Risk Factors

Prevention

Diagnosis

Treatments

Comorbid Diseases

Symptoms

Aging Population

Causes

Disease Process

Caregiving

Research Community

Society engages researchers to discover opportunities to advance knowledge about Alzheimer's disease for the benefit of society including the arts and sciences and private sector and government.

The most prevalent form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease, which is a result of a complex disease process associated with multiple risk factors that is difficult to diagnose and results in progressive deterioration of the brain.

Risk factors: Age, Family history, Early onset Alzheimer's disease, late onset Alzheimer's disease, dementia diagnosis, MCI.

Prevention: Exercise, Diet, Mental stimulation, Social engagement, Managing medications, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, cholinesterase inhibitors, Namenda, Donepezil, Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter produced by brain.

Diagnosis: Early detection, 10-year period, Family history, lifestyle factors, socio-economic factors, genetic factors, biomarkers, imaging studies, cognitive change.

Treatments: Medical care, caregiving, home services, community services, support services.

Comorbid Diseases: Vascular disease, infection, mental health, such as depression, anxiety, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, Huntington's, HIV, other dementia.

Symptoms: Memory loss, executive function decline, behavioral changes, increases and influences protective factors.

Aging Population: Over half (61%) of the population has 3 or more health conditions, including stress related to: obesity, depression, other primary care issues, social networks, Alzheimer's organizations, support groups, healthcare, caregiving.

Causes: There are many causes of dementia—Alzheimer's disease is the most common. Many forms of dementias are treatable, treatable, preventable, and can be managed.

Disease Process: Early Alzheimer's disease often have difficulty with memory, thoughts, + feelings, indicated by misdiagnosis, MCI, dementia diagnosis, synapse + cell death, causes, contributes to dementia diagnosis.

Caregiving: The overall goal of caregiving is to preserve the quality of life for patients + family members, to plan, think logically, or solve complex problems.

Research Community: Health care, including government, organizations, non-profits, private sector, research.

Environment: Environment includes changes in socioeconomic factors, sedentary lifestyle, sleep quality, diet, physical activity, socioeconomic status, and public outreach projects to change public perception.

Community: Located on Chromosome 21.

amyloid precursor protein = Alzheimer's Association (AA), National Institute of Health (NIH).

CD2AP, CD33, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 19, 21.

Sedentary lifestyle may be controlled by other diseases such as head trauma + brain injury (Bill passed by Congress). On Chromosome 7.

Insulin resistance causes a buildup of blood sugar and may be controlled by other diseases such as obesity and type 2 diabetes.

Sleep quality lowers the risk of dementia.

Dietary patterns can influence cognitive change and protect against dementia.

Executive Function decline, Memory loss may be stronger predictor of Alzheimer's diagnosis that has been demonstrated in epidemiological research.

Socio-economic factors play a role in the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Risk genes: male, female, greater than those expected for age. Changes in cognitive change and protects against dementia.

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter produced by the brain, it is linked to other biological processes such as memory problems.