

4th International Pharma & Clinical Pharmacy Congress

November 07-09, 2016 Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Effect of some psychoactive agents on memory in rats with regard to aluminum-induced dementia

Abdel-Moez Assi, Raafat Abdel-Badeaa Abdel-Aal and Botros Beniamin Kostandy
Assiut University, Egypt

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative disorder of the brain. AD is the most common type of dementia. The major histopathological features of AD are neuritic (or 'senile') plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, and a loss of neurons and synapses. The degeneration of cholinergic neuronal systems, in particular those projecting from the basal forebrain to the hippocampus and cerebral cortex, is a consistent feature in the neuropathology of AD. These systems play an intrinsic role in learning and memory processes and the degree of cholinergic degeneration has been shown to correlate with the loss of cognitive function. Memory deficit is not a unitary phenomenon in AD. Up to 90% of patients with dementia develop significant behavioral problems during the course of their illness. Behavioral and psychiatric symptoms as delusions,