

PubMed

COVID-19 is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation.
Get the latest public health information from CDC: <https://www.coronavirus.gov>.
Get the latest research from NIH: <https://www.nih.gov/coronavirus>.

Format: Abstract

Przegl Lek. 2014;71(4):215-20.

[Pharmacological treatment of behavioral symptoms in dementia patients].

[Article in Polish]

Gabryelewicz T.

Abstract

Cognitive manifestations usually are the primary abnormalities in dementia. In most cases cognitive deterioration arise in association with behavioral disturbances, and may accelerate institutionalization of patients. Noncognitive symptoms are distressing for both patients and their caregivers. These symptoms are described as "behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia--**BPSD**" or neuropsychiatric symptoms. **BPSD** occurs in all types of dementia, and often are among the most prominent symptoms in the clinical course of the disease. Some disturbances like agitation and aggression may be disruptive and life-treating for patients and surrounding people. Non-pharmacological interventions should be recommended as a first line treatment unless **BPSD** symptoms are severe, persistent or recurrent. Drug treatment should have a specific target symptom. Atypical antipsychotics are widely used as the first line pharmacological approach to treat **BPSD**. Antidepressants, anxiolytics and antiepileptic's are also used. Treatment with cholinesterase inhibitors and/or **memantine** may delay the onset of **BPSD** and reduce the severity of some symptoms. Effective and safe treatment of **BPSD** should significantly improves the quality of life of patients and their caregivers.

PMID: 25141581

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication types, MeSH terms, Substances<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25141581>