Alzheimer’s disease and non-Alzheimer’s dementias

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Dementia

• A descriptive term, not a disease
• Practical definition:
  • Cognitive and/or behavioral changes severe enough to impair daily functioning
  • Represents a change from previous level of function

Irreversible versus Reversible

• Dementia does not imply an etiology
• Many potential causes of cognitive impairment
  – Stroke
  – Traumatic brain injury
  – Neurodegenerative diseases
  – Brain tumor
  – Toxic/Metabolic encephalopathy (medical causes)
  – Delirium
  – Depression/Psychiatric disorders

Alzheimer’s disease
Alzheimer’s Disease

- A disease
- NOT Normal aging
- Represents a change from previous level of function
- Clinical
- Pathological
- Prognosis

Alzheimer’s Disease Statistics

- Approximately 5 million Americans afflicted
- Estimates suggest this will rise to 14 million by 2030
- Incidence and prevalence double each 5 years after age 60
- 30-50% (or more) of those over age 85

Scope of Alzheimer’s

- National
  - 5M people with AD
  - 11 Million caregivers
  - 12.5 Billion hrs unpaid care
  - $144 Billion ($11.50/hr)
  - By 2050 >$2 Trillion/yr
- Ohio
  - 230,000 people with AD
  - 435,000 caregivers
  - 495 Million hrs unpaid care
  - $5.7 Billion ($11.50/hr)

2012 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures – Alz Assoc

Alzheimer’s Disease

- Prodromal symptoms – Mild Cognitive Impairment
  - Repeating oneself
  - Increased difficulties misplacing objects
  - Becoming lost/disoriented in familiar locations
  - New difficulties handling finances, managing medications, following recipes, etc.
  - Increasing reliance upon spouse and family to manage tasks previously handled independently
### Alzheimer’s Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early dementia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Personality changes (withdraw, loss of “zest”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Memory difficulties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Difficulties finding words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More easily lost/disoriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Impaired financial judgments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More difficulties with organizing thoughts, logic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moderate dementia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Diminished self-care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sleep disturbances (napping, day-night reversals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Difficulty recognizing people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More reliant on reminders for basic activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delusional thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Behavior changes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Late dementia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing/complete assistance for basic activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- May refuse to eat or others efforts at basic care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- May not recognize close family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Language output may be gibberish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Weight loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diminished mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Seizure more common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Medical complications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alzheimer’s Disease - Diagnosis

- Diagnosis only “definite” at autopsy
- Probable AD
  - Clinical features
  - MRI/CT
  - Brain PET scan
- Neuropsychological testing
- Laboratory studies
- Spinal fluid

![Brain PET scan images](image-url)
Alzheimer’s Disease - Pathology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amyloid plaques</th>
<th>Neurofibrillary tangles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β-Amyloid</td>
<td>Tau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alzheimer’s Disease - Prognosis

- Survival – median 10.3 years, can range from 2-20 years
- Generally, decline is slower in early dementia
- Pace of deterioration increases during moderate stage
- Late stage dementia – medical complications

Non-Alzheimer’s Dementias

- Although AD is most common, other diseases do occur
- The second most common cause – Vascular Dementia
- The second most common degenerative cause – Lewy body disease
- Other diseases – FTD, CBS, PSP, PD+D
- Rare diseases – CJD, others
Vascular Dementia

- Numerous sets of clinical and research criteria exist for VaD
- None have been widely adopted; these criteria differ among themselves, are not interchangeable, and lack sensitivity
- Most revolve around 3 core concepts:
  - Recognition of dementia
  - Recognition of cerebrovascular disease
  - Probable association between the two

Vascular Dementia (VaD)

- Abrupt or stepwise deterioration
- Psychomotor slowing > memory difficulty
- Retrieval versus encoding memory deficit
- Worse sentence complexity
- Focal neurologic abnormalities
- Parkinsonism on exam
- More common apathy, depression, delusions

Vascular Dementia

- WMLs
- Binswanger's
- Lacunar strokes
- Multiple emboli
- Amyloid angiopathy
- Discrete stroke

VaD Treatment

- Cholinesterase inhibitors
- Address modifiable stroke risk factors
- Anti-platelet medications
- Assess for depression
### VaD Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VaD</th>
<th>AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Year Mortality</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Home Rate</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lewy Body Disease (LBD)

- Core (≥ 2; probable, 1; possible)
  - Fluctuating cognition
  - Recurrent visual hallucinations
  - Parkinsonism
- Suggestive (probable 1 core + ≥ 1; possible 0 core + ≥ 1)
  - RBD
  - Severe neuroleptic sensitivity
  - SPECT or PET shows low DAT activity

### LBD Symptoms

- Cognitive
- Parkinsonism
- Hallucinations
- Sleep – RBD
- Autonomic

### LBD Treatments

- Cognitive – cholinesterase inhibitors (AChE-I)
- Parkinsonism – Levodopa (avoid agonists)
- Hallucinations – AChE-I, Quetiapine, Clozapine
- Sleep – melatonin, clonazepam
- Autonomic – fludrocortisone, midodrine, mestinon
## Frontotemporal dementia Clinical overview

- Gradual, progressive decline in behavior and/or language
- Younger age (mid-50s to 60s), but can been seen as early as 20 and as late as 80
- Represents 10-20% of younger dementia cases
- Estimated 50,000-60,000 Americans
- Equal incidence Men:Women
- As the disease progresses, it becomes increasingly difficult for people to plan or organize activities, behave appropriately in social or work settings, interact with others, to care for oneself, and communication deficits develop - leading to increasing dependency.

## Frontotemporal dementia Clinical features

- Behavioral variant FTD (bvFTD)
  - Disturbance of social and personal behavior
  - Hyperoral, hypersexual,
  - Changes in feeding patterns
  - Executive function, attention
  - Anxiety, obsessive-compulsive behaviors
- Language function
  - Semantic dementia (SD)
  - Progressive nonfluent aphasia (PNFA)
  - Logopenic aphasia (LPA)

### MRI features (bvFTD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>MRI View</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 66" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 68" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 69" /></td>
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</table>

### MRI features (SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>MRI View</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 53" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 54" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 55" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 56" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MRI 57" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Frontotemporal dementia MRI features (PNFA → behavioral)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>53</th>
<th>55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frontotemporal dementia Pathological findings

- Frontal and temporal atrophy with neuronal loss and gliosis
- Microscopic heterogeneity
  - FTD-Tau (40% of cases)
  - FTD-TDP43 (perhaps 30-40%)

Other Non-AD dementias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image5.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></th>
<th><img src="image6.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs</td>
<td>FTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td><img src="image7.jpg" alt="MRI Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dementia Differential Diagnosis and Treatment

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Department of Neurology
The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center
Management and Treatment of Patients with Dementia

1) Basic needs and wellbeing
2) Safety
3) Pharmacologic therapies

Management and Treatment of Patients with Dementia

1) Basic needs and wellbeing
2) Safety
3) Pharmacologic therapies

Basic Needs & Wellbeing

- Regular meals
- Good nutrition
- Adequate fluid consumption
- Socialization and stimulation
- Recognize and manage pain
- Minimizing medications with anticholinergic properties
- Early recognition and treatment of delirium

Basic Needs & Wellbeing

- Evaluation of weight loss
  - Calorie count
  - Decreased sense of smell and taste
  - Aberrant motor behaviors
  - Depression or psychosis
  - Oral pathology
  - Dysphagia
  - Feeding apraxia
  - Medication side effect
  - GI ailment or medical cause
Management and Treatment of Patients with Dementia

1) Basic needs and wellbeing
2) Safety
3) Pharmacologic therapies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Referral to outpatient or home OT/PT can be considered when:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Unsteady gait or dizziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Frequent falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Inappropriate use of the walker or cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Unsteadiness in shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Decline in vision or visual perceptual abilities resulting in impairment of ADLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Difficulty with transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Weakness or deconditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety: Wandering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Minimize wandering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– GPS monitoring device (e.g. pager, wristwatch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Door alarm or bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Place locks out of sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– For wandering that occurs in the middle of night, use a bed alarm and restrict fluid intake a couple hours prior to bedtime to minimize awakenings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Provide 24 hour supervision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home safety evaluation by an occupational therapist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Minimizes danger and maximizes independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Consider in all patients who are living independently or with a spouse who is elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Evaluate flooring, house layout, trip hazards, bathing safety and stair-climbing ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Make recommendations that can be implemented to reduce safety risks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Safety

- Disconnect stove and oven
- Remove weapons from the home
- Program the telephone with frequently use phone numbers and emergency medical contacts
- Emergency alert system
- Limit the maximum hot water temperature
- Block phone solicitors

### Safety: Driving

- The following symptoms can interfere with safe driving:
  - Poor vision
  - Memory loss
  - Difficulty judging distances and spaces
  - Easy distractibility
  - Inability to predict upcoming traffic problems
  - Difficulty or slowed decision-making and problem solving
  - Slowed reaction time

### Safety: Driving

- A diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or another type of dementia is never by itself a sufficient reason to revoke one’s driving privilege
- Discussions should take place
  - Early in the disease
  - Involve the patient and caregiver

### Safety: Driving

- Caregivers should regularly observe the patient’s driving
  - Difficulty navigating to familiar places
  - Inappropriate lane changing
  - Confusing the brake and gas pedals
  - Failing to observe traffic signals
  - Making slow or poor decisions
  - Hitting the curb while driving
  - Driving at an inappropriate speed (often too slow)
  - Becoming angry or confused while driving
### Safety: Driving

- The following are associated with an increased risk of unsafe driving:
  - The Clinical Dementia Rating scale (Level A)
  - A caregiver’s rating of a patient’s driving ability as marginal or unsafe (Level B)
  - A history of traffic citations (Level C)
  - A history of crashes (Level C)
  - Reduced driving mileage (Level C)
  - Self-reported situational avoidance (Level C)
  - MMSE scores of 24 (Level C)
  - Aggressive or impulsive personality characteristics (Level C)

### Table: Clinical Dementia Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Level A</th>
<th>Level B</th>
<th>Level C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory (贮存)</td>
<td>No memory loss or impairment in daily functioning</td>
<td>Moderate memory loss, minor impairment in daily functioning</td>
<td>Severe memory loss, inability to function independently in daily activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Consistent with normal, no confusion</td>
<td>Confusion for time, place, or persons</td>
<td>Severe confusion, hard to orient to environment, may lose track of location or time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judgment and problem-solving</td>
<td>Full orientation, no confusion</td>
<td>Partial orientation, some confusion</td>
<td>Severe confusion, hard to orient to environment, may lose track of location or time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community affairs</td>
<td>Independent functioning, full participation in community activities</td>
<td>Limited functioning in some community activities</td>
<td>Severe limitations in community activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person care</td>
<td>Full self-care</td>
<td>Needs help with personal care</td>
<td>Severe assistance in dressing, grooming, feeding, and other activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Safety: Driving

- Early in the disease, while driving is continued, the following limitations can be considered:
  - Locally
  - Daytime hours
  - Not in inclement weather

- If appropriate limits cannot be agreed upon by the patient, caregiver, and health care provider, a referral for an on-the-road driving evaluation, often conducted by an occupational therapist, can be informative in determining if a patient is safe to continue driving.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety: Medication Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factors contributing to medication non-adherence in dementia:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Complex dosing schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Behavioral problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Memory problems and executive dysfunction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety: Medication Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To maintain independence in patients with mild dementia, a variety of options exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Weekly pill organizer filled by the patient or caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Automatic pill dispenser with alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Visiting nurse or hired help dispensing the proper amount of medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Observe the patient's ability to use these devices appropriately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-term care facility or arranging for 24/7 supervision should be considered when:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cannot recognize a dangerous situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cannot use the telephone for getting help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unhappiness alone at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wandering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increasing confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reliable medication administration can not be guaranteed despite using a medication organizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Behavioral symptoms are a regular occurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gait disorder resulting in falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attempting potentially unsafe activities that are off limits when unsupervised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options for increased level of supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scheduled outings with friends and family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Home delivered meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Homemaker/companion services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adult day programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Home health aide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Memory care assisted living facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Skilled nursing facility (+/- secured unit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Management and Treatment of Patients with Dementia

1) Basic needs and wellbeing  
2) Safety  
3) Pharmacologic therapies

### Pharmacologic Therapies

- While treatments are available that can ameliorate some symptoms, there is no FDA approved disease-modifying therapy for any of the neurodegenerative dementias
- The current FDA approved treatments are not expected to improve cognition, but rather delay decline for a period of time (average of 6 to 12 months)

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### Pharmacologic Therapies

- Acetylcholine (ACh) is a neurotransmitter important for learning, memory, and attention
- In Alzheimer's disease, there is severe loss of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons with subsequent loss of cholinergic neurotransmission in the cerebral cortex
- Cholinergic deficiency has been implicated in the cognitive and behavioral manifestations of Alzheimer's disease

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### Pharmacologic Therapies

- Goal of treatment is to temporary stabilize or slow symptomatic progression  
  - prolong independence  
  - delay institutionalization  
  - maintain quality of life  
  - minimize caregiver burden
- Actual clinical improvement may not be seen
- Demonstrated efficacy: cognition, global function, ADLs, behavior
**Pharmacologic Therapies**

- The cholinesterase inhibitors block the action of the acetylcholinesterase (AChE) from breaking down Ach thereby increasing the amount of Ach that remains in the synaptic cleft.

**Medication Mechanism of Action Available Doses FDA Approved Indications - Dementia Severity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Mechanism of Action</th>
<th>Available Doses</th>
<th>FDA Approved Indications - Dementia Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donepezil Oral</td>
<td>AChE inhibitor</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 23 mg daily</td>
<td>mild, moderate, and severe Alzheimer’s disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivastigmine Oral</td>
<td>AChE inhibitor, BChE inhibitor</td>
<td>1.5 mg, 3 mg, 4.5 mg, 6 mg BID</td>
<td>mild, moderate Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivastigmine Transdermal</td>
<td>AChE inhibitor, BChE inhibitor</td>
<td>4.6 mg/24 hour, 9.6 mg/24 hr, 13.3 mg/24 hr</td>
<td>mild, moderate, severe Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Glutamate is the primary excitatory amino acid in the CNS and activates N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) class of glutamate receptors.
- Excessive activation of NMDA receptors results in excitotoxicity and is thought to lead to neuronal cell death and contribute to the pathogenesis of Alzheimer’s disease.
- Memantine is an antagonist of NMDA receptors.

**Memantine Oral**

- NMDA R antagonist + dopamine antagonist
- Immediate release: 5 mg, 10 mg BID
- Extended release: 7 mg, 14 mg, 21 mg, 28 mg daily
- moderate, severe Alzheimer’s disease

**Galantamine Oral**

- AChE inhibitor, modulates nicotinic ACh Rs to increase ACh
- Immediate release: 4 mg, 8 mg, 12 mg BID
- Extended release: 8 mg, 16 mg, 24 mg daily
- mild, moderate Alzheimer’s disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Mechanism of Action</th>
<th>Available Doses</th>
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<td>Galantamine Oral</td>
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<td>mild, moderate Alzheimer’s disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memantine Oral</td>
<td>NMDA R antagonist + dopamine antagonist</td>
<td>Immediate release: 5 mg, 10 mg BID Extended release: 7 mg, 14 mg, 21 mg, 28 mg daily</td>
<td>moderate, severe Alzheimer’s disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cholinesterase Inhibitors: Side Effects

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Decrease in appetite
- Weight loss
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Sleep disturbances
- Muscle cramps

Start LOW, Go SLOW

### Cholinesterase Inhibitors

- No clear difference in efficacy despite the slight variations in the mode of action
- If one is not tolerated, try switching to a different one
- Considerations:
  - Administration schedule
  - Cost to patient
  - Formulation

### Memantine: Side Effects

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Changes in behaviors
- Fatigue

### Pharmacologic Therapies: Practical Points

- Donepezil HCl 23 mg daily is an FDA approved medication for the treatment of moderate to severe AD
  - based on a small improvement in score on a neuropsychological test
  - no significant difference in functional outcome when compared with the 10 mg dose
  - GI side effects are significantly greater and the cost substantially greater, therefore, this medication is not frequently prescribed
Pharmacologic Therapies: Practical Points

• Rivastigmine
  – Oral formulation tends to have most GI adverse effects, especially nausea and emesis
  – Only cholinesterase inhibitor available as a transdermal patch
  – Patch is waterproof → No changes required to bathing routine
  – Patch tends to be better tolerated with fewer systemic adverse effects, however, dermatitis can lead to drug discontinuation

Greenspoon et al, CNS Drugs 2011

Pharmacologic Therapies: Practical Points

• If the patient is not suffering any adverse effects, these medications are typically continued to avoid risking clinical deterioration by discontinuing the medication
• Small studies and case reports suggest that discontinuation of cholinesterase inhibitors may result in worsening behavioral symptoms (e.g. agitation) and abrupt worsening of cognition

Conclusions

• The care of the patient with dementia involves working with caregivers to optimize a patient’s general health and well being
• Safety should be regularly evaluated during the course of the disease
• Currently, there are no disease modifying therapies for any of the neurodegenerative dementias
• Symptomatic therapies, e.g. AChE inhibitors and memantine, are available and delay decline for a period of time