

Do Children Suffer from Dementias?

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Mini Review

In the dementia, the most common form "Alzheimer's disease" was found at the age of 50s of a patient's (in 1906, Auguste D) case study by a German Psychiatrists Alois Alzheimer, in Germany. It means, this is the landmark of early onset (EOD<65 years) evidence-1-2% early onset Alzheimer's disease (Zhu et al., 2015), the dementias are not a part of normal aging or late onset only. However, no one considers the early onset disease can appear with the younger age (YOD<65years). The well-known single common forms of dementia is AD (Sampson, Warren, and Rossor, 2004)-majority people will have the common progress in roughly the same way as it does in elderly people (John Hopkins Medicine, 2015) and others like; vascular dementia, Korsakoff's syndrome, Lew-body-20% (Sampson, Warren and Rossor, 2004), alcohol related dementia, Parkin's disease, Huntingtons disease, HIV-AIDS, people with down-syndrome and some learning disabilities, and multiple sclerosis may develop as early onset of the patients in their life (Alzheimer Society of Ireland, 2015). Also, the rare forms of dementias and genetics types can affect the 30s to 40s of ages.

Globally dementia is a burden issue for health professionals, family members, caregivers and patients [1]. Typically, we associate dementia with older age. However, younger people can also suffer from dementia [2]. A group of inherited disorders may appear with the children and that may lead brain disorders. Also, the lipids, cholesterol accumulate, liver and spleen dysfunction can result confusion, failure in the examination, learning difficulties, mood disorder, difficulty reasoning, low level of brain activities, less participations with the peers in the school age children [3,4].

It indicates that symptoms of dementia can vary greatly [5], but the following is associated with dementia in children; Alexander disease, Autism (Infantile), Batten disease, Metabolic diseases, Niemann-Pick Type C, Adrenoleukodystrophy, Subacute-sclerosingPanencephalitis (SSPE), Tay Sachs disease, Canavan

disease, Juvenile Huntington's disease etc [6]. Children can have similar symptoms as adults have like; Hallucination, disturbed sleep/fear, feel grief and sadness/depression [3], anger, irritation, impatience, and less 'acceptable' emotions. The review indicates that coping with dementia issue is a significant issue for children.

Children may feel, share, and adjustment about the disease in the future. Therefore, there is a need for ongoing education of school children in dementia that helps the unnecessary conflicts regarding dementia. Therefore, children need a clear understanding of way to take further actions about the disease. Children should be supported with ways to minimize dementia and deal with the associated problems [7]. Indeed, there is not a magic formula but needs a special approach to get help for the understanding of dementia to the children.

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