Euro Dementia 2019: Study of memory and perceptual disorders in patients with Alzheimer's disease

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Abstract

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease, characterized by the gradual and irreversible weakening of cognitive functions such as memory, language, reasoning, and so on. The extension of brain damage causes other disorders that gradually reduce the autonomy of the person. It appears more often in the elderly, but it is not a normal consequence of aging. The disorders induced by Alzheimer's disease are varied and can be cognitive, behavioral, sensory and motor. As research progresses, many similarities appear linking these diseases to each other. The discovery of these similarities offers the hope of therapeutic advances that could simultaneously improve many diseases The objective of this multidisciplinary project is to diagnose neurocognitive disorder through different neuropsychological tests, in patients with Alzheimer's disease The results obtained made it possible to highlight that Alzheimer's disease affects the neurocognitive functions of patients who suffer from it, such as visual-constrictive, perceptual, spatial, memory-related, attention and working memory.

Profound memory deterioration is wide acknowledged because the core symptom of illness| Alzheimer's disease | Alzheimer's |Alzheimer's | prehensile dementia} (AD) that's already gift within the predementia MCI stage of the disease. Additionally, clinicians have known biological diagnostic markers, though analysis in AD has not however 'established a firm link between the looks of any specific biomarker in symptomless people and therefore the sequent emergence of clinical symptomatology. Not amazingly, a recent revision of AD criteria

suggests the necessity of a lot of analysis before substantiating the employment of biomarkers within the identification. Consistent with this recommendation, there's very little standardization of biomarkers, and access to add-on diagnostic techniques is restricted to varied degrees in analysis settings and clinical centers. These considerations semiconductor diode to recommend specializing in clinical criteria, providing 'very smart diagnostic accuracy and utility in most patients. In line with this suggestion, our paper can try and give a framework for clinicians and researchers addressing AD identification, aimed toward the underlying psychological feature mechanisms of memory failure in these patients. we are going to do that by analyzing recent psychology findings in analysis work the core symptom of the malady, i.e. memory perturbation. It's noteworthy that memory impairment is taken into account to be a a lot of correct predictor of early AD than biology predictors, like atrophy of the medial lobe.

Context Memory Impairment in AD

Memory decline in dementedness refers to the impaired ability to accumulate and keep in mind new episodic info. This impairment will happen in many symptoms, like 'repetitive queries or conversations', 'misplacing personal belongings', 'forgetting events or appointments', and 'getting lost on a well-known route'. This definition will be developed by relating every of the mentioned symptoms to a particular context memory operate.

Destination Memory in AD

The first symptom of memory decline in AD is repetitive queries or conversations. though this behavior will be intuitively associated with forgetting the knowledge as such, recent analysis has advised another hypothesis. The repetitive tendency of AD patients, like asking a similar question many times, is also attributed to forgetting the destination to that the knowledge has been ab initio outputted (e.g., the person to whom the question has antecedently been addressed) instead of to forgetting the question as such. basic cognitive process the destination has been found to be notably deficient in AD patients have recently asked AD patients and older management participants to inform facts concerning footage of notable individuals and to recollect, in a very sequent recognition task, the destination to that every truth has antecedently been told. This procedure showed a big deterioration within the destination recall of the AD patients relative to the older management participants, associate degree outcome that was confirmed by another study.

The multiplicity of clinical presentations of this pathology makes its diagnosis difficult, and all the more so at the early stage of its evolution. For the moment, para-clinical investigations serve rather to rule out differential diagnoses. The case for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is based on observation of its evolutionary profile, as well as on the therapeutic response of patients. In order to better know the cognitive impairment screening bias, in non-familiar and non-verbal tests,

Method and materials

The study was conducted at the Neurology Department of Hassan II University Hospital in Fez (Morocco). It included 20 Alzheimer patients from the Moroccan population. For the evaluation of the cognitive functions of the patients included in the study, we used the Rey type complex (FCR) A-type test. For the collection of plots, we used the method of Wallon and Mesmin, which consists in having the patient digitally plot on A4-size CREDAGE10 paper using an electronic "Anoto" system pen that records the dynamics of the lines as a sequence of x and y coordinates as well as instantaneous pressures. Chi (Pearson) and Student t tests were used to compare the variables. P value <0.05 is considered statistically significant. The data was analyzed with Excel and the SPSS Windows version 21 software.