



Brief Description of Dementing Disorders

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Dementia is a word used to describe a loss of memory, language, problem-solving, and other thinking abilities that is severe enough to affect daily life. The most common cause of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Dementia is a generic word for a loss of capacity to recall, think, or make judgments that interferes with daily tasks. The most frequent form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Dementia is not a normal aspect of ageing, even though it usually affects older people. Red meat, butter and margarine, cheese, pastries and sweets, and fried or fast food are all prohibited on the MIND diet. You should eat no more than four servings of red meat per week, no more than a tablespoon of butter per day, and no more than one serving of each of the following foods per week: whole-fat cheese, fried food, and fast food. The rate of degeneration varies from person to person. The pattern of progression is influenced by age, general health, and the underlying condition producing brain injury. For other people, though, the decrease might be abrupt and quick. Dementia is a broad term that encompasses symptoms that affect memory, daily activities, and communication abilities. The most frequent form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disease that affects memory, language, and cognition. Sleeping more and more is a common symptom of dementia in later stages. The damage to a person's brain gets more profound as the disease advances, and they gradually become weaker and frailer.

Memory loss is a common symptom of dementia, but it can be caused by a variety of factors. Memory loss isn't always a marker of dementia, however it is generally one of the first symptoms. Damage to or loss of nerve cells and their connections in the brain causes dementia. Dementia affects people differently and causes distinct symptoms depending on which part of the brain is destroyed. Dementias are frequently classified according to what they have in common, such as the protein or proteins deposited in the brain or the affected brain region. Some illnesses resemble dementias. When psychiatric illnesses were still separated into the "organic," such as dementia, and the "functional," such as schizophrenia and depression, the idea of pseudodementia originated. The "organic" disorders were thought to be linked to brain pathology, but not the "functional" ones. Pseudodementia is a type of cognitive impairment that appears to be dementia but is caused by depression. Memory loss and poor executive functioning are two common pseudodementia symptoms that sound a lot like dementia symptoms. Ganser syndrome is a rare disorder in which a person knowingly and actively acts as though they are suffering from a physical or mental illness when they are not. People with Ganser syndrome act in ways that are similar to those who have a mental disease, such as schizophrenia. Severe depression and psychosis can induce cognitive impairment akin to dementia, but with the correct therapy, the consequences can be reversed.

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