



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYPERTENSION AND COGNITION IN ELDERLY

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of Master degree in Geriatrics

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To...

*My Parents who will never
be elderly*

Manar

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List of Abbreviations

ADL	Activities of Daily Living
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
CERAD	Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CT	Computed Tomography
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
GDS	Geriatric Depression Scale
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus
HTN	Hypertension
IADL	Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
IHD	Ischaemic Heart Disease
MMSE	Mini-Mental Status Examination
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
RAS	Reticular Activating System
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SD	Standard Deviation
TIA	Transient Ischaemic Attack

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Both hypertension and cognitive decline are common in old age, it was found that people exhibit faster age associated cognitive decline as measured by mini-mental status examination and that people with high systolic blood pressure are at greater risk of cognitive decline (*Starr et al., 1997*).

Many studies have discussed the relationship between blood pressure and cognition, one of these studies had shown that arterial hypertension and blood pressure level are associated with modestly accelerated cognitive decline over the adult life span and with moderately increased risk of poor cognitive performance at all ages and there is some evidence that poorly controlled hypertension may predispose to dementia and it was found that preventive methods designed to lower population blood pressure, early detection and aggressive treatment of hypertension are important to prevent accelerated cognitive decline in the population (*Elias et al., 1998*).

Another study done in the United States of America had shown that long term adequate blood pressure control may reverse cognitive impairment associated with preexisting hypertension (*Starr et al., 1996*).

Aim of the work

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this work is to assess the relation ship between hypertension and cognitive functions in the elderly.

Review of Literature

COGNITION AND AGING

Significant changes in cognitive functions develop with age. These changes are evident in several major aspects of mental ability.

However declines do not develop uniformly, either within or across cognitive domains. The nature of the change that occurs, the point at which changes become apparent and the magnitude and rate of change vary depending upon the cognitive function under the question.

We are going to spot light on different topics concerning cognition, which are essential in understanding our study.

1-Major cognitive abilities & general methodological issues of its assessment:

(1) Attention:

Is defined as the subject's ability to focus on specific stimuli without being distracted by stimuli unrelated to a given task

-It is composed of at least three interrelated aspects:

- 1- Sustained attention (vigilance).
- 2- Selective attention (the ability to extract relevant from irrelevant information).