

# AIML-PROJECT

## QUESTIONS:

### 1. **What is dementia?**

Dementia is a general term for a decline in cognitive function severe enough to interfere with daily life.

### 2. **What are the most common types of dementia?**

Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Lewy body dementia, and frontotemporal dementia.

### 3. **What causes Alzheimer's disease?**

Alzheimer's is caused by the buildup of amyloid plaques and tau tangles in the brain.

### 4. **Can dementia be prevented?**

There's no certain prevention, but lifestyle changes may reduce the risk.

### 5. **What are the early symptoms of dementia?**

Memory loss, confusion, and difficulty with language.

### 6. **How is dementia diagnosed?**

Through medical history, cognitive tests, brain imaging, and blood tests.

### 7. **What is the difference between dementia and Alzheimer's disease?**

Alzheimer's is a type of dementia; dementia is the general term.

### 8. **What is vascular dementia?**

A type of dementia caused by reduced blood flow to the brain.

**9. What is Lewy body dementia?**

A type of dementia associated with abnormal protein deposits in the brain.

**10. What is frontotemporal dementia?**

A form of dementia affecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain.

**11. Is dementia hereditary?**

Some types, like familial Alzheimer's, have a genetic component.

**12. Can head injuries cause dementia?**

Yes, traumatic brain injury (TBI) can increase the risk of dementia.

**13. What is mild cognitive impairment (MCI)?**

A condition where cognitive decline is more severe than normal aging but not as severe as dementia.

**14. Can dementia be reversed?**

Some causes of dementia are reversible, but most are progressive.

**15. What is sundowning in dementia patients?**

Increased confusion or agitation that occurs in the late afternoon or evening.

**16. How does dementia affect language skills?**

It can lead to difficulty finding words, understanding, and communicating.

**17. What is apraxia in dementia patients?**

Difficulty with motor skills despite normal strength.

**18. Can stress cause dementia?**

Chronic stress may contribute to the risk but is not a direct cause.

**19. How does dementia progress?**

Dementia typically worsens over time, leading to increased memory loss and cognitive decline.

**20. What is the life expectancy for someone with dementia?**

Life expectancy varies but is often 4-8 years after diagnosis, depending on the type.

**21. What are common behavioral changes in dementia?**

Aggression, depression, anxiety, and agitation.

**22. What is the role of caregivers in dementia care?**

Caregivers provide support, help with daily tasks, and manage symptoms.

**23. Can medications help treat dementia?**

Medications like cholinesterase inhibitors can help manage symptoms but don't cure dementia.

**24. What is the role of physical activity in dementia care?**

Physical activity can help maintain cognitive function and overall health.

**25. What foods are good for brain health?**

Foods rich in antioxidants, omega-3 fatty acids, and vitamins like leafy greens, nuts, and fish.

**26. How is vascular dementia treated?**

Managing risk factors like hypertension and stroke prevention is key.

**27. How does sleep affect dementia risk?**

Poor sleep quality is associated with a higher risk of dementia.

**28. What is the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)?**

A cognitive test used to assess dementia severity.

**29. What is the role of occupational therapy in dementia care?**

Occupational therapy helps maintain independence and improve daily functioning.

**30. How does dementia affect mood?**

Dementia can cause depression, irritability, and mood swings.

**31. What are plaques and tangles in Alzheimer's?**

Plaques are clumps of amyloid protein, and tangles are twisted tau proteins that disrupt brain function.

**32. What is a dementia care plan?**

A personalized plan to manage symptoms and improve quality of life.

**33. Can music therapy help dementia patients?**

Yes, music therapy can improve mood, behavior, and cognitive function.

**34. How does dementia affect judgment and decision-making?**

Dementia impairs the ability to make sound decisions and solve problems.

**35. What are the risk factors for dementia?**

Age, genetics, cardiovascular health, smoking, and diabetes.

**36. Can depression lead to dementia?**

Depression is linked to an increased risk of dementia, but it's not a direct cause.

**37. What is the difference between delirium and dementia?**

Delirium is a sudden, severe confusion, while dementia is a slow, progressive cognitive decline.

**38. How does social interaction affect dementia?**

Social engagement can help maintain cognitive health and delay the onset of dementia symptoms.

**39. What is the role of family in dementia care?**

Family provides emotional support, care coordination, and assistance with daily activities.

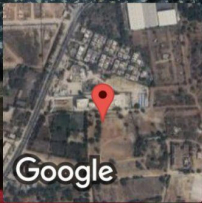
**40. What legal considerations should be made for dementia patients?**

Advanced care planning, power of attorney, and wills should be prepared early.

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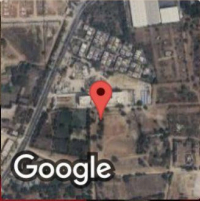
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 **GPS Map Camera**



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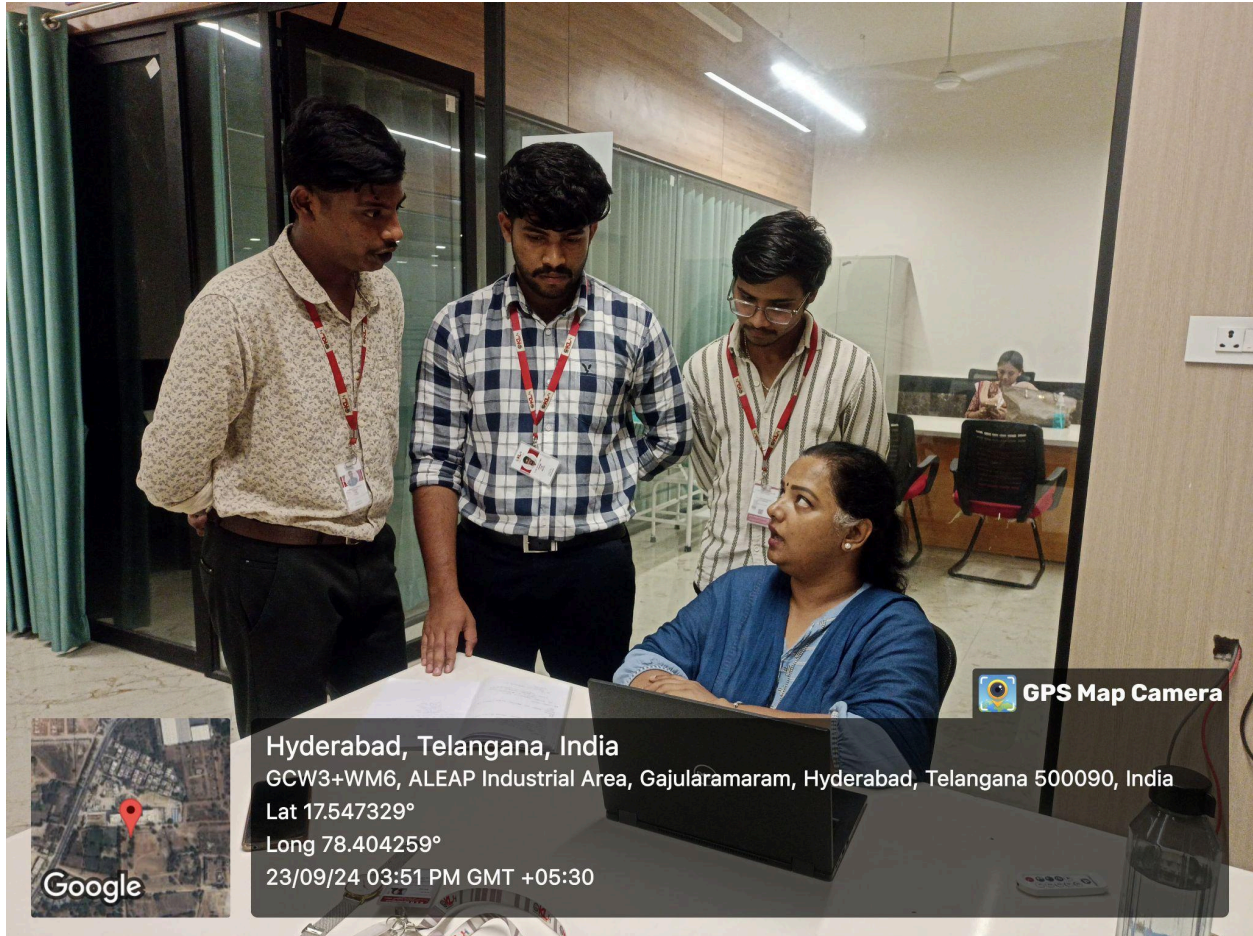
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