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Mini Review

Alzheimer's Disease Accelerates Developed Postoperative Dementia

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Minireview

Alzheimer's disease is a decline in thinking and memory skills, although it is the most common cause of dementia. Dementia is a disease phenomenon used to describe a decline in cognitive function [1]. Many people think that dementia is a normal aging phenomenon [2]. Dementia is caused by changes in the brain, but in Alzheimer's cases the exact mechanisms that lead to dementia are unknown. Alzheimer's disease is the most common type, accounting for 60% to 80% of all dementia cases [3]. Although dementia is more common with age, it is not considered a normal part of aging. Dementia is a disease rather than aging, and many people think that Alzheimer's diseases are normal aging phenomena, and it is often easy to find delayed treatment. Nearly 70% of people with dementia worldwide have Alzheimer's disease [4]. Cranial neurological disorders arise from the brain's inability to perform the function of poor protein storage, and these Alzheimer's patients often have more severe forms of dementia, memory loss, and hippocampal gyrus atrophy [5]. Dementia is more common in older people [6]. Dementia is a combination of symptoms that can be broadly divided into degenerative and vascular, as well as both. Degenerative dementia is the most common form of dementia in patients with Alzheimer's disease, mainly due to the degeneration or lesion of nerve cells in the brain, resulting in memory loss and cognitive problems in the brain [7-10].

The other is vascular dementia, which is mainly caused by problems with the blood vessels in the brain, resulting in problems in the supply of oxygen to the brain, and the death of brain cells causing mental decline in patients [11]. Alzheimer's disease is an irreversible form of degenerative dementia. Surgery to remove part of the elderly cancer patients, postoperative cognitive dysfunction and dementia [12]. Patients who wake up after surgery have cognitive decline or memory loss. Surgical anesthetics can render a person unconscious by blocking the transmission of information between different areas of the cerebral cortex. This is due to surgical anesthetics not only causing temporary symptoms of Alzheimer's diseases, but also worsen the condition of patients with Alzheimer's disease [13]. Certain anesthetics cause inflammation of nerve tissue, which leads to the appearance of precursors to Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative dementia disease, including the formation of amyloid plaques and entanglement of nerve fibers into a state of mental decline [14].

The time of disease degeneration is not certain, the nerve cells in the brain are destroyed, the most obvious early symptoms are memory loss, and there are problems in the recognition of time and place. Alzheimer's disease is mainly because of the invasion of the hippocampal gyrus, and abnormal nerve fiber entanglement [15]. Surgical anesthetics tend to detect the phenomenon of dementia rather than normal aging. Dementia is a transition zone between the normal aging of mild cognitive impairment and the onset of signs of dementia [16]. Many people think that dementia patients have normal Alzheimer's disease aging, and it is often easy to find delayed treatment [17]. However, dementia is a combination of symptoms that face various challenges in treatment, but not the most effective way is to prevent the risk of developing dementia after surgical resection removal.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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