

What is Dementia?



Dementia is a broad umbrella term used to describe a range of progressive neurological disorders.

There are many different forms of dementia and some people may present with a combination of types. Regardless of which is diagnosed, each person will experience their dementia in their own unique way.

Dementia symptoms are caused when the brain is damaged by diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, which is the most common irreversible type of dementia. Prevention of Alzheimer's disease is not presently possible, however there are known risk factors that contribute towards developing the disease, such as advancing age.

Vascular dementia is the second most common form of dementia, where blockages or interruptions of blood flow

within the brain cause multiple strokes. Vascular dementia is often related to high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease and diabetes; treating these conditions can slow down the progress of vascular dementia.

Other irreversible medical conditions that can cause dementia include Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Frontotemporal dementia, or Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

There are many different types of dementia and some people may present with a combination of types.

Each person will experience their dementia in their own unique way.

