

Mental Disorders and Psychopathology BMHP6006_BIRM

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Introduction

Life can be unpredictable and as we get older¹⁵ the population ages, with a higher percentage of the elderly now suffering from Dementia. Dementia is the umbrella term for a deterioration in cognitive functioning that impairs a person's capacity to perform daily tasks. Dementia is still a stigmatised disorder and anyone that is diagnosed frequently face social isolation and prejudice.

This report will examine the political involvement and critical treatment of Dementia, along with the current systems and structures that govern it.

The report improves both theoretical and methodological thinking by highlighting the limitations of existing efforts to theorise and frame the condition as well as examine the proposes and recommendation for a new critical movement in dementia research and practise.

Looking for help and getting access to resources can be frustrating as it involves contacting numerous organisation such as the National Health Service (NHS), Local Councils, and private organisations.

This can be overwhelming for patients because at times, they are being directed elsewhere, and sometimes repeating the same efforts. (StudyMoose, 2023)

Definition and Classification

Although Alzheimer's disease remains our most common type of dementia²⁵, others include Vascular Dementia, Lewy body Dementia and Frontotemporal Dementia. It seems that there are also fewer common types of dementia initiated through²⁸ferent illnesses and conditions.

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is responsible for 60% of dementia cases, followed by Vascular Dementia. Frontotemporal³⁸ Dementia (FTD) is nearly identical to Alzheimer's Disease (AD) among people under the age of 65. Other uncommon causes of dementia include Parkinson's Disease (PD) Dementia and Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLW). (Gupta, 2021)

Multiple dementias occurs when a person develops more than one kind of⁶ dementia. It can also be possible for someone who is younger to be diagnosed with dementia. Young-onset dementia occurs when an individual develops dementia earlier than the age of 65.

Dementia is caused by a decline in memory and other cognitive functions. It is an umbrella term for all diseases characterised by some form of memory loss.

Dementia is a neurocognitive disorder that impairs an individual's memory, thinking, as well as social skills to the extent that it interferes with everyday activities. It is a medical condition that causes a rapid decline in brain functioning and is referred to as an acquired brain disorder characterised by a decrease in performance.

⁷For over a century, the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD) has served as the foundation for comparing the root causes of mortality as well as morbidity all through time and places.

The latest version of the ICD is ICD-11, approved⁴¹ the 72nd World Health Assembly in 2019 and is the most current data for the International Classification of Diseases.

A medical coding system²⁹ primarily developed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

International Classification of Diseases has a wide range of applications worldwide and delivers crucial information concerning its extent, factors along with repercussions of illnesses and fatalities among people by using data which is recorded and coded.

The clinical terms coded with ICD serve as the primary foundation for disease recording and statistics in primary, secondary, and tertiary care. (World Health Organisation, 2023)

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International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) serve as classification systems for mental disorders that centers around psychopathology, but they vary in several ways. (UpToDate, 2023)

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Although the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) see the most widely used diagnostic tool for mental disorders in the United States, the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is more frequently utilized throughout Europe and other areas worldwide, offering a far more global appeal compared to the DSM. (Kendra Cherry, 2023)

The World Health Organisation (WHO) published ICD-11, which covers medical sickness and mental disorders.

The American Psychiatric Association (APA) publishes DSM-5, that concentrates on the United States and Canada only.

1. DSM-5 is not open to public view, whereas ICD-11 is.
 2. DSM-5 doesn't code the diagnoses, but ICD-11 does.
 3. DSM-5 requires functional limitations for evaluation, but ICD-11 does not.
- (Exploring your mind, 2022)

11 Diagnosis

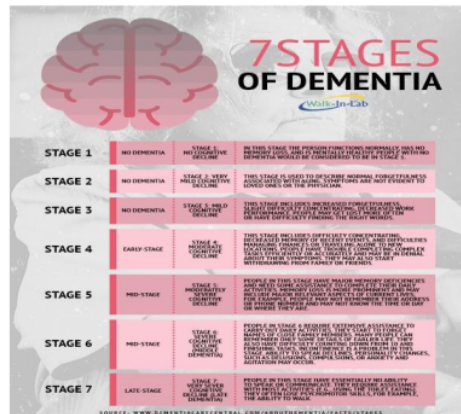
Dementia is now the sixth largest cause of mortality among all diseases, as well as one of the primary causes of impairment and reliance among the elderly.

Once you have been diagnosed with dementia, you might choose modifications and treatments that allow you to live in the best way possible and prepare you for the future.

The following provides an organized approach to diagnosing dementia.

1. Your healthcare provider will discuss your signs and symptoms and the way they influence your everyday life. If you agree to their involvement, they may question anyone closest to you concerning any changes they've seen. You can bring a family member or a friend with you for moral support.
2. Your healthcare provider will perform some health tests to analyze the symptoms and make certain that they are not triggered by something else, for instance a thyroid disorder, an infection of the urinary tract, constipation, a drug side effect, anxiety, weariness, or depression.
3. The healthcare provider might carry out specific tests to evaluate your ability to think and remember, and at times may recommend that you go to a memory clinic or a specialist for a more thorough evaluation. Unless the doctor fails to recommend it, you may request a referral from another doctor if you believe it would be beneficial. Once you are referred, the personnel at a memory clinic might request additional tests to assist with diagnosis.

4. Your sight vision, motions, senses, balancing plus impulses are all tested neurologically, and a Computed Tomography (CT) scan of the brain is performed to look for bleeding or tumors.
5. A Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the brain will offer a comprehensive view of problems within the brain, as well as Positron Emission Tomography (PET), this is used to detect brain activity. (Bharadwaj, 2023)



Dementia Behaviour Chart

(Pinterest, 2023)

Treatment

The history of dementia had been presented primarily as a simple story of progression from the inaccurate categorization of the elderly as senile. This historical narrative has done little to address the practical deprivation and devaluation of dementia patients. Cure, not just care, remains the primary goal. Dementia has become ring-fenced as a health responsibility discursively and materially, and therefore is excluded from broader evaluations of ageing and disabilities. (Sandberg, 2023)

The National Dementia Action Alliance (NDAA) has created guidance for professionals, people who suffer from dementia, and carers that analyses the legal framework of the Dementia Statements. It offers the best examples that demonstrate how to protect the human rights of dementia patients most effectively. People with dementia and carers created the statement to represent the qualities that those with dementia and carers clarify are crucial when it comes to their living.

In the year 2010, 41 nationwide organizations (later renamed the National Dementia Action Alliance or (NDAA) surveyed those living with dementia and other important stakeholders concerning the kinds of support and treatment they hoped would be given soon.

Based on these discussions, they developed the National Dementia Declaration, which consists of a total of seven requirements or arguments about how everyday life should be lived by individuals with dementia. They eventually were referred to as the 'I' Statements, which heavily influenced the Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia, that was published in the year 2012 by the Department of Health. The organisation offered a huge but achievable view of how a society could assist people with dementia.

The Dementia Statements

1. Identification
2. Community
3. Caring
4. Carers

5. Research (Solicitors, 2021)

The doctor will put together a treatment plan aimed at minimising progression and symptoms.

Assessment

Upon my research Dementia UK have categories of assessments that can be used to uncover methods to help those with dementia live independently.

The Needs Assessment, The Home Assessment, An Occupational Therapy (OT) Assessment and Financial Support Assessment

The needs assessment examines the way the individual handles everyday duties such as dressing, washing their clothes, and cooking. The primary objective is to determine whether they require assistance with their healthcare needs, from a qualified carer, a day center, or a care home. It can also identify household fixtures and modifications that could be beneficial.

Social services are able to handle this, through their website [at apply for a needs assessment by social services - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-a-needs-assessment-by-social-services)

The home assessment focuses on adaptations for the home that involve access ramps, grab railings, stairlifts, as well as walk-in showers.

The person performing the assessment may also suggest routine aids and assistive devices. You can also apply through their website www.gov.uk/apply-home-equipment-for-disabled

An Occupational Therapy is performed by a therapist who specialises in occupational health and is designed to help those who struggle with aspects of daily life, such as demonstrating new approaches to household duties and suggesting resources to assist with these situations. Patients can request a referral from their General Practitioner or from the memory service.

Financial support assessment surprisingly doesn't need to be costly, typically a simple solution for living aids and home adaptations can be beneficial, certain adjustments might prove more expensive, however there is funding available to assist with these matters. The local council covers the cost of minor home modifications that amount to no more than a total of £1,000 each, such as grab rails, accessible ramps, and motion-activated outside lighting are examples of such features.

Much bigger modifications, for example transforming a bathroom into a wet room, are unlikely to be supported by the local council, although you might be eligible for a grant to assist with reducing or cover the fees. These include the Disabled Facilities Grant along with funding from agencies and charitable organisations such as Independence at Home and, in some cases, local Age UK branches. The Home Independence Agency can also assist you in locating funding within the region you reside in. Certain aids for mobility, like mobility equipment and toilet seats, can be accessible for hire from the British Red Cross, as well as local councils and memory services might lend smaller goods like calendar clocks. (Dementia UK, 2023)

Medication

Cholinesterase inhibitors: Aids in the improvement of cognition as well as memory.

Cholinesterase inhibitors are used to treat and control dementia caused by Alzheimer's disease. In addition, they are used to treat and manage Parkinson's disease, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, schizophrenia, and Lewy body dementia.

³¹ mudhome Ogbu, 2023)

N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonists, such as memantine are used to increase memory and ability to learn. Memantine is frequently used when someone is unable to take cholinesterase inhibitors, although it can be prescribed when combined with cholinesterase inhibitors if necessary (Heidi Moawad, 2023)

Antipsychotics are used for the treatment of depression, anxiety, and restlessness. Antipsychotic medications could be used for dementia patients who exhibit symptoms such as aggressiveness and psychosis. Fortunately, this is generally after other medications, like antidepressants, anti-dementia, and anticonvulsants have been tried first (alzheimers Society, 2022) (Bharadwaj, 2023)

Measures of Rehabilitation

Patients must undergo frequent drug evaluations through their GP, community pharmacist or memory clinic to determine if medication has been effective. Assuming their medicine is effective, their signs and symptoms should normally improve, lasting between six and twelve months before eventually worsening. Even though a cure is likely a while away, there has been ongoing research.

For example, scientist have discovered that...

Stem cells are referred to as "building block" cells. They have the potential to grow into a wide range of cell types, such as nerve cells and brain cells.

Skin cells extracted from individuals suffering dementia, particularly those with Alzheimer's, had been "reprogrammed" into stem cells in a research facility by scientists. They then trigger these stem cells to differentiate into brain cells. Experts have obtained essential knowledge to understand how brain injury develops and how it might be stopped by examining these cells.

These brain cells can also be utilized to evaluate possible therapies early on. (NHS, 2021)

Several experiments exploring vaccination or monoclonal antibodies targeting amyloid have currently failed, but lessons gained from these unsuccessful experiments have been learned, since several fresh clinical studies are currently underway.

The CLARITY trial, for example, is assessing the effectiveness of the monoclonal antibody BAN2401 (lecanemab) in avoiding or preventing the early stages of Alzheimer's disease.

Latest studies indicate assurance, and the United States FDA (Food and Drug Administration) is now considering a particular treatment making use of an antibody called aducanumab.

Repurposing medicines is also an option to acquire new drugs for the treatment of dementia even though it can take several years and millions of pounds, making use of existing pharmaceuticals developed to treat other medical conditions is another typical faster, option to develop treatments to combat dementia.

Currently being researched as potential treatments for Alzheimer's and Vascular

³⁴ dementia are drugs prescribed for Diabetes type 2, High blood pressure and Rheumatoid arthritis (NHS, 2021)

The use of medication provides only a small part for treatment, and no medicine has become available that can stop or reverse the progression of the illness. The World Health Organisation has made rehabilitation a fundamental component within a worldwide plan of action on dementia public health response. Services for rehabilitation have been recognized as a useful foundation for maximising its independence and social involvement in dementia care. Everyone has unique experiences, interests, motivations, strengths, and requirements based on the kind, course, and severity of the illness. The rehabilitation program is tailored to meet those needs. It is a team effort in which numerous health care specialists are involved.

Recommendation for future practice

Regardless of dementia's status as a form of cognitive disability, the area of disability studies has frequently battled to recognise old age or the problems that may accompany it.

In conjunction with the rapid growth of innovation, the laws and treatment progress are a lot slower. To gain full advantage from the current and future benefits of dementia, technology and significant changes in procedures and regulations are required. This involves primarily reassessing the needs of those suffering from dementia, currently and in the future, including how their requirements will be met. Maintaining to view dementia as a clinical problem that can only be addressed with medication, govern healthcare is no longer an option because it fails to fulfil many concerns, demands, and wishes that affect those with dementia throughout everyday life.

Dementia frequently affects a person's daily life, such as how well they function in their own home. Nowadays there are a wide range of gadgets available to help the person live more independently. Assistive technology is recommended as it will help reduce anxiety and help to perform everyday tasks, to lower the risk of falls, accidents, harm, and to free loved ones from worries, which means a better standard of life for everyone. (Dementia Uk, 2023)

People who have dementia may benefit significantly from assistive technology. In accordance with the Alzheimer's Society, assistive technology has the potential to aid people with dementia once it is introduced early in dementia care and is tailored to suit everyone's needs. Some will find them useful, while others will not. Guidelines also guide the introduction and use of technology in dementia care. worldwide, Alzheimer's associations develop public-facing rules that govern the adoption and use of technology in dementia care. Policies play an essential role in bringing the ethical issues of care technology to the attention of the dementia community (Alzheimers society, 2020)

Yet only a small portion of resources have been allocated to improve care. Even though several laws and regulations recognise the need for improved support, progress has been slow at best.

The study, published in Dementia: the international journal of social research and practice, by Dr Martina Zimmermann, Fellow and Lecturer in Health Humanities and Health Sciences and UKRI Future Leaders, and Tony Britton, Founder Trustee of the Pam Britton Trust for Dementia (Queen's Award for Voluntary Service), reveals that the experience for dementia carers remains restricted by policy and challenging in practice. (Kings College, 2022)

Everyone should have the privilege of receiving an immediate and correct diagnosis, along with proven, acceptable, understanding, and adequately supported treatment and care from qualified professionals that appreciate who they are as individuals and the way dementia impacts them, as well as to fulfil their needs, despite where they reside. (Solicitors, 2021)

Sajid Javid, the Health Secretary, has launched a ten-year plan that will have a priority on the "prevention" of dementia with a £375 million investment for research regarding "neurodegenerative disorders" throughout the following five years. Mr Javid assured guests at an Alzheimer's Society conference in London that the government's approach will focus on identical four principles that define its health and care improvements, known as the four P's: Prevention, Personalisation, Performance and People.

Mr Javid stated that sustaining good health will be a priority emphasized throughout the prevention section of the strategy, especially since it has been predicted that, 40 % of all dementia is possibly avoidable. (Everyone Cares Saving Lives, 2023)

Are you aware that the benefits of an ACE-111 or a Mini Ace can measure useful information through 21 questions. The exam includes five separate parts and functions of the brain; however, it has only revealed implications and should not be depended on soon. (National Library of Medicine, 2019)

Conclusion

Dementia is defined as a disease, or rather particularly a condition known as syndrome that is chronic and progressive in nature and causes cognitive function to deteriorate.

Although dementia is conceptually located at the meeting point of getting older. As a mental health disability, dementia research has proven slow to acknowledge or take advantage of the concepts and political assets developed in these related subjects. Dementia covers widespread cultural worries, concerning becoming older and losing one's sense of self. These are frequently magnified by the general media and common cultural representations.

People who live with dementia frequently feel disconnected from the community. Their care now and in the future is frequently viewed as a grave risk to the stability of the economy and society. (Sandberg, 2023)

What we do know is that there is no cure, and that the sickness cannot be reversed, although it can be managed in the short term with medicine.

There are two reasons to take these medications: first, to aid with cognitive symptoms such as thinking and memory, and second, to help with non-cognitive symptoms such as mood and behavior. (StudyMoose, 2023)

Are you aware that the benefits of an ACE-111 or a Mini Ace can measure useful information through 21 questions. The exam includes five separate parts and functions of the brain; however, it has only revealed implications and should not be depended on soon. (National Library of Medicine, 2019)

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