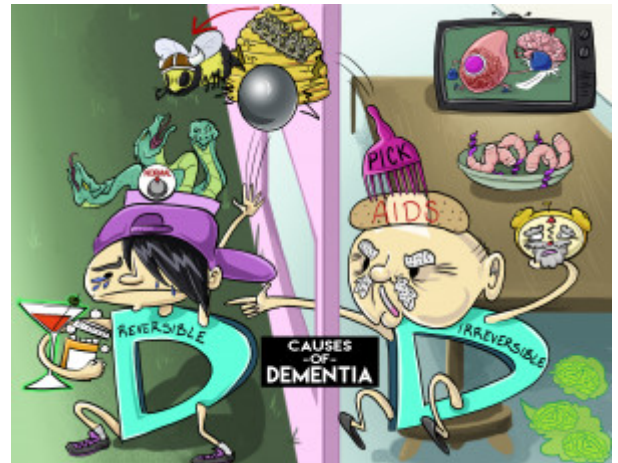


Causes of Dementia (OLD VERSION)

There are numerous causes of dementia, and often, these can be treated. Reversible causes of dementia include vitamin B12 deficiency, metabolic disorders, normal pressure hydrocephalus, depression, intoxication and medications. Insidious causes, which cannot be treated, include prion disease, AIDS dementia, Pick's disease, multi-infarct (vascular) dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Lewy body disease.



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Reversible Causes

Intoxication or Medications

[Intoxicating-alcohol and Med-bottle](#)

Patients can become impaired due to alcohol or drug intoxication. Furthermore, many older patients take many medications, some of which can cause toxic side effects, leading to a presentation of dementia.

Depression

[Depressed-emo](#)

Depression can lead to dementia, and treatment of the underlying psychological state can lead to resolution of symptoms.

Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

[Normal Pressure Hydra-in-head](#)

Normal pressure hydrocephalus is a disorder in which decreased CSF absorption leads to increased ventricular space in the brain. This cause of dementia is treatable with surgical placement of a shunt to drain excess fluid.

Vitamin B12 Deficiency

[Viking \(B\) Bee \(12\) Dozen Broken](#)

Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to dementia symptoms. Correction of this deficiency will slowly lead to resolution of symptoms.

Metabolic Conditions

[Metal-ball](#)

Metabolic conditions, such as hypoglycemia and hypothyroidism, are reversible causes of dementia. Correction of these metabolic states leads to resolution of symptoms.

Irreversible Causes

Lewy Body Disease

[Lewy Body](#)

Lewy body dementia (LBD) is a progressive degenerative dementia primarily affecting older adults. Due to cytoplasmic inclusions in the brain, called Lewy bodies, patients develop irreversible dementia.

Prion Disease

[Prawn Folded Protein](#)

Prions cause neurodegenerative disease by forming plaques, known as amyloid, which disrupt the normal tissue structure. Diseases include Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and Kuru, and the physical damage and clinical manifestations of such prion diseases are irreversible.

Pick's Disease

[Pick](#)

Pick's disease is a form of progressive dementia, typically occurring in late middle age and often familial, involving frontal lobe atrophy of the brain. Patients develop behavioral changes and dementia, which is irreversible.

AIDS Dementia

[band-AID](#)

When patient CD4+ counts get low, HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND) disorders may appear. These are associated with HIV infection and AIDS, and are irreversible.

Alzheimer's Disease

[Old-timer](#)

Alzheimer's is an insidious neurodegenerative disorder that leads to "Alzheimer's dementia." This process can be treated, but the dementia is irreversible and cannot be cured.

Multi-infarct (Vascular) Dementia

[Multiple-farts](#)

Multi-infarct dementia, or vascular dementia, is a common form of dementia caused by an impaired supply of blood to the brain. This can occur via a series of small strokes, and the dementia observed is not reversible.