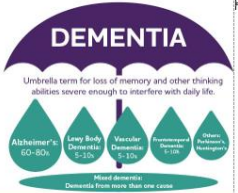
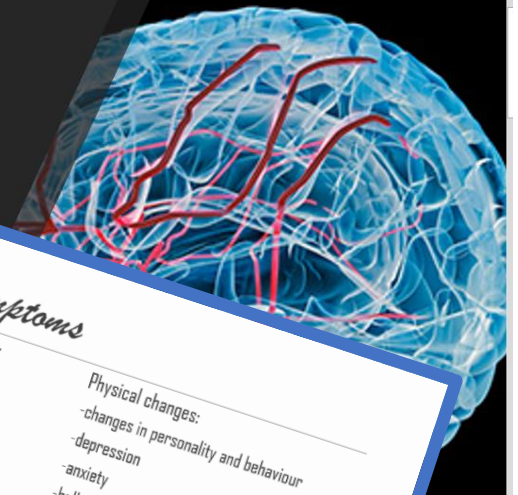


Dementia



Vascular dementia

- Vascular dementia is a common type of dementia caused by reduced blood flow to the brain.
- Symptoms of vascular dementia include confusion, slow thinking, mood or behavioural changes in your memory.
- There's no cure for vascular dementia, but a healthy lifestyle can help slow down the problems like it down.
- Vascular dementia is caused by a lack of blood flow to the brain, the narrow blood vessels in the brain.
- Normal
- Forget
- Mild
- Mo
- M



Dementia symptoms

Cognitive and sensory changes:

- memory loss
- difficulty in communication
- reduced ability to organise, or plan
- confusion and disorientation
- metallic taste in mouth
- agnosia
- difficulty in co-ordination

Physical changes:

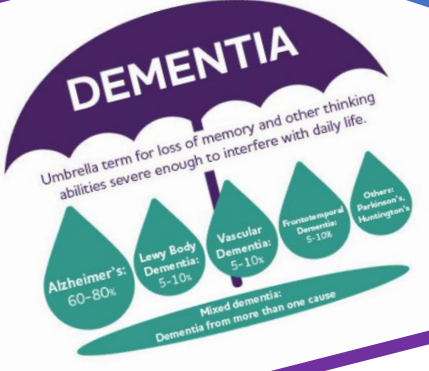
- changes in personality and behaviour
- depression
- anxiety
- hallucinations
- mood swings
- agitation
- apathy

What is dementia?

Dementia is the loss of cognitive function such as remembering, thinking and reasoning. It interferes with a person's ability to do everyday activities.

What is Dementia?

Dementia is caused by some diseases that affect the brain. There are different types, it's not a single disease, it's an overall term for many illnesses of the brain. These illnesses cause a problem with the ability to think with the ability to think causes problems in their daily life to do everyday activities.



Support

- How to show support
- Show affection
 - Break things down
 - Keep humour
 - Speak clearly
 - Set a positive mood
 - Ask simple questions
 - Reminiscence.
 - Treatment:
 - Donepezil
 - Galantamine
 - Rivastigmine
- These are all treatments that are prescribed to people with dementia, they work by boosting levels of a chemical messenger involved in memory and judgement.

Dementia.

Dementia is a general term for loss of memory, language, being able to solve problems and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life. The most common cause of dementia is Alzheimer's.



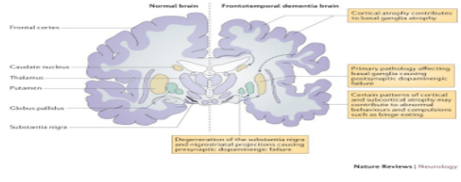
Symptoms:

1. Alzheimer's - difficulty with problems of memory
2. Vascular - difficulty with thinking
3. Lewy body - slow movement
4. Frontotemporal - lack of inhibition

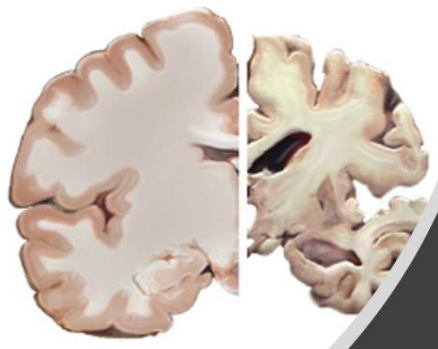
- Poor judgement
- Loss of empathy
- Socially inappropriate behaviour
- Lack of inhibition
- Repetitive compulsive behaviour.
- Inability to concentrate or plan.
- Frequent, abrupt mood changes.
- Speech difficulties.

The rate at which FTD progresses varies greatly, with life expectancy ranging from less than two years to 10 years or more. Research shows that on average, people live for about six to eight years after the start of symptoms, but this varies widely.

- Apathy or an unwillingness to talk.
- Change in personality and mood, such as depression.
- Lack of inhibition or lack of social tact.
- Obsessive or repetitive behaviour, such as compulsively shaving or collecting items.
- Early-Stage Frontotemporal Dementia. Unlike Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia, memory may be completely unaffected in frontotemporal dementia.
- Mid Stage Frontotemporal Dementia. As FTD symptoms progress, they tend to become more consistent. ...
- Late-Stage Frontotemporal Dementia



Healthy Brain vs Severe Alzheimer's



Alzheimer's disease

- Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes a problem with memory, thinking, and behaviour. It is the most common cause of dementia.
- Symptoms:
 - Memory loss
 - Confusion
 - Mood changes
 - Personality changes
 - Apathy
 - Lack of inhibition
 - Repetitive behaviour
 - Inability to concentrate or plan
 - Frequent, abrupt mood changes
 - Speech difficulties
- Stages:
 - Stage 1
 - Stage 2
 - Stage 3
 - Stage 4
 - Stage 5
 - Stage 6
 - Stage 7

Signs you may have dementia



- These are the common early symptoms of dementia:
- Memory loss,
- Difficulty concentrating,
- Finding it hard to carry out familiar daily tasks, such as asking confused over the correct change when shopping,
- Struggling to follow a conversation or find the right word,
- Being confused about time and place,
- Mood changes

Dementia: All you need to know to get educated

Supporting people with dementia in their own homes