

Dementia; Symptoms cause and Cure: Neurological Disorder

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Abstract

Tertiary disease prevention for dementia is based on improving the patient's quality of life. The development of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD), such as anxiety and depression, hampers the quality of life of people with dementia (PwD) and their caregivers. In coping with these symptoms, non-pharmacological treatments have proven useful. However, although most PwD show BPSD, their manifestation varies widely among patients (in frequency, intensity and type).

To test these treatments, instruments for evaluating behavioural symptoms of dementia, such as NPI-NH and CMAI, are traditionally used. In dementia studies, we propose the use of activity trackers as a supplement to control behavioural symptoms. We explain a nine-week cognitive enhancement therapy carried out with the aid of a social robot, in which the ten participants wore an activity tracker to demonstrate this strategy.

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Biography

Dr. Donald Palmer has been working since 3 years in Department of Immunology, The Royal Veterinary

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