

Dementia

Dementia is a global disorder of intellect, memory and personality that significantly disrupts normal daily activities that occur ^[1] **after the development of cognitive functions** (after **the second year** of life). The percentage of patients increases with age, 5% of the population suffers from dementia at the age of 65. Loss of cognitive functions interferes with all activities of the affected person.

- **Chronological course of performance decline in an individual:**

1. **cognitive function** affected;
2. **behavioral and emotional** impairment;
3. **activities of daily living** affected.

The clinical picture

- forgetfulness;
- spatial imagination and orientation disorder;
- wandering;
- disorders of executive functions (eg cookbooks forget how to cook, etc.);
- reduced intellectual performance;
- amnesic disorientation - a short-term memory disorder in which the sufferer does not remember where he or she is;

We also find dementia:

- emotional disorders (anxiety , depression);
- behavioral disorders (aggression, restlessness);
- perceptual disorders (hallucinations);
- sleep disorders ;
- disorders of cortical functions ;
- accessory symptoms - agraph , alexia , anuria , apraxia , agnosis .

Diagnosis

Orientation diagnostics:

- **Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE):**

30-27 points – standard;
26-25 points – mild cognitive impairment;
24-10 points – mild to moderate dementia;
9-6 points – moderate to severe dementia;
5-0 points – severe dementia.

Dementia of atrophic-degenerative origin

Alzheimer's disease

{More detailed information can be found on the page |M. Alzheimer, clinical picture, treatment|}

Cortical dementia with Lewy bodies

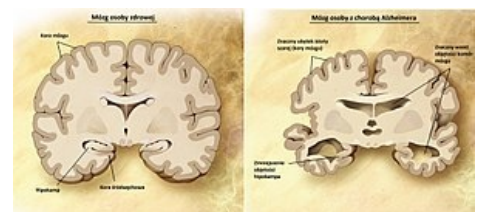
PSymptoms similar to Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease . However, there are also **Lewy bodies** in the microscopic image.

Symptoms:

- a combination of dementia , parkinsonism and complex visual hallucinations is typical ;
- paranoid-persecution delusions ;
- hypersensitivity to antipsychotics - extrapyramidal manifestations worsen after them !;
- often delirium ;
- fluctuations during the day;
- deficit of attention (!), verbal function and orientation in space.

Dementia in Parkinson's disease

In 10-20% of Parkinson's patients, it has a subcortical character.



Alzheimer's disease

Symptoms:

- overall deceleration;
- slow thinking (bradypsychism);
- difficult to remember new information.

Frontotemporal dementia

Pick disease

Frontotemporal dementia without Pick bodies

Progressive non-fluent aphasia

Left frontal cortex degeneration. Slow development of the disease.

Symptoms:

- have difficulty reading and writing text;
- inability to remember the right word;
- inability to form a grammatically correct sentence;
- truncates words into shapes that sound similar;
- behavioral disorders.

Fluent progressive aphasia

- semantic dementia.

Dementia with amyotrophy

Huntington's disease

AD inheritance, on chromosome 4 - CGA triplet. It starts in 3-5. decade.

Symptoms:

- initially neurological symptomatology - choreatic limb movements , rigidity;
- less pronounced subcortical dementia .

Progressive supranuclear palsy

= ***Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome*** It belongs to Parkinson's type diseases.

Symptoms:

- the disabled can only move their eyes horizontally
- ends in death

Secondary (symptomatic) dementia

Ischemic vascular dementia

Other secondary dementia

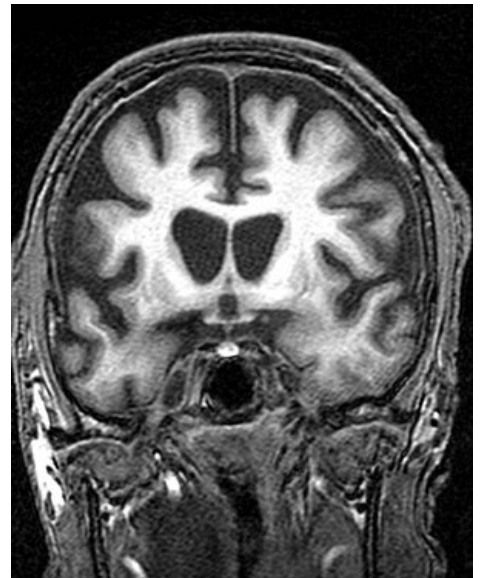
Dementia infectious etiology

Metabolic dementia

- **dementia in hepatic encephalopathy;**
- **dementia in uremic encephalopathy;**
- **pellagra;**
- **Wilson's disease (hepatolenticular degeneration);**
- **acute intermittent porphyria .**

Dementia intoxication

- **Alcohol's** most common, simple alcoholic dementia resembles Alzheimer' disease
- **Pharmacogenic** in which the cause of improper therapy, most are reversible, mainly anticholinergics, some benzodiazepines.
- **carbon monoxide .**
- **drugs.**



Huntington disease (MRI)

Traumatic dementia

- **posttraumatic**
 - extensive contusions;
 - *apallic syndrome*;
 - traumatic brain stem damage;;
 - failure of basic memory contents (alexia, agrafie)

Other

- dementia based on normotensive hydrocephalus ;
- tumors (glioblastoma multiforme);
- collagenosis (SLE) and others.

Links

Reference

1. AMBLER, Zdeněk. *Základy neurologie : [učebnice pro lékařské fakulty]*. 7. edition. Praha : Galén, c2011. ISBN 9788072627073.

Related articles

- https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Demence_infek%C4%8Dn%C3%ADho_p%C5%AFvodu

Sources

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. [cit. 2009]. <<http://jirben.wz.cz>>.

Literature used

- AMBLER, Zdeněk. *Základy neurologie : [učebnice pro lékařské fakulty]*. 7. edition. Praha : Galén, c2011. ISBN 9788072627073.