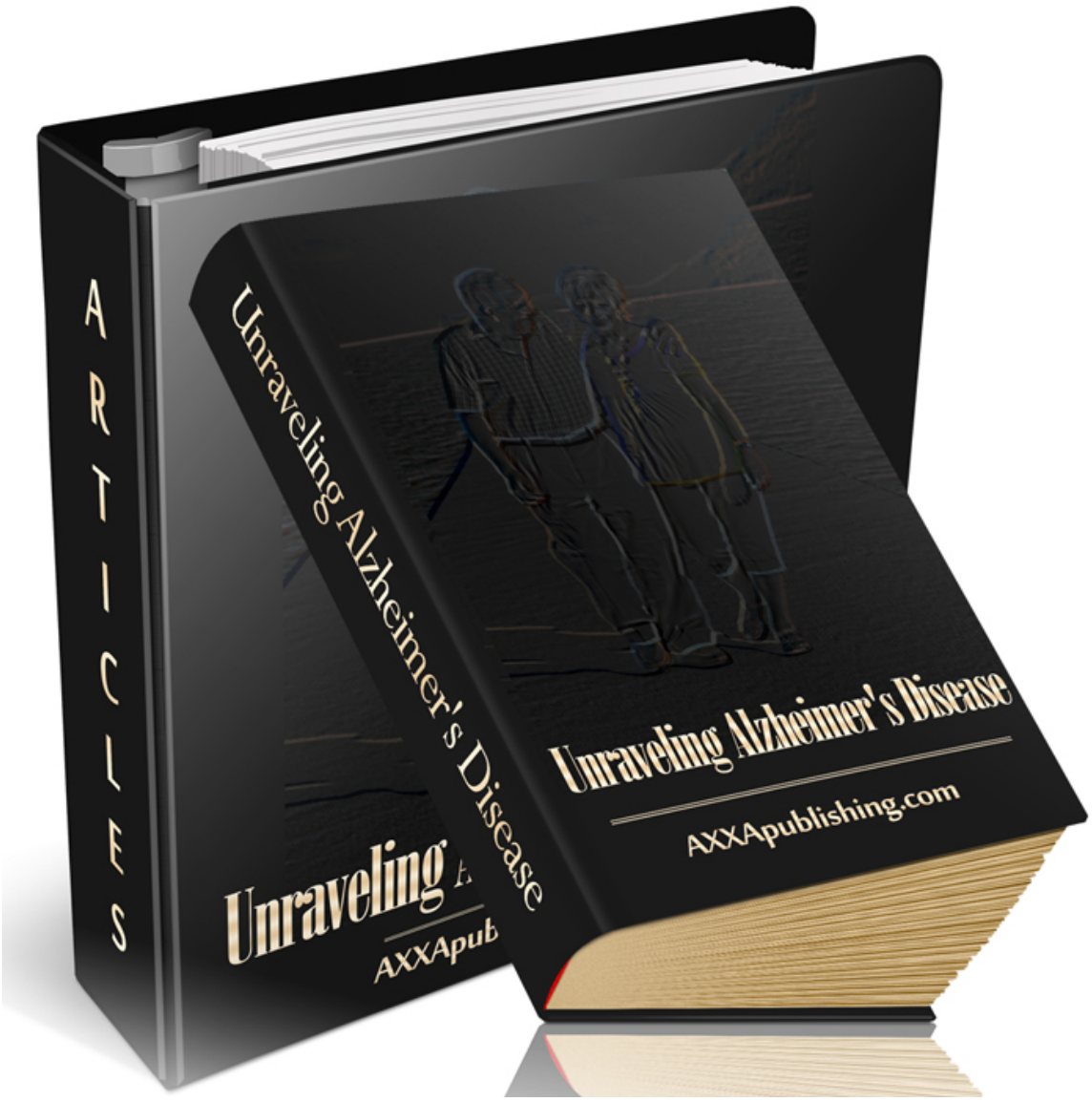

Unraveling Alzheimer's Disease

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Alzheimer's disease is an ailment that affects the mind causing a person to forget time, places, and people. The disease often targets the older generation, yet at times, it will hit younger people. To help you understand Alzheimer's disease we can review conditions, symptoms, etc. In addition, we can learn ways to help, prevent, delay, detect, and even put an end to the disease of the mind. To help you relate we can also discuss a few added forms of how one can loose memory.

Alzheimer's is a disorder of the brain, which leads to progressive memory loss. The disease will affect the mind functions, targeting intellectual. Now, let's see what we can do to understand, accept, and find a way to fight the disorder that robs the minds of their own history.

Fighting Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is a disorder of the mind. The disorder often causes progressive memory loss, as well as robbing those who suffer the disease of their intellectual purpose. Alzheimer's disease runs along the course and aside dementias. Dementias are a cognitive deterioration, as well as intellectual decaying of the mind. The disorder progressively works to deteriorate the intellectual purpose, robbing the soul of memory. Dementias often occurs while the brain is functioning, i.e. controlling progress, or movement, etc, which the senses are detained.

Alzheimer's often targets the older generation. In fact, the older generation often experiences at one time various disorders of the mind, including Alzheimer. Technically, Alzheimer's disease is a medical disorder, since it causes dementias. The degenerative illness affects the brain, usually late in one's life.

According to medical experts,' such as those who specialize in geriatrician, claim that socialism and its roles are one of the leading factors that characterize diseases in which the older generation develops. According to medical experts,' older people who do not socialize or live alone is subject to Alzheimer's disease, dementias, and various other brain disorders. In addition, medical experts' claim that elders with a higher education can detect disorders of the mind sooner than those with lower education do. The experts' are venturing to say that if symptoms are noted sooner, intervention strategies can reduce the amount of those suffering Alzheimer's disease, or related disorders.

The economics also factors into health. Health care is the leading cause that many people do not seek complete medical attention. According to medical experts' the older generation has less insurance coverage than any other group of societians'. Lack of healthcare leaves the older souls fighting their own illnesses without the medical care they deserve. In fact the economic conditions has lead to increases in Parkinson's disease, Osteoporosis, Hypothyroidism, Strokes, Urine incontinence, herpes zoster shingles, bedsores, diabetes, prostatic hyperplasia, and so on.

The problem behind healthcare limits has caused enormous conditions in the system, such as Alzheimer's disease. The disease if noted earlier is curable, yet because many people lack medical care, thus the disease develops into a life-long condition that has no cure.

The problem continues, since the older generation develops several diseases at a single time. The conditions cause's interruptions as the chain reaction of diseases affect the other. For instance, those with Alzheimer's develop dementias, which work against the first disease and causes rapid deterioration.

As well as socializing, economics, etc, the older generation will also delay medical conditions once symptoms develop. For instance, an older person may develop a cold, and put it off, failing to realize that the immune system has weaken as they have grown, which the cold could develop into pneumonia.

In addition, behind all diseases, depression follows. Depression will work against the disease, which increases the symptoms. Depression often affects the mental and emotional well-being, thus causing dejection, falls, sadness, and hopelessness to rob the soul of medical treatment. Depression will also recess the person, causing provisional loss of self-rule, which can lead to undeviating loss.

Geriatrists often look for answers to reduce such problems as discussed. The doctors who specialize in healthcare for senior citizens has advised the older generation, as well as loved ones to join in multi-disciplinary healthcare. Instead of the elders planning their own care, the strategy moves experts in healthcare, as well as social workers to plan healthcare strategies for the older souls. Of course, each member involved with the executed plan has an overseeing physician.

Perhaps to reduce diseases that target the older generation, the implemented plans is not enough however. When you consider that the number of diseases is increasing in the elder generation, you will see that more is needed to reduce the major problems in our society. Learn more about Accelerated Diseases of the Aged.

Accelerated Disease of the Aged in Alzheimer's

Due to economical, social, healthcare, education, and other factors the diseases in our older generation are accelerating. Older people may lack education that helps them to spot signs at early stages, which can help geriatrists find cures to various diseases. In addition, as one grows older they tend to avoid socialization. The lack of socialism has caused acceleration of disease. Healthcare is deficient, which has also caused major problems for the older generation, as well as the younger societians.

With so many continuing problems experts of specialize in healthcare for senior citizens is finding solutions, yet these answers is not enough to stop the acceleration of diseases.

Alzheimer's is a form of dementias, which can escalate to progeroid syndrome. The condition will cause aging signs to increase dramatically, which shortens the expectancy of life. We see this type of disease in our younger generation as well. Children who bald early, or have hunches in the back has encountered accelerated aging conditions.

The condition moves to form Hutchinson - Gilford syndrome, or progeria. Werner's syndrome may also develop early. In addition, various other diseases may follow, including Down syndrome. This is where Alzheimer's come in, since it is a general condition known as the sister of progeroid syndrome. Downs starts the aging process to accelerate swiftly. The condition affects glucose, which is the sugar source of energy that promotes proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. Blood vessels are affected as well, which starts another disease that leads to intolerance. Gradually the disease begins affecting the entire body, which can develop into cancer. In addition, the disease can escalate to degenerative bone illnesses. Once the bones are hit, thus the body diminishes rapidly. As well, Down syndrome can cause hair loss, which is another symptom of acceleration of aging. Moreover, the disease can cause death prematurely. Down syndrome is damning, since it will target CNS (Central Nervous System), which leads to retardation. The brain starts to deteriorate, which causes Alzheimer's disease to develop, as well as dementia.

How to fight back

To ward off these diseases early detections must be considered. Most diseases will send signals at the early stages to warn you. If you notice any symptoms emerging, seek medical treatment immediately. Even if the condition is minor, the doctor can move to action to prevent further problems.

The best thing we have in life is the ability to communicate. Use the gift we have, and speak with your physician regularly. Staying informed is another gift, which we have a wide array of information to help us learn. Learning is a beautiful gift and condition that we use to grow healthy. Use it to your advantage.

Statistics has not only shown, but has also proven that those who effectively communicate with their healthcare experts, discussing their condition with the professional medical experts, thus statistics have shown that these people live longer and

healthier. Effectively communication however is not only speaking, but it is also the act of joining in the actions to better your health. This moves us back to learning.

When you are informed, you have knowledge that drives you to a well-versed solution. The strategies to take to prevent the diseases include, talking, taking action, partaking, listening, learning (specifically about your condition and overall health), visit your physician at regular intervals, and taking steps with your doctor to prevent disease.

Studies has shown that elders with Alzheimer's disease also has sister diseases, which counteract the other. To avoid such complications one must consider primary healthcare, and know when to contact the doctor when symptoms emerge. Record keeping can help you continue to monitor your health, which is an outstanding method to reduce disease.

AD or Alzheimer's disease is starts its symptoms around 25 years later after it first develop.

AD Alzheimer disease

AD or Alzheimer's disease and its patients begin showing symptoms around 25 years after the developing stage. The brain will start to collect "beta amyloid plaque," which builds up affecting the prime intellect. Most patients with Alzheimer's disease have the illness present at a youthful age, yet the symptoms linger until an older age. Once the disease is present, you can use actions to slow the symptoms further. For instance, you can practice preventions, such as continued education, and memory provoking strategies.

According to statistics, at least one of two families residing in the United States alone will experience Alzheimer symptoms. Statistics claim that around "five million" American are diagnosed annually with Alzheimer disease. Out of the statistical forecasts claim those over sixty-five has double the odds of acquiring Alzheimer's.

The United States of America spends billions of dollars annually to treat patients with Alzheimer disease. To stop the disorder geriatrists are recommended that preventive steps are taking.

Geriatrists claim that economics, socialism, lack of education, problematic healthcare systems, and people them selves play a part in reducing the diagnosis. Healthcare in the United States is outrageously priced so that elderly people find it hard to find medical coverage required to treat their illnesses. We see that if healthcare is lowered, the disease count might drop.

Elderly people often isolate as they age, which causes the symptoms of Alzheimer disease to increase. In addition, many American seniors lack education, which hinders them from noting symptoms at early stages. Still, we can ask the elderly to learn and take measures to slow their symptoms, yet until healthcare prices lower, we have a world of disease in our future.

In the UK ironically where medical care is covered, more than 800,000 residents are diagnosed with Alzheimer disease or dementia, which is produced by Alzheimer. In the next 20 years, the United Kingdom has predicted that Alzheimer disease will double.

There are currently around 799,000 people living with dementia in the United Kingdom today, and the figure is expected to twofold within twenty years.

According to the same statistics in a few seconds, someone around the world is diagnosed with dementia.

Globally around 24.4 million diagnoses in the world alone are cases of dementia, whereas another 4.7 million annually will be diagnosed with Alzheimer disease.

The only way you can explain the disease is to review the brain and the causes of dementia and/or Alzheimer disease.

Alzheimer disease is a disorder of the brain. The disorder is outlined in accelerated aging diseases, including Hutchinson-Gilford, and Progeroid syndromes.

Each disease causes aging symptoms prematurely. The disease has a major symptom, which is the increase of velocity in aging. Children can develop symptoms emerging from progeroid. The signs are apparent, which include hair loss, wrinkled skin, dry skin, hunchback, and so on.

Progeroid is also noted in the female reproductive organs. In addition, the male's sex glands are signs of this disease, which causes menstrual cycles to cease in one and unproductiveness, or sterile in the male counterpart. The disease can also change the height.

Progeroid has sisters, which include Hutchinson-Gilford and Werner's syndrome. Hutchinson starts youthfully, yet as the person becomes a young adult, Werner's syndrome develops. The genetic diseases, i.e. at least Werner's are a condition that manufacturers "scleroderma." Scleroderma is a condition that causes the skin to thicken and harden. In addition, the disease progressively moves to accelerate aging. Werner's disease is often akin to accelerated aging, lung disease, and so forth. The disease increases atherosclerosis, which as Werner's increases balding and skin conditions.

Atherosclerosis is an artery disease, which increases degenerative diseases, and cholesterol plaque deposits that form in the arteries. Down syndrome is another kin to Werner's and Hutchinson.

Help with Alzheimer

Alzheimer disease (AD) arrives from a variety of complications, including Down syndrome. Alzheimer disease also spreads to dementia, which makes it a progressive condition.

Alzheimer causes a person to loose intellectual functions, which are characterized by a variety of illnesses and symptoms, including degeneration. The brain tissues begin to deteriorate and collapse over time. In addition, Alzheimer disease affects the nerve tosses, which also deteriorate and erode gradually.

Alzheimer's disease will gradually affect the mind to the point the patient becomes mentally less acute in the later stage. Senile causes the patient to forget and feel confused. Once maturity deficiencies increase, the problem leads to plague or epidemic buildup. In time the patient will loose microscopic strands of neurofibrillary, which occurs in cell bodies, dendrites, and axon, revolving around the nerve cells, concluding with tangling.

Alzheimer's disease gradually moves to dementia, which is a cognitive, intellectual deterioration. The progressive disorder deteriorates the brain tissues increasingly, thus affecting the intellectual functions. The memory losses time, place, names, etc, which the actions causing dementia derive from brain complications whereas movement is uncontrolled, as well as senses are restrained.

Over "65%" of the elderly people diagnosed with dementia have a mother disease called Alzheimer. The condition often affects people "60" years of age and older. The condition will target the age group 85 years and older, which more than "30%" are stricken with Alzheimer's disease. Amazingly, Alzheimer's disease only affects around 1% of the elderly generation 60 years of age.

According to statistics, around "4 million" individuals in America alone are diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. (AD)

At present, no one knows why, what, or how Alzheimer's disease starts. For this reason, patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease are recommended to stay in safe environments, as well as stable environments. Moreover, patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease are recommended to stay in familiar areas, as well as around familiar faces consistently. Medical experts are recommended to set up plans the help the patient with orientation.

How the plan works:
According to medical experts patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and/or dementia can benefit in safe environments, especially when safety is increased. For example, family members can use large posters to leave messages for the patient diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. The signs can help the patient remember what is expected of him or her.

Families are recommended to purchase ID bracelets to prevent mishaps. In addition, families are recommended to prevent accidents by concealing vehicle keys. The notion is to increase the patient's safety.

If your loved one at home has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, or dementia, experts recommend a familiar environment and people at all times. In short, avoid rearranging the environment. In addition, try to stay in a stable environment, since moving to new locations will disrupt the patient.

Stability is important. Stability gives person strength and a firm ground to stand. Experts in medicine recommend that patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or dementia adhere to routines. The routine includes regular meal times, consistent sleeping patterns, steadfast bathing practices and so on.

In addition, you want to plan for your loved one. Experts recommend that you purchase large clocks, calendars, etc, to help the person recall dates, time, and so forth. If the patient awakens during sleep hours, you may want to provide the patient a lighted pathway. Experts recommend that families assisting loved ones who suffer with Alzheimer's disease or dementia keep nightlights around the home.

In addition, families are recommended to keep the patient informed by reminding him or her of the plans laid out by you or your doctor.

Down with Alzheimer Disease

Down syndrome is one of the leading causes behind Alzheimer's disease and dementia. In fact, some illnesses start at early stages in life and gradually work its way up to Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is a series of illnesses that gradually leads to dementia. However to understand Alzheimer's disease, dementia, Down syndrome, etc, you must understand dendrites.

Alzheimer's disease slowly affects the brain. The condition affects tithe patient, which causes him or her to become mentally delicate. The senile condition leads to confusion and memory loss. As the disease progresses, the problems continue to plague the brain. The patient gradually looses atomic strands of neurofibrillary. The condition develops into a degeneration state, which causes deterioration of cell bodies, dendrites, and axon, which surround the nerve cells. Now if you dare to venture we can travel down dendrite lane to see why this element causes Alzheimer's disease to develop into dementia.

First, understand that to date there is no explanation to reach the cause of Alzheimer's disease. Yet, I dare to venture and explore its cause. Dendrites are neurons within the anatomy, which these nerve cells make up the fundamental structure of the Central Nervous System. Now, if you would read the history of medical complications, you would see that most diseases target the Central Nervous System. (CNS)

Within the central nervous system, dendrites consist of axon (The extension of nerve cells, which transmit impulses to external cell bodies) and cell bodies. The elements join by enclosing around neurological "conducts of impulses" and spread transversely and from corner to corner crossways of the space amid nerve endings. (Synapse) The junction amid the two nerve cells is shaped similar to clubs, and at the tips of the cells are nerve fibers. The fibers nearly stroke the other cells in an effort to convey signals to the muscles and glands, finally reaching the organs. Now, if these nerves are interrupting the neurotransmitters, which include serotonin, endorphins, acetylcholine, dopamine, norepineprhine, and lastly gamma-aminobutyric acids will cause a disruption of nerve impulses and its process to transmit signals. We see a series of deterioration starting to unfold.

NOTE: Serotonin is neurotransmitter chemicals, which derive from amino acids, such as tryptophan. The nerve chemicals are widely spread out to tissues and acts as a chemical that carries communication between nerves. (Neurotransmitters) The messages are carried amid a selection of nerve cells and amid nerve cells, which signal the muscles. The action causes impulses to constrict blood vessels at damaged sites, which if serotonin is interrupted it will cause states of emotional response.

We see that when serotonin is interrupted it affects the emotions, which slows intellectual actions.

Dendrites channel through to the central nervous system. In this area the brain and spinal cord meets with CNS. The brain makes up cerebral divisions that separate into "two"

halves and contain eight lobes, i.e. four lobes on both halves each. At the front lobes is where the personality develops, as well as motor speech and intellectual functions. Now, Alzheimer's disease diminishes the intellectual functions, which means the disease is striking the frontal lobe perhaps initially. Ultimately, the disease has affected the nerve cells, muscles, and CNS, which slowly moves to deteriorate the frontal lobe by blocking its development.

Many experts are led to believe that outside illnesses cause symptoms of Alzheimer's disease to develop. Perhaps the notion is logically. Yet, if you consider that dendrites make up the parietal lobe, which is where sensations start and carry over to integrate with sensory, and finally forms a relationship with spatial which is space, we see that perhaps this space is blocked. Now, if Alzheimer's disease targets the parietal lobe, which extends to space that heightens sensory consciousness and targets the sense organs, we see that awareness is diminished. Studying the anatomy of dendrites can help you better understand Alzheimer's disease.

The Study of Dendrites and Alzheimer

Dendrites play a large role in Alzheimer's disease. Studying the anatomy of dendrites can help you relate to symptoms evolving around Alzheimer's disease. In addition, the anatomy of dendrites can show you how it leads to dementia.

Dendrites are neurons. The neurons or nerve cells are an essential function to the CNS. (Central Nervous System)

Neurons make up a body of cells, which include dendrites. Dendrites work with axon. Axon is the extension of thread-like nerve cells, which convey impulses away from the body of cells. Axon and dendrites are surrounded by a myelinated neuron, otherwise known as myelin sheath. Myelin sheath is nerve-insulators that layer the nerve cells. When myelin sheath is injured, it causes a disease of the central nervous system. The disease is serious and progressively spreads out infecting the nervous system.

Surrounding myelin sheath, dendrites, etc, are neuron conductors. The conductors send impulses side by side to the synapse. Synapse is the gaps amid the two nerve ends, which junction amid the cells. Synapse is shaped similar to a club, which its tip spreads to the nerve fibers virtually touching other cells in an attempt to transmit messages. The conductors also nearly touch muscles, organs, and glands. When the conductors space too far, or touch cells it can lead to problems, including symptoms that can lead to Alzheimer's disease.

We have within use neurotransmitters, which make up acetylcholine. Acetylcholine is a nerve transmitter of nerve impulses. Acetylcholine forms like white crystalline, which the compounds release from the fiber nerve ends and involve it self in transmitting nerve impulses.

Acetylcholine connects with serotonin. Serotonin is also neurotransmitters. The chemicals derive from amino acids (Tryptophan) and channels widely to distribute into the tissues. Serotonin acts as a conveyor, or neurotransmitter for the purpose of constricting blood vessels, which occur at injury marks, and often affects the emotional condition. When injuries occur it is slows the intellectual processes, which is a symptom of Alzheimer's disease.

Serotonin works with dopamine, which is a chemical compound. The compounds occur within the brain cavity. Dopamine transmit nerve impulses as well, which involve it self in the structure of epinephrine. Epinephrine is the hormone adrenaline, or synthetic that forms adrenaline to relax airways, as well as tighten blood vessels. Blood vessels make up our veins, arteries, capillary, and/or aorta. The capillary are tubes that make up ducts and the passageway that allows blood to flow smoothly.

Dopamine works with endorphins, as well as gamma-aminobutyric acids. Endorphins are organic painkillers.

The substance forms in the brain and attaches it self to the same cell receptors as that of morphine. Endorphins release at what time severe injuries occur, which endorphin will act as a painkiller to abolish all sensations of pain. Now we see that if dendrites and its army of helpers are faulty, our natural painkiller is not working. Gamma acids also work as neurotransmitters, sending nerve impulses and affects CNS. The acids are laced with proteins.

The gamma-acids spread out to the norepineprhine and assist the conductor impulses channeling them side by side to “the synapse.”

Alzheimer’s disease is a disorder of the intelligence, or brain. The condition is a progressive disorder, which causes memory loss. We see by reviewing the dendrites that if the family that streams along with the dendrites, as well as the dendrites them self are faulty, it can cause symptoms that lead to Alzheimer’s disease. Still we must review dendrites to see how it affects the Central Nervous System, as well as families that connect to this vital unit within the human body.

Alzheimer Disease and the Central Nervous System

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disorder that affects the intellectual mind. The condition is relentless and has affect millions of people worldwide. The disorder is increasing, which experts believe that gene (RNA/DNA) abnormalities play a part in the diagnostics of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease increases to dementia.

According to experts, the disease affects "apolilipoproteins." Proteins E 2-4 is abnormal, which apolilipoproteins fail to unit with lipid. Lipid is a constituent of organic fats that work as substances distributing to proteins, carbohydrates, etc. The structure is a component that reaches the living cells. Alzheimer's disease causes deterioration in the brain by obliterating the nerve cells. Once the nerve cells begin to deteriorate it causes a reduction of responses to other nerve cells. The condition spreads out causing chemical interruptions, the transmission of impulses slow, and finally tissues in the brain begin to get worse.

The tissue damage causes senile conditions, which sets in "neuritic plague or clomps that create lifeless "nerve cells." The cells enclose irregular volumes of insoluble complex and organic compounds (Proteins) known as amyloid. Amyloid proteins are waxy-like. The substance is clear, which composes complex proteins of fibers, as well as polysaccharides that form within the body of tissues and is responsible for causing various degenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's disease.

Now how does this relate to the Central Nervous System? Considering that gamma-aminobutyric acids toil as neurotransmitters that send messages to the nerve impulses, which affects the central nervous system, causing the acids to form proteins we see how it relates.

The central nervous system makes up our spinal cord and intellectual mind, or brain. Within this Central arena, we have the cerebrum. The cerebrum is an distended anterior, or frontal lobe of the brain that separates two symmetrical or regular halves of the cerebral hemisphere and acts by allowing us to reason, learn, and use sensory awareness, or perception. Emotional responses form within the cerebrum. Alzheimer's disease causes severe memory loose, which falters the person's ability to reason, learn, and use sensory awareness, at the same time faltering emotional response.

CNS connects with the brain forming four round body parts, or lobes within each halves of the brain. The lobes make up the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. The front lobe marks our personality. In addition, the front lobe is the center of intellectual functions. The frontal lobe is also the center of our motor speech.

Now if you connect the dots, you see that Alzheimer's disease definitely targets the frontal lobe, since the disorder is the cause that affects the intellectual mind.

But wait, the parietal lobe provides us sensations (Feelings, Vibrations), spatial (Space) relationships, and the ability to integrate sensory (Heighten Awareness) information. The parietal lobes rest in the center region of the brain's two half hemispheres and lies beneath the crown of the skull. Now what happens if this area is affected?

We see that sensory awareness is interrupted with Alzheimer's disease. Therefore, we can deduce that the disease also affects this region of the brain. The temporal lobe is the part of the brain, which two lobes combine. The lobes rest at the cerebral hemispheres and enclose auditory central parts that promote taste, hearing, smell, speech, etc.

Now, did you know we get our balance from the inner ear? We see that balance is interrupted when the temporal lobe is impaired.

Occipital lobe is the part of the brain that rests at the back, and forms the shape of a pyramid. The occipital lobe provides us the ability to interpret vision, rather see if you will. Continuing we can review the branches of the temporal lobe, and sister lobes to see how memory is affected.

CNS and the Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease is believed to arise from abnormalities in amyloid proteins, which primarily makes up the cause of the disorder in the Caucasian race. Experts have reviewed apolilipoproteins while considering "Apo E," which starts at one and expands to four. Alzheimer's disease is a degenerative brain disorder, which destroys the never cells.

Nerve cells start with neurons, yet it stretches to the Central Nervous System. (CNS) CNS is the root of the cerebral channel, which makes up the spinal cord and four lobes, including the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. The lobes is where we get our personality, intellectual actions, speech, senses, space, and the ability to see, hear, taste, communicate and smell.

Amyloid-proteins reach CNS and the brain. The lobes work in conjunction with our diencephalons, which is a section of the brain. Diencephalons sit in the center cavity of the brain, just on top of the stem. Diencephalons make up the brain part, such thalamus, and hypothalamus. Thalamus pairs and shapes like an egg forming "masses of gray matter" that lie below "each cerebral hemisphere" within the brain. Thalamus conveys sensory (Sensations) stimulus of temperature, pain and feel to the outer layers of the body, such as the kidney, brain, cortex, etc.

Hypothalamus is also a section of the central brain that rests at the underside. The brain section controls involuntary functions, i.e. respiration, temperature, emotional states, and blood pressure.

Diencephalons are the central cavity of the brain that rests at the stem. Diencephalons makes up our nerve fibers, which are whitish strands that sit at the outer layers of the brainstem (pons Varolii) and amid the lower section of the brain (Medulla oblongata) Medulla connects to the vertebrates, which stretches to the spinal cord. The purpose of Medulla is to control involuntary vital actions, including the lung and heart.

The central brain makes up the bodily structure known as tectum, which extends to the frontal section of the cerebral peduncles within the brain. This is an area of concern, especially for those diagnosed with Alzheimer's, since the peduncles is the intellectual area of the brain, which involves our psychological progressions, such as thinking, reasoning, etc, yet it does not include the emotions. Alzheimer's disease causes major memory loss, yet rarely are emotional interruptions presented.

The CNS combines with the cerebral and connects to various areas past the Diencephalons. Medulla oblongata spreads out as well to blood supply and down to the reticular complex activation system, which synchronizes the input sensory. (Sensations) The activators regulate arousal and stimulus as well. The activators move down to the corpus callosum. Within the region are masses of tissues and fiber nerves, which send impulses to the intellectual mind, or brain. Past the *blood-brain barrier* is the limbic structure.

The limbic system makes up the brain's nuclei system, which interconnects and supplies our essential needs behind emotions, such as pain, hunger, satisfaction, pleasure, sex, and instinctive motivation. At the base of this limbic system is the spinal cord. Within the spinal cord, we have motor tracts, which descend and ascend white matters. Now, if you are familiar with the skeletal structure, you probably know that inside these cavities are motor sensory that either promote movement, or else halts movement. If the brain is not moving at a proper volume, it can interrupt the memories ability to recall. The limbic system is where fresh memories rest.

Alzheimer's disease is a degenerative disorder that kills the living cells. The living cells target the main structure of the human body, i.e. the central nervous system. Dendrites start at the top of this structure, which its symptoms when impaired, include memory impairment, loss of balance and coordination, mental confusion an excitement, and so on.

Alzheimer and Balance

When the brain and central nervous system is off balance it causes a series of complications to emerge. Alzheimer's disease is disorder that affects the intellectual mind, which rests at the frontal lobe of the brain. The disorder progressively causes memory loss, and gradually works into dementia. Alzheimer's disease kills living cells, which results in the disease dementia. Dementia results subtly. Dementia slyly develops, and gradually robs people of their fresh memories. The limbic system is where fresh memories are stored. Most people with Alzheimer's will forget immediately after a visitor leaves.

The limbic system connects to the Central Nervous System and makes up the brain's nuclei system. The systems intersect to convey critical emotional needs, including pain, hunger, contentment, joy, sex, and inborn incentives. Dementia sets in and slyly affects the limbic system. Dementia causes depression at the beginning in some instances. Depression emerges fear, which is the root of anxiety and suppressed emotions. The personality will alter as well, which means dementia is hitting the frontal lobe.

The frontal lobe is at the cerebrum, which is makes up the anterior of the brain. The lobes divide into two halves of the cerebral hemisphere. The purpose is to promote reasoning, as well as learning. In addition, it allows us to utilize sensory awareness. Emotions are affected at this region of the brain. Since Alzheimer's disease can cause severe memory loose, which falters the person's ability to reason, learn, and use sensory awareness, at the same time faltering emotional response. In short, the frontal lobe creates our personality.

During the early phase of dementia symptoms may develop, which affect abstract or theoretical thinking, as well as judgment. Dementia may be attacking the limbic system, since this is where recent memories are stored. If a person fails to recall recent details, it can affect judgment, as well as abstract thoughts.

Once dementia attacks the frontal lobe, it affects motor speech, which may cause the patterns to alter somewhat. The frontal lobe is also, where the motor speech is present; as well, speech is located at the temporal lobe. Once patterns are interrupted the person may slur, or use words out of the ordinary. In addition, dementia affects vision. Vision is noted in the temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. However, once you slide down the central nervous system below the spinal cord you get to PNS and CNS. The two join to make up the nervous system. PNS alone has more than 10 pairs of nerves, such as the cranial. In addition, PNS makes up another "31" spinal bundles of nerves. The units pair and join the nerves that control the body's processes. (Autonomic) PNS makes up the nervous system, which autonomics is the part that controls involuntary activities, such as reflexes, breathing, glands, heart, digestive system, etc. Glossopharyngeal, hypoglossal nerves, optic, olfactory, etc, make up this area, which dementia may be targeting, since visions are interrupted.

The root of this channel is dendrites however, which channels down to the central nervous system and onto the parts named, which can change visual fields, or patterns.

When Alzheimer’s interrupts the mind, it causes changes in the personality, since those with Alzheimer’s will often forget immediately visitors, etc. The person will also experience mood shifts.

Alzheimer’s disease causes many interruptions. If your loved one is diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease it is wise not to let them alone, or allow them to leave the home on their own. Alzheimer’s disease causes massive memory loss, which the person could wonder off, finding it hard to find his or her way back home.

Alzheimer and Dementia

Alzheimer's disease develops dementia. Alzheimer's disease is a condition that causes relentless symptoms, such as memory loss. The progressive disorder destroys the brain tissues. Alzheimer's disease attacks the frontal lobe located in the brain. The frontal lobe stores the intellectual functions, personality, as well as the motor speech.

Once the disease destroys the tissues, it begins to deteriorate the nerve cells. Once the nerve cells become damaged, it affects development and growth, which a person will become senile. Once a person becomes senile, it affects the mental intellect, which the person will become less acute. The condition causes confusion, forgetfulness, etc. The condition is said to hit people 65 years and older. Plaque of senile states moves to tangle the neurofibrillary.

Alzheimer's disease is the leading cause of dementia. The condition develops into dementia, which the symptoms of dementia will rapidly deteriorate the mind. Dementia has affected around "65%" of the people diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. People aged 60 and up to 65 rarely are diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, or dementia.

In the USA alone around four million citizens are diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. Around "30%" of the population aged 85 and older is diagnosed with dementia. Dementia affects the cognitive mind, since it deteriorates the intellectual resting at the frontal lobe of the targets the intellectual functions. The condition marks the symptoms behind memory loss. Movement, which is normally controlled, is also affected, which means the patient looses his or her senses. The sensory is retained within the disease, which affects natural heightening of sensory awareness.

According to experts genes (RNA/DNA) plays a part in the illnesses Alzheimer. Genes are the basic units of the human makeup, which hereditary characteristics are transmitted from one gene to the next.

Nuclei cells or nucleus is vital elements of the living cells. The central body of cells makes up round elements that reside within the eukaryotic cell. The membrane encases a mass of protoplasm, which contain chromosomes, as well as other genes that control cell growth, as well as reproduction. Eukaryotic cells are organisms that have one or even more cells that include evident organelles or nuclei. Organelles are cell parts, which produces nucleus as well, as mitochondrion, which is a smaller body of cells that are shaped like rods, and are round like. The cells reside in cytoplasm, which produces enzymes that promote the metabolic conversions of food, converting it to energy.

Cytoplasm makes up cell material that excludes nucleus. The chemicals are compound and complex. Protoplasm is content that makes up the living cells, which compose fats, proteins, as well as other vital organic substances, including water, nucleus, and cytoplasm. Now, nuclei acids are complex. The acids are found within the living cells, and forms as high molecular weight acids.

The acids store DNA/RNA, and consist of nucleotide chains. The chains convey messages to the genes, which are discovered in viruses, as well as the living cells.

Hydrogen bonds are chemicals, which are electrostatic elements that interact with molecules of bodily compounds. The compounds link to hydrogen atoms in which these atoms combined with the structure bounds to the electronegative atoms, such as nitrogen and oxygen.

Now each structure, cell, etc plays a part in Alzheimer's disease and dementia. Phosphate poses an interest although Alzheimer's disease is linked to genes, yet experts are not clear what causes the illness. Phosphate is a salt-like phosphoric acid, which forms by the reactions of alcohol, metal, etc. To understand how phosphate may be linked to Alzheimer's disease and dementia, you must understand its structure, as well as its involvement and production process.

Phosphate Acids and Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease creates dementia in time. The disease deteriorates tissues, cells, and gradually destroys the entire markup of the brain, and Central Nervous System. (CNS)

To help you understand how phosphate acids may be a factor behind Alzheimer's disease we can consider what the purpose of phosphorus produces. Phosphorus is acids that we get from natural foods, such as cheese, milk, meat, nuts, legumes, cereals, fish, poultry, etc. The acids function primarily to strengthen the bones and teeth, as well as producing energy.

Now according to medical experts genetics play a part in Alzheimer's disease and dementia. Genes house various elements, which include nuclei cells. The cells are crucial rudiments of the living cells. The living cells encase eukaryotic cells, as well as masses of protoplasm. In this region, our chromosomes are stored, which controls the growth of cells and reproduction. Eukaryotic cells make up nuclei and organelles, produces mitochondrion. The small body of cells is housed within cytoplasm, which is where enzymes are produced. Enzymes control proteins through biochemical reactions that are produced by the living cells. Enzymes then promote the metabolic by allowing it to convert food into energy.

As we discussed earlier, phosphate acids produce energy. Now, if genes are a part of the problem, then we must consider all elements of the human makeup before determining its causes. Phosphate acids form the nucleic acids, which is where DNA is stored. Deoxyribonucleic cells are also stored in this region. Of course, insufficient, or overloads of such acid alone may not explain Alzheimer's disease, but it surely helps us to see that it does play a part in the cause. Now I am willing to challenge DNA and RNA, simply because it does not make up the components that deteriorate. I am talking about the central nervous system. The disease is normally progressive, which it starts to deteriorate the brain rapidly.

Recently, I was told that Alzheimer's disease takes the person back mentally, i.e. the person will recall the nice days of their youth. Accordingly, Alzheimer's may not have as severe symptoms as doctors believe, since if the mind is flashing back, part of the problem with memory, is consumption. Time will tell.

According to experts, Alzheimer's disease develops into dementia, which is a progressive condition of the brain that tears down the tissues and the nerves. The never cells are chief functions of the central nervous system (CNS), which the cells consist of cell bodies. The cell bodies function with dendrites and axon. Axon and dendrites surround it self by myelinated nerves or myelin sheath. The nerve layers are insulators. When myelin sheath is injured, or interrupted it can lead to multiple sclerosis, since the nerve impulses are impaired. Myelin sheath is also known as medullary sheath.

When the nerve impulses are impaired, the system will fail to signal synapse, which the gaps are between nerve endings that junction with fibers and affect the muscles, organs, and glands.

Breakdown in the system continues to interrupt the body and mind, since neurotransmitters fail to correspond with acetylcholine. Serotonin, as well as dopamine, and endorphins are affected as well. The condition continues to deteriorate the processes of gamma-aminobutyric acids, which affects norepineprhine. At this state, the nerve impulses are unable to work in conjunction with fibers and nerve ends, which the condition finally reaches the central nervous system and the spinal cord.

Once the central nervous system is affected, the lobes within the brain begin to falter. The frontal lobe where the intellectual functions, personality, and the motor speech reside is impaired, which starts the process of rapid progression.

Causes of Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease presently is a confusing disease, since experts are unclear as to what causes the condition. According to experts, genes (DNA/RNA) play a part in what causes the disorder. Particular areas of DNA and RNA when abnormal may be linked to the disease that causes memory loss. Apo-E, or apolipoprotein deficiencies is said to link to Alzheimer's disease. The apolipoprotein are proteins that carry lipids (Lipoprotein) within the bloodstream. The proteins contain lipid molecules. Lipids are fat constituents that group with organic compounds that consist of carbohydrates, fats, oils, etc. The elements relate to substances and work along with atomic arrangements within the living cells. Alipoproteins work with lipid whereas cholesterol is transferred through its channel and into the bloodstream.

Apo-E makes up three groups. The groups include Apo-E2, Apo-E3, and Apo-E4. According to experts, Apo-E4 is commonly linked to Alzheimer's disease. Experts claim that Apo-E4 is partially responsible for Alzheimer's disease developing at an early age. At present complications that cause deficiencies of E2 and three, have no apparent traces that link it to Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease causes sections of the brain to disintegrate. The condition destroys the nerve cells, which transmit signals to the brain, muscles, etc. Once the condition destroys the nerves, it reduces receptiveness of continuing nerve cells. The condition begins to slow, or cause failure to nerve impulses, which transmit signals to the brain. Neurotransmitters are chemical carrying nerve impulses, which send communication between the nerves. The messages communicate with nerve cells, muscles, etc.

Once the neurotransmitters are affected, it begins to damage the brain tissues. The tissues and nerves once damaged cause a condition, such as "Senile," and/or "neuritic plague," to set in, i.e. a cluster of dead cells will cause the production of amyloid. Amyloid affects the organs, tissues, etc, which can cause serious conditions to emerge when the "insoluble proteins" build. In fact, amyloid acids are linked to multiple myeloma, rheumatoid arthritis, and tuberculosis. Amyloid proteins contain polysaccharides, which when the proteins combine it causes degenerative conditions that emerge from impaired tissues.

Amyloid also leads to neurofibrillary tangling. The condition entangles amyloid within the nerve cells. Alzheimer's disease speeds up this condition. Naturally, amyloids build in our system as we age, yet the production if faster when Alzheimer's disease is present.

I wanted to note that if the neurotransmitters are impaired it affects serotonin, endorphins, acetylcholine, dopamine, norepineprhine, and gamma-aminobutyric acids. If elements that link to the nerves are interrupting the neurotransmitters, it causes a deficiency or over consumption of serotonin, endorphins, acetylcholine, dopamine, norepineprhine, and last but not least gamma-aminobutyric acids. The disruptive condition will cause a commotion, which affects the nerve impulses. The nerve impulses process communication and transmit signals.

Serotonin is our neurotransmitter chemicals. The chemicals stem from amino acids, which are commonly known as tryptophan. Nerve chemicals spread out widely channeling to the tissues carrying communication between nerves, or neurotransmitters. Messages transmit amidst an array of nerve cells, which gestures the muscles. Throughout the process, impulses are propelled down the channel to constrict blood vessels near damaged sites. Serotonin can cause interruption to the emotional responses, which also slows intellectual thinking.

Alzheimer's disease gradually causes dementia to set in, which dementia is a cognitive disorder that deteriorates the intellectual mind. The progressive disease deteriorates the intellectual functions, which is why Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss. Movement is controlled by cognitive intellect, which senses are restrained if interruptions are present. Still, we need to study Apo-E4, and its constituents, such as fats, oils, and carbohydrates to see how it can link to Alzheimer's disease.

Symptoms of Alzheimer
The Disease that robs memory

Alzheimer's disease robs the memory, since many changes in the brain, nerve cells, tissues, neurotransmitters, etc cause a degenerative disease of the mind. Alzheimer's disease according to experts may emerge from genetics. (DNA/RNA) Sections of DNA and RNA may become abnormal. Genes house Apo-E, or apolipoprotein, which are proteins that carry lipids (Lipoprotein). The proteins are carried in the bloodstream. Lipid molecules store fat basics, which collect with the body's organic compounds. The elements consist of carbohydrates, oils, fats, etc. Each constituent correlates to substances that toil with living cells and its structural arrangement. Alipoproteins produce lipid, transferring cholesterol to the bloodstream.

Apo-E4, consensuses by experts is usually associated with Alzheimer's disease. Apo-E4 sets the mark for Alzheimer's disease, since selected regions of the brain start to degenerate. Degeneration of tissues, nerve cells, etc destroys the nerve cells. Damaged nerve cells and tissue downgrade the remaining nerve cells. Damaged tissues and cells lead to a malfunction of the nerve impulses, enabling them to convey communication to the brain.

Tran fats produce cholesterol. The condition causes the bodily functions to degenerate. Fatty acids or related fats also produce oils. Carbohydrates are a source of energy, which stem from organic compounds. The compounds derive from carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. The source of energy comes from foods, which is essential for promoting energy. Oils, fats, and carbohydrates combined give us a source of energy, which if deficiencies are present our lipid is unable to transfer cholesterol correctly, which can cause build up and lead to major complications.

Alzheimer's disease symptoms include dementia. The condition starts developing slowly. Energy is slowed at this point. At this time, the patient will start to forget current events. In some instances, the patient may feel depressed. The patient may feel stressed, anxious, etc, which affects the emotions causing an interruption. Once the person starts to shift personality and moods, it can cause impaired judgment. As well, the patient the ability to think abstractly is also interrupted.

Alzheimer's disease leading to dementia may cause interruption of speech, which the patients tone, voice, etc, may alter slightly. The patient may have difficulty explaining simple communications, or else struggle with common word usage.

When driving the patient may find it difficult to recall what a Yield Sign involves, which can interrupt his or her driving. When the disease is not disruptive the patient can communication and socialize, yet at times remarkable shifts in words and personality may occur.

Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss. For this reason, a person with the disorder should never shop alone. It is easy to wander and become lost.

According to experts, people with progressive Alzheimer's disease may not recall distant memories. On the other hand, people who've communicated with the patient learnt that Alzheimer's would often recall happy events in their life, which they become absorbed. This in it self will cause superficial symptoms to emerge. For instance, when the mind is consumed the person may not respond, or else he or she may feel confused when spoken to and the voice is heard. Perhaps the person is also suppressing memories, or the fact that he or she is aging. Suppression is the forceful preventing of images or visuals to the conscious mind and forcing action to put an end to its arrival. In this case, diminish of oscillation and state of constraints can cause confusion, unresponsiveness, etc.

As Alzheimer's disease progresses the person may feel frustrated, hostile, etc. The mind may often wander, which makes it difficult to pay attention. In addition, at this stage the person may need to rely on others to bath, feed, clothe, him or her, etc. Lastly, over half of the people diagnosed with dementia or Alzheimer's disease will develop paranoia illusions, hallucinations, and related symptoms of psychoses. Next, review the diagnosis behind Alzheimer's disease.

Diagnosis of Alzheimer

As a person diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease progresses in his or her condition, symptoms such as psychoses set in. In time, the person will require complete healthcare assistance, since the disease will disable the person permanently. Alzheimer's will also make it difficult for the person to eat, sleep, speak, and swallow, and so on. The person is at risk of infections, which can cause complete disability. The person at this state is at risk of death and/or coma.

Once a patient is diagnosed with progressive Alzheimer's disease, it restricts him or her to the point of immobility, at this stage, doctor's estimate that the patient will not live longer than a few months. Once diagnosed the patient is expected to live a few short years.

Diagnostics:
If a patient is suffering dementia symptoms, such as severe memory loss a doctor will consider Alzheimer's disease. An autopsy unfortunately is the only way that doctor's can determine if brain tissues and cells are degenerative, yet most times a doctor can note symptoms that make it apparent that Alzheimer's disease is present.

Autopsy is the process of using microscopic tools to view the brain. If Alzheimer's disease is present, the exam will show traces of neurofibrillary tangles, dead nerve cells, plaque senile, and so on. The senile plaques will often enclose amyloid. The examiner is able to see the condition by using microscopic tools, which also helps him or her to see where the amyloid is located. Usually, amyloid moves toward the temporal lobe, which is located in the brain. The temporal lobes are where new memories come alive.

The lobes within the brain comprise the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. The frontal lobe is where the personality develops, as well as the intellectual functions. In addition, the frontal lobe is where our motor speech develops.

The temporal lobe enables us to smell, taste, hear, and speak. Since amyloid targets the temporal lobe, we can assume that it also deteriorates the limbic system. The limbic system is where we pull up new memories. We also receive our stimulus that arouses our attention, as well as our responses come from the limbic system. In addition, we receive somewhat of our natural responses in the limbic system to the stimuli.

Recently experts are challenging new tests that may help them to see if Alzheimer's underlying elements are present in the brain. The new tests are not in concrete, yet many studies are underway. In the future, we can expect quicker diagnoses, since doctors will not have to wait for autopsies to view the internally brain tissues and cells.

At present experts, rely on medical histories, which include meds, physical and mental condition, over-the-counter meds taken, etc. Doctors will also review mental stability, which includes assessing the sensory receptors. That is the doctor will ask the patient to recall a time and/or place, as well as check his or her understanding, ability to remember,

and his or her way of relying the story. In addition, doctors will check motor skills by issuing memory tests, testing language, coordination, and so forth.

During testing, the expert will evaluate nutrition, pulse rates, and blood pressure. Balance, sensation, etc are tested as well to verify the condition of the central nervous system's responses.

Brain scans are used in some instances, as well as laboratory tests. The tests assist the expert with seeing the cause. Urine and blood tests are frequent. The patient may also be requested to visit a mental health facility. Doctors often require an assessment of emotional or emotive factors, as well as mood condition that may relate to Alzheimer's disease. Now consider treatment.

Treatment and Alzheimer
Treatment and care provider support

Once a patient is diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease treatment goes in effect. The patient is often treated as though he or she has dementia. Doctors will often prescribe NSAID medications, which are non-steroid based. The inflammatory aids work to slow the disease. In addition, doctors' have discovered that Vitamin E may help slow the disease, as well as estrogen. Estrogen is a natural hormone, which houses a selection of steroidal hormones. Estrogen produces naturally in the ovaries, etc, which it stimulates estrus and reproductive factors.

Doctors' will often discuss risk factors before treating the patient with NSAID, or other remedies that slow progressive degeneration. The doctor will order test to assess swelling before issuing tacrine, rivastigmine, galantamine, etc. In addition, doctors will examine deficiencies of acetylcholine. Each constituent has proven to link to dementia. The drugs if ordered may include side effects. The patient may feel nausea and may vomit after taking a regimen. Cramps and stomach pain is common, as well as loss of weight. Galantamine, as well as donepezil have fewer side effects.

NOTE: Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that sends nerve impulses. The neurons transmit in the form of white crystalline compounds, which release from the endings of nerve fibers. Acetylcholine also involves it self in the transmission of nerve impulses. The neurotransmitters combine with serotonin, dopamine, gamma-aminobutyric acid, endorphins, and norepineprhine. The neurons assist in conducting impulses transversely to the synapse. The synapse junctions between nerve ends, gapping amidst two nerve cells and are shaped like clubs. The tips touch the nerve fibers, which nearly touch other cells in an effort to rely signals. We see that if the neurotransmitters are interrupted, it can cause a series of complications, since it targets the central nervous system.

For this reason, Alzheimer's disease causes a person gradually to become dismembered in the sense that the brain tissues, cells, etc, cause degeneration to the point it will no longer work with the muscles or other vital parts. The condition brings in care providers who must work effortless to assist the patient(s). The stress overwhelms the average care provider, which makes it important for caregivers to seek helpful information in balancing their own needs.

Helping the care providers of Alzheimer's disease
Once the patient is set up with treatment, a care provider is ordered. The patient will gradually lack the ability to take care of him or her self. Caregivers often have a demanding and stressful load. In many cases, depression will incur, thus exhausting the care provider.

Care providers are recommended to learn about their patient's healthcare needs. Mistakes are a part of life, which a caregiver is to learn how to accept mistakes sufficiently to avoid depression.

Care providers are recommended to seek mental, emotional, and physical support if necessary. Programs are available, which assist care providers.

The programs include social workers, social service, daycare, in-home nurse care, housecleaners, in-home support, transportation, and so on.

When caring for a person with Alzheimer's disease it is important to maintain your health and mental wellbeing. Experts recommend that care providers visit their doctor at regular schedules, exercise, socialize, and enjoy hobbies to reduce stress.

Alzheimer's disease will gradually start up psychoses, which destroy the person's mind and finally wear down the body. The person at this stage is often immobile, which gradually moves to death. Sometimes the patient will go into a coma before passing. In progressive states, the patient is at risk of pneumonia, bedsores, infections, psychoses, and so on.

Now that you have an overview of treatment and care providers, we encourage you to learn more about "Lewy Body Dementia" and "Vascular Dementia."

Lewy and Alzheimer Vascular

Lewy is a body dementia, which experts have discovered as being the cause of dementia. The condition causes involuntary loss of intellectual or mental functions. The progressive disorder targets the brain tissues, which it gradually deteriorates the tissues and nerve cells. Lewy bodies will often build up in the nerve cells, which start the progression of degeneration within various areas of the brain in and around the stem. The condition is prevalently causing symptoms of dementia or Alzheimer's disease to emerge, yet many experts dispute its implication.

Men are the primary targets of "Lewy Body Dementia." Unlike Alzheimer's disease where the brain starts to form clusters of "beta amyloid plaque," Lewy bodies will cluster. Lewy bodies will target the entire brain. The significance of this disease is that it produces alike or similar symptoms as that of Alzheimer's disease.

Once a person has developed to the progressive stage of Alzheimer's disease, he will begin to hallucinate. Lewy hallucinations are slightly different, since the visuals are vivid. In addition, Lewy bodies disable doctors from prescribing anti-psychotic medications, since the patient will respond reversely.

Lewy bodies also causes a person to drift daily, thus shifting mentally more dramatically than that of Alzheimer's disease's symptoms. Most people diagnosed with Lewy will feel sluggish, move slowly, and find it difficult to walk. This condition is far severe, since to date no present treatment has proven to relieve the patient. However, doctors will often use similar medications to treat Lewy, same as used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

The stroke:
In addition to Lewy, another condition known as multi-infarct dementia or vascular dementia causes similar symptoms as Alzheimer's disease. Vascular is caused by a series of strokes, or a single stroke. The condition causes dementia to arise. What happens is the brain becomes dysfunctional. The tissues are destroyed, (Infarcts) which is what causes the dysfunction. Men are the prime targets of this type of dementia. The condition can cause diabetes, as well as high blood pressure. Diabetes and/or high blood will damage the vessels, which stem to the brain.

Once vascular dementia sets in it begins to destroy tissues in the brain, which in turn blocks blood from flowing to the brain. The condition causes the patient to feel week and in some instances paralyzed. The person will experience loss of memory as well. Alzheimer's disease once progressed will flow rapidly as it tears down the tissues and nerve cells. Vascular dementia will have its high and low moments. That is the disease will progress, slow, and re-progress later. The condition causes involuntary wandering, as well as weakness, which makes tasking a problem.

Alzheimer's disease causes the personality to shift, as well as hindering judgment. Abstract thinking is interrupted when Alzheimer's is present also. Dementia of this nature may not have the same affects.

In addition, vascular dementia can cause a person to loose sight, i.e. the ability to see effectively. Speech may be slurred and/or slowed as well. The patient may find it difficult to walk, since a limb may feel paralyze.

Treatment
Doctors have not found a cure for this form of dementia. In some instances however, medications such as anti-coagulants will slow the symptoms. Aspirin is prescribed as well since the blood flow is blocked when vascular dementia is present.

Alzheimer's disease symptoms include dementia. The forms of dementia must be reviewed and understand however before one can decide if their future poses a threat of Alzheimer's disease. In this instance, it may be likely the patient will develop symptoms of Alzheimer. Still one must consider other types of dementia, including Pick's disease, Parkinson's disease, and so on.

Pick Disease and Alzheimer
Pick's disease

Various types of dementia stem from Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's is a disease of the brain whereas tissues are damaged and finally destroyed. The nerve cells are also diminished. Pick's disease is uncommon. The disease progresses speedily, yet it only affects a particular area of the brain. The symptoms emerge from this disease include inability to maintain hygiene, memory loss, negligence, indifference, etc.

Pick's disease can develop into Alzheimer's disease. As well, around 20% of those diagnosed with Parkinson's disease will develop Alzheimer's disease eventually.

In addition, Alzheimer's may develop from "Normal-Pressure Hydrocephalus." The condition is caused from development of fluids emerging from cerebrospinal. Cerebrospinal is the part of the brain and spinal cord. If the fluids do not naturally reabsorb, it can cause a type of dementia to emerge.

The condition is deemed normal-pressure, since the fluids build and apply pressure to the tissues in the brain. The condition will cause abnormal and unusual symptoms to develop. For instance, the patient will incapacitate the mental functions, which affects the involvement of urine, which include incontinence, or the inability to control urine. The condition also causes unusual symptoms to emerge, such as wide-leg movement, or walking. The patient will move slowly and appear to loose balance.

During early stages if the patient is diagnosed the doctor may use "Drainage tubes" to remove excess fluids. The tubes are called shunts. Doctors have found that removing excessive fluids improves various symptoms, excluding the mental functionality.

Dementia is a symptom of Alzheimer's disease, which Alzheimer's may occur if the patient is diagnosed with "Creutzfedt-Jacob disease." Pick's disease also subjects a person to Alzheimer's disease. Creutzfedt-Jacob however is a disease that emerges from infections. The rare progressive disease coming from infection will often cause interruptions of proteins, which emerge from prion. The particle lacks the nucleic acids that the body needs naturally to grow smoothly. The disease is thought to be the leading cause of Creutzfedt disease, as well as other diseases.

Creutzfedt-Jacob disease will rapidly destroy the brain, which the ultimate action is death. Prion spread is the leading cause of this dementia; as well, experts believe that the infections may arise from eating infected meats, such as beef. To date there is no cure for Creutzfedt-Jacob disease. Creutzfedt-Jacob disease has lead to the most severe cases of dementia.

Dementia also emerges from HIV, or AIDS. Like Alzheimer's disease when dementia is present in AIDS patients, it will subtly creep in symptoms and gradually progress. Once symptoms develop, the patient will find it difficult to think.

The slowness interrupts the patient's ability to show expression. In addition, the patient may find it difficult to concentrate. The person may feel indifferent, as well find it difficult to move around. Gradually the muscles will weaken, which affects coordination.

The only known treatment of dementia when AIDS is the cause is to treat the patient with zidovudine.

Another type of dementia includes the condition known as pugilistica. The condition is an inveterate disorder that progressively causes traumatic brain disease (encephalopathy) to emerge. The condition is commonly caused from recurring brain injuries, yet other causes are considered.

If you or someone you love has Alzheimer's disease or dementia, it is wise to keep the person in familiar surroundings and around familiar faces. Changing patterns will only cause severe interruptions. In addition, the patient should be kept in a safe and stable environment. Plan for the patient and help him or her keep those plans.

Alzheimer's disease has affected over 4 million United States American citizens. The disease is currently affected millions of other people worldwide. Next, see how we can take measures to reduce the risk of Alzheimer's disease.

Risk Reduction and Alzheimer

One can take measures to reduce risks of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is a degenerative illness that deteriorates tissues and nerve cells. Alzheimer's is a progressive disease that causes memory loss. Alzheimer's disease develops symptoms known as dementias, which is a cognitive weakening of the brain tissues and cells. The condition causes intellectual moldering. Dementia, a progressively disease toils to weaken the intellectual functions. The condition is preventable according to experts. Rather we can take measures to avert dementia or Alzheimer's disease.

How to reduce risks:
Genetics is claimed to be a cause of Alzheimer's disease. If your family history has any diseases, such as Alzheimer's, heart failure, strokes, etc, you may want to take steps to reduce the risks.

Heart conditions, such as strokes link to particular types of dementia.Vascular is a type of dementia that derives from a series of small or large strokes. The disease evokes dementia, which the brain becomes dysfunctional. Brain tissues are destroyed, which is known as infarcts. The condition can cause other serious complications, including diabetes.

If you have a medical family history, such as tachycardia, Bradycardia, etc, you should have frequent medical screening. Tachycardia causes rapid heart rates, which excessive speeding heartbeats excel 100 BPM. (Beats per minute)

Bradycardia is slowness of heart rate whereas the heart rates slow to around 60 BPM. After you turn 40, you should frequently ask for screening. Usually doctors' will order electrocardiograms to test your heart. Noting the warning signs can help you and your doctor find available treatment to reduce your risks. The best course of action is to maintain a healthy heart. Heart conditions, such as atrial fibrillation can lead to Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease can cause various parts of the brain to degenerate. The disease destroys the nerve cells. Nerve cells transmit pointers to the brain, muscles, other cells, and so forth. The action causes a reduction in receptiveness, which is channeled to receiving nerve cells. The patient's cognitive thinking will slow, causing potential failure to nerve impulses. Neurons or nerve impulses diffuse pointers to the brain. Neurotransmitters produce chemicals that carry messages to the nerve impulses. The communication is send to the brain. Alzheimer's disease interrupts this process, which causes blood blockage to the brain. Like Alzheimer's disease, heart conditions such as atrial fibrillation can affect cells, which convey messages to the heart and receives messages, which carries free-flowing blood. For this reason, doctors' link heart conditions to Alzheimer's disease.

Exercise is the best recourse for reducing risks. When you exercise, you work the bones, muscles, heart, brain, joints, cartilages, as well as many aspects of the human structure. Exercise should include cardio-workouts, such as aerobics.

Exercise has proven to reduce Bradycardia, tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, heart palpitations, etc. Fluttered heartbeats are also minimized when you exercise.

Medical treatment can also reduce your risks. If you have a history of Alzheimer's or heart disease, it is wise to continue regular checkups. To reduce vascular dementia, continue regular checkups and ask for random tests, such as PET scans, SPECT, and/or MRI. The scans will help the doctor decide if warnings are present.

Additional conditions can lead to Alzheimer's disease. Diseases such as carotid bruit can cause strokes or heart attacks and lead to Alzheimer's disease. The arteries in the neck are interrupted with this condition, which causes blockage of blood supply reaching the brain. When blood is blocked from reaching the brain, VD becomes a risk, which doctors will check EBM levels to avert strokes. If you have history of diabetes, hypertension, or atherosclerosis see your doctor for a checkup.

Diabetes and Alzheimer

Diabetes is the leading cause of carotid bruit a condition of the heart. In addition, diabetes the “mother of all diseases” is responsible for Alzheimer’s disease in some instances. If the patient has a level 1 EBM, it increases his or her risk. The risks include VD impairments, as well as AD impairments. AD/VD impairments lead to damage. Diabetes itself will destroy nearly every organ in the human body. The disease will damage the brain, which symptoms will emerge blocking the blood from traveling freely to the brain, as well as harden the blood vessels, making them brittle, thus killing cells, tissues, etc, in between.

Diabetes includes mellitus and insipidus. Mellitus is an inveterate disorder, which carbohydrates breakdown metabolism altering fats and proteins along the way. In all, there are five types of mellitus, which include Type 1-5. The condition causes insulin failure, which blocks its supply. The autoimmune disease can lead to defected receptors within the natural “insulin-responsive cells.” Genetics play a part in its cause, which can lead to infections, Cushing’s syndrome, surgery, hyperthyroidism, etc.

The disorder causes dehydration, weakness, pain, fatigue, a series of infections etc. The point is each element of diabetes can break down the cells, block blood flow, etc, which can induce Alzheimer’s disease.

Glucose is essential. If you maintain glucose, you can avert diabetes, as well as infections and Alzheimer’s disease perhaps. Glucose will cause memory impairments, impaired cognitive functions, etc. On the other hand, if you have dementia, Alzheimer’s disease, or diabetes, you can control glucose, which can improve memory. Glucose is our source of sugar energy, which its biochemistry produces simple sugars from fats, carbohydrates, and proteins. Syrup has a constituents that make up glucose, including maltose, dextrin, dextrose, etc, which is obtained from starches. If the glucose level is low, it can set up a condition known as hypoglycemia. This condition alone will produce Alzheimer symptoms, including memory loss. The cognitive functional elements are obstructed as well.

Complications of mellitus diabetes lead to hypoglycemia, which makes the persons hands tremble. The person will feel hunger, weak, confused, etc, and the symptoms put him or her at risk of tachycardia, diplopia, pallor, diaphoresis, etc. Speech will slur. The person will endure headaches. Ketoacidoisis is a diabetic coma, which puts the patient at great risk.

Now, diabetes insipidus is a concern, since the disorder arises from brain surgeries, brain injuries, meningitis, idiopathic, tumors, trauma, etc. The condition affects the posterior lobe, which rests at the central area of the brain on the lower scale. Here is where the pituitary glands rest also, which the deficiency of vasopressin (ADH) secretes via the post lobe and onto the neurohypophysis, or pituitary gland.

How to reduce symptoms and maintain glucose

Exercise is essential for diabetics, as well as every person alive. Exercise works all the body parts, which promotes energy, glucose, stamina, and good health. If you are prescribed medications, do not miss regimes. Take your medication as prescribed to reduce your risks. In addition, you want to include in your diet “refined sugar.”

One of the best books I’ve ever read that talks about insulin and glucose is the title *the Zone*. The book is written by Barry Sears. I recommend you read the book, especially if you have diabetes or dementia.

The best way to maintain your health and glucose level is to eat healthy, exercise, and watch your sugar intake. In addition to healthy eating, exercise etc. You want to learn more about your condition. As well, it is wise to learn more about glucose, and the steps to avert Alzheimer’s disease. Education plays a vital part in our life. Studies have shown that those who stay informed stay healthy.

Preventing Alzheimer
How to take steps to prevent disease

Doctors' themselves are taking Vitamin E, lipoid acids, Ginkgo Biloba, Vitamin C, and low doses of ibuprofen. According to the experts is a way to reduce risks that could lead to heart disease, strokes, etc, which can also cause Alzheimer's disease. Taking acetyl-L carnitine or ALC up to 2000 milligrams per day can also help reduce dementia, heart attack, strokes, or Alzheimer's disease. Fish oil, aspirin, fruits, vegetables, and non-steroid remedies that are anti-inflammatory can also help reduce your risks.

One of the rules of thumbs we all should keep in mind is to take preventive steps to prevent disease. According to experts, it's possible to delay heart disease, stroke, and dementia (ADRD) for a number of years.

Mitochondria are a small body in cells that are discovered in cytoplasm. Cytoplasm produces in nearly all living cells, which this element produces enzymes. Enzymes are helpful for promoting the metabolic by converting food into energy. According to experts mitochondria is behind the majority of disorders and disease. That is mitochondria produces energy, which breakdowns have lead to a variety of disease.

Amino acids are another link to dementia, Alzheimer's disease and various other illnesses. The constituents of protein contain several amino, which are vital to the living cells. Amino acids transmit fatty acids, which arrive at mitochondria cells. The ultimate purpose of this source is to generate energy.

One of the supplements available in Europe that has helped delay Alzheimer's disease is ALC, or acetyl-L carnitine. The supplements were researched thoroughly. Studies have shown that ALC can promote energy, as well as reducing aging signs. In fact, ALC has proven to improve cognition, as well as memory.

NOTE: Alzheimer's disease may be linked to increases of aluminum, which targets the brain. The metallic elements form as silvery white, malleable ductiles.

ALC has proven to slow Alzheimer's progressive condition. Studies have shown that more than 200 case studies showed evident signs of improvement of memory. In addition, the patients were capable of speaking fluent after taking ALC.

After carefully studying ALC the supplements has proven to improve symptoms, emerging from dementia, Alzheimer's disease, heard disease and so on. In addition, doctors recommend ALC as well as the reduction of alcohol.

ALC is becoming a popular solution to Alzheimer's disease as well as many other illnesses. New studies showed that maintaining phosphatidylserine is the start to better health. Lecithin works in harmony with phosphatidylserine, which produces in the brain naturally.

According to experts taking 100 milligrams of phosphatidylserine around 3 times, each day can dramatically improve memory. You want to look for natural preserves when seeking phosphatidylserine.

The main goal is to keep blood clots from occurring in the blood vessels. To start you will need to maintain a balance of platelets. Platelets are blood particles, which involve it self with blood clotting. The small colorless platelets form like a disk and carries through the blood in bulks. Maintaining platelets require a balance of alcohol consumption. Experts state that drinking one to three drinks weekly is ok, yet if you drink higher volumes of alcohol, it could put you at risk of various diseases. In fact, when alcohol is controlled it has proven that one glass of wine daily or alcohol-based drink can lower the risk of Alzheimer's disease, heart disease, cancer, and so on.

Doctors also claim that vegetables and fruits, as well as exercise can reduce cholesterol. Cholesterol is solid compounds within the blood. Cholesterol stores steroid (sterol) alcohol, which is found in fats, as well as various other constituents. When cholesterol increases, it can cause diabetes, dementia, gallstones, heart disease, atherosclerosis, and so on. To maintain cholesterol, exercise is essential. Understanding the facts on Alzheimer's disease can help you to continue helping those around you with the disease.

Understanding the Facts on Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease is a form of dementia, which is a progressive and negative brain disease. This disease affects the memory, thinking, as well as a person's behavior.

Alzheimer's is a form of dementia but not a part of aging. Alzheimer's can cause forgetfulness in some people but not in all cases. People with this disease have a hard time with everyday activities such as talking, eating, and using the bathroom. They also can experience changes in the personality and behavior as well.

When a person has Alzheimer's disease, abnormal changes start to take place in the brain. Alzheimer's disease begins, yet it takes 10-20 years before any signs of symptoms appear. In some regions of the brain, the symptoms may begin to shrink the brain tissues, cells, etc, thus causing memory loss.

There are three main stages of Alzheimer's, which includes the mild stage, moderate and severe. The stages are based on behaviors and the study of the people with Alzheimer. Alzheimer's disease affects approximate 4.5 million people in the U.S.

According to medical experts, elderly people that do not meet people or live alone are subject to Alzheimer's disease, dementia and various other brain disorders. Failing to socialize, or else when Alzheimer's disease sets in, depression often affects the mental and emotional well-being. The person will often feel rejected, which leads to falls, sadness and hopeless. This robs the soul of medical treatment. That is the person may not see a need to visit the doctor, due to his or her inability to feel hope.

There are two types of Alzheimer's disease, which make up the early onset and late onset. Early onset symptoms first appear before the age of 60. Late onset conditions of Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of the disease, which it starts to develop in people 64 and older and is thought to be less likely to occur in families that do not have a history of similar disease. The role of the genes is less direct and definite, yet doctors believe it has some sort of connection. The genes may not cause the problem itself, yet breakdowns in DNA and RNA can lead to Alzheimer's disease. However, it is simply an increase, or the likelihood of plaques accumulated and tangles or other Alzheimer's related pathology conditions within the brain.

The cause of Alzheimer's is not entirely known but is thought to include both genetic and environmental factors.

Someone with Alzheimer's disease will need support in the home as the disease worsens. To assist the patient you will need to consider simplifying the patient's surrounding. In addition, giving the patient frequent reminders or notes, as well as list or routines, or directions for daily activities can help. Make sure you give the person with Alzheimer's disease the opportunity to discuss his or her feelings. Let the person help as much as possible with his or her care, for this will help the patient feel in control of the decease.

There is no cure for the illness known as Alzheimer disease. As well, no one can tell how fast someone will progress though the stages of the disease. We as loved ones and friends have to be patient, and hope for the best as we take care of our special friends.

One thing for sure, doctors are not clear what causes the disease, yet technology advancements have made it possible to find the cause in the near future. In fact, recent studies are showing that aluminum that finds its way to the brain may be responsible for Alzheimer's disease.

Mind Disease and Alzheimer

Mind disease, such as Alzheimer's is said to arise from abnormal conditions within amyloid proteins. The primarily disease targets the Caucasian race, yet other races are not excluded. New studies are underway, which is leading experts closer to discovering the cause of Alzheimer's, yet experts are continuing to study apolilipoproteins and its link to the disease. Apo E or apolilipoproteins is carefully considered, since E4 grades have shown enormous signs of the disease Alzheimer. The degenerative brain disease is the cause of destroying the nerve cells. The condition starts slow and gradually begins to develop symptoms.

Tissues are damaged when Alzheimer's is present, which breaks down nerve cells and finally starts to destroy the Central Nervous System. (CNS) The main nervous system is the root of the cerebral canal. The entire structure makes up the spinal cord and four lobes that reside within the brain. The lobes include the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. The lobes are where we get our personality, senses, intellect, etc.

According to experts once amyloid-proteins reach the CNS and the brain, it begins to deteriorate the entire CNS and brain, affecting the frontal and temporal lobes. Each lobe within the brain works in conjunction with the diencephalons. Diencephalons rest within the central area of the brain stem.

Diencephalons links to thalamus, as well as hypothalamus, the two join and shapes in the form of an egg. The chemicals and/or substances collect in the form of gray matter, which rests beneath cerebral hemispheres in the brain. The purpose of thalamus is to send sensory, which stimulates body temperature, pain and feelings to the surface layers of the kidney, brain, cortex, and so on. When Alzheimer is present, the sensory is affected, as well as stimulus, which makes one wonder if Alzheimer's disease is not causing a decline in this area. The area makes up the part of the brain, which includes the frontal lobe, intellectual mind, and involves itself with the psychological process of thinking, reasoning, etc. Hypothalamus also controls involuntary functions, respiration, emotional, temperature, blood pressure, etc, which is also affected when Alzheimer's disease is present.

We see that if Alzheimer's is declining hypothalamus, as well as thalamus and diencephalons, it will cause problems, especially since the disease is hitting the brain stem. Diencephalons join to form nerve fibers, which are at the outer layers of the brainstem, also known as the Pons Varolii. Diencephalons rest in the middle of the medulla oblongata also, which is at the lower region of the brain. This is where the vertebrate connects to the Medulla and the spinal cord. The Medulla controls the involuntary vital actions, which includes the heart and lungs.

Now, if the CNS, spinal cord, cerebral, medulla, etc, is disturbed it obviously appears that Alzheimer's disease is an illnesses that may be caused from some chemical that destroys tissues and cells.

Since the central brain stores the frontal lobes, and linking lobes the peduncles are affected, which accordingly poses questions, since the peduncles is where the intellectual functions are stored. The condition Alzheimer's disease the intellectual functions. Once Alzheimer's disease targets this area, it causes memory loss, senile tangles, etc.

The conditions that mark Alzheimer's disease make up a number that outreaches experts' means of understanding, yet the factors in between makes it clear that a connection is present.

Alzheimer's disease is a medical disorder that causes dementia to arise. The degenerative disease affects the brain, which causes dementia, more specifically as a person ages. Dementia will tear down the cognitive thought process, intellectual functions, and so on, until finally it destroys the person. Taking action and reducing the risks is the key to living healthy.

Alzheimer Reducing Risks

In life, we all have risks, which we can take measures to reduce a vast majority of those risks. Alzheimer's disease is claiming the minds of more than 4 million US citizens without mentioning those in the foreign lands. The disease is actually claiming more than 8 million minds combined.

Alzheimer's disease is a medical disorder, which causes dementia. The degenerative disease affects the brain, since it destroys the brain tissues and cells. The condition causes the person to loose memory, especially during the progressive stage. Once the disease progresses, dementia starts in, which affects cognitive thinking. The cognitive thinking becomes weak. The disease will gradually destroy the intellectual mind, which in turn drags down the person until death occurs.

Dementia is the start of the progressive disease that toils to wane the intellectual functions. Gradually, the person starts to feel psychotic episodes, since the confusion and memory loss causes great emotional stress.

We can take risks to reduce Alzheimer's disease. According to experts Genetics, or DNA and RNA factor in to Alzheimer's disease. If you have a history of Alzheimer's, it is wise to take action to prevent heart failure, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, strokes, etc.

Experts has discovered that heart disease, including strokes link to dementia. For instance, vascular dementia is caused from a series of strokes, especially in those who have had a history of Alzheimer. Once dementia sets in, the brain tissues are destroyed. The process is medically called infarcts.

Heart disease, such as Bradycardia and tachycardia conditions are risky as well. According to experts, the conditions can lead to Alzheimer's or dementia. Experts tell us that after we turn forty, it is time to increase screening. The screening will help the doctor note potential indicators, which can assist your doctor with finding the right treatment to lessen your risks. If you have a history of heart disease or Alzheimer's disease, or any other disease for that matter, you can benefit from exercise.

Exercise is essential. A healthy diet is great also, yet if you do not exercise, it will make no difference later how much you cut back on eating.

Alzheimer's degenerating disease destroys brain tissues, nerve cells, etc, which gradually destroys the human being. Since neurons or nerve cells communicate with the muscles and brain cells, as well as blood vessels it can cause complete destruction. Alzheimer's disease will target the intellectual functions, cognitive functions, nerve impulses, etc.

Alzheimer's the degenerative disease will interrupt the process of the brain, which causes blockage. To avert this disorder it is wise to take action now. The disease usually does not hit a person until he or she is around 65 or older, yet studies has shown that dementia characteristics can develop at a very youthful age.

Exercise offers us the best choice for reducing risks. Exercising can promote health, since it works the brain and entire bodily structure. Exercise has proven to reduce heart conditions, such as Bradycardia, tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, heart palpitations, etc, as well as dementia, diabetes, and so on.

In addition to exercise, it is wise to continue regular medical checkups. If you have a history of Alzheimer's disease, or other conditions regular checkups can help you reduce the risks. Even if you do not have medical history, it is wise to seek medical checkups on regular schedule.

NOTE: Carotid Bruit is a heart condition, which causes strokes and has linked to Alzheimer's disease. Since the disease targets the brain's blood supply, it can cause dementia, and finally destroy the mind.

The best we can all do is to take actions to avoid risks.

Caring for a loved one with Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease can affect anyone more so in seniors 60 and over. Sometimes the family has to learn and change their life style in order to adjust and make your loved one comfortable. Be patient and just take things day by day. One day at a time is the moral behind this story, since all you can do is stay in control and help those you love.

In the beginning, Alzheimer's disease can affect everyone in many different ways. Your loved one may slowly lose their memory, which as dementia progresses it may change the personality. The loved one may drift in and out of time by remembering long-term items and forgetting the short-term ones. This memory loss will and may affect the caregiver in different ways as well. The loved one may live in his or her home and at the same time not realizing where they are.

Driving somewhere can be a challenge to the person who has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. The short trip from their home to town that they may have drove a thousand times could take them three times longer than normal. The memory is lost. The mind works in a much different way; turning them around, right may mean left in their minds.

Remember things that happened ten years ago is sometimes easier than what they heard ten minutes before hand. Alzheimer's patients have a hard time remembering short-term memories. The long-term memories are implanted in their minds but short term comes and goes just as fast.

Alzheimer's can affect people in many different ways and memory loss is not the only thing that affects them. Besides memory loss, they might have a hard time with personal hygiene for instance. When taking a bath with or without assistance they could be easily frightened. Sometimes the patient will think the water is not good for their skin; it can frighten them to the point that they think they are drowning. The action may lead an expert to believe that OCD is present, yet it is merely a condition of the disorder. (OCD: People tend to think that they are plagued by disease and will reluctantly adhere to normal actions, such as taking out the trash, believing it can cause disease) Water is a freighting thing and this is something that the progressive condition known as dementia causes.

Dementia and Alzheimer's are both related to an extent and both are related to the Alzheimer's disease. Usually when an Alzheimer's patient has one disorder, they will have the other, since Alzheimer's disease develops into dementia.

Your loved one may feel angry with the caregiver, failing to realize what is happening. Sometimes the loved one gets mad at the caregiver and not someone else because they are together more. The caregiver is the mean person in patient's life because they are the one trying to do what needs to be done, and the patient does not want to do these things.

Dementia and its symptoms can play a big role in the life of someone who has been affected with Alzheimer’s disease. There are many medications out now to help treat the condition and help make life a little easier for these patients. Don’t expect a cure for them because there is none at present, since the disease is brought on by aging.

Alzheimer's patients will sink into their own little world eventually as time progresses. They might stop eating, become incontinent, refuse medication; thinking it is poison.

When you are caring for a loved one, it is so hard and depressing to sit and watch them slip back in time and into their own little world, sometimes into their childhood days.

Just hang in there and be patient, giving them all the love and joy you can to make them comfortable

UNDERSTANDING AND THE CARE OF ALZHEIMER PATIENTS

Alzheimer's disease is a form of dementia that spreads within the brain causing a disorder, which channels memory loss. The brain controls the intellectual functions, which starts to decline the mental capabilities over time. Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of the primary disorder known as dementia. Rather the condition Alzheimer's disease spreads out to develop dementia, since it is silent and becomes aggressive as a person ages.

Alzheimer's has affected approximately 4.6 million men and women in the United States and the number has expected to rise to 16 million people by the year 2050.

Alzheimer's disease is very rare amongst people younger than 60 years of age, yet it is spreading widely across the nations. Alzheimer's normally affects the older generation, yet the disease may start earlier than most people realize. Yet, Alzheimer's affects up to 50 percent of people older then 85 years old. We must remember that this disease is not a normal part of aging, yet aging symptoms has something to do with the condition.

Doctors and scientists are making steady progress in understanding of the way Alzheimer's affects the brain, yet they have not reached conclusions due to the lack of understanding the structures within the entire channels of the human makeup.

The cause of the condition is still unknown, yet experts think that family history and genetics are related factors that play a role.

Study's have shown that parents or siblings diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease have the chance of developing Alzheimer's, than people with no family history of the illness.

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive illness, which means the disease, and its symptoms worsen over time. Once diagnosed a person can live up to 10 years or longer after he or she is diagnosed of the disorder, yet it depends on the extent of care provided and preventive measures taken as to how fast the disease advances. This period depends on the person, yet the symptoms develop over the same general stages.

When Alzheimer's is present, some people may behave in an unfamiliar fashion, such as the person might forget how to drive a vehicle, or how to act in the public. The patient may even forget how to get dressed.

In the severe stages of dementia, people with Alzheimer's may forget family members or even close friends. All types of behaviors are lost because the area in the brain that controls them no longer is working.

As a caregiver, you must understand the disease and its symptoms. Alzheimer's has been called the family disease, because it touches the lives of everyone around the patients.

The care that is required for a loved one of Alzheimer's, it can be very demanding.

Alzheimer’s can demand new levels of time and attention and energy ,but many family members find that providing daily care within the home can help reduce stress.

Sometimes for many years finding out that you have Alzheimer’s disease can be very frightening, yet treatment is available. To date there is no cure for this illness. A prescription may slow the progression sown. However early diagnosis is a very important factory in treating the disease. This disease can take as much as 10 to 20 years for any signs of symptoms appear which makes it one of the most frightening conditions in the medical directories.

In some regions of brain, the brain tissues, cell etc, causes memory loss. The cause of Alzheimer’s is not entirely known but is thought to include both genetics and environmental factors, which is why people should seek medical checkups often.

Caring for a loved one with Alzheimer's disease

As a family member of a love one with Alzheimer's disease, it was hard for us to understand the whole illness but as time went on and we learned more about the condition, it wasn't hard to understand.

It started back when I was still in school, we couldn't understand why grandma would always forget where she was going. She would get lost and we would always worry about grandma's whereabouts. So my grandpa finely gave the car away, since then she wasn't able to drive anymore.

Grandma didn't want to lose her driver license. For that was her independent. It was sad but we had to do it to keep her safe and we as family felt better knowing that grandma wouldn't be out in the streets lost.

Then as time went by, we noticed more things about grandma that wasn't right. I would go to her house as I always did and noticed that she was putting newspaper in the oven and turning on the stove. One day I went to grandma's house and it was smoking. I thought for minutes that she had burnt something while she was cooking but I got to looking and I found the newspaper in the stove.

I asked grandma what she was tying to do and she couldn't remember. I was scared at that point so I moved in next door to my grandparents. Living next doors, I could be there to watch her without her knowing what I was doing. The move was a big help.

I would go over there to visit. She didn't know what I was really doing. It got harder everyday for us to see the illness was taking my grandma. We would always say she would get better but she never did.

Grandma didn't like baths. We would have to give her a bath and she would just hate that. That was a hard day for us. No one wanted to give grandma a bath because she would act out so bad. But as we learned about all this, we found out that people with Alzheimer's does not like any form of water. So we would then just wash her up and that was better for us. We then had peace when it was bath day.

We would let grandma go shopping for the home and she would go to the bathroom when we would leave. But she would always end up going in her pants. So we would have to go back home and change her. She couldn't figure out what was wrong with her. It was hard for her as well because at that point she knew something was wrong but didn't know what.

It got to the point that grandma would just lie around and sleep. It was too hard for us as family members to take care of grandma any more so we as family needed to have a talk and we thought it was best to put grandma in a nursing home where she could get all the help and care she needed around the clock.

It was the hardest thing we could have done as family members. Yet we knew we couldn't do it anymore. Grandma was in the nursing home for about 12 years. We as family would see grandma slowly going into her own little world.

We would go get her and bring her home for the holidays, or just go get her and take her out for ice cream. We were always there for grandma. But it was hard as loved ones to deal with this illness. It finally took grandmas life about 2 years ago. We as family miss grandma but she in a better place now, we still remember her, and all the good and bad times we had. It is hard to take care of a loved one with this illness. It is hard to deal with it because we watched grandma go from a strong healthy grandma to a sick grandma.

The Facts about Alzheimer and how it Works

Here is some basic information about this disease called Alzheimer's disease, or AD. What is Alzheimer's disease? The condition is a physical illness that changes the brain tissues and nerve cells. Alzheimer's in summary is another form of dementia. Dementia affects a person's memory, their mood, and behaviors. Some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease can be very frustrating for a person with this illness.

The most common question asked, is memory loss just a normal part of getting older? Yes, people might become more forgetful as they grow older. Nevertheless, we have to remember Alzheimer's disease is more than memory loss.

Alzheimer's disease changes people's behavior, personality and their abilities to do some of the normal every day chores, over a period.

Alzheimer's disease affects the brain cells, which are called neurons. These cells send messages to other cell bodies. These messages let us think, remember, and speak.

We know that family history has a lot to do with people getting this illness. Family history is the key factor in Alzheimer's disease. People with Alzheimer's disease in the family are at high risk of getting this illness also.

Here are some more high-risk possibilities, which can cause Alzheimer's and dementia to develop. Head injuries, people that have serious head injuries may be at high risk.

The gender women are at higher risk of developing the disorder then men. This is why we have no idea, but they are studying and trying to learn more about this painstaking disorder of the mind.

The stages throughout Alzheimer's disease are mild at the start in most cases. The mild cases make it hard for people with Alzheimer's disease to do everyday activities. Balancing for instance is difficult, i.e. balancing the checkbook or even following a recipe in which they have done many of times. Now it is a challenge to do.

This makes the person's behavior change as well, so now they feel sad and worthless and become depressed. Due to being depressed, they stop going to social get together, like church and to family get together. The person will also have a hard time remembering appointments, people's names and they misplace things such as car keys or even a letter from a friend.

People with Alzheimer's disease may have trouble finding the words when speaking, since their cognitive thinking is interrupted.

When a friend or a loved one has Alzheimer's disease, there are steps that can be helpful. Here is how it works.

1. Ask a friend or a family member to help with the money, especially one that can be trusted.

2. Write reminder notes and put them around the house where they can be seen through out the day and night. The notes will help them to remember things like appointments and so on.
3. Make a list of names and telephone numbers and keep it close to the phone. It might be helpful if you take pictures and put the photos beside the name and telephone number so they have a face to go with the number.
4. You may need to label things like the pictures, drawers, and even the coat closet so things can be found easily.
5. And always remember talking about their feelings and yours too, are helpful. Always listen to the person with Alzheimer's disease, since it will make them feel better and you will feel better as well.
This disease is hard on the mind, soul, and emotion. Everyone around may find it difficult to cope, so you have to be strong and understanding in all ways.

Care giving for Alzheimer Patients
How to cope

Coping with Alzheimer's disease is difficult for the patient, as well as the care provider. If you are taking care of someone with Alzheimer's disease, it is nice to know help is available. It isn't easy to be a caregiver for Alzheimer's patients. A caregiver needs to be a special person and be able to work with all kinds of changes on a daily basis.

Health issues are always rising at all hours of the day in older adults with this disease. A caregiver needs to be able to monitor and beware of these changes as they occur. When monitoring these changes a journal needs to be kept so that whoever is caring will be aware of the changes so they can continue whatever care has already been done. Taking notes will help you to recall specific areas that helped you the best deal with your patient.

A daily routine needs to be in order so the patient doesn't get confused. For instance, if you cook three meals a day, try to maintain a scheduled time each day.

Not only does the patient have changes in memory, such as loss. The patient will also have mood shifts, or behavior alterations. Their health changes rapidly at times as well.

Keep track of their eating habits; how and what they eat, weight change, activities, sleep patterns and bowel movements are very important to their well-being. A list of medication changes, weather or not they refused to take them, and how they reacted after taking the medication is ideal. When a journal is kept and complete it help the next caregiver to know how and what to look for if there is something different going on that might need to be attended to by a physician. Speaking of caregivers, it is idea to keep the same caregiver, since the change may threaten the patient.

Knowing the daily routine the Alzheimer's patient will be more comfortable and sometimes they don't get so confused with what is happening to them. It is frustrating to know that your memories are perishing along with your brain and body.

Alzheimer's disease causes the skin to change, which a rash or abrasions need to be watched out for, since it can lead to complications. Lying in one position could cause an abrasion; medication changes could cause a rash.

Be sure that the patient gets a lot of liquids so they don't dehydrate, Keeping track on the bathroom habits as well is very important to make sure they are going. A bathroom routine habit may need to be set up; sometimes the Alzheimer's patient will see him or herself in the mirror and think there is someone in there. It will trigger the emotion and cause a reaction.

Alzheimer's patients have sleep disorders as well sometimes. A regular bedtime is very important. Try to put the patient in bed at the same hour each night. Do the activities or exercise in the morning instead of at night to get their adrenaline slowed down before bedtime.

When putting them to bed make sure, they are comfortable; put pillows around them, under their knees or wherever one is needed to help relieve joint pain. Try to keep the temperature in the household the same and at a comfortable setting. Sometimes the patient can't tell you if they are hot or cold. Keep in mind that Alzheimer's disease causes drops and increases in body temperature, since areas of the brain are damaged.

Most of all, the caregiver needs to take care of them in order to care for the person who has Alzheimer's disease.

How to Cope with Alzheimer Reality

Alzheimer's is touchy subject for me to write about .You may ask why is that? Grandma had the disease and we knew nothing of the kind at first. We thought she was just getting old. We didn't know anything about this disease and if we did, we would likely say it wouldn't happen to us. Well it did happen and there wasn't nothing we could do as a family, other than watch it take over my grandma's life the way that it did.

Grandma's isn't here now with us, since the disease claimed her life. She didn't die of this mind robbing disease. It just killed her brain and left her not knowing nothing or feeling any pain. I went though all the stages of Alzheimer's with my grandma and not knowing and understanding this illness. It made things harder for us to deal with, which is why I want to tell you how the disease Alzheimer's robs your soul.

We thought grandma was just getting older. We didn't think that it would happen to us but it did. Alzheimer's affected me again. My grandparents had a friend that had Alzheimer's and we would have to go to Indiana and get him because he lost his way. Again, it wouldn't happen to us we thought until it happen. In the first stage of Alzheimer's they forget some things like names, as well the person often haves trouble doing everyday task.

Alzheimer's disease will affect the mind, causing the person to forget as dementia develops. For example, I went to grandmas one day and she was crying. I asked her why she was crying and she said the bank had called telling her she had written some bad checks. I asked her why and she said your grandpa gave me the money. She couldn't recall what happen to the money.

Of course, family members will help work out situations, yet in this instance, it was too late, since we lacked knowledge. The money was never recovered. Did she even get money, or was it the disease deceiving her?

Grandma would always forget small things like our name and call us someone else. The action is common for those with Alzheimer's disease. Things that a person would do everyday become harder. Again, we thought she was just getting old.

What woke us up is when grandma would go for her drive on the weekends to see everyone and she wouldn't come home until dark. She hated to drive after dark. One day she was coming to our house and she never made it, she was lost for hours. We had no idea where she went. So we thought it was best if we took her driver license. We thought it was going to help her. We later found out that taking the license just made her want to give up.

We didn't know we were hurting her. So we let her have them back and then my grandpa got rid of the car. He told her it was junk, which went better for all of us at that point. Stage 2 of Alzheimer's disease came and that's where grandma got depressed. She didn't want to go anywhere. She loved going to town but not now. All she wanted to do is stay home and sleep everyday.

Chores became harder and harder for her to do. So now, at this point we had to do something. We couldn't take care of her anymore so we put her in a nursing home where she could be taken care of all the time. And this is where the stage came in and grandma was gone out of her mind.

The disease ceased her willingness to talk, eat, enjoy activities, etc. Grandma was robbing of seeing her grandchildren grow up. She seen them but she didn't. Grandma died about 2 years ago of old age. Her body was healthy but her mind was taken by this awful disease called Alzheimer. I hope that you don't know anyone that has this disease. It is very sad to see what it does to a mind, therefore learn more now to take steps later.

What you need to know about Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia. The term for dementia is used to describe a group of brain disorders, which break down tissues and nerve cells.

How it affects the brain
Alzheimer's involves parts of the brain that controls thought, memory, and language. There's a chemical in your brain called acetylcholine. This chemical is lost in your brain when you have Alzheimer's disease. The cause is not yet known, they believe age is the main factor or genetics.

There are more than 4.3 million people in the United States that has Alzheimer's disease. The disease mostly affects the older generation between 65 or older. You can develop the disease at a younger age but it's very rare.

How you feel
One of the real struggles that you have to face is the person's shift of behaviors. The behaviors are caused by Alzheimer's disease and its symptoms that develop down the road.

As Alzheimer's patient, they don't understand what's happening to them. It's like their life changes in front of their eyes. At one time, the person was able to find their car keys and now it is difficult to recall where they put the keys. The person may notice they are having a hard time with daily tasks like remembering to use the bathroom, or their address, even names of their children. It's very frightening for one that doesn't know what's going on, so they get aggressive, and start yelling or even hitting ones that are very close to them.

Finding Hope
We don't have a cure for the disease, but there is treatment to slow down the symptoms from developing to dementia. The medications will help the Alzheimer's patient maintain over all function, and it could help with memory and slow behavior problem.

What you can do to help
You as a caregiver or even as a family member may want to try these things. Remember always to stay calm and don't argue back. Helping them to stay focus is useful. The less noise and distractions will help the person to focus better. Try to avoid crowding, like going to the mall or to a family get together. Although a family get together could help them to remember names, they may lose in time.

How to help patients with Alzheimer sleep
Sleeping is a big problem with Alzheimer's disease as well. So if they have problems sleeping you may want to help them with relaxing. Exercises on a daily routine, this may help them to relax, as well as slow the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. Keep light in

the room down. Maybe some soft music will help the patient to relax and to calm down as well.
You may also want to keep a routine bedtime schedule this will help them keep the Alzheimer's patient on a schedule.

How to assist with eating
Alzheimer's disease will gradually develop symptoms that make the person feel hopeless. The illness, once it makes the person feel helpless may cause the person to stop eating, talking, etc. To help the patient feel a need to eat, you may need to seek professional support. Sometimes the patient may need I.V. feeding.

A friendly word for care providers of Alzheimer's patients
Caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's disease often feel stress and worn down after taking care of the patient for a length of time. The best thing you can do is realize that help is available. Hope is also available to you, since you can set up a hotline for yourself to maintain your well-being both mentally and physically.

How to Relate to Stages of Alzheimer

When a person is suffering with Alzheimer's disease abnormal changes happens to the brain. As a result, certain aspects of the brain functioning that control the memory, behavior, and there personality begins to degenerate. Also, other bodily functioning can be lost. It's important to understand the stages and symptoms of Alzheimer's disease to help your love one cope, as well as to learn how to cope your self, especially if you are caring for someone with Alzheimer's disease.

How they diagnose
Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease is determined by stages. To be diagnosed with this illness there's a series of test and tools to be evaluated like the thinking, behavior, and physical functions. There's no single scale, which can be used to make the diagnosis of Alzheimer's but itself.

Here are some of the test doctors use to help determine the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

(1.) Clock drawing test, (2.) mini-mental examination (mmse) and the third one is functional assent stage (fast) these are just a few tests.

The doctor may also want to have a meeting with close friends and family members to monitor the behavior and explain why the patient's actions, behaviors, etc may be changing. The doctor may also ask questions about your family history. That is because they believe that Alzheimer's is a genetic illness.

Blood and urine test may be done, as well as tests to note physical sensations, sense of balance and other functions controlled by the central nervous system. Your doctor may even order a brain scan to rule out other causes of Dementia like a stroke.

A psychiatric evaluation is often requested to determine emotional factors, which lead to positive diagnosis. This illness can start 10-20 years before you notice any signs or symptoms, there for you wouldn't know if it you have the condition up front .

One of the first signs of Alzheimer's, is memory loss, which could mean the brain maybe starting to shrink. There are three main stages of Alzheimer's, which include the mild, moderate, and severe states. It's not easy to look inside a living brain to see the damage that Alzheimer's causes. Characterized by a collection of signs and symptom's and behavior that people with this disease, that's why there are all those test done to make sure you have this disease .

The first stage is a mild stage, you experience difficulty learning and remembering any information, difficulty-managing finances, planning meals, taking medication, and depression will develop. However, some patients may not develop symptoms until the condition progresses.

The second stage is the moderate stage that's where they forget old facts (like their age). The patient continues to repeat him or herself repeatedly. Difficulty performing tasks (like cooking and going to work), makes it frustrating for the patient. Care providers will also find it difficult to care for the patient.

The last stage is the severe stage is where they may have a hard time walking. Dementia usually develops, which speeds up Alzheimer's symptoms. The disease develops characteristics that make the person prone to pneumonia. They also sleep a lot, and sometimes the patient does not want to get out of bed at times. With Alzheimer's you will have to find a doctor who understands the various aspects of Alzheimer and treatment's.

You can measurements to prevent Alzheimer's disease. We recommend that if you have a history of Alzheimer's disease to learn helpful tasks to reduce your risks.

Alzheimer's disease has affected millions of people in the United States alone, and is expected to affect millions of others in the short distance.

The Basic's of Alzheimer's disease

Caring for someone with Alzheimer's disease will affect everyone's life as well as the loved ones and the caregivers. An Alzheimer's patient has and will continue to have many changes throughout the rest of their life. The symptoms start developing slowly and gradually work into a progressive disorder.

Dementia and Alzheimer's go together making the mind change in many ways. Alzheimer's and Dementia together will make many changes in ones mind; like mood swings; behavior, and thinking. Daily tasks are often difficult to handle. The more the family and caregivers can learn and the earlier it is diagnosed the better for them. The condition not only robs the patient with Alzheimer's of life, it also wears down the care provider.

How to take care of you

If you take care of a patient with Alzheimer's disease, it is wise to maintain your mental and physical well-being. The road is long, yet if you eat right, exercise, and take vitamins, you can endure the long haul. In addition, you want to set up a support group, someone who will support you when you need an ear.

Alzheimer's usually affects people over 65 but it can happen to people as early as 50 years of age. In some cases of Alzheimer's disease, it will progress slowly if treated early but others it can progress at a faster rate. It depends on how much damage to the brain the condition has caused.

There is no known cause for Alzheimer's disease. The condition is rarely noted early, except when symptoms like memory loss, mood swings, etc develop. The condition worsens, making it hard for the provider, since even feeding them could be a problem. You will notice as time goes on that simple tasks will become hard and the person affected with the disorder will need more and more assistance.

Many things can cause changes in the brain. Alzheimer's can be passed down from another generation. A head injury can cause Alzheimer's symptoms to develop. Women are at a higher risk then men are of getting Alzheimer's disease.

Catching Alzheimer's at an early stage is very important. Doctors can do test and diagnosis easier in the beginning stages. The task is difficult for the doctors to give medication to the person who is being tested. However, they can adjust it as needed to slow the process down. Doctors recommend that patients with Alzheimer's disease consider regimens of Gingko, or related memory enhancers. Vitamin C, E, etc are great for slowing the symptoms. In addition, the patient should eat healthy foods, such as fruits and vegetables. Fish oils, fish, etc, has proven to benefit those with Alzheimer's disease. In addition, you may want to learn more about White Powder Gold.

There are many signs of Alzheimer's that may make a person think it is just normal for their age. Your healthcare provider needs to know these symptoms as soon as possible. Some of the beginning signs of Alzheimer's are memory loss, since of direction, even dressing them. You will notice that as time goes on each and every task will become harder and harder for them to perform. See your healthcare provider as soon as these symptoms or other strange things are noticed. Medication can slow down or reverse the progress and make the person who is being affected a better life.

Once a person has been diagnosed with, Alzheimer's, there are many support groups for them and the loved ones to talk to. Get a support team together like a group, an older child maybe, a friend, anyone who will be there for them. Life will be a lot easier for everyone involved.

Independence is very important for the person who has Alzheimer's and they will need someone there for them as time goes on to help get through the bad times. Finding a support group will make life a lot easier for everyone.

How Alzheimer Affects the Mind

Caring for someone with Alzheimer's disease will affect everyone's life as well as the loved ones and the caregivers. An Alzheimer's patient will experience many changes throughout his or her life that affects everyone around them.

Alzheimer's disease will develop into dementia, which the two join to cause a series of disorders of the mind. Once dementia sets in, it becomes a progressive disorder, which causes mood swings, behavior problems, etc. Thinking becomes difficult; as well, the patient will find it hard to manage tasks. It is wise to learn more about Alzheimer's disease, dementia, etc, early and test often. According to experts over 4 million Americans are diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and the estimate is about to double in the near future.

Alzheimer's disease usually targets elderly women, yet the disease affects men also. The condition usually develops around 65 years of age, which men and women older than 80 can develop dementia earlier.

At present, there is no known cause for Alzheimer's disease. However, as the disease progresses, symptoms will develop, such as memory loss, mood swings, or related behavior problems. Once the symptoms start the patient may feel aggressive, which even feeding them could become a problem. In time, the person will need complete care to maintain, since Alzheimer's disease will destroy the brain.

How Alzheimer's develops
It is not clear what causes Alzheimer's to develop, yet doctors believe that abnormal DNA and RNA plays a part in its development. The condition tears down brain tissues, finally nerve cells, nerve fibers, and works it way down to the central nervous system (CNS), thus destroying the main cells that prevent blood from flowing smoothly.

How do I know if I have a chance of getting Alzheimer's disease?
You don't. If you have a history however, it is wise to request that your doctor test you often. Let your doctor know that family members were diagnosed with Alzheimer's so that your doctor can keep an eye open. Usually after tests, and if symptoms of Alzheimer's disease are, present the doctor will prescribe medications to slow the condition.

How do I find help if I have Alzheimer's disease?
You can visit your doctor to find help. Your doctor will point you in the right direction. In addition, your doctor may order frequent testing, as well as prescribe you medications.

How do I cope with a loved one diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease?
You need support. If your loved one has Alzheimer's disease, do not allow the pressure to rob you of good health. It is important that you exercise, eat right, and maintain a

healthy schedule. You have support, such as in-home care providers that can help relieve your pressure. As well, you can use daycare centers when you need a break.

Moreover, if you have loved ones who do not have Alzheimer's disease you may ask them to take some of the weight off your shoulders by taking care of your loved one with Alzheimer's disease. Continue to enjoy activities and socialization as well.

How do I handle aggression?
If the patient becomes aggressive or violent, you may have to restrain him or her to protect you and the patient. Sometimes the patient may act like a two year old that can't get his or her age. At times, the patient may hit you, yell at you, or verbally abuse you. It is important to avoid striking back. Try to stay calm and restrain the person until he or she has calmed down.

Once the patient calms down you may ask him or her to rest. Aggressive behaviors and violent tears down the emotions and causes stress. Most importantly, remember that your loved one does not know what he or she is doing. Take no offense.

How Alzheimer Controls a Life

It is very difficult to spend time with someone with Alzheimer’s disease. As the disease progresses, it gradually causes a person to feel aggressive and sometimes violent.

Alzheimer's disease is a frightening disorder of the mind, since it causes a person to feel overwhelmed. Most people do not believe that they can develop Alzheimer's disease. The common notion of the world is, "It can't happen to me." It can happen to you, and statistics has shown that millions of people each year will be diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

The damning disease, Alzheimer’s will degenerate the brain slowly, which in time the disease will claim the person’s life. The symptoms often cause the person to feel aggressive and/or violent. Keep in mind that the patient is not striking out at his or her loved one, since likely the patient does not know who he or she is dealing with. Alzheimer’s disease causes severe memory loss as the disease progresses. Once a person develops severe symptoms, the disease slowly kills, yet in many instances, the patient will not feel pain.

How to tell if Alzheimer’s is affecting a loved one

At first, the patient may appear to show common aging signs, such as forgetting where he or she put their keys, purse, wallet, etc. If the person wanders around and seems lost, it is likely symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease have developed. In addition, if the person struggles to handle daily tasks, again it is likely that Alzheimer’s symptoms have developed.

Once the symptoms creep in, it will affect the mind. The person will start to forget, which is a clear indication that dementia has developed. Dementia is the progressive version of Alzheimer’s disease. At this stage, the person will need extreme care, since they can forget to pay bills, balance checkbooks, and so on.

As a person develops dementia, it begins to tear down the brain. The condition may cause the person to forget often, shift moods, argue, and change voices, tones, etc, when speaking. The person likely will forget current encounters. For instance, if the patient recently had a visitor and forgets immediately the person’s name, it is a clear indication the patient has Alzheimer’s disease. The disease will affect the frontal and temporal lobes located in the brain, which controls intellectual functions, personality, etc.

What other signs should I consider?

If the patient leaves home and fails to return for hours, you may want to get tests immediately. If the patient does not have Schizophrenia, which this condition will cause a person to wander as well, then likely he or she has Alzheimer’s disease.

How can I protect my loved one from harm?

You have to stay on your toes. Never leave your loved one home alone, or allow them to wander or drive anywhere on their own. The person may rebel, since you are challenging his or her independence. Still, you want to take control.

Once Alzheimer’s disease affects the mind, the person may show tale signs of depression. At this stage, the person is feeling hopeless. When the person feels hopeless, it is time to take action, since it can lead to a series of changes. Of course, Alzheimer’s disease alone will cause mood changes, behavior changes, etc.

As the condition worsens the patient may feel a need to sleep obsessively, or else the patient may not desire food or communication. This is a serious stage.

In this instance, you can avoid problems by taking your loved one to the doctor early, so that your doctor can take preventive steps to protect your loved one. In time, your loved one is likely to rest in a nursing home. In some instances, the families will care for the loved one at home.

Take care of yourself if you choose home care.

Loved Ones with Alzheimer
How to care for your loved one

In instances when loved ones deal with Alzheimer's disease, the family must learn to change their lifestyle to accommodate everyone. For instance, if your loved one is cared for in your home, it is smart to keep the furniture in the same location at all times. The action can help your loved one feel comfortable. It may become frustrating for those who enjoy moving their furniture around; yet if you move even one chair, the loved one could accidentally fall.

At the start, Alzheimer's disease will affect the loved one, which mild symptoms may appear. If you notice memory loss, it may be likely that your loved one is heading toward dementia. Dementia is the progressive stage of Alzheimer's disease.

At the first stage of Alzheimer's disease, your loved one may drift mentally in and out of time. The loved one may find it difficult to recall long-term details, and may even forget short-term names, numbers, etc. The memory loss may affect the caregiver, since the patient will start to develop behavior patterns that change often, such as aggression, passive, aggression. The loved one may forget their location as well.

Once the disease develops, driving can become a challenge. The person may take a short trip, which turns out to be a long travel. The person may head off to a destination he or she has been to a hundred times, yet the person may loose memory, which causes him or her to get lost.

Your loved one may even find it difficult to recall things that happen ten minutes early, however the patient may recall details of something that took place five years earlier. The condition, Alzheimer's seems to affect short-term memory and gradually works it way to damage the long-term memory.

Alzheimer's patients have a hard time remembering short-term details. The long-term details are carved in their mind, which often the patient will recall happy events. Let the patient take pleasure in his or her lovely memories. The patient is already robbed of his or her short-term mind.

Besides memory loss, Alzheimer's disease will affect care. For instance, the person may become aggressive when asked to take a bath. If the patient is not monitored, he or she may refuse to bathe. In some instances, a patient may take a bath, yet feel frightened of the water. The patient may think that the water will damage their skin. They may even feel as though they are drowning.

Alzheimer's disease develops into dementia. Alzheimer's disease usually starts slow, but will progress degenerative symptoms as it develops into dementia.

This is the time to stay on your toes, since your loved one may feel angry. The caregiver may be the target of that anger, which the patient does not realize what he or she is doing. Sometimes the loved one may feel angry at the caregiver, especially if the provider spends a lot of time with the patient. In some instances, your patient may view you as a mean and nasty person. Do not take offense, since this person is striking out at a disease that is robbing them of life.

How is Alzheimer’s disease treated?
Presently, a few medications available assist with treating the condition. The medications can help make the patients life easier. Since no cure is available, doctors are constantly looking for answers, and will often-prescribed medications that have proven to help patients with Alzheimer's disease.

What happens when the condition worsens
as the condition progresses, the patient will slowly sink into his or her own arena. At this stage, the patient may cease eating, or may become incontinent. The patient may also refuse his or her medications believing that the caregiver is giving them poison. As you can see, Alzheimer’s disease sets up patients for paranoia conditions as well.

Care Provider and the Alzheimer
How they deal with Alzheimer patients

Working in the nursing field you can see a lot of bad illness. Some of the conditions cause stress, yet a caregiver has to learn how to keep their head up high and go on with their job.

One of the hardest conditions that affect caregivers is dealing with Alzheimer's patients. Most caregivers are asked to seek supportive channels, such as friends, family, etc to relieve their mental anguish.

Caregivers must be the friend, and to be as supportive as possible, which believe me it is no easy task to deal with patients with Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's patients are one of the hardest types of disease to deal with. Do to the fact that they are healthy as an ox and there brain is being killed slowly, little by little, thus a chain reactions will unfold. Ironically, Alzheimer's disease forces the person back to youth. In fact, many will pass on in a fetal position.

Alzheimer's disease slowly kills ones brain to the point that they don't know how to even feed them self. They love to tell stories but nothing in yesterday times, its all when they was a little kid, or back twenty years early. They can remember those days during the first stages but they have a hard time remembering yesterday.

In fact, Alzheimer's patient can't remember what they eat for breakfast but they can remember what dress or pant suit they had on the first day of school during the 4th grade. The condition mysterious actions in how it works. They can tell some good stories. I love to listen to how they live back in the day that's when they act as though they were the happiest when it comes down to it ,

It's the only memory the patient will remember. They have no idea of today or yesterday, its like it don't even happen to them, almost like there clock stop moving ahead and they are standing still. The mild and moderate stages are the easiest to deal with. The serve stage is one of the hardness stages to go though. This is they know nothing and don't even talk to anyone and that is due to the fact that they forgot how to talk to any one at this point. They can't even tell you they have to go to the bathroom or that they are hungry. All they want to do is sleep and that's all.

The Alzheimer's patients are happy most of the time. Nothing bothers them due to the fact that they don't know how to react. All their senses seem to be forsaken, which even if the patient falls they will not feel pain. They don't even know when they are in pain that's because they for get what pain is.

Scientist is working everyday to find a cure and I really hope they do. It's so sad to see these people's mind go and they not are able to do anything about it. It's a shame that their memory is robbed of them.

How caregivers cope
Caregivers often cope with Alzheimer's by setting up a support system. Sadly, many caregivers of Alzheimer's patients however will fail to take care of themselves. They may miss meals, doctor appointments, etc. Caregivers of Alzheimer's patients are encouraged to continue caring for self, rather than allow the disease take control of their life. If you are a caregiver of an Alzheimer's patient, it is wise to take control now by setting up your own support team, such as family, friends, professionals, etc.

You and your loved one with Alzheimer's

When a person is dealing with Alzheimer's disease, approaching your doctor isn't easy for all of those concerned. Many questions will arise. So make a list each time you think of something that you want to know. Remember there is no stupid question unless you don't ask for an answer. Be sure to be open and honest no matter how much it may hurt. Accurate details of all changes are very important; this might help make the decisions of the diagnosis and the medication needed to assist your loved one.

Some of the changes you need to watch for are memory loss; small everyday tasks may turn into a hard struggle for them. There are many changes to watch for as the Alzheimer's start to progress. Getting dressed, forgetting how to do the buttons, or maybe putting something on upside down whatever it maybe just watch and be sure to put all of these into a journal.

A journal is important for the doctor and whoever is caring for your loved one. Your doctor will need all the information you can provide to him to help with the treatment.

There is no cure for Alzheimer's so you'll see a lot of new change everyday. Your life and the loved one will have to learn how to adjust to all new changes as they occur. Aricept is one medication for treatment that helps to slow down the process and let them live a longer normal life if caught at an early stage. Aricept has helped many Alzheimer's patients with slowing down the process by letting them keep in touch with themselves longer.

You will need to learn new skills in order to make your loved one feel comfortable and safe. It isn't an easy job and could become a full time job eventually. Sometimes it takes 10 years before your loved one will be in the final stages. Getting prepared and planning for the future will help everyone and make things go more smoothly. See a lawyer and have a power of attorney appointed, maybe let the loved one make out their living will before they progress to the stage that they are to confuse to do on their own.
You will see and experience many changes as the Alzheimer's progresses. There are three stages that, which include mild, moderate, and the server stage. The mild stage is the beginning where the patient can still do for himself or herself. Time goes on and disease will keep progressing to the moderate stage heading to the server or final stage.

During the mild stage, your loved one can still function with little or no supervision. The moderate stage you will notice more changes more and more. Arguing more, seeing things, depression might set in, they will get lost even in their own home, forgetting more each day, so many things changing all the time.

Severe Alzheimer's will start causing them to have even harder times. They might have a hard time talking and communicating with their caregivers. Communicating is a hard

task for them when they are getting more and more confused each day. To help them communicate talk slowly in a soft tone, keep good eye contact; don't treat them as a baby remembers they are adults.

Listening very carefully will help them when they are trying to talk; it will confuse them more if you have to keep asking over and over what they are saying to you; making the angry. Remember your loved one doesn't want to be a burden so try to keep things simple.

Progressive Alzheimer Disease

Alzheimer's disease gradually develops into dementia, which starts a progressive stage and begins rapidly to deteriorate brain tissues, nerve cells, dendrites, etc. Alzheimer's disease can affect anyone over the age 65 and in rare instances; the condition will affect people earlier. The condition to date has affected more than 4 million United States citizens. The figure is growing. In addition, millions of people in the UK are diagnosed each year of Alzheimer's disease. When a person has Alzheimer's disease, it is important to learn a few helpful steps to take care of your loved one. Caregivers are instructed as well to take measures to protect their own health.

How to care for patients with Alzheimer's disease
Be sure to keep their living environment safe and comfortable. Lock up the cleaning supplies, medications, anything that could be harmful to them. Take the mirrors down; sometimes when they look into the mirror they are seeing someone they don't know and it is scary. Keep your loved one as active as possible. Activities and exercise will help the sleep disorder they sometimes get. Always make your loved one feel secure and safe at all times.

How to decide when treatment is needed
Alzheimer's disease sometimes will progress slowly making one think that it is just a normal way of life. Always see your health care provider as soon as you notice changes occurring. The sooner you see your health care provider the better for all. If the health care provider can diagnose the disease at the beginning stage, they can treat it quicker and prolong the progress of Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's is a disease that slows the brain functions, since it deteriorates the dendrites, tissues, nerve cells, nerve fibers, and so on. The disease gradually kills a person otherwise healthy. Alzheimer's slowly develops as dementia, which starts the progressive stage. At this time, it begins to become frustrating for caregivers.

Alzheimer patients will play in their own feces, smear feces on the walls, etc. The patients will wander, which is why at nursing homes the patients are placed in lock down, or designated areas.

Alzheimer's disease is a baffling cluster of disorders. The condition forces a person back in time, until finally the person is at the age of an infant child. The person will fear mirrors, darkness, etc. To help relieve their fears nursing homes will keep night-lights in the room.

In few instances, loved ones will deal with Alzheimer's disease. The family learns adapt to the Alzheimer's lifestyle. For example, caregivers will take care of the Alzheimer patient in their home, which forces them to adjust to a new life. The care provider must

leave furniture in one area at all times, hide harmful chemicals, remove mirrors, and keep the area lit. In addition, the care provider must constantly watch the patient's behaviors, action, etc. Taking care of an Alzheimer patients is an around the clock duty. Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss. The person will forget short-term details, yet will recall things that happen to them fifteen years earlier. For example, if a loved one comes to visit the patient, leaves, and returns in a few minutes the patient may forget.

Alzheimer's disease puts the patient at great or even grave risks. For instance, one woman with Alzheimer's disease placed a newspaper in the oven, turned on the oven, and failed to remember her actions. Alzheimer's causes a person to forget often, which is why the patient should not be left alone.

If you have a loved one with Alzheimer's disease, we encourage you to take action now by searching for helpful insight to guide you through your long journey.

Progressing in Alzheimer
How it progresses

Alzheimer's disease in few instances will progress slowly. In such cases, people will believe that the person is experiencing a normal way of life. Since the disease silently creeps in, it is best to visit your healthcare provider immediately. As soon as you notice changes in behaviors, speech, etc, it is time to seek help. In fact, if you have a family history of the condition, it is wise to continue frequent checkups. If the doctor can detect the disease at an early stage, likely he can take measures to prolong the disease.

How to handle diagnostics
If you doctor notes Alzheimer's disease early, stay tuned since what you are about to learn will threaten your emotions. You will likely have many questions, which it is important that you ask your doctor. Do not feel like you are ignorant, rather ask questions, and learn willingly. Make a list of the questions you may have forgotten to take with you on the next visit. It is wise to remain open, as well as honest about the disease. Sometimes the information you hear will hurt, yet to learn you must accept the pain.

Once you have answers, it is time to take steps. You will need precise details of any changes. The list of changes should be written down, since it will help your doctor make wise decisions in treatment. In addition, the changes will help your doctor notice the stages, as well as the speed of progression.

How do I note changes?
Look for signs of memory loss. For instance, if the patient is telling you of his or her memories twenty years earlier, yet he or she cannot recall details about ten minutes earlier you have change. The change is a tale tells that the patient's condition is progressing. If the patient finds it difficult to handle small tasks, it is likely the disease is progressing to the next stage.

As Alzheimer's disease progresses to dementia, the patient will find it difficult to dress alone. The patient will forget how to button or zip his or her pants, dress, etc. The patient may put shirts on backwards. If you notice such changes, take notes and show your doctor upon the next visit. Again, the notes will help your doctor decide, which treatment is best for your loved one. In time, you will need to make painful decisions.

How Alzheimer's affect you
In time you will need to make decisions that will cause you pain. For instance, as the patient progresses to the third stage of Alzheimer's, he or she may become incompetent. Throughout the stages, the person will shift moods and may become aggressive or violent. In some instances the patient will kick, choke, pull hair, punch, etc, which you

will need to learn steps in how to protect you without harming the patient. In time, you may have to place your loved one in a nursing home.

Each day as the disease progresses, your pain will increase. You will watch your loved one-throw feces, fear water, fear darkness, and finally stop eating, talking, etc. In many instances at the final stage the patient will sit and stair aimlessly out the window, or at a wall. The person at this stage is readying for the ultimate symptom of Alzheimer's, which is death.

To date, experts have not found a cure for Alzheimer's disease. However, experts are looking more into the condition, searching effortlessly in an attempt to find a cure.

Alzheimer's disease is claiming millions of minds annually. If you have a family history, take care and visit your healthcare provider frequently, since Alzheimer's kill.

Alzheimer and Pain
How they feel

Alzheimer's disease causes serious pain for families, friends, and the person suffering. As the person progresses however in his or her condition, the pain will cease. In fact, the person may fall and never feel pain at all. Alzheimer's disease kills the brain tissues, nerve cells, fibers, central nervous system, etc, and gradually kills the person. The condition ironically progresses the person back to youthful years. The person can use long-term memory at first, yet short-term memory is faulty.

The disease Alzheimer will slowly tear down the brain functions. The disease targets the frontal and temporal lobe were recent memories are stored. Slowly, the degenerative disease shrinks the mind, until finally the muscles, bones, joints, etc, are despondent.

At the initial stages of Alzheimer, the patient will experience many changes. The changes emerge from symptoms, which include memory loss. The patient will find it difficult to handle daily tasks. In addition, the patient will find it hard to dress alone. The changes should be written down and handed to the overseeing doctor. The doctor can use the helpful details to decide, which medications are best suited for the patient. In addition, the doctor can use the notes to assess the stage of the disease. Doctors may often prescribe Aricept to treat the condition, since it has proven to slow Alzheimer symptoms. The medications have proven to promote longitivity of life as well.

No cures are available; therefore, if your loved one has Alzheimer's disease you will need to make changes. Caregivers of Alzheimer patients are encouraged to learn new skills. The caregiver will need to focus on making the patient as comfortable as possible. In addition, the patient requires a need to feel safer.

How do caregivers handle patients?
Caregivers of Alzheimer's patients do not have an easy job. In fact, there job is far more demanding than any other job. Usually as the disease progresses, it takes up to ten or 12 years before the patient reaches the final stage of the disease. You want to plan because death is the ultimate recourse. Plan for your future as well, since it will help everyone involved to cope, and prepare for the ultimate recourse of Alzheimer's disease.

What legal actions do I need to consider
in time you will need a Power of Attorney. You will also need a will. As the patient's disorder progresses, he or she will not have the ability to manage their own life.

At the mild stage of Alzheimer's disease, the patient can take care of him or her self. As time passes however, the disease will move to the moderate stage. At this time, the disease will progress, finally reaching the severe stage. During the moderate stage, the patient will argue, hallucinate, feel depressed, fight, etc.

The patient in the moderate stage should not be left alone. At this stage, they often wander, getting lost.

Once the disease is severe, the patient will have difficulty talking, walking, standing, etc. The confusion and brain disorders make it difficult for the patient to recall simple words.

How can I help:
If the patient is finding it difficult to understand or talk, speak in a soft voice? Keep calm and make eye contact at all times. Do not treat the patient like an infant rather show respect. If you listen closely, it helps the patient as well. If you continue to ask the patient what he or she is trying to say, it will only confuse the patient. The patient at this stage may become angry, throw tantrums, or become violent.

Battling the Disease Alzheimer
How to cope

Battling the disease Alzheimer is not a joke. The disease causes the person to feel depressed, angry, hurt, which can encourage the patient to fight. The patient may kick, scream, argue, pull hair, choke, punch, or act out in some violent way when they feel threaten. The person develops psychoses as the disease progresses. Psychoses cause the patient to hallucinate. Hallucinations lead them to fantasy, nightmares, or make them feel delirious.

Once the patient reaches the moderate stage of Alzheimer's disease, the risks increase. The patient becomes subject to infections, pneumonia, and so on. As the disease progresses to the severe stage, the patient gradually dies.

In the last days, the patient will seem to feel better. In this instance, looks are deceiving, since the patient is preparing death. In some instances, the patient may appear to hack up his or her guts before they pass.

How does a person detect the early warnings?
Medical experts that treat Alzheimer's disease, such as geriatrician feel that inactive social activities play a role of Alzheimer's disease. Medical experts or geriatricians believe that the older generations who slacks socializing or choose to live alone, the experts claim these people are subjects to Alzheimer's disease and/or dementia. Medical experts' believe that elders who have a higher education are capable of detecting the disease, or symptoms ahead of progression. If symptoms are noted soon, intervention steps can be taking to reduce progression.

To detect the early warnings you should learn more about Alzheimer's symptoms. Keep in mind that the disease slowly creeps in, and at first symptoms may not present them selves. For the most part, you want to consider changes in voice, behaviors, etc. Mood swings, memory loss, etc are signs of Alzheimer's disease.

How do doctors decide what causes Alzheimer's disease?
Doctors will consider environment, healthcare, genetics, etc, when assessing Alzheimer's disease. The economics for example, factors into the disease, since the world is filled with harmful pollutions. Healthcare insurance is one of the leading causes of increasing disease. Due to outrageous costs of healthcare, people can't afford to get to the doctors early, which halts doctors from finding cures. Medical experts' believe that the older population has far less insurance coverage than any other group in society. The economy alone has caused a serious of problems, including increases in Parkinson's disease, Bradycardia, Osteoporosis, heart disease, Hypothyroidism, Strokes, heart attacks, Urine incontinence, bedsores, herpes zoster shingles, diabetes, prostatic hyperplasia, cancer, and so forth.

According to experts if the disease if discovered earlier it is curable. Once the condition starts to progress however, a cure is not available. Healthcare insurance, environment, etc, all play a part in the cause of Alzheimer's disease.

Recently, tests were conducted, which the results showed the male sperm after the age 30, is subject to disorders. In short, if a man gets a woman pregnant after he turns 30, studies has shown that some disorder within the sperm increases the chances of birth defects, and/or disabilities. In summary, more children are born with disorder, especially if the male was aged 30 when the mother became pregnant.

The notion behind this makes us wonder if the male sperm after age 30 could also cause Alzheimer's disease. We can't help but to wonder. The deal is Alzheimer's disease is mysterious. The disease takes the person back in time, freezes them, and finally kills the person. The person starts to relive early childhood memories, yet the patient cannot recall what happen two minutes early.

Battling Alzheimer's disease is no joke. Learn to spot the early warnings to fight back.

Symptoms and Treatment for Alzheimer and Dementia

Millions of people have Alzheimer's disease. The older a person gets the higher risk they are. Alzheimer's/dementia can be inherited from other family members, a head injury; even high blood pressure can put you into the high-risk bracket. There is no known cause for Alzheimer's disease only based on characteristics. The only way to know for certain that someone has Alzheimer's is to have a microscopic examination of the brain tissue after death.

Alzheimer's disease is a form of dementia, which is a brain disorder that affects the memory, thinking, and behavior. People 60 and over are at the higher risk bracket and it progresses rapidly.

There are many symptoms of Alzheimer's/dementia disease. During each stage, the symptoms become more obvious. The stages start out lightly like normal aging changes. Personality might change, getting lost, forgetting things, and misplacing items along with difficulty performing simple daily tasks.

As each stage, progress things become more difficult. Short term memory loss but yet the long term might stay with them forever. Not knowing or recognizing people is another symptom; usually the people they are the closes to are the ones they forget. Behavior problems become worse as time goes on, they will argue more, strike out at people, and depression becomes another issue for Alzheimer's patients. Depression becomes a major problem and causes them to go into their own little world and shut everyone out. Eventually the Alzheimer's will keep progressing until they become entirely dependent on their caregiver.

Even though there is no known cure for Alzheimer's/dementia there are test that can be taken to help treat it. Dementia needs to be diagnosed first to determine what kind and how to treat it. Once dementia is diagnosed, treatment can be started for the Alzheimer's disease. Treatment starts out by changing everyone's life around. Changing the home is one of the major things that need to be done by locking up the medication and cleaning supplies anything that might be poison. Maybe throw rugs will have to be removed; you might have to remove a mirror because seeing themselves in it might scare them thinking it is someone else. Make the home environment as safe and comfortable as you can. Support groups are very important for the family and caregivers, giving you someone to talk to, relieve you so you go off and be alone or with someone else just let you do someone different.

There are drugs and vitamins along with herbs that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease. When using the herbs remembers that they are not FDA approved, so be sure to let your doctor know about them. Vitamins such as vitamin E, ginkgo Biloba will sometimes help to slow some of the progression of Alzheimer's.

Vitamin B9 and B12 are sometimes given to control the blood level. Ginkgo Biloba is given to help the dementia by improving the blood flow to the brain. Some of the medications that doctors use now are Aricept, Exelon, Reminyl, and Cognex but remember all of this affects everyone in different way and could cause nausea or liver damage along with other side affects. Painkillers, depressants are sometimes used to help control the behavior problems.

Remember all drugs need to be prescribed by the health care provider before administrating them.

Alzheimer's disease will affect the patients eating and drinking habits. Their appetite will change sometimes needing more calories and a supplement could make up for what they need. Lots of liquids are needed to help prevent dehydration so be sure to remind them to drink.

The Alzheimer’s Association requires that all Alzheimer’s patients wear an ID bracelet. Sometimes they will wander off and forget where they are; with the bracelet, they can be found and returned home.

Most important the family and caregivers need to take care of themselves.

Alzheimer and Symptoms

Millions of people are diagnosed annually of Alzheimer's disease. The disease often targets elderly people, such as those over 60 years of age. Alzheimer's disease progresses to dementia, which the disease could be inherited, since doctors found that RNA and DNA abnormalities link to the disorder. A head injury; or high blood pressure could put one in the high-risk bracket.

The disease is currently studied in depth, since experts have not found a cause or cure for the disorder. Doctors often use microscopic tests to view the brain tissue after a person dies. This is the only way at present that doctors can determine a cause.

Alzheimer's disease is a series of brain disorder that affects the intellectual functions, such as memory, thinking, and behavior. The disease will begin degenerating, the intellectual functions, which rests at the frontal lobes and temporal lobes of the brain.

How do doctors discover symptoms?
Symptoms of Alzheimer's and/or dementia disease are hard to detect at first, since the disease sneaks in. The disease takes a person through three stages, and during each stage, the symptoms progress at different levels. At first, you may think the patient is showing aging signs, yet in time, the person will show shifts in personality. The person may wander and get lost. Often the person will forget things, misplace items, and find it hard to perform common tasks.

During progressing stages, the person finds it more and more difficult to function. Short-term memory is lost first, which gradually steals the long-term memories. The long-term memories, such as early childhood is frequently brought up. The patient may not recognize common faces, such as loved ones.

As the disease progresses to stage II, the patient will display behavior problems. The problems worsen. The patient may argue, strike out violently, etc. Often the patient feels depressed, or superficially happy. Once depression sets in the patient goes into his or her own world. The doors are shut to outsiders. As the disease progresses the person will rely more and more on a caregiver to help them change clothes, bath, eat, etc.

How do doctors prevent the progression of Alzheimer's disease?
The doctor will test the patient. Once a diagnostic is returned, the expert will consider effective medications to help the patient. Treatment is the start of change. In short, everyone involved, including the patient will have to adapt to new lifestyles.

How can I protect my love one at home?
Lock up all medications and cleaning supplies. Any dangerous chemicals should be locked up as well. If you have throw rugs around the house, remove them. You will need

to take down all mirrors. If the patient sees him or herself in the mirror, it may frighten them. The environment should be safe-proof and comfortable.

How can I prepare:
You can prepare by setting up a support group. You will need someone to talk to, especially someone who understands what you are going through. Don't try to go it alone.

How can I choose helpful tactics to minimize the suffering?
Your loved one may benefit from Vitamins or herbs. Herbs should be approved by FDA; as well, you should consult with your doctor. Doctors found that Vitamin E is useful in slowing Alzheimer's disease. As well, studies have proved that Ginkgo Biloba can slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease. Vitamin B9 and B12 is useful as well. The Vitamins will support blood flow, which ceases as Alzheimer's disease progresses.

Ginkgo Biloba is great for improving memory, since the herbs improve flow of blood to the brain.

How do doctors choose medications?
Doctors often consider Cognex, Reminyl, Exelon, and Aricept. Aricept is one of the better medications that have proven to slow progressive Alzheimer's disorder. Some of the meds can cause serious side effects, such as liver damage. Painkillers, such as Tylenol is known to cause liver damage. Doctors will prescribe painkillers, so discuss the regimens with your doctor.

Alzheimer the Brain Killer
How to care for Alzheimer's disease

Doctors often prescribe medications to treat Alzheimer's disease, yet some of the medicines prescribed are hazardous. If your loved one has Alzheimer's it is wise to discuss medications and side effects with your doctor. Alzheimer's disease develops in the mild stage, progresses to the moderate stage, and finally to the severe stage.

Alzheimer's disease affects the patients eating habits, as well as his or her drinking habits. The patient's appetite will change dramatically as the disease progresses. Sometimes the patient may feel a need for more calories. Your doctor may recommend supplements. Since the brain is degenerating, the patient will need lots of liquids to prevent dehydration. You may need to remind the patient when to drink.

How do doctors protect patients with Alzheimer?
Alzheimer's Association has put high demands on doctors, requesting that all patients diagnosed with the condition Alzheimer must wear an ID bracelet.

Since Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss, the patient may wander away and get lost. If someone sees the confused patient, the Samaritan can look at the bracelet to locate an address.

Alzheimer's disease is a brain killer. The disease slowly shrinks the brain, wearing down the tissues, nerve cells, nerve fibers, spine, etc. As the disease slowly deteriorates the brain, it weakens the muscles. The condition puts the patient at high-risk of falling.

How do doctors know if the disease is progressing?
Doctors consider symptoms. If the symptoms are worsening, then likely the disease is progressing.

How do doctors take measures to slow the progression?
After the disease progresses, doctors can only do so much. The patient will die in a matter of time. The disease only allows the average patient to live up to 12 years, yet as it reaches the severe stage, likely the patient will die shortly. Doctors continue to test, prescribe medications, etc. The patient likely will need nursing home assistance.

How do nursing homes take care of Alzheimer's disease?
Nursing staff rely on doctors. On staff, doctors will perform random checks. Most of the patients are locked down to prevent danger. The patient is in a special unit whereas close observation is giving. It depends on the nursing home, but the staff may encourage socializing, activities, exercise, etc. Most times however as the disease progresses to severe stage, the patient will become lost. In short, the patient may cease talking, walking, eating, drinking, etc.

how do you prepare at the severe stage?
Realize the patient is not far from death. The disease at this point has completely ate the brain, which the patient does not have senses, intellectual functions, emotional response, and so on. The patient is dying. There is nothing you can do at this time to prepare, since you should have prepared at the mild stage.

How does the patient feel at the severe stage?
It may be a comfort to know that the patient does not feel pain, since the senses are demolished. At this stage, the patient could fall and break a leg and never know what occurred. He or she will not feel pain.

Is the death horrible for the patient
Death is horrible for anyone? Alzheimer's patients have an advantage in this area, such they do not know what is happening to them. They do not fear death, since the ability to show emotional response is gone. In some instances however, the patient may vomit violently until they pass. The patient may vomit whitish phlegm.

How do I prevent Alzheimer?
You can take steps to avert Alzheimer disease. Finding out if, you have the disease early can help you take measures to slow the disorder.

Economy and Alzheimer
How the economy affects the mind

Recent studies have showed that Alzheimer's disease is accelerating. The cause is linked to education, healthcare, social, and economy. Lack of education alone can diminish the changes of a person noting symptoms that link to Alzheimer's disease. Social avoidance is another interest that peeked, the interest of experts. Experts feel that those who do not socialize often may develop symptoms of Alzheimer.

Healthcare faults are a leading cause as to why the figure of Alzheimer's disease is climbing the ladder. Expert tells us that cures are available, especially if symptoms are noted early. Yet, healthcare costs make it impossible for some people to seek proper medical care. For this reason, healthcare experts who focus on senior citizens are shaking their hind legs to find alternatives.

Alzheimer's forms as dementia, the condition can cause the acceleration of progeroid syndrome. Progeroid syndrome prompts early aging signs that increase dramatically. This means that the lifespan is shortened. Ironically, Alzheimer's disease targets the older generation of people, yet the syndrome progeroid will affect young children, causing them to bald, hunchback, or accelerate aging.

Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome is a form of progeria, which is linked to Alzheimer's disease. In addition, Werner's syndrome is also linked to Alzheimer. Likely if the patient is diagnosed with Werner's disease, later he will be diagnosed with Down syndrome, and finally Alzheimer. As you can see, Alzheimer is a series of disorders. Alzheimer is the relative to progeroid syndrome.

How does Down syndrome cause Alzheimer?
Down syndrome will speed up the aging process. The disorder targets insulin, glucose, etc, which is where we get our source of energy. Sugar within glucose promotes fats, proteins, and carbohydrates. If the region is disturbed, it can cause the blood vessels to intolerance. Slowly the disease will affect the body. Down syndrome unfortunately can cause cancer, or bone disease.

Down syndrome causes the patient's to lose hair. The condition can also lead to premature death. Down syndrome targets the CNS (Central Nervous System). The patient may become retarded. The disease causes the brain to deteriorate, which Alzheimer's disease develops and gradually progresses to dementia.

How is the disease controlled?
Early detections are useful. If symptoms are spotted early, the doctor may find a cure, or treatments to slow the disease.

How do healthcare experts help?

Proven records show that those who communicate effectively with their healthcare provider can livelonger and happier.

Patients with Alzheimer disease, at the early stage should talk often with their provider, as well as participate in care. The patient should visit his or her medical experts frequently. Sister diseases will often counteract the other, which can make the condition more threatening. According to experts, if a doctor can detect the warnings early, it is possible to cure the disease.

How do doctors cure the disease?
I am not sure. I believe they use medications, Ginkgo Biloba, Vitamins, Fish Oil, etc to cure the disease. Experts found that particular vitamins, Ginkgo Biloba, Fish Oil, fruits, vegetables, etc have proven useful in slowing Alzheimer's symptoms.

How do doctors handle the patient?
Doctors are aware that the patient will suffer short-term memory loss at first. The doctor may calmly explain in details to the patient what he or she needs to do. Family members should participate to assist the patient. In fact, having family members present is smart, since the patient could walk out the door and forget every word his doctor said.

Alzheimer's disease is a series of disorders, yet in many cases, the patient had no apparent medical condition, such as heart disease that causes suffering. Yet, strokes and heart disease is linked to Alzheimer.

Alzheimer and Down syndrome

Alzheimer disease (AD) is a series of conditions that sometimes include Down syndrome. The common disorder of AD is dementia. At this stage the condition usually spreads.

Alzheimer disease will slowly diminish the intellectual functions. The characteristics of Alzheimer's disease differ from individual, since some people will have types of disease that cause retardation, while others may not. AD will destroy the brain tissues, which gradually destroys brain cells, etc. The condition causes the brain to collapse at the severe stage.

Alzheimer's disease at the mild stage does not completely disable the patient. During the mild stage the patient can feed, bathe, or handle small tasks on their own. As Alzheimer's disease progresses to the moderate stage, the patient then will feel more confused. Senile tangles may set up at this stage.

How does the condition cause damage?
The disease will cause damage, since it shrinks the brain. During the mature stage, deficiencies will increase. The condition will cause the person to develop epidemics of plaque residue. The disease at this time starts to cause the patient to loose microscopic strands of neurofibrillary. At this phase cell bodies, dendrites, and axon, nerve cells, become tangled.

How is Alzheimer disease related to Dementia?
Alzheimer's disease slowly becomes dementia. Dementia is the severe stage of the disease, which the condition affects the cognitive mind and begins to deteriorate the intellectual function. Dementia is a progressive disorder that deteriorates the brain tissues at fast rates.

How dementia does affect the person
The patient will experience frequent memory loss. The condition causes the patient to loose time, place, names, and so on. Dementia affects the intellectual functions, cognitive functions, etc, which the brain complications cause a series of problems, since mobility is out of control. The senses are restrained.

How old is a person when Alzheimer symptoms start:
Around "65%" of the elderly population is diagnosed with dementia also have Alzheimer. The disease usually affects people "60" years of age or older. People in the age group 85 years and up are at high-risk of Alzheimer. In fact, around "30%" of the elderly people in this group are diagnosed Alzheimer's disease.

How many people in America each year are diagnosed with Alzheimer?
Statistics say that around "4 million" people in America are diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. (AD)

How long will the patient live?
Presently there is no cure for the disease, unless symptoms are caught earlier. If the symptoms are not caught early, the average patient diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease will have around 12 years to live.

How do people care for Alzheimer Patients?
Patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease are kept in safe environments. The environment should also be stable. Moving furniture, pictures, etc can confuse the patient. Experts recommend that patients with Alzheimer reside in familiar surroundings at all times. Plans can help the patient with orientation.

How does a person help them to remember?
Triggers are the top actions that spark the emotions. Triggers can include posters, pictures, notes, etc. Placing the notes, posters and pictures, etc, in areas that an Alzheimer patient may frequent can assist with memory.

How are the patients protected?
Alzheimer Association demands that all Alzheimer patients wear an ID bracelet. Families will often protect the patient by hiding car keys. Alzheimer patients may go for a drive and fail to return for hours. They often cannot remember where they are going or how to get to the location.

Alzheimer disease has affected millions of people in the US alone. The condition is spreading to the UK, as well as various other lands. Alzheimer disease is a backwards action, i.e. the condition causes the person to shrink back to infancy, finally killing the soul.

Stability and Alzheimer Disease AD
How stability helps

Stability is essential for all of us, yet more so for those diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. Stability promotes strength of character. Experts tell us, if you keep patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or dementia stable it helps them to remember, which keeps them safe. Stability includes adhering to scheduled meal times, sleep, unwavering bathing practices and so forth.

Plans are an essential part of life as well. Plans are our graph in life that helps us to arrange, organize, and sketch images in our minds. When planning for Alzheimer patients try to add things that help them remember, such as large clocks, calendars and so forth. The large numbers can help them to remember details that may ordinary forget.

Do I stay up all night to watch my loved one?
No, if the patient has difficulty sleeping at night and you fear he or she may wander, put a nightlight in his or her pathway. Patients with Alzheimer's disease fear the dark. The light may help him or her to sleep. Once you set up your plans, frequently remind your loved one.

Plans set the grounds for stability. A stable environment is a safe environment. If your loved one has stages of Alzheimer, it is wise to block them from using the stove. One woman almost burn up had her grand daughter did not find her, since she put newspaper in the oven. The house was smoking, so at most she could have died of smoke inhalation, or carbon inhalation.

If you have throw rugs around the house, remove the rugs. The patient can easily fall as Alzheimer's disease progresses.

How do loved ones cope with Alzheimer's disease?
Caregivers will struggle to maintain mental and physical well-being. Caregivers should seek a support line. The support line should be someone to talk to, someone who can fill in to take weight off the giver, and so forth. Caregivers should exercise, eat right, and take care of their health. When a person is stressed, it causes emotional charges. You may feel hate toward the Alzheimer patient and take it out on them. Keep stress at bay.

How Alzheimer patients cope?
For the most part, during the first stage the patient feels that he or she is getting old. The patient may not recognize his or her condition. As the disease progresses however, the patient will find it difficult to handle common tasks. In addition, the person will forget more frequently, which the symptoms will cause depression. It is important to allow the patient to express his or her feelings.

While it is helpful to allow Alzheimer patients to express their feelings, it is also wise to caution yourself when speaking.

If you ask an Alzheimer patient to repeat something said, it could lead to biting, kicking, yelling, cussing, and so forth. Alzheimer patients do not mean to, yet many will become aggressive and violent in later stage.

How does the disease make them violent or aggressive?
Think about it, if your brain was shrinking and you had to struggle to remember names, address, etc, how you would feel. If you had to tear down the area to find your car keys each time you wanted to drive, what would you feel? The condition shrinks the mind of the person back to infancy, slowly killing the person. How would you feel? If you had to repeat something repeatedly, what results would arise?

Alzheimer's disease causes brain deterioration symptoms, which destroys brain tissues, cells, nerves, etc. The disease is a killer that needs defined. Since over 8 million people this year are expected to hear the diagnostics of Alzheimer's disease.

Developing Alzheimer Disease

Alzheimer's disease (AD) will cause a person to develop symptoms 25 years after the first stage. If this is true, we can safely say that the disease may be present sooner than most people realize.

How does Alzheimer disease develop?
Alzheimer develops, since it shrinks the brain tissues, cells, fibers, nerves, etc. The condition is interesting, since it causes a person to shrink back to infancy before it finally claims a life. What is interesting also is that doctors are recently finding that drugs burn out dendrites in the brain, which causes memory loss. Doctors claim genetics is one of the potential causes of Alzheimer disease, yet other causes are unknown.

Once Alzheimer symptoms develop, a collection of beta amyloid plague builds up. The clustering will cause damage to the intellectual functions. Once the intellectual functions at the frontal lobe are damaged, it affects the senses and cognitive actions.

How many people are estimated to have Alzheimer disease?
According to experts, one of two families in America will challenge symptoms of Alzheimer. Presenting more than 4.4 million people in America alone has Alzheimer disease. The estimated rate is supposed to double annually. Each year billions of dollars is spent to treat Alzheimer disease. In the UK, more than 800,000 citizens are diagnosed with Alzheimer disease. The United Kingdom experts say that in the next few years the figure will double. Frighteningly, statistics noted that every two seconds, someone is diagnosed with Alzheimer disease. In the world, more than 24 million people are diagnosed with Alzheimer disease.

How do doctors consider cause?
Geriatrists are experts who study Alzheimer patients. The experts have found that economy, socialism, education, and healthcare play a part in the cause of Alzheimer. Since healthcare insurance is forsakenly, priced, elderly people rarely get the treatment they deserve. If the condition is caught early, doctors say that Alzheimer disease can be cured. Due to selfishness and greed however, the price of healthcare insurance increases, as well the diseases inflate.

The older generation who lack education is subject to Alzheimer disease, according to experts. That is if the patient has potential risks, he or she may not be able to take measures to slow Alzheimer disease. Education is important.

What is Alzheimer disease?
Alzheimer disease is a series brain disorders. The disease accelerates aging, which can arise from Hutchinson-Gilford, and Progeroid syndromes or extend to the disease. At this

stage, the patient will loose hair, perhaps weight, etc. The patient is often senile at this point.

Hutchinson-Gilford and Progeroid causes aging symptoms prematurely to arise. While the disease affects the elder generation, children sometimes develop symptoms that arise from progeroid. Hair loss, wrinkling skin, dry skin, hunchback, and so forth are common symptoms of progeroid. Progeroid conditions will sterilize male reproduction organs and affect the female's reproductive organs, causing menstrual cycles to cease.

Hutchinson-Gilford and Werner's syndrome develops early, yet as the person ages, Werner's syndrome develops. Experts blame the disease on DNA and RNA genetic factors. Werner's disease develops into scleroderma, which causes the skin to thicken, harden, and progressively age. Hutchinson-Gilford, Werner's, etc, are linked to Alzheimer disease.

Werner's disease accelerates aging, which can cause lung disease. The condition also can develop into atherosclerosis.

What causes Alzheimer disease?
Experts are not clear on what causes Alzheimer disease. The disease is a brain destroyer that works by damaging various parts of the brain slowly.

Is there a cure for Alzheimer Disease?
Experts claim if the disease is caught early, there is a cure. The problem however is due to high costs of insurance, healthcare, economy, poor education, etc; the disease is rarely caught early.

Health and Alzheimer Disease

How health increases risks of Alzheimer disease:

Poor health can develop into Alzheimer disease. Experts discovered the heart disease and strokes could develop particular types of dementia, which is Alzheimer disease. In addition, experts have linked Parkinson's disease to Alzheimer. Any disease that wears down the brain functions is subject to cause Alzheimer disease to develop. Parkinson's disease is a progressive degenerative disorder, which sets up deficiencies of the extra pyramidal channels. The deficiency causes dopamine, as well as acetylcholine to decrease, which affects the basal ganglia.

The disease can destroy nerve cells, which is a symptom of Alzheimer disease. Head injuries can also develop into Alzheimer disease. Since the brain tissues are damaged, it affects the nerve cells, fibers, blood flow, etc. The condition is in conjunction with Alzheimer symptoms and/or cause.

How can one prevent Alzheimer disease?
Experts tell us that routine exercise, activities, eating proper and so forth will reduce risks of Alzheimer disease. Experts have found that ALC, which is a supplement sold in Europe has proven to decrease risks of Alzheimer disease.

The prime health factors doctors focus on is ADRD, i.e. heart disease, strokes, and disease. Experts claim that if risks are reduced it can also reduce the risks of Alzheimer disease.

Because mitochondria stores the cellular energy, which is reduced with age, experts found that maintaining balance could help reduce risks of Alzheimer disease. Aging disease is commonly known as "mitochondrial disorder." The condition can cause amino acids to deactivate. The acids involve itself in the transporting of fatty acids. The cell that produces energy when deficient will cause a series of disorders in the brain, which increases the risk of Alzheimer disease.

Experts have discovered that maintaining a healthy balance of platelets can also reduce risks of Alzheimer disease. Platelets are blood particles that involve in blood clotting. The colorless platelets are shaped like disks. Platelets develop in large bulks in the blood.

Recently, experts found that drinking one to three alcohol drinks weekly could reduce heart disease, strokes, etc, which can also reduce risks of Alzheimer disease. Excessive alcohol consumption however can increase the risks.

How does Alzheimer affect the person?

Alzheimer can cause the person to loose his or her intellectual functions. The degenerative disease is characterized by a series of disorders. The brain tissues will start to deteriorate. The result causes the brain tissues to collapse. Alzheimer disease (AD) affects the nerve tissues. Slowly the disease tears down the brain functions until it arrives at the central nervous system. (CNS) The condition causes the patient to become less aware. Senile conditions cause the patient to forget and feel confused. As the disease progresses the patient will have deficient dendrites, mitochondria, and so forth. The condition causes plaque buildup, which the patient will loose microscopic neurofibrillary fibers. At this stage the cell bodies, dendrites, axon, etc, that surround the nerve cells tangle, which channels down to the central nervous system.

Experts claim that caring for Alzheimer patients, i.e. it is important to consider neurological disorders, as well as the central nervous system. Experts will thoroughly assess the anatomy and physiology aspects to plan and implement treatment that will assist the patient in stability.

How do doctors detect symptoms of Alzheimer?
Doctors will review family history to detect Alzheimer disease. Experts include physical exams, diagnostic testing, etc. In addition, experts will identify changeable and non-changing risk factors.

Patients with Alzheimer disease often receive treatment that prompts the nerve impulses to continue transmitting messages to the central nerve system and the brain. Education is important, which doctors attempt to inform the patient of his or her condition. In addition, the patient learns how to assist with healthcare.

Down with Alzheimer
How disease cause Alzheimer disease

Particular aging diseases cause the disease Alzheimer. Down syndrome for instance, is one of the leading causes of Alzheimer disease. The illness may develop early, which the symptoms include hair loss, hunchback, etc. As the disease progresses Alzheimer slips in to continue degenerating, the brain tissues.

How Alzheimer destroys the brain:
Alzheimer disease starts out with mild symptoms. The disease targets the intellectual functions, causing the patient to forget recent events. Alzheimer targets the neuron structure, such as nerve cells, dendrites, axon, nerve impulses, and so forth. As the brain starts to deteriorate, senile tangling causes confusion, which increases memory loss.

At the progressive stage of Alzheimer, plague builds in the brain. The build up causes the brain to decrease atomic layers of neurofibrillary. This moves to the degenerative stage, i.e. at an increasing level. The disease will then destroy cell bodies, dendrites and axon, which surround the nerve cells. The disease continues to destroy the brain, which finally the illness reaches the Central Nervous System (CNS) and the spinal cord. Now we have a problem, since the four lobes that rest in the brain are affected.

At the front of the brain, the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe and the occipital lobe rest. The frontal and temporal lobes are targeted, since the frontal lobe is where the intellectual functions reside. Personality and motor speech is also at the frontal lobe. The frontal and temporal lobe store recent memories. The purpose of the temporal lobe is to provide us sensations.

Before Alzheimer reaches the central nervous system, it affects dendrites. The neurons make up the anatomy of nerve cells, which is the underlying structure of the Central Nervous System. (CNS)

CNS relies on dendrites to transmit nerve impulses from nerve cells and cell bodies. The messages reach the nerve endings and the brain. Amidst dendrites are synapse, which dual nerve cells tip the cells and nerve fibers. If the cells touch, messages are sent to the muscles, glands, organs, etc. Neurotransmitters (Nerve Impulses) are affected at this time, which also causes an interruption of endorphins, serotonin, acetylcholine, dopamine, gamma-aminobutyric acids, and norepineprhine. At this point, the brain does not receive messages from the bodies of cells and nerve impulses. Once serotonin is deficient, it slows the intellectual functions.

The cause of Parkinson’s disease is related to deficiencies of acetylcholine and dopamine,

which you can now see how the disease can cause the development of Alzheimer's disease as well.

The central nervous system is essential. In addition, a healthy spinal cord or column is vital to promote good health. The brain separates into two halves and relies on lobes to promote personality, speech, sensations, etc. If the lobes are challenged, we see that Alzheimer can cause the personality to change, slurring of words, voice change, and so on. Alzheimer strikes out at all the vital functions of the human body and mind, which the disease slowly deteriorates the intellectual functions, cognitive functions, speech, etc.

Can a patient recover from Alzheimer disease?
Not if the patient did not notice, early warning signs and sought medical help immediately. Once the disease develops, it slowly kills the brain. The disease slowly wears down dendrites, brain cells, etc, until finally the muscles are weak. At this stage, the person looses feeling, which pain is obsolete. The sensations, intellectual functions, cognitive functions, etc, are damaged to the point, there is no cure.

How do families cope with Alzheimer's disease?
It depends on the family. Some families will keep the patient at home, taking care of them. Other families find the disease overwhelming stressing, thus the may allow medical experts to take care of the loved one. Alzheimer's disease is a series of disorders.

Alzheimer the Series of Disorders

Most people believe that Alzheimer disease is a single disorder. What these people do not know is that Alzheimer's disease is a series of disorders. The misunderstanding of Alzheimer disease is noted, since most patients with the disease appear to have healthy bodies, yet their mind is deteriorating.

Alzheimer disease may start however with sleep apnea, Parkinson's disease, Down syndrome, heart disease, strokes, sleeping disorders, and so forth. Various medical conditions can link to Alzheimer disease.

How does Alzheimer affect the brain?

Alzheimer disease damaged vital aspects of the brain. The disease causes damage to the parietal lobe. The parietal lobe once damaged will cause loss of capabilities to recognize people, places, and things. The disease affects the frontal lobe, which causes common symptoms of Alzheimer, such as urinary incontinence. The disease causes facial paralysis on one side or the other. Since personality rests at the frontal lobe, the person's personality may change, as well as his or her behavior. The patient will feel apathy and inattention which results from the damage caused by Alzheimer's disease. The frontal lobe when damaged will also cause broca aphasia, which makes it difficult for a person to communicate fluently. Words are slurred, or the person will find it difficult to express words. The damage also causes the patient to loose the ability to interpret sound.

Alzheimer damages the lobes, which also causes injure to the temporal lobe, which is above the brain stem. The cerebellum is at the opposite side of the brain stem. Occipital lobe is damaged as well, which causes Wermicke's aphasia. The damage causes the patient to garble when speaking, or loose senses of speech. The frontal and temporal lobe is where recent memories are stored, which is why Alzheimer's affect the short-term memory.

How do doctors determine what causes brain degeneration?

The brain separates into two halves of its cerebrum, which each side functions differently. For this reason, doctors will consider one side of the brain or the other when searching for damage. The left-brain is where our language arrives. If Alzheimer's disease is sending messages to the doctor, i.e. if the patient's language is slurred or interrupted, the expert will review the left-brain looking for cause.

How do patients manage when the disease progresses?

At what time the disease progresses, experts recommend that the patient assigns a proxy, or Power of Attorney to manage their health care needs, and financial needs. The patient is encouraged to assist the doctor with making good decisions with his or her treatment.

Once the disease progresses, comfort is the prime focus of health care. Since doctors do not have a cure that prolongs the condition, keeping the patient as comfortable as possible is essential.

Once the disease progresses it is up to the family and proxy to decide if the patient will need additional treatment for pneumonia, which is common when Alzheimer disease progresses. In addition, the family and proxy are responsible to decide if the patient should be feed artificially. Alzheimer patients at progressive stage will dismiss meals.

What medications are giving to help the patient?
Doctors will prescribe painkillers, as well as rivastigmine, donepezil, antipsychotic drugs, galantamine, etc to treat the condition. As Alzheimer progresses the patient will hallucinate, and illustrate other symptoms of psychoses. Risperidone, haloperidol, or olanzapine is considered to treat psychotic episodes.

How can supplements help the patient?
Certain supplements have been proven to enhance memory and prolong Alzheimer symptoms. Doctors consider Ginkgo Biloba, lecithin, cyclandelate, ALC, ergoloid mesylates, etc to slow dementia, or Alzheimer's disease. Vitamins, such as B9, B12, E, etc, are considered as well.

Conclusion:
Alzheimer's disease is a series of disorders that causes brain damage. The disease slowly takes over the brain affecting all functions, until finally the disease kills. Doctors will often prescribe paroxetine and/or sertraline, which are used to treat depression. Often the patient will respond to the drugs, yet other treatments are considered to prolong Alzheimer's disease progression. The downside however, is once the disease progresses doctors can do nothing but keep the patient safe and comfortable. Alzheimer disease and dementia is claiming the lives of millions of people around the world. We need to take action now to find its cause. In addition, taking action will help experts learn how they can cease brain damage.