senile dementia

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Outline:

- Introduction
- Classification:ICD(**International Classification of Diseases**)
- Etiology, psycho-pathology, types, clinical manifestation, diagnosis.
- Treatment Follow-up and home care and Rehabilitation.

Introduction:-

Cognition is that operation of the mind process by which we become aware of objects of thought and perception, including all aspects of perceiving, thinking & remembering. Organic brain syndrome is general term referring to many physical disorders that cause impaired mental function.

History of dementia:

Dementia was first described in a book bout mental illness in 183. In 1894, dr. alois lzheimer, a German neuropathologist who has a particular interest in “nervous disorders” described changes in the brain caused by vascular disease (now known as vascular dementia).

Incidence:

Dementia occurs more commonly in the elderly than in the middle-aged.

- **Dementia**

A progressive deterioration of intellect, behaviour & personality due To diffuse disease of cerebral Hemisphere, maximally affecting the Cerebral cortex & hippocampus.

Etiology:

- Significant loss of neurons and volume in brain regions devoted to memory and higher mental Functioning
- Neurofibrillary angles (twisted nerve cell fibers that are the damaged remains of microtubules
- Environmental factors: infection, metals and toxins.
- Excessive amount of metal ions, such as zinc and copper, in brain
- Deficiencies of vitamin B6,B12 and folate possible risk factor due to Increased Levels Of Hemocysteine (amino acid that may interfere with nerve cell repair)
- Early depression: common geneticfactors seen in those with early depression and Alzheimer's disease.

Types of dementia:

the classifications include.

- **Cortical dementia**: dementia where the brain damage primarily affects the brain's cortex, or outer layer. Cortical dementias tend to cause problems with memory, language, thinking, and social behaviour.
- **Subcortical dementia**: dementia that affects parts of the brain below the cortex. Subcortical dementia tends to cause changes in emotions and emotions and movement in addition to problems with memory.
- **Progressive dementia**: dementia that gets worse over time, gradually interfering with more and more cognitive abilities.

- **Primary dementia**: dementia such as Alzheimer's disease that does not result from any other disease.
- **Secondary dementia**: dementia that occurs as a result of a physical disease or injury.

Common signs & symptoms

-Memory loss

-Impaired judgement

-Difficult with abstract Thinking

-Faulty reasoning

-Inappropriate behaviour

-Loss of communication skills

-Disorientation to place & time

-Gait, motor & balance problems

-Neglect of personal care & safety

-Hallucinations,paranoia & Agitation

Untreatable and irreversible cause of dementia

- Degenerating disorders of CNS
- Alzheimer's disease (this is the most common of all dementing illnesses)
- Pick's disease
- Huntington's chorea
- Parkinson's disease

Treatable and reversible causes of dementia

- Vascular-multi-infarct dementia
- Intracranial space occupying lesions
- Metabolic disorders-hepatic failure, renal failure
- Endocrine disorders- myxedema, Addison's disease
- Infections- AIDS, meningitis, encephalitis
- Intoxication- Alcohol, heavy metals (lead, arsenic),
- Anoxia- Anemia, post-anesthesia, chronic respiratory failure

Vitamin deficiency, especially deficiency of thiamine and nicotine

Physiologic:

• Normal pressure hydrocephalus

Metabolic:

• Endocrinopathies (e.g. hypothyroidism)

Tumor:

• Primary or metastatic (e.g. meningioma or metastatic breast or lung cancer)

Traumatic:

• Subdural hematoma

ㅋ Stages of dementia:

Stage I: Early stage (2 to 4 years):

- Forgetfulness
- Declining interest in environment
- Hesitancy in initiating actions
- Poor performance at work

Stage II: Middle stage (2 to 12 years):

- Progressive memory loss
- Hesitates in response to questions
- Has difficulty in following simple instructions
- Irritable, anxious
- Wandering
- Neglects personal hygiene
- Social isolation

Stage III: Final stage (up to a year):

- Marked loss of weight because of inadequate intake of food
- Unable to communicate
- Does not recognize family
- Incontinence of urine and feces
- Loses the ability to stand and walk
- Death is caused by aspiration pneumonia

Diagnosis:

- **Following test are used for diagnosis:**
- Cognitive assessment evaluation- mini mental status examination (MMSE) – shows cognitive impairment
- Functional dementia scale (to indicate the degree of dementia)
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): of the brain shows structural and neurologic changes.
- Spinal fluid analysis shows increased beta amyloid deposits

Treatment modalities:

- **Tacrine hydrochloride (cognex)**
- **Donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept)**

NMDA ANTAGONISTS.

- Memantine

ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS

- Risperidone, quetiapine, and olanzapine

Thank you