



# A Brief Overview on Alzheimer’s disease

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Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive memory loss and cognitive decline. It is the most common cause of dementia, accounting for 60-70% of cases. The disease is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors, leading to the accumulation of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain. These pathological changes disrupt neuronal function and lead to the death of brain cells. The clinical course of AD is characterized by a gradual decline in memory and cognitive abilities, eventually leading to severe dementia and death. The disease is currently incurable, but early diagnosis and treatment can help to slow down the progression of the disease and improve the quality of life of affected individuals. Research is ongoing to better understand the underlying mechanisms of AD and to develop effective treatments.

The pathogenesis of AD is complex and involves multiple factors. Genetic factors, such as the presence of the APOE4 allele, increase the risk of developing the disease. Environmental factors, such as diet, exercise, and education, also play a role in the development of AD. The disease is characterized by the accumulation of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain. Amyloid plaques are composed of beta-amyloid protein, which is produced by the amyloid precursor protein (APP). Neurofibrillary tangles are composed of tau protein, which is normally involved in the regulation of microtubules. The accumulation of these pathological changes leads to the disruption of neuronal function and the death of brain cells.

The clinical course of AD is characterized by a gradual decline in memory and cognitive abilities. The disease typically begins with memory loss, which is followed by a decline in other cognitive functions, such as language, judgment, and problem-solving. The disease eventually leads to severe dementia and death. The clinical course of AD is currently incurable, but early diagnosis and treatment can help to slow down the progression of the disease and improve the quality of life of affected individuals. Research is ongoing to better understand the underlying mechanisms of AD and to develop effective treatments.

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Received: 03-Jan-2022, Manuscript No: dementia-22-52390, **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2022, Pre QC No: dementia-22-52390 (PQ), **Reviewed:** 11-Jan-2022, QC No: dementia-22-52390, **Revised:** 17-Jan-2022, Manuscript No: dementia-22-52390 (R), **Published:** 23-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.4172/dementia.1000113

**Citation:** Mitsushima D (2022) A Brief Overview on Alzheimer's disease. J Dement 6: 113.

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