

Dementia

GTH: GATEWAY TO HOPE

What is Dementia?

- A decline in cognitive functioning severe enough to interfere with daily life
- It is a group of symptoms caused by conditions that have damaged an individual's brain

Know the Symptoms

- Memory loss affects daily life
- Losing conversation threads
- Difficulty doing familiar tasks
- Cognitive confusion
- Regular mood swings
- Increased irritability
- Low interest in hobbies
- Emotionally flat
- Less sociable



Types of Dementia

Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

 Proteins inside the brain's cells form abnormal bundles that cause neurons to stop functioning and die

Vascular Disease

 Damaged vessels supplying blood to the brain deprive neurons of nutrients and oxygen needed to function

Types of Dementia

- Lewy Body Disease (LBD)
 - Proteins accumulate inside neurons causing cells to become impaired
- Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD)
 - Atrophy or shrinking in the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain

Treatments and Support

Pharmacotherapy

 Boost the brain's levels of ACh and glutamate for mood swings and disruptive or aggressive behaviors

Cognitive Stimulation Therapy

 Non-invasive intervention focusing on strengthening cognitive functions and improving memory and problemsolving skills

Treatments and Support

Palliative Care

 The goal of palliative care is not to cure the disease but to improve the quality of life in mind and spirit