



OPINION ARTICLE



A Brief Note on Alzheimer's Disease and its Symptoms

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Description

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. Alzheimer's disease affects around 5.8 million people in the United States aged 65 and over. Eighty percent of them are 75 years old or older. Alzheimer's disease is expected to affect 60 percent to 70 percent of the approximately 50 million individuals globally who have dementia. Forgetting recent events or discussions is one of the first indicators of Alzheimer's disease. A person with Alzheimer's disease will acquire significant memory impairment and lose the capacity to carry out daily duties as the disease develops.

Medications may help or reduce the course of symptoms temporarily. These medicines can occasionally assist persons with Alzheimer's disease preserve their independence and optimise their function. People with Alzheimer's disease and their carers can benefit from a variety of programmes and services. Alzheimer's disease has no cure or therapy that affects the disease process in the brain. Complications from significant loss of brain function, such as dehydration, starvation, or infection, can lead to mortality in advanced stages of the condition. Dementia is a broad term that encompasses the signs and symptoms of mental deterioration that accompany Alzheimer's disease and other brain illnesses. The phases are divided into three groups.

Alzheimer's disease in its early stages (mild). A person with Alzheimer's disease can operate independently in the early stages. He or she can continue to drive, work,

and participate in social events. Despite this, the person may experience memory lapses, such as forgetting common phrases or where ordinary things are located.

People with Alzheimer's disease who is at the mild dementia stage become increasingly confused and forgetful, and they require more assistance with everyday tasks and self-care. People with Alzheimer's disease in the intermediate dementia stage may display progressively poor judgement and developing bewilderment.

Alzheimer's disease is a severe form of dementia. Alzheimer's disease is a kind of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking, and behaviour. Eventually, the symptoms become severe enough to interfere with daily activities. To understand how you can support individuals afflicted by Alzheimer's disease, sign up for E-News. It contains different types of stages, Stage of normal observable behaviour or preclinical stage, the person's external conduct is normal at this point. They don't display any signs of memory, mood, behaviour, or personality changes. Subtle Alzheimer's symptoms do not interfere with their capacity to work or live independently at this time. Keep in mind that these symptoms might be the result of normal ageing rather than Alzheimer's. This is when you begin to observe changes in your loved one's logic and thinking. Forgets what they've just read, asks the same question again and over, and has increasing difficulty planning or organising. When meeting new individuals, I have trouble remembering names.

You may assist by acting as your loved one's "memory" ensuring that they pay their bills and attend appointments on time. You might also propose that they relieve tension by quitting their job and organising their legal and financial issues.