

The Facts About Alzheimer's Disease Psychosis (ADP)

What Is the Difference Between Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease?

Dementia is a general term for loss of memory and other cognitive abilities serious enough to interfere with daily life.¹ Alzheimer's disease is the most common type, accounting for **60-80 percent of dementia cases** or more than **six million people in the U.S.**^{1,3}



ADP: The Lesser-Known Side of Alzheimer's Disease

Approximately **30 percent of patients** with Alzheimer's disease experience psychosis, commonly consisting of hallucinations and delusions.⁴

A **hallucination** is defined as a perception-like experience that occurs without an external stimulus and is sensory (seen, heard, felt, tasted, smelled) in nature.^{4,5}

A **delusion** is a false, fixed belief despite evidence to the contrary.^{4,5}

Symptoms of psychosis are associated with a more rapid cognitive decline.⁶

Those living with Alzheimer's disease may also experience neuropsychiatric disturbances, including apathy, depression, irritability and aggression.⁷

The Impact of ADP



Currently, there are **no approved treatments for hallucinations and delusions associated with Alzheimer's disease psychosis.**⁸



In patients with Alzheimer's disease, the **presence of hallucinations and delusions** predicted greater likelihood of progression to **severe dementia.**⁹ Serious consequences have been associated with psychosis in patients with dementia, such as **increased likelihood of nursing home placement, more severe dementia and increased risk of morbidity and mortality.**^{9, 10}



Neuropsychiatric symptoms in patients with Alzheimer's, including hallucinations and delusions, have also been associated with a **negative impact on caregiver quality of life-related measures.**¹¹

Sources

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