

# Neurocognitive Disorders: Decreased Mental Function Due to a Medical Disease

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## ABOUT THE STUDY

Neurocognitive impairment is a series of situations that often leads to impaired mental function. Organic brain syndrome was the term used to provide an explanation for these conditions, but neurocognitive impairment is a more commonly used term today. Neurocognitive impairment is most common in the elderly, but it can also affect young people. Deterioration of mental function includes memory impairment, behavioral changes, difficulty understanding language, and difficulty in daily activities. These signs and symptoms may also be due to neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia. Neurodegenerative diseases deteriorate the brain and nerves over time and gradually lose nerve function. Neurocognitive impairment can also develop as a result of brain trauma and substance abuse. Health providers can generally identify the root cause of neurocognitive dysfunction based on reported signs and symptoms and the results of diagnostic tests. The causes and severity of neurocognitive impairment help healthcare providers determine the best course of treatment. The long-term outlook for people with neurocognitive impairment depends on the cause.

When a neurodegenerative disorder causes neurocognitive impairment, the condition often worsens over time. In other cases, the mental dysfunction may be temporary and the patient can expect a complete recovery. Signs and symptoms of neurocognitive impairment depend on the cause. When this condition occurs as a result of a neurodegenerative disorder, symptoms such as amnesia, confusion, and anxiety may occur. Other signs that can occur in people with neurocognitive impairment include headaches, lack of attention and concentration, short-term memory loss, and driving habits, especially in people with concussion or traumatic brain injury. There are difficulties and difficulties in the work. Changes in walking, balance and eyesight. The most common cause of neurocognitive impairment may be neurodegenerative disease. Neurodegenerative diseases that cause the development of neurocognitive impairment include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, dementia, prion's

disease, and multiple sclerosis. However, in people under the age of 60, neurocognitive impairment is much more likely to occur after an injury or infection. Non-degenerative diseases that cause neurocognitive impairment include concussion, traumatic brain injury that causes bleeding in the brain or space, clots, meningitis, encephalitis, septicemia, drug or alcohol abuse, and vitamin deficiency.

The likelihood of developing neurocognitive impairment depends in part on lifestyle and daily habits. Working in a heavy metal environment can significantly increase the risk of neurocognitive impairment. Heavy metals such as lead and mercury can damage the nervous system over time. This indicates that general exposure to these metals increases the risk of mental dysfunction. Also, if you are over 60 years old and participate in sports activities that are at high risk of head injury such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, alcohol and substance abuse, soccer and rugby, you are much more likely to develop neurocognitive impairment. Neurocognitive problems are not due to mental illness. However, some of the signs of neurocognitive impairment resemble certain mental disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, and mental illness.

## CONCLUSION

To ensure an accurate diagnosis, healthcare providers perform a number of diagnostic tests that distinguish between symptoms of neurocognitive impairment and those of psychiatric disorders. These checks often include: Skull CT Scan: This test uses a series of X-rays to create images of the skull, brain, sinuses, and orbit. It can be used to examine the soft tissues of the brain. Head MRI Scan: This imaging test uses powerful magnets and radio waves to provide a specific image of the brain. These images may show signs of brain damage. Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Scans: PET scans use a special dye composed of a radiotracer. These tracers are injected into a vein and distributed throughout the body to highlight the damaged area. Electroencephalography (EEG): EEG measures the electrical activity of the brain. This test helps identify problems related to this activity.

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