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The latest Articles Testing for Alzheimer's disease can be a long, costly and tedious process for patients, but researchers from Brigham and Women's Hospital have been working... The symptoms and risks associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and dementia have been well documented, and with more than 5.5 million adults across the United... While researchers continue to search for the cause of Alzheimer's disease, a new study published in Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience explores the link b... Researchers from the Clinical Department of Memory Research at Lund University in Sweden recently published an article detailing a new brain imaging technique that... After a series of disappointments, a major drug company has reported promising clinical trial results from its drug to treat Alzheimer's disease. Massak... Over the years, countless studies have been conducted that have sought the root cause of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease. But recently, many researchers have concluded that the accumulation of amyloid plaques - a sticky substance that can accumulate outside and around nerve cells and neurons in the brain - is a major threat. The new study provides further evidence that these plaques may be a problem. Researchers from Univeristy Texas in Dallas say that levels of amyloid plaques in a person's brain can predict their rate of cognitive decline over the next four years of their lives. Our understanding of the earliest and quietest phase of possible Alzheimer's disease is growing rapidly, said senior study author Dr. Denise Park. Providing doctors and patients with additional information on the extent of amyloid deposits will provide valuable information that will allow better planning for the future. Early intervention is important As a study used positron emission tomography (PET) scans to analyze amyloid build-up in the brains of 184 healthy, middle-aged men who participated in the Dallas Brain Lifespan Study. Findings showed that participants who had higher amounts of amyloid in their brains continued to have a faster decline in vocabulary when they became older, an area of cognition that is usually preserved in humans that's usually. The results suggest that early scans for patients at risk of neurodegenerative diseases may have a big bearing on early prevention strategies. We believe it is imperative to study middle-aged adults to detect early possible signs of Alzheimer's disease, because it is becoming increasingly clear that early intervention will be the key to eventually preventing Alzheimer's disease, said lead author Dr. Michelle Farrell. The full study has been in JAMA Neurology. Over the years, countless studies have been conducted that have looked for the root cause of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease. But lately, many researc... These are alarming statistics. Centers for Disease Control Prevention (CDC) reports that mortality from Alzheimer's disease increased by 55% from 1999 to 2014. Memory loss is a condition that affects millions of people around the world, including those suffering from diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia. However, despite many studies on the subject, the medical community is constantly finding new explanations to explain the disorder. One of the latter comes from Dr. Carlos Saura at the Institute of Neurosiumium (Inc) in Barcelona. He believes that the loss of associative memory is a key factor in wider memory loss, and he tracks his molecular mechanism, which occurs in the hippocampus of the brain. Basically, Saura believes that a certain brain protein, called CRTCL1, is disturbed in the brains of people with neurodegenerative disorders. This is important, he explains, because CRTCL1 is responsible for regulating the function of neurons, allowing the storage of associative memories. Restoring CRTCL1, he said, could reverse memory loss. The relevance of this discovery is that activating specific neurons in the hippocampus changes memory loss even in the later stages of neurodegeneration, Saura said. It involves memorizing people, situations and places in the long run. However, previous studies have shown that it is one of the first cognitive abilities to fluctuate in patients who develop Alzheimer's disease, dementia and other neurodegenerative disorders. The Saura study used a gene therapy approach on models of mice that had symptoms of neurodegeneration. Researchers inserted copies of CRTCL1 into the hippocampus region of brain models and observed whether they could recall a negative experience. Mice who were treated with therapy were able to recall the negative experience and changed their behavior to avoid it, while mice that were not treated acted as they normally would. The results offer hope for possible therapeutic approaches to treating memory loss in the future. These results are exciting because they provide strong support for potential translational applications in the clinic because this molecular mechanism may be a new target to reverse memory decline in dementia, Saura concluded. The full study was published in Biological Psychiatry. Memory loss is a condition that affects millions of people around the world, including those suffering from diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia. However... Recently, researchers began developing a potential concussion therapy using an FDA-approved drug that helps reduce harmful Swelling. Specifically, they found that the expression of a specific membrane protein called aquaporin-4 increased dramatically after a head injury and caused damage. While work on this project continues, it continues. Experts believe that aquaporin-4 may be a prime target for Alzheimer's research. The study, conducted by researchers at the University of Oregon Health and Science, found a link between protein and possible prevention of brain disease. While it may not materialize into lasting treatment, researchers believe their work may contribute to future therapies and prevention strategies. This suggests that aquaporin-4 may be a useful target in the prevention and treatment of Alzheimer's disease, said Dr. Jeffrey Ilieff, senior author of the study. However, we are under no illusion that if we could just fix this one thing, then we could cure Alzheimer's disease. The breakdown of the system is broadly speaking, Alzheimer's is not a disease that occurs all at once - it takes time and is much more progressive. There is currently no cure for it, but several treatments have been developed that can be effective in slowing it down. Researchers believe that aquaporin-4 can provide another. Aquaporin-4 functions as part of the brain's lymphatic system. Under certain conditions, it is a protein that allows cerebral cerebrospinal fluid to enter the brain and wash away other proteins like amyloid and tau - the accumulation of which are the main factors of Alzheimer's disease. Researchers believe that when the system regulating aquaporin-4 breaks down, amyloid and tau can build up unimpeded, leading to nerve damage. They tested this theory by analyzing three groups of 79 donated brains - people under 60 with a history of Alzheimer's disease, people under 60 with no history of any neurological disease, and people over 60 without Alzheimer's disease. They found that levels of aquaporin-4 were well organized and ordered in the brains of people without Alzheimer's disease or a history of neurological diseases, but older brains with Alzheimer's disease were very disorganized levels of aquaporin-4. Researchers believe that Alzheimer's disease may have developed in these brains due to reduced function to cleanse from harmful proteins. Last year, researchers received a \$1.4 million grant from the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation to continue their research and develop new imaging techniques that could capture brain processes, as happened. The team's full study is published in the journal JAMA Neurology. Recently, researchers began developing a potential concussion therapy using an FDA-approved drug that helps reduce the harmful effects of swelling. S... There have been many promising breakthroughs in Alzheimer's research, giving hope to millions at risk of devastating disease. The flip side of this, of course, is when those promises just haven't been met. So it was with The drug giant Eli Lilly announced that its promising new drug solanezumab did not match the main endpoint in its final, Phase 3 3 The company said it would not seek the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval of the drug. Lilly said patients in the study who were treated with solanezumab did not experience a statistically significant slowdown in cognitive decline compared to patients treated with a placebo. This has shattered the hope of previous studies. Solanezumab is a monoclonal antibody targeting excess amyloid in the brain. It has been developed for patients who are considered at risk of Alzheimer's disease but who do not display symptoms of the disease. Slowing memory loss by 10 years Researchers hoped that doctors could eventually use positron emission tomography (PET scans) to find beta-amyloid as it begins to form plaques in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease 10 to 20 years before they show any symptoms of the disease. The drug will be administered, removing the harmful protein from the brain before it can begin to build up. Researchers hoped it could slow memory loss for at least 10 years. The results of the solanezumab EXPEDITION3 trial were not what we had hoped for, and we are disappointed for the millions of people waiting for a potential disease to change the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, said John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D., Chairman, President and CEO of Eli Lilly, in a written statement. We will assess the impact of these results on the development plans of solanezumab and our other Alzheimer's pipeline assets. Lechleiter also issued a statement to the Alzheimer's community in the video below, pledging that his company will continue to pursue effective treatments. Lilly said he would present further findings from the study at a clinical trial at the Alzheimer's meeting in early December. There have been many promising breakthroughs in Alzheimer's research, giving hope to millions at risk of devastating disease. T... Despite potential breathing in Alzheimer's research, treatment remains out of reach. But researchers at the Cleveland Clinic are present... Since the 1940s, one of the most common ways doctors treat prostate cancer is with something called androgens deprivation therapy (ADT). Currently used to treat an estimated 500,000 men in the United States by lowering testosterone levels. While it has been shown to be effective in fighting prostate cancer, researchers are increasingly worried about some of its potential side effects. A new study from the University of Pennsylvania suggests ADT may double a person's risk of developing Alzheimer's disease or other dementia. The researchers made it clear that they had not come up with conclusive evidence that ADT increases the risk of dementia, but they say their analysis of medical records is a comparison who received the ADT with those who did not - strongly supports this conclusion. This is no longer an academic issue; it's really a clinical issue issue need to respond, said lead author Dr. Kevin T. Nead. Two studies, the same results On points to two scientific papers - the first released late last year - that it says show very similar results and scale of risk. At least he says the opportunity needs further study. Penn researchers are not alone in their suspicions. Studies in recent years have also linked low testosterone cognitive decline, finding that men with Alzheimer's tend to have lower testosterone levels, compared to men of the same age who do not have the disease. Androgens are male hormones and doctors have known for a long time that they play an important role in stimulating the growth of prostate cells. This is why a major prostate cancer treatment reduces the production of androgens, in an attempt to reduce prostate tumors. The American Cancer Society says ADT is commonly used in prostate cancer patients who are not good candidates for surgery or radiation therapy. Sometimes it is used if the patient has been treated for surgery or radiation, but the cancer returns. But the research team warns that reduced androgen activity too much can have negative effects, including high blood pressure and diabetes. It is only recently that researchers have included dementia in the list of side effects. Researchers do not rule out other possible reasons that men undergoing ADT treatment tend to have a higher risk of dementia, but say more research is needed to come to a firm conclusion. Since the 1940s, one of the most common ways doctors treat prostate cancer is with something called androgens deprivation therapy (ADT). Currently in use... A new study from Cardiff University may allow earlier detection of Alzheimer's disease, which is an important step towards mitigating the devastating effects it has on people at a later age. Using about 300 participants, the researchers used blood tests to identify certain biomarkers that could predict whether someone would develop the disease in the near future. Our study proves that it is possible to predict whether a person with mild memory problems can develop Alzheimer's disease within the next few years, said Paul Morgan, director of the Cardiff University Systemic Immunity Research Institute. We hope to build on this in order to develop a simple blood test that can predict the likelihood of developing Alzheimer's disease in older people with mild, and possibly innocent, memory impairment. Influential findings in order to distinguish biomarkers Morgan and his colleagues took blood samples from participants, had memory problems, and analyzed them for protein content. A year later, the researchers re-evaluated each participant. They found that nearly a quarter of all participants went to the development of Alzheimer's disease. Interestingly, those who continued to develop the disease had proteins in the blood, which differed sharply during the initial screening from those who remained healthy. These findings may give some insight into how these immune system proteins contribute to inflammation and Alzheimer's disease in general. Morgan believes these findings could significantly affect how health officials cope with Alzheimer's disease, where he lives in the United Kingdom. Alzheimer's affects around 520,000 people in the UK and this number is constantly increasing as the age of the population. Therefore, it is important to find new ways of early diagnosis of the disease, which gives us the opportunity to explore and provoke new treatments before irreversible damage is done, he said. The full study was published in the journal Alzheimer's Disease. New research conducted at Cardiff University may allow earlier detection of Alzheimer's disease, a crucial step towards mitigating the damage of the effec... Most of the use go on a diet to lose weight or improve our physical condition. But researchers from Australia have come to the conclusion that the Mediterranean diet is not only good for you physically, but also mentally. Writing in the journal Frontiers in Nutrition, lead author Roy Hardman of Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne and colleagues say diet slows cognitive decline. The Mediterranean diet includes many plant foods such as leafy greens, fresh fruits and vegetables, cereals, beans, seeds, nuts and legumes. There is less dairy and red meat, and olive oil is the preferred source of fat. The most surprising result was that positive effects were found in countries around the world, Hardman said. Thus, regardless of whether it is beyond what is considered the Mediterranean region, the positive cognitive effects of the higher commitment of MedDiet were similar in all the evaluated works. The heart is healthy too For most, doctors recommend a Mediterranean diet for its positive effects on the heart. Studies have shown that the traditional Mediterranean diet reduces the risk of heart disease, according to the Mayo Clinic's website. The diet has been linked to lower levels of low-density oxidized lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol - bad cholesterol, which is likely to increase deposits in the arteries. And according to this latest study from Australia, Mayo Clinic staff notes that the Mediterranean diet has also been linked to a lower incidence of Alzheimer's disease. An Australian study has shown that diet improves attention, memory and language use. In terms of memory, it found notable improvements in delayed recognition, working memory, and executive function. What is it about the Mediterranean diet? The question is Why. What is it about the Mediterranean diet that supports the best cognitive function? The authors suggest several things, including reducing the reduction Improving vitamin and mineral imbalances, maintaining a healthy weight and improving polyphenols in the blood. If you are interested in trying a Mediterranean diet, it is always advisable to discuss any changes in your diet with your doctor. Assuming he or she agrees that this may be helpful to you, here are some Mediterranean diet recipes to get you started. Most of the use go on a diet to lose weight or improve our physical condition. But researchers in Australia have concluded that the Mediterranean diet does not ... Page 1 of 2 More Alzheimer's Risks and Treatment Articles

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