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European Stroke 2020: Early intervention in vascular cognitive impairment

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VaD is a history of vascular risk factors (e.g., and stroke. Many people with neurodegenerative highligts our clinical like Alzheimer's disease. also diseases. vascular cognitive impairment, individuals with trajectory of cognitive decline. This talk will include an overview of the clinical and pathological heterogeneity of VaD. The second part will emphasize clusters of patients with vascular cognitive impairment, including major cognitive markers that seem to be prevalent across clinical subtypes. In the third part preliminary data will be presented that highligts our clinical approach that includes the innovative use of neural stimulation and photobiomodulation. Our clinical research team uses a two-pronged approach to: (1) improve communication skills and functional independence in patients with a cognitive decline, and (2) facilitate early identification and treatment of at risk individuals. This discussion will focus on our innovative treatment approaches designed functional independence, improve to enhance communication skills, and reduce caregiver burden. Vascular dementia (VaD) is one dementia subtype that occurs with increasing age. This diagnosis is found in about 20% of people with dementia. The world population is aging. It is estimated that by 2050 there will be over 1.6 billion people worldwide aged 65 and over (17% of the world's population). The greatest risk for VaD is a history of vascular risk factors (e.g., hypertension, hyperlipidemia) and increasing age. These vascular risks are associated with microvascular disease stroke. Many people with neurodegenerative and diseases. like Alzheimer's disease, also have microvascular disease and, therefore, have a mixed-type of dementia. These mixed-dementia patients often have a more malignant disease progression. Our clinical and

Vascular dementia (VaD) is one dementia subtype that research progrms focus on early intervention in occurs with increasing age. This diagnosis is found in individuals with vascular cognitive impairment, including about 20% of people with dementia. The world innovative treatment approaches to change the trajectory population is aging. It is estimated that by 2050 there will of cognitive decline. This talk will include an overview of be over 1.6 billion people worldwide aged 65 and over the clinical and pathological heterogeneity of VaD. The (17% of the world's population). The greatest risk for second part will emphasize clusters of patients with vascular cognitive impairment, including major cognitive hypertension, hyperlipidemia) and increasing age. These markers that seem to be prevalent across clinical subtypes. vascular risks are associated with microvascular disease In the third part preliminary data will be presented that approach that includes the have innovative use of neural stimulation and microvascular disease and, therefore, have a mixed-type photobiomodulation. Our clinical research team uses a of dementia. These mixed-dementia patients often have two-pronged approach to: (1) improve communication a more malignant disease progression. Our clinical and skills and functional independence in patients with a research progrms focus on early intervention in cognitive decline, and (2) facilitate early identification and treatment of at risk individuals. This discussion will including innovative treatment approaches to change the focus on our innovative treatment approaches designed to independence. enhance functional improve communication skills, and reduce caregiver burden