

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a degenerative brain disease that is the most common form of dementia.¹

[siemens-healthineers.com/alzheimer-disease](https://www.siemens-healthineers.com/alzheimer-disease)



More than 55 million people worldwide suffer from dementia. Projections estimate that this number will more than double by 2050.¹

Symptoms of AD²

- Memory loss
- Difficulty concentrating, thinking and planning
- Changes in mood as apathy, anxiety and irritability
- Language disturbance
- Disturbance of appetite and sleep
- Hallucinations and delusions

Risk factors^{3,4}



Age:
The number of people with AD doubles about every five years beyond age 65.



Gender:
About 2/3 of all patients diagnosed with AD are women.



Genetics:
There are more than 30 AD-associated genes.



Ethnicity:
Studies show higher rates of dementia for African Americans and Hispanics, as compared to white adults.



Less education



Hearing loss



High cholesterol



Traumatic brain injury



Depression



Diabetes



Physical inactivity/obesity



High blood pressure



Excessive alcohol drinking



Smoking



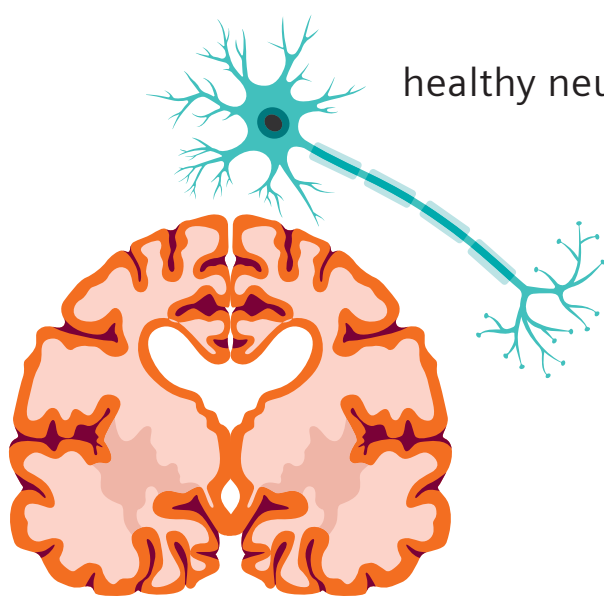
Social isolation



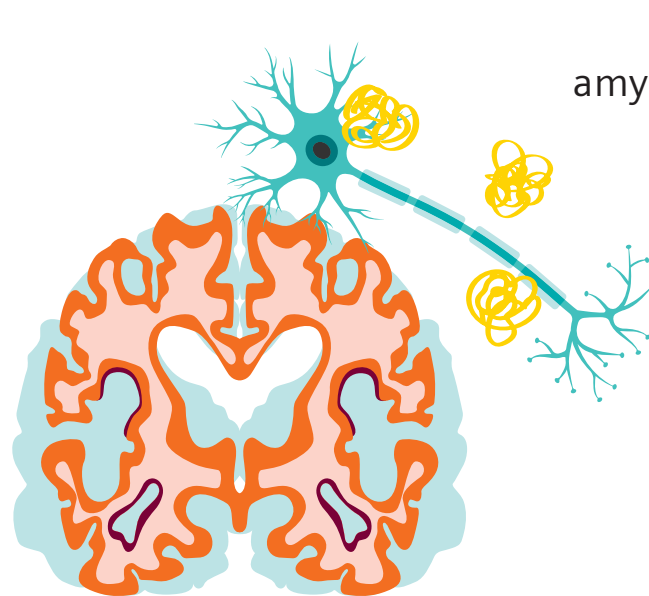
Air pollution



Visual loss



Healthy brain



Alzheimer's Disease

What causes AD?

Brain neurons are nerve cells that allow people to perform everyday functions, such as talking, thinking, and breathing. In AD, abnormal deposits of proteins – amyloid plaques – form throughout the brain and prevent the neurons from communicating with each other. Healthy neurons stop functioning, lose connections with other neurons, and die. As more and more neurons die, patients start to show symptoms.⁵

Diagnosis and treatment

Your doctor will collect information about your medical history and conduct memory, problem solving, and other medical tests (e.g., blood testing) to diagnose AD. In addition, performing brain scans, such as MRI and PET, can help support diagnosis, determine therapy eligibility and rule out other potential causes for similar symptoms.⁵



While there is no cure for AD yet, new disease modifying therapies⁶ are emerging to treat the progression of the disease and its underlying causes. The drug treatments can help to slow disease progression and treat symptoms in the early stages of the disease.



Scan to
learn more

¹ <https://www.dzne.de/aktuelles/hintergrund/faktenzentrale>
² https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/10_signs
³ <https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/alz.13809>
⁴ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(24\)01296-0/abstract](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(24)01296-0/abstract)
⁵ <https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/alzheimers-and-dementia/alzheimers-disease-fact-sheet>
⁶ Disease Modifying Therapy (DMT) in Alzheimer's Disease comes with risks. Please refer to the specific DMT's prescribing information for side effects, contraindications, and risks.