

Editorial Note on Alzheimer's Disease

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Editorial

Alzheimer's disease is a neurologic ailment that causes the brain to shrink (atrophy) and the death of brain cells. Alzheimer's disease is the most frequent form of dementia, which is defined as a progressive loss of cognitive, behavioural, and social abilities that impairs a person's capacity to operate independently.

The aberrant build-up of proteins in and around brain cells is assumed to be the origin of Alzheimer's disease. Amyloid is one of the proteins involved, and deposits of it create plaques surrounding brain cells. The other protein is tau, which forms tangles within brain cells as deposits.

7 Stages of Alzheimer's disease

Stage 1: Normal Outward Behavior.

Stage 2: Very Mild Changes.

Stage 3: Mild Decline.

Stage 4: Moderate Decline.

Stage 5: Moderately Severe Decline.

Stage 6: Severe Decline.

Stage 7: Very Severe Decline

What exactly is Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is an irreversible, degenerative brain illness that gradually erodes memory and cognitive capabilities, as well as the ability to do even the most basic tasks. Symptoms occur in the mid-60s in the majority of patients with the disease (those with the late-onset variety).

Symptoms:

- Increased memory loss and confusion are possible symptoms.
- Inability to pick up new information.
- Language difficulties, as well as difficulties reading, writing, and dealing with numbers.
- It's hard to organise your ideas and think logically.
- Attention span has been shortened.
- Having difficulty coping with unfamiliar situations.

Alzheimer's disease is characterised by memory loss. The inability to recall recent events or discussions is one of the first indicators. Memory problems intensify as the disease develops, and additional symptoms emerge.

A person with Alzheimer's disease may initially notice that they are having trouble recalling things and organising their

thoughts. It's possible that a family member or friend will note how the symptoms increase.

Alzheimer's disease causes changes in the brain that cause problems with:

Memory

Everyone suffers memory lapses now and again, but Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss that continues and worsens, impairing one's ability to perform at work or at home.

Alzheimer's patients may

- Over and over, repeat remarks and queries.
- Forget about discussions, appointments, or activities and you won't be able to recall them afterwards.
- Misplacing goods on a regular basis, frequently in nonsensical areas
- Become disoriented in familiar surroundings.
- You will eventually forget the names of family members and commonplace items.
- Have problems identifying items, expressing thoughts, or participating in discussions because you don't have the correct words?

Reasoning and thinking

- Alzheimer's disease impairs concentration and reasoning, particularly when it comes to abstract notions like numbers.
- Multitasking is particularly tough, and managing funds, balancing chequebooks, and paying payments on time may be tough. A person with Alzheimer's disease may eventually lose the ability to identify and cope with numbers.

Making decisions and judgements

Alzheimer's disease impairs one's capacity to make sound assessments and decisions in everyday settings. A person may, for example, make bad or unusual decisions in social encounters or dress inappropriately for the weather. It may be more difficult to respond efficiently to ordinary concerns such as a stove that is burning or unexpected driving scenarios.

Planning and performing familiar tasks

As the condition develops, simple tasks that involves sequential processes, such as planning and making a meal or playing a favourite game, become difficult. People with severe Alzheimer's disease frequently lose their ability to do simple actions such as dressing and washing.

Personality and behaviour changes

Moods and behaviours can be affected by Alzheimer's disease-related brain alterations. The following are examples of potential issues:

- Depression is a mental illness that affects
- Indifference
- Withdrawal from social situations
- Swings in mood
- Others' mistrust
- Aggressiveness and irritability
- Sleeping patterns have changed

- I'm wandering
- Inhibitions are lost
- Delusions, such as the belief that something has been stolen, are common

Preserved skills

Even when symptoms deteriorate, many critical abilities are kept for extended periods of time. Reading or listening to books, sharing tales and reminiscing, singing, listening to music, dancing, sketching, or creating crafts are all examples of talents that can be preserved.

Because these abilities are governed by areas of the brain that are impacted later in the disease's progression, they may last longer.

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