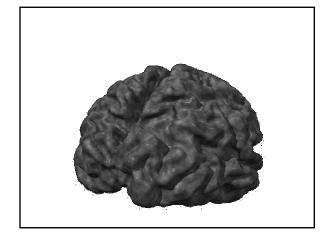
	]
Alzheimer's Disease	
	_
A Disease	
Organization Phenomenology	
Epidemiology Pathology	
Etiology Diagnosis	
Diagnosis  Differential  Comorbid Disorders	
Course	
<b>-</b>	٦
Phenomenology	

Phenomenology	
Dementia	
■ Disorder of Cognitive Function	
Dementia	
Other aspects of The MSE	
<ul><li>General Presentation</li><li>varied with level</li></ul>	
care taking	
Dementia	
Other aspects of The MSE	
■ Emotions	
► Mood  - Generally euthymic	
-dysphoria, frustration early on - May become "agitated" or "rritable"	
<ul> <li>Affect</li> <li>May be appropriate</li> </ul>	
- Blunted - Blunted - Inappropriate	
Tr. Tr.	

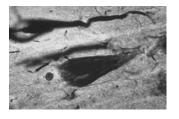
# Dementia Other aspects of The MSE $\blacksquare$ Thought ► Process - impoverished ► Content - hallucinations rare - > w/ Sensory impairment - delusions - poorly formed Cognition The Cognitive Functions •Attention and Concentration $\verb|-Language function| \\$ ► Memory ·Visuospatial Ability Perceptual Capacity Conceptualization and Abstract Reasoning General Intelligence

<ul> <li>Judgment and Insight</li> <li>Insight <ul> <li>Understand situation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Judgment <ul> <li>Make decision using that info</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Judgment and Insight  • Competency • Ability to  - Understand nature of decisions to be made  - Risks and benefits  - Logical Process  - Consistent	
<u>Epidemiology</u>	

Epidemiology  Dementia	
■ 2 - 4 million Americans ■ 5-7% of these over 65	
■ 20% of those over 80 ■ ½ of all nursing home beds	
■ \$12,000,000,000	
	_
n. d. 1	
Pathology	
	-
	٦

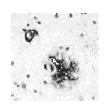


# Tangles and Degeneration



# Neuritic Plaques

 $\blacksquare \ Amyloid \ accumulation$ 



		_	
Alzheimer's		_	
Etiology			
<ul> <li>Unknown</li> <li>Acetylcholine</li> <li>Genetics</li> <li>Microtubules</li> <li>Aluminum</li> <li>Blood-Flow</li> </ul>	≻Glutamate ≻Philothermal ≻Autoimmune ≻Infectious ≻Head-Injury	_	
Hypothesis	<b>∙</b> Other	_	
		_	
Diagnosis		_	
		_	
		_	
		_	
		-	
Alzheimer's		_	
Diagnosis		_	
►Pathological ►Clinical assessments			
-course -80-90% with standardized c	riteria		
		_	
		_	

Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type	-
DSM-IV Diagnostic Criteria	_
■ Memory Impairment, and	-
one (or more):	
<ul><li>aphasia</li><li>apraxia</li></ul>	
► agnosia	
<ul> <li>executive functioning impairment</li> <li>The Global Criteria</li> </ul>	
	-
Alzheimer's	_
Diagnostic Work up	
Screening tests (Mini-Mental State Exam)	
Neuropsychological Assessment	
Rule out tests	
Differential	
Differential	<b>-</b>

Delirium Vs. Dementia  Delirium vs. Dementia  Polirium vs. Dementia  Delirium vs. Dementia  Polirium vs. Dementia  Delirium vs. Dementia  Delirium vs. Dementia  - Mamory problems		
Phonomology  Organic brain syndrome, characterized by Actute onset Alibabi impairment Metabolic derangement  Delirium vs. Dementia  Thous to common  **Cognitive Deficits **Persent with **Confusion **Memory problems  Delirium vs. Dementia  This is Cognitive Deficits **Persent with **Confusion **Memory groblems  Delirium us. Dementia  This is problems  Delirium us. Dementia  **Dementia in the problems in the prob	Delirium	
*Acute onset **Cilobal impairment **Métabolic derangement  **Delirium vs. Dementia  **Dag in Common  **Cognitive Deficits  **Present with **Acutosion **Memory problems  **Delirium vs. Dementia  **Dollirium vs. Dementia  **Delirium vs.		
Delirium vs. Dementia Thing in Commit  Cognitive Deficits Present with Confusion -Memory problems  Delirium vs. Dementia  Thing byonat  Plain in a ray to 9  Part of the state	Acute onset	
Things to Common  Cognitive Deficits Present with Confusion Memory problems  Delirium vs. Dementia  Things Different  Delirium—usually reversible Dementia rarely so Pathology Dementia: -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy Delirium Delirium Delirium	Global impairment Metabolic derangement	
Things to Common  Cognitive Deficits Present with Confusion Memory problems  Delirium vs. Dementia  Things Different  Delirium—usually reversible Dementia rarely so Pathology Dementia: -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy Delirium Delirium Delirium		
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#Cognitive Deficits #Present with *Confusion *Memory problems    Delirium vs. Dementia	Delirium vs. Dementia	
#Present with *Confusion *Memory problems    Delirium vs. Dementia	Things in Common	
Delirium vs. Dementia	■ Cognitive Deficits ■Present with	
#Delirium →usually reversible  Dementia rarely so  #Pathology  Dementia:  -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy  Delirium	► Confusion	
#Delirium →usually reversible  Dementia rarely so  #Pathology  Dementia:  -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy  Delirium		
#Delirium →usually reversible  Dementia rarely so  #Pathology  Dementia:  -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy  Delirium		
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Dementia:  -Usually identifiable pathological findings -at least on autopsy Delirium	Dementia rarely so	
-at least on autopsy -Delirium	Dementia:	
	-at least on autopsy	

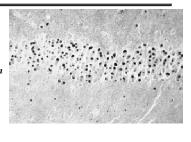
Dementia	
Other Differentials	-
<ul><li>Benign Senescent Forgetfulness</li><li>Depression</li></ul>	
> Pseudodementia???  - Amnesia	
■ Malingering	
Comorbidity	_
Dementia	
Comorbid Disorders	-
■Delirium ■Depression	
<b>A</b> nxiety	
■Psychosis	

	]
Course	
Course	
	7
Alzheimer's	
Course	
■No Cognitive Disorder ■Very Mild Cognitive Disorder ■Mild ■Moderate ■Moderately Severe	-
■Severe ■Very Severe	
	1
Other Dementias	
	-

#### Specific Pathologies: Degenerative

Pick's Disease

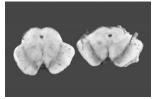
- $\blacksquare$  Frontal atrophy
- Hypoperfusion
   "Frontal symptoms"



#### Parkinson's Disease



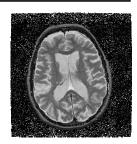
 $\blacksquare \ Subcortical$ 



# Huntington's

- Caudate nucleus
- Hypometabolism
  Degeneration
  Aut Dom.

- ► Symptoms



# Vascular Dementia

# Infectious Causes





# The "Reversible" Dementias

- Depression Hypothyroidism
- Substance induced
   Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus
   Nutritional deficiencies