effect of both cognitive and psychosocial deficits. A better knowledge of differences in awareness is required for the development of individual methods to intervention and care in Alzheimer's disease.