

Awareness on Alzheimer's Disease **Ethan Fisher***

Received: October 04, 2021; **Accepted:** October 07, 2021; **Published:** October 15, 2021

Editorial Note

A reasonable or realistic assessment or appraisal of the implications stated directly or implicitly, can be defined as awareness of a certain component of a situation, functioning, or performance. Awareness is a fundamental part of human subjective experience, but it becomes more obvious when it is disrupted in some way, such as in many neurological and neurodegenerative disorders; we will focus on Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most prevalent kind of dementia, in this study. Lack of awareness is a clinical feature of Alzheimer's disease that affects a large percentage of those diagnosed with the disease.

Although many Alzheimer's Disease (AD) researchers have shown a desire in promoting awareness, many of the publications that have resulted place little focus on conceptual frameworks and explanatory models. Although there is a lot of data stressing medical explanations in which unawareness is viewed largely as a symptom, potential psychosocial elements, as well as the socially constructed nature of asserted awareness, are frequently overlooked. By employing a variety of psychological approaches, the onset of dementia may be viewed as a threat to self-control, influencing how people communicate their experiences and therefore how they are perceived as 'conscious.' A clear and accessible paradigm for defining and evaluating consciousness in persons with dementia is needed, which may assist shape clinical practice and lead future empirical research. The most recent studies present a coherent approach for raising awareness in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease, recognizing scientific reasons but emphasizing psychosocial aspects and autonomy. Because of the nature of the study and the emphasis on subjective experience, a qualitative approach was used.

Consciousness is frequently used interchangeably with awareness. Awareness can be defined as a general capacity for certain types of inner experiences, and it can be equated to

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Citation: Fisher E (2021) Awareness on Alzheimer's Disease. J Immuno Immunother. Vol.5 No.5:21

being awake or alert, in contrast to non-consciousness, which is characterized by the inability to process information from the environment and the inability to respond to internal and external stimuli. Some of the most prominent theories of consciousness examine multiple levels and include concepts such as self and self-awareness. Outside components like as environmental characteristics or other people's conduct might be included in awareness, or it can be entirely internal to self-awareness. From simple motor reflexes to complex, deliberate acts, the cognitive processes that establish or maintain awareness can have an influence on behavior at various levels.

In recent studies, the ultimate goal of Alzheimer's awareness research should be to produce awareness knowledge that includes the functioning of both psychosocial and biological processes, with an emphasis on psychological and social components. A bio psychosocial awareness model that incorporates the influence of both cognitive and psychosocial impairments is required to understand variations in early stage AD. For the development of specific ways of intervention and care in Alzheimer's disease, a greater understanding of variations in consciousness is necessary.