

Alzheimer's disease typically progresses slowly in three general stages: early, moderate, and severe. As the stages advance, symptoms become more severe. In the early stage, a person may experience minor memory problems, such as forgetting names or events occasionally. At this point, symptoms are mild and often go unnoticed. As the disease progresses to the moderate stage, memory loss and confusion become more pronounced. A person may have trouble remembering details about their life or have difficulty with problem-solving. Their mood and behavior may also start to change. In the severe stage, also known as late-stage Alzheimer's, a person loses the ability to respond to their environment or communicate. They require constant care and assistance with daily activities like eating, bathing, and using the restroom. Memory loss becomes quite severe, and individuals may not recognize close family members or friends. They are vulnerable to infections like Pneumonia. Some Common symptoms across the stages include Memory loss, especially of recent events. Forgetting important dates, names, or events. Difficulty planning or problem-solving. Struggling to follow instructions or keep track of bills. • Confusion about time or place. Getting lost in familiar places or mixing up dates/seasons. Difficulty communicating. Trouble finding the right words or understanding conversations. Behavioral and mood changes. Becoming withdrawn, depressed, suspicious, or delusional. Difficulty with visual images and spatial relationships. Trouble judging distances or determining color contrasts. • Impaired judgment. Making poor decisions, giving away money or valuables. • Loss of initiative While Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disorder, early diagnosis and available treatments can help the worsening of symptoms and allow individuals to maintain independence longer. Ongoing research continues to advance our understanding and management of this complex disease. Diagnosing Alzheimer's Disease Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease typically involves several steps to rule out other potential causes of memory loss or cognitive decline. To receive an Alzheimer's diagnosis, individuals must meet certain criteria regarding symptoms and test results. Medical History Your doctor will review your medical history and symptoms with you and a close family member or friend. They will inquire about changes in memory, thinking, and behavior to determine how significantly they impact daily life. Conditions like depression or medication side effects can also. Losing interest in hobbies, activities, or social engagements. While Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disorder, early diagnosis. this complex disease. Diagnosing Alzheimer's. Disease. Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's diagnosis, individuals. symptoms, such as thyroid disease or detect changes related to Alzheimer's disease functioning point to a likely diagnosis of Alzheimer's dementia. Differential Diagnosis diagnosis of probable Alzheimer's disease can be made diagnosis Alzheimer's disease is Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease Alzheimer's research and gain access monitoring and an accurate diagnosis disease