



Demența- Clasificare, Boala Alzheimer, Demența vasculară

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Dementa

- Se definește ca un sindrom ce regroupează tulburările persistente ale funcțiilor superioare în afara unui episod confuzional
- Apare o deteriorare a capacităților intelectuale, a căror extinderi și grad de severitate pot varia
- Procesul de îmbătrânire ocazională o scădere a aptitudinilor cognitive- capacitățile emisferei drepte- organizare, memorie vizuală- se reduc mai rapid decât domeniul limbajului
- Pot fi curabile 10% și incurabile 90%

Dementa

- 1,5%: între 65-70 ani
- **25%:** peste 85 ani

Cauze:

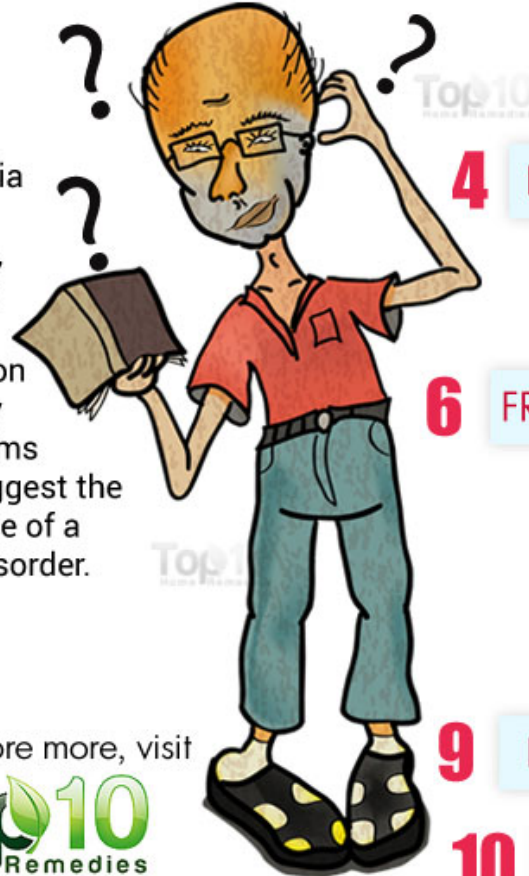
- Boala Alzheimer
- Demența vasculară
- Modificările difuze ale materiei albe
- Alcoolismul
- Intoxicația medicamentoasă

Dementa

- **Dementa degenerativa de tip ALZHEIMER are implicati urmasorii factori:**
- Predispozitia genetica
- Toxicitatea aluminiului
- Diminuarea colinacetiltransferazei cerebrale ce antreneaza tulburarile biosintezei ale acetilcolinei
- Modificari ale nivelului cerebral al unor neuropeptide
- Etiologie virala
- Existenta unui proces autoimun

10 EARLY SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA

Dementia is not a disease, rather it is a collection of many symptoms that suggest the presence of a brain disorder.



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1 SUBTLE SHORT-TERM MEMORY LOSS

2 DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING THOUGHTS

3 RAPID AGITATION AND MOOD SWINGS

4 DISREGARD FOR GROOMING AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

5 DIFFICULTY IDENTIFYING HUMOR

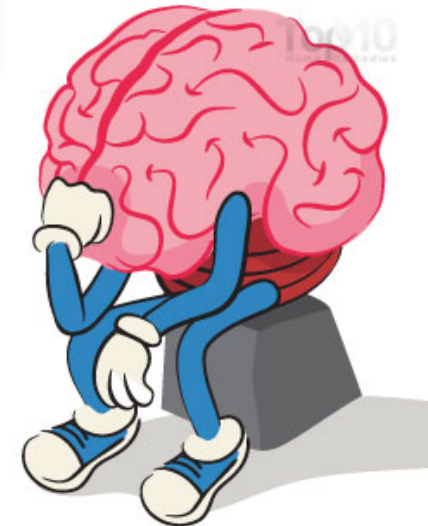
6 FREQUENT FALLING AND TRIPPING

7 LAPSE IN JUDGMENT

8 MISPLACING THINGS

9 LACK OF INITIATIVE OR APATHY

10 GETTING CONFUSED OFTEN



Demente degenerative

- Debut insidios
- Evolutie progresiva
- Tulburari mnezice deseori prezente la instalare
- Fara tulburari neurologice focalizate

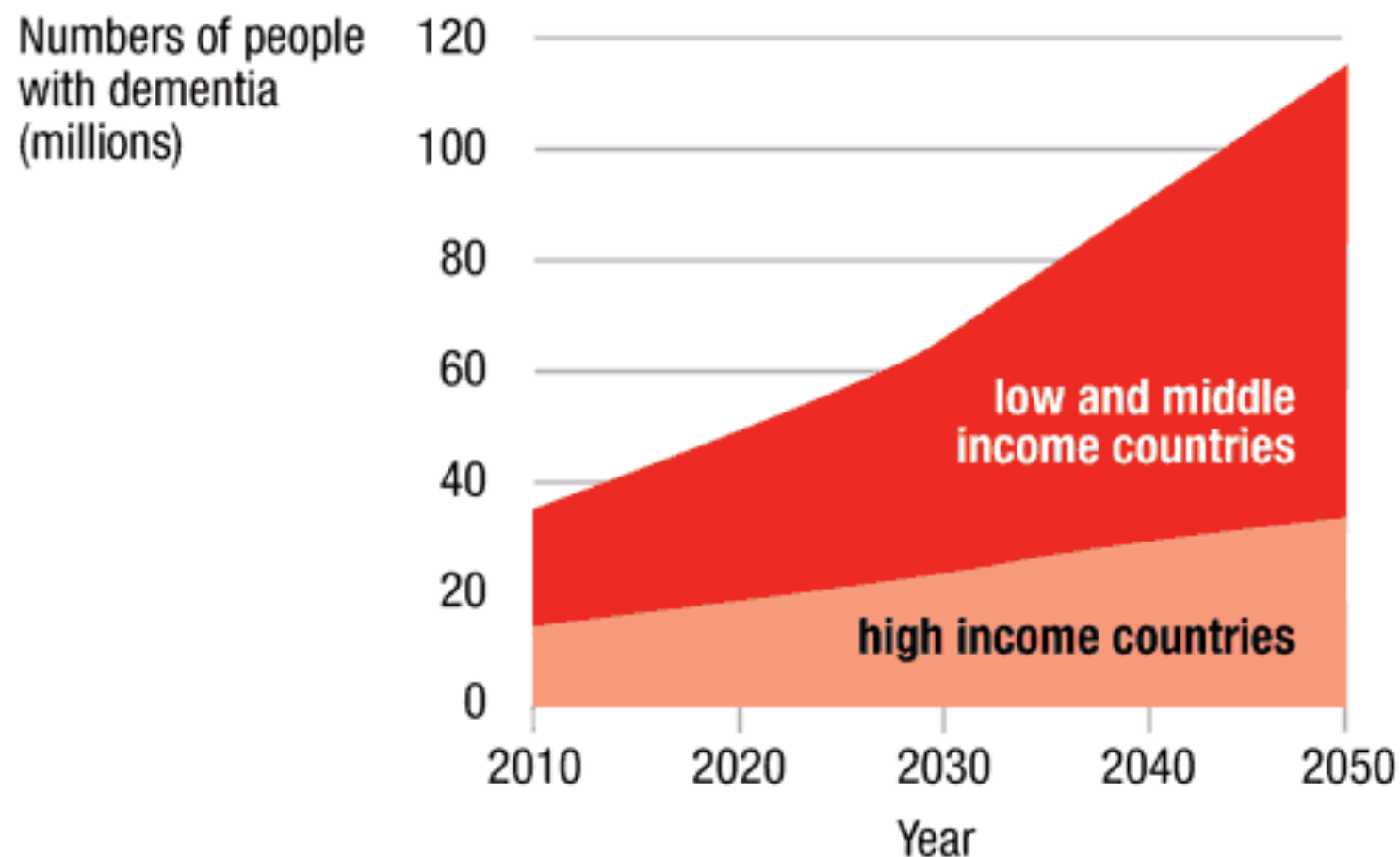
Demente vasculare

- Debut brutal
- Evolutie in paliere
- Una sau mai multe tulburari mnezice
- Functii izolate pot fi atinse de la instalare
- Deficite neurologice focale

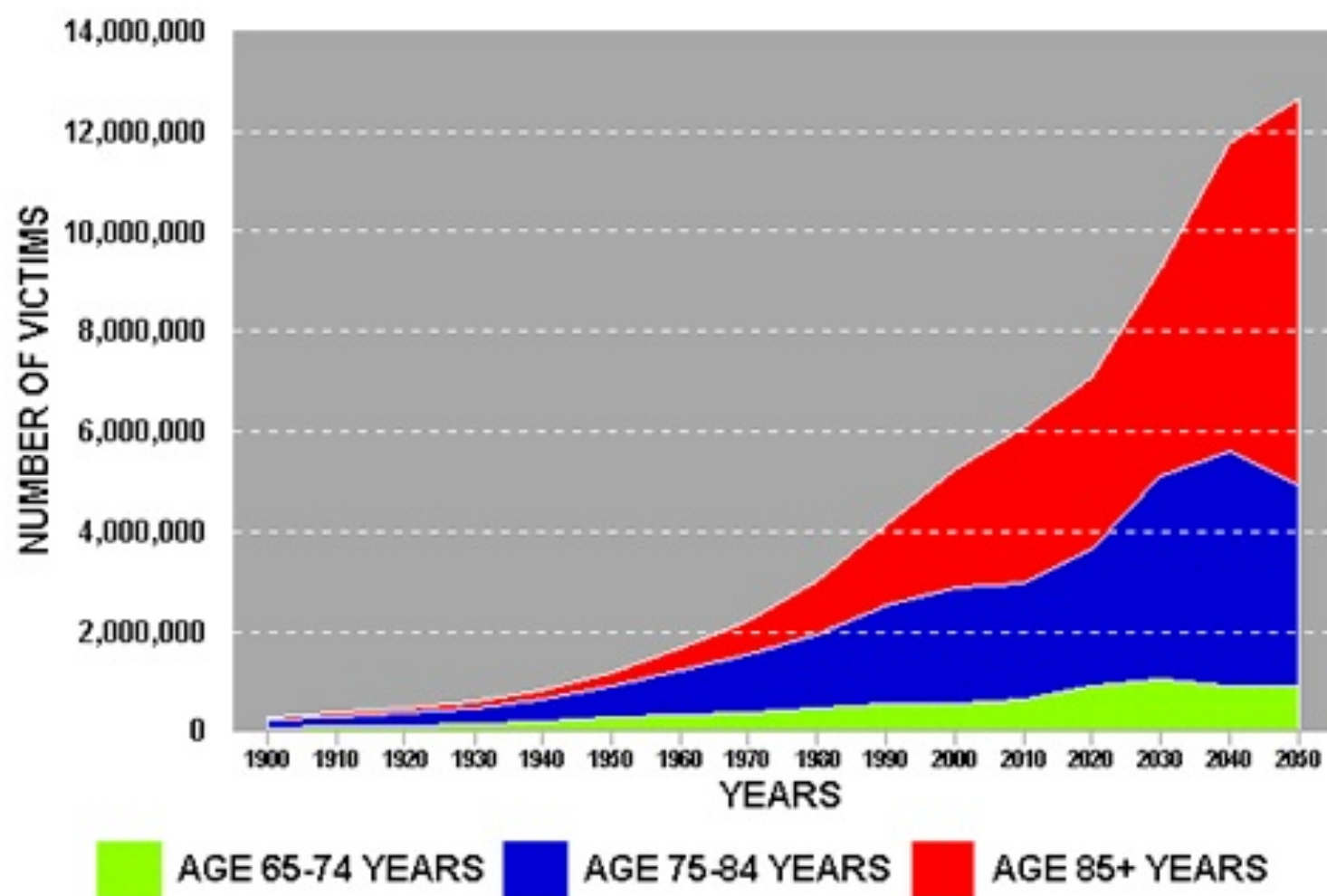
Dementia vs. Alzheimer's

	Dementia	Alzheimer's Disease
General Definition	A brain related disorder caused by diseases and other conditions.	A type of dementia. But the most common type.
Cause	Many, including Alzheimer's disease, stroke, thyroid issues, vitamin deficiencies, reactions to medicines, and brain tumors.	Unknown, but the "amyloid cascade hypothesis" is the most widely discussed and researched hypothesis today.
Duration	Permanent damage that comes in stages.	Average of 8 to 20 years.
Typical Age of Onset	65 years and older.	65 years but can occur as early as 30.
Symptoms	Issues with memory, focus and attention, visual perception, reasoning, judgment, and comprehension.	Difficulty remembering newly learned information. With advancement, disorientation, mood and behavior changes may occur.

The growth in numbers of people with dementia in high income countries and low and middle income countries



PREVALENCE OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (BY DECADES IN U.S.A. FROM 1900-2050)



This graph portrays how many Americans over the age of 65 are currently affected by Alzheimer's, and a projection of how many more will become affected with it as time passes.
w3.ouhsc.edu

Reabilitarea pacientului cu boala Alzheimer

- Kinetoterapie
- Integrare socială
- Nutriție
- Starea de sănătate
- Planificarea activităților zilnice
- Adaptarea activităților (în cazul funcțiilor pierdute)
- Realizarea cât mai multor activități
- Înlăturarea pericolelor