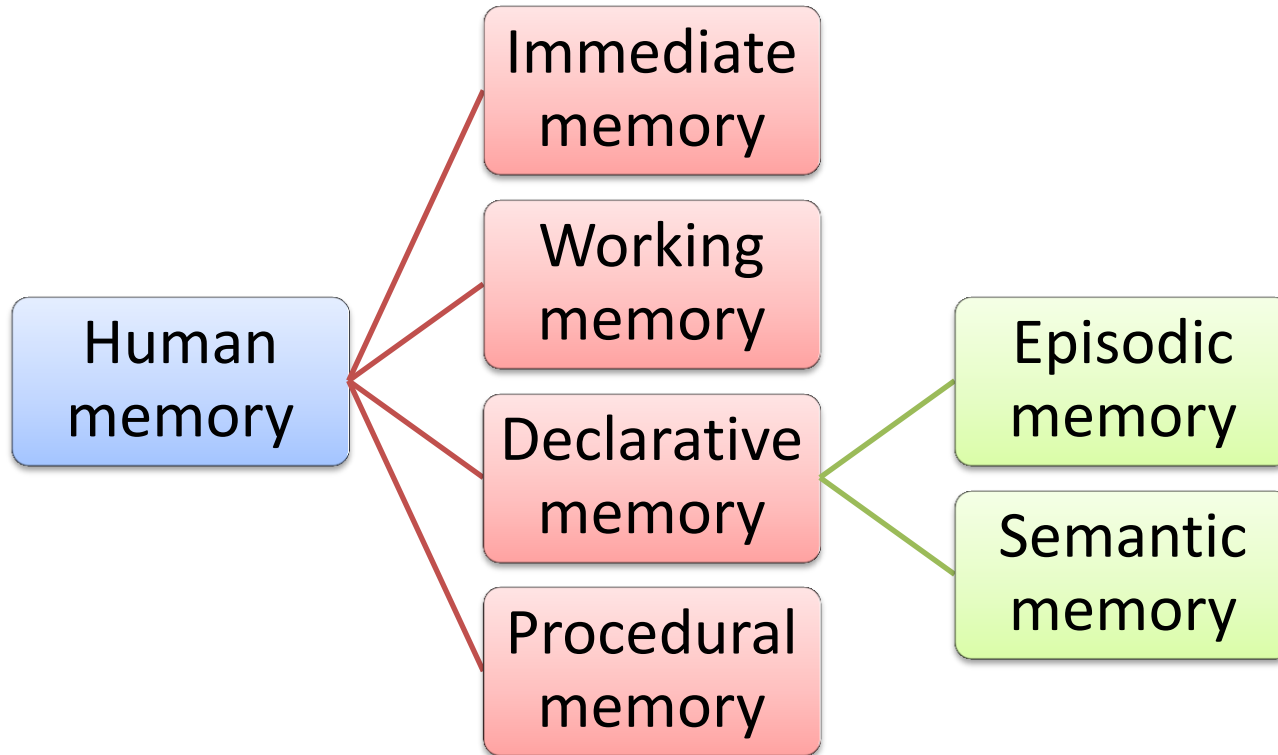


# 失智症的疾病病程與常見迷思

和平醫院神經科 吳雅純



- Older adults often have greater difficulty primarily with **episodic memory**
- **Immediate** memory span, **procedural memory**, and **semantic** memory remain largely intact.



Age-associated  
memory impairment



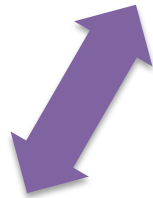
Mild cognitive  
impairment  
(MCI)



Dementia

# Dementia

Significant functional impairment  
involving activities of daily living



Involve  
> 1 cognitive domain



Progressive  
> 6 months

# DSM-5

- No more using the term “dementia”
- **major neurocognitive disorder** 「認知障礙症」 「神經知能症」
  - **六大認知領域** (cognitive domain)
    - “executive function”(執行能力)
    - “learning and memory”(學習及記憶力)
    - “language”(語言)
    - “perceptualmotor”(感知與動作)
      - 失認症<agnosia>
      - 操作不能< apraxia>
    - “complex attention”(整體注意力)
    - “social cognition”(社交認知)
  - 不以記憶力不好(amnesia)為必要核心症狀

# 六大認知領域 (cognitive domain)

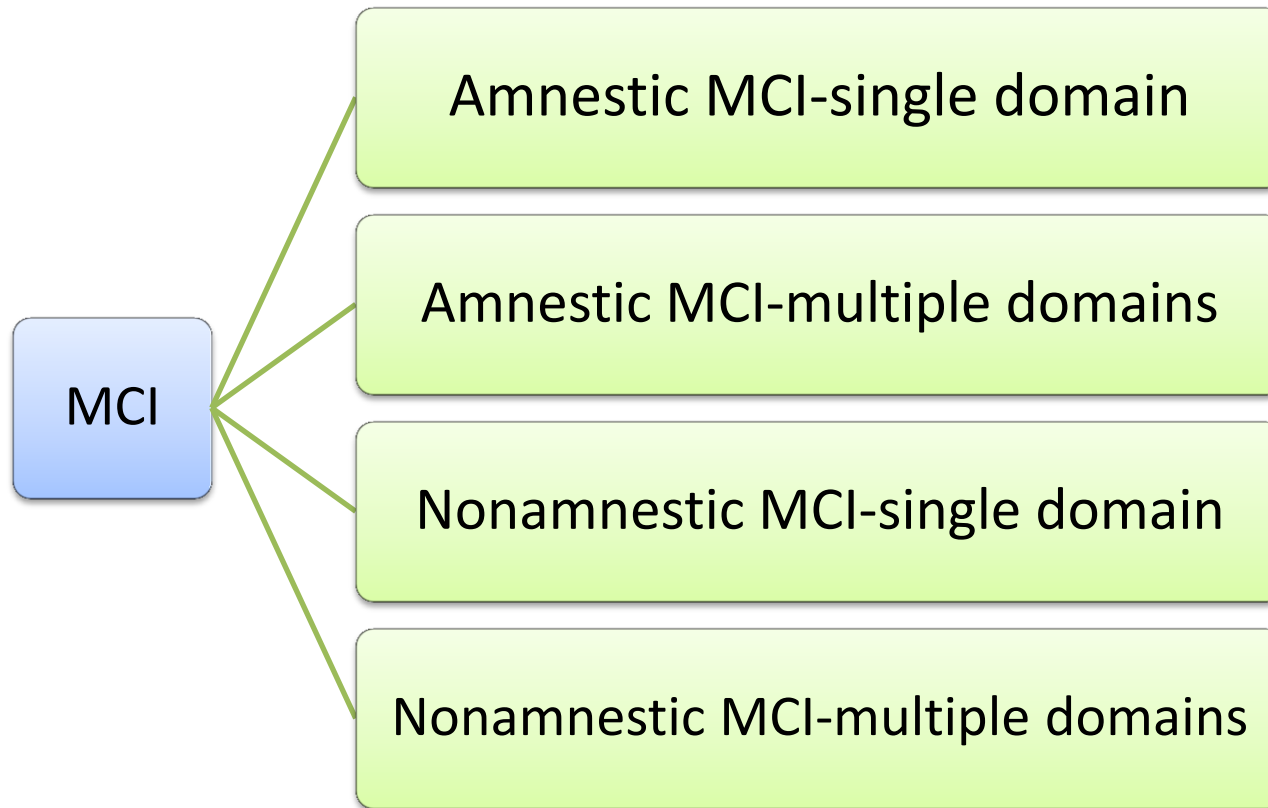
- **executive function (執行能力)**
  - Includes planning, decision making, working memory, inhibition and mental flexibility
- **learning and memory (學習及記憶力)**
  - Includes free recall, cued recall, semantic and autobiographical long term memory, and implicit learning
- **Language (語言)**
  - Includes object naming, word finding, fluency, grammar and syntax
- **Perceptualmotor function (感知與動作)**
  - Includes visual perception, visuoconstructional reasoning and perceptual-motor coordination
- **Complex attention (整體注意力)**
  - Includes sustained attention, divided attention, selective attention and information processing speed
- **Social cognition (社交認知)**
  - Includes recognition of emotions, theory of mind and insight

# Mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

- Some has involve just one cognition domain **or** doesn't fit dementia criteria



# Mild cognitive impairment (MCI)



- About **13%** of individuals with MCI **progress to dementia annually**
- About **50%** progress to dementia over a period of **five years**
- Some have a **stable** course, while others may **return to normal** function over time



# Prevalence

- 10 to 20% in persons older than 65 years of age.
- Mayo Clinic Study of Aging
  - between 70 and 89 years: amnestic mild cognitive impairment was 11.1% and that of nonamnestic mild cognitive impairment was 4.9%.



# Risk factors

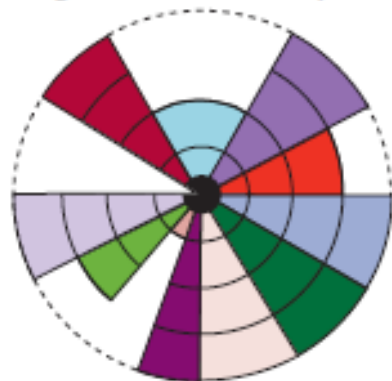
- Lower education
- CV disease
- Gene APOE (apolipoprotein  $\epsilon 4$ ) allele
- Psychiatric history
  - Anxiety, depression
  - Younger patient (<50-60 y) with subjective memory complaint, without objective findings → may have underlying PSY disorder (Anxiety or depression)



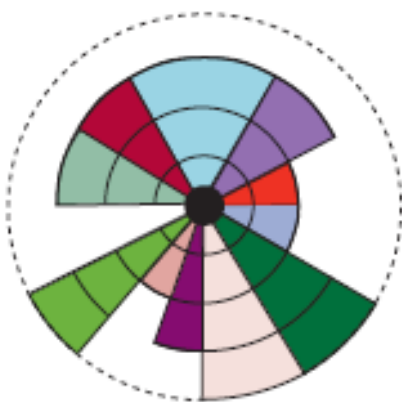
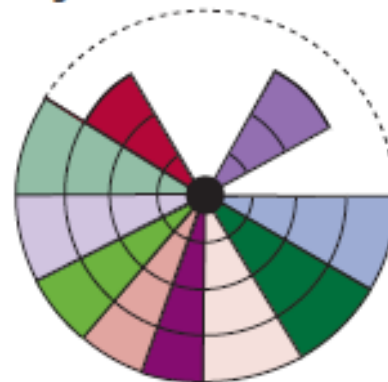
# Categories of dementia

- Alzheimer's disease
- Vascular dementia
  - Within 3 months after acute stroke
- Frontotemporal dementia (FTD)
- Dementia of lewy body (DLB)
- Corticobasal degeneration (CBD)
- Posterior cortical atrophy
- Normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH)
- PDD, or other neurodegenerative diseases
- HIV, neurosyphilis, other infection diseases
- Niacin deficiency, B1/ B12 deficiency, other secondary causes

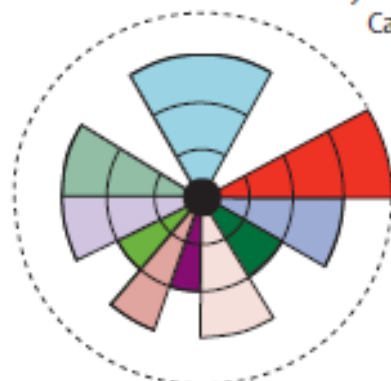
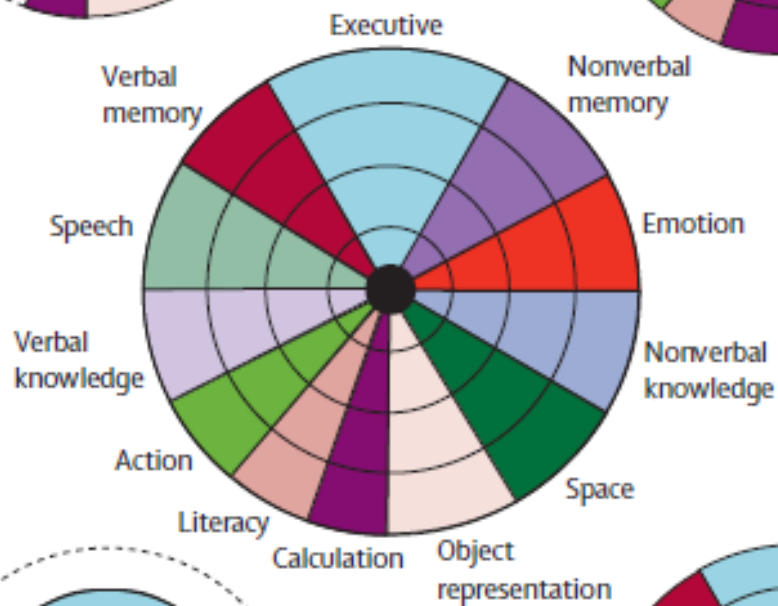
Progressive non-fluent aphasia



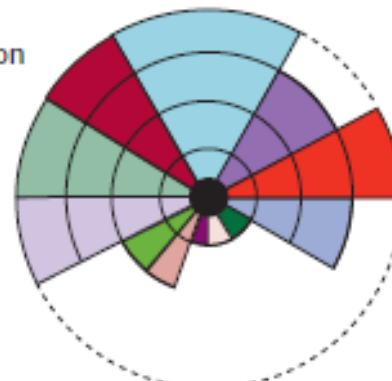
Behavioural variant frontotemporal lobar degeneration



Semantic dementia



Alzheimer's disease



Posterior cortical atrophy

A hand is holding a clapperboard. The clapperboard has a black top bar with white chevron patterns. The main body of the clapperboard is blue and contains the text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION" in white, hand-drawn capital letters. The background is a bright, out-of-focus studio setting with a light stand visible on the right.

THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION