

BEHAVIORAL BIOLOGIC INDICATORS IN THE ONSET AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHENOMENA SO-CALLED ALZHEIMER

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These phenomena seem to have psychological disturbances showing abnormal behavior as an initial phase, followed by alteration in the sensorial stimuli-response system, explaining their lethal outcome. 802 cases were attended since November 2004 up to December 2009 with presumable Alzheimer's diagnosis and treatment, being wrong 640 of them as we confirmed by subsequent monitoring. Weak deficit on alert and focused attention mechanisms are often mistaken with their consequence, so called "memory's deficit", and others frequent confusing scenarios: several depression crisis, melancholic facts following very sad or painful events, and later rebellions in women after decades -accepted or forced- submitting androcentric culture, arousing uncompliments by detachment in women forced to "undress" them by habitat change, and psychosis plus paranoia in men's under subjective perception of near death. In 95% of cases could be found affective personal losses dragging or throwing person's identity as triggering process. These facts lead to specific depression with progressive apathy and withdraw at basic everyday domestic activities, and lacking of emotional responses. The events continue with persistently denied mechanisms of natural and/or instinctive defense against dangers (watched both in human and animal behavior), without motor or cognitive answers to sensorial scaring stimuli, as were used, e.g., to cross high-speed roads. Perhaps this way is motivated by the desire to run away from reality where those patients have no a place, ultimately producing progressive alteration of sensorial recognitions in the ten sense channels.

Conclusion: The initially detailed behavioral biologic indicators would allow to reach certain diagnosis, planned treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's phenomena.