

Note on Memory Loss and Dementia

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DESCRIPTION

Dementia Estimates suggest that 50% or more of people with Down syndrome will develop dementia due to Alzheimer's disease as they age. This type of Alzheimer's in people with Down syndrome is not passed down genetically from a parent to a child. It can also be called as a brain related disorder caused by diseases and other conditions. Dementia itself is not a formal diagnosis, but rather a term used to describe a range of condition causing problems with memory, problem solving, and other skills that can impact daily life. The word Dementia comes from the Latin word 'Demens' significance without a mind. Dementia is common condition that affects approximately 800,000 people. The risk of developing dementia increases as you develop over the years, and in individuals beyond 65 years old. Dementia is syndrome related with a continuous decay of the mind and its capacities. However dementia by and large includes cognitive decline, cognitive decline has various causes. Having memory loss alone doesn't mean you have dementia, in spite of the fact that it's generally expected one of the early indications of the condition. Alzheimer's disease is the most well-known reason for an ever-evolving dementia in more established grown-ups, yet there are various different reasons for dementia. Contingent upon the reason, some dementia side effects may be reversible. There are several types of dementia.

Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, accounting for 70%-80% Trusted Source of cases. In Alzheimer's disease, "plaques" and "tangles" create in and between the synapses. Both are due to changes in proteins. An individual might have short-term memory problems trouble tracking down words and deciding, and trouble seeing things in three aspects.

Lewy body dementia

Lewy body dementia occurs when trusted Source unusual structures known as Lewy bodies develop in the brain. Brain changes involve a protein called alpha-synuclein. In the early stages, there might be variances in readiness, mental trips, and trouble passing judgment on distance. The impact on short-term

memory might be less serious than it is with Alzheimer's disease. Individuals with Parkinson's disease may likewise have Lewy bodies. Although doctors often consider Parkinson's disease a disorder of movement, symptoms of dementia can also appears.

Frontotemporal dementia

This condition involves damage to the front and side trusted source of the brain. It happens when brain cells die because of protein creating inside them. Depending on the part of the brain the condition influences, the individual might experience issues with conduct, discourse and correspondence, or both.

Huntington's disease

It is an acquired hereditary condition. The main symptoms are uncontrolled developments, however dementia can likewise happen. Early symptoms may include trusted Source difficulty focusing, irritability, and impulsivity. Depression may also be present. The individual might experience issues with getting sorted out, performing multiple tasks, and arranging. These manifestations might show up before development changes or create.

Mixed dementia

When this occurs, an individual has a conclusion of a few sorts together. For example, an individual might have both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia simultaneously.

Early symptoms of dementia Early indications of dementia fluctuate between types yet commonly incorporate absent mindedness, disarray, uneasiness, outrage, or sadness, trouble observing the right words, lack of concern, rehashing discourse or activities, temperament changes, leaving regular.

Dementia is a common condition among older patients that is under recognized. The issues for the patient and caregiver change as the disease progresses. Understanding how to support the patient and their caregivers at different stages is critical for providing the best care for the patient. Whenever we genuinely comprehend dementia we comprehend that every one of these perspectives assumes significant parts in the condition and

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personal satisfaction for the individual. This helps us to know and see how to relate, that will improve the existence of the individual with dementia.