



Editorial Note on Alzheimer's Disease: A Neurological Disorder

Sarika Dakhode*

Department of Neurology, University of Medicine, Tirana, Albania

DESCRIPTION

Alzheimer's disease is a brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking, and ultimately the ability to perform the simplest tasks. For most people with this disease, late-onset symptoms first appear in their mid-60s. Early-onset Alzheimer's disease occurs between the ages of 30 and mid-60s and is extremely rare. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia in the elderly.

There are some established plans and suggestions for the clinic, with some external audits hard-coded into the software. However, these programs are generated by different people and conditions, which limits the accuracy of the data. Dementia is one of the most sought after medical topics in the world. Most studies are associated with the causes of dementia and explain risk reduction, early dosing, and rapid recognition of dementia in the elderly. Therefore, it is essential to carry out some advanced research dealing with these diseases. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disease in which the symptoms of dementia gradually worsen over the years. Memory loss is minor in the early stages, but in late Alzheimer's disease people lose the ability to talk and react to their surroundings. Alzheimer's disease is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States. On average, people with Alzheimer's disease live 4 to 8 years after diagnosis, but can live up to 20 years depending on other factors.

One of the hallmarks of Alzheimer's disease from the brain is very likely to reduce cognitive and functional decline in people living with early-stage Alzheimer's disease. Other treatments can temporarily delay the worsening of dementia symptoms and improve the quality of life for people with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers. Today, efforts are being made around the world to find better ways to treat, delay, and prevent the onset of the disease. The most common early sign of Alzheimer's disease is the difficulty in remembering newly learned information. Like other parts of our body, our brains change as grow older. Most of us eventually find that our thoughts slow down and sometimes have problems remembering certain things. However, severe memory loss, confusion, and other major changes in the way our minds work can be a sign that brain cells are dysfunctional.

Changes in Alzheimer's disease usually begin with parts of the brain that affect learning. As Alzheimer's disease progresses in the brain, it causes increasingly serious symptoms such as disorientation, mood, and behavioural changes. Increased confusion about events, times and places. Unfounded distrust of family, friends, and professional caregivers. More severe memory loss and behavioural changes difficulty speaking, swallowing and walking. People with memory loss or other possible signs of Alzheimer's disease may have a hard time noticing that they have a problem. Signs of dementia may be more obvious to family and friends. People suffering from dementia symptoms should see a doctor as soon as possible.

The Alzheimer's Association will help. Early diagnosis and intervention methods have improved dramatically, and treatment options and sources of support can improve quality of life. Today, many people with Alzheimer's disease are taken care of at home by their families. Long-term care can bring positive aspects to both caregivers and caregivers. It can, for example, bring personal fulfilment to the caregiver. Satisfaction that helps family and friends, leads to the development of new skills and improved family relationships. Most people are willing to take care of their loved ones and friends, but caring for someone with Alzheimer's disease at home can be difficult and sometimes overwhelming. As caregivers deal with changing skills and new behavioural patterns, new challenges are introduced every day. As the disease worsens, people with Alzheimer's disease often require more intensive care.

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, and its prevalence is increasing worldwide. The pathology of the disease begins years before the prominent symptoms. Neuropsychology, diagnostic imaging, and cerebrospinal fluid tests can be diagnosed with high accuracy. It is a progressive neurological disorder that causes the brain to contract and kill brain cells. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, a continuous decline in thinking, behaviour and social skills that affects an individual's ability to function independently.

Correspondence to: Sarika Dakhode, Department of Neurology, University of Medicine, Tirana, Albania, E-mail: sarikadakhode@sd.al

Received: 28-Dec-2021, Manuscript No. jpc-22-179; **Editor assigned:** 30-Dec-2021, Pre QC No. jpc-22-179 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 14-Jan-2022, QC No jpc-22-179; **Revised:** 18-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. jpc-22-179(R); **Published:** 25-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2573-4598.22.8.179.

Citation: Dakhode S (2022) Editorial Note on Alzheimer's Disease: A Neurological Disorder. J Pat Care.8:e179.

Copyright: © 2022 Dakhode S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.