

and anxiety

Memory Disorders.

Alzheimer Disease.

- brain disorder slowly destroys memory thinking skills and eventually to carry out simple tasks.

- Most common cause of dementia among older adults.

- Disease named after Dr Alois Alzheimer.

- In 1906 Dr noticed changes in brain tissue of a woman who died of an unusual mental illness. Symptoms included, memory loss language problem and unpredictable behaviour.

- After she died he examined her brain and found many abnormal clumps and tangled bundle of fibres. Clump & tangle are still considered as the cause of Alzheimer. Another feature is loss of connection b/w neurons in brain.

This damages first memory and then affect areas of cerebral cortex causing affect on language, reasoning and social behaviour.

e) Vascular dementia refers to changes in memory, thinking and behaviour resulting from conditions that affect the blood vessels in the brain.

- Symptoms occur gradually, or can occur suddenly, and then progress over time.
- It can occur alone or with Alzheimer's or other dementia.
- Its symptoms can be similar to Alzheimer's.
- It can cause by conditions disrupting the flow of blood and oxygen supply to the brain and damage blood vessels in the brain.
- abnormalities are seen on MRI scans.
- small stroke evidences seen.
- People have diff. in performing tasks
 - forgetting current & past events
 - Misplacing items
 - Trouble following instructions or learning new information.

Amnesia

- form of memory loss
- difficulty in forming new memories
- can't recall past facts/places/people
- loss of a part of memory is a presence of amnesian disorder
- confusion
- inability to recognize places, local and faces
- false memory filled in memory

Types

Retrograde -

- you lose existing, previously made memories
- recently formed memories are affected fast, old childhood memories affect slowly

Anterograde -

- you can't form new memories
- can be temporary
- can be caused due to blackout after too much alcohol
- hippo campus damaged (role in making memories) can be permanent

PTSD amnesia

- last for 1 to 24 hrs
- occur a period of unconsciousness
- you wake up in bizarre manner

Disociative amnesia
You have difficulty in remembering imp. information about yourself personal history, family and friends.

— can be caused by traumatic and stressful events

INTELLIGENCE Disorders.

① Microcephaly
The condition known as microcephaly is defined by a head circumference that is more than three standard deviations below that of the same age and is caused by decreased growth of cerebral cortex during infancy.
have very limited mental capacity and little language development. Children can be under moderate severe and profound intellectual disabilities.

② Macrocephaly "large headedness"
increase in size and weight of the brain, an enlargement of the skull, visual impairment, convulsions and intellectual disability

Hydrocephaly is a relatively rare disorder in which the accumulation of the abnormal amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranium causes damage to brain tissue and enlargement of the skull. Damage leading to intellectual disability, loss of visual and hearing.

Language disorders

Aphasia
~~Asaphia~~

— Impairment of language caused due to damage to the left hemisphere of the brain.

2 types of aphasia

Wernick's aphasia is caused due to damage to the left temporal lobe of the brain. It is characterised by noble impairment in the understanding of spoken words and sentences.

— Create nonsensical words and basic structure of language make sense.

Broca's Aphasia is caused due to the brain's premotor area, responsible for controlling motor commands used in speech production.

- speech consist excess pauses and slip of tongue and trouble finding words while talking.
- fails to make use of function words such as a, the and of
- produce ungrammatical sentences

Global aphasia is a combination of highly impaired comprehension and production of speech.

Anomic aphasia difficulty in naming objects in retrieving words.

Person may look at an object and is unable to retrieve the word that corresponds to the object.

Simple category words, living things cannot be recalled.

Autism

developmental disorder in social, language and cognition.

- biological in its origin and genes are responsible
- identified at the age of 14 months
- involve repetitive movements and stereotyped patterns of interests and activities.

they more use view at type
than eyes of people

fail to develop functional
speech

they repeat over and over, speech
they have heard for several
hours

show abnormalities in frontal
parietal lobes as well as
cerebellum brain stem, amygdala
hippocampus basal ganglia