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DEMENTIA AND BEHAVIOURAL NEUROLOGY – EVOLUTION OF DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR DEMENTIA :

CLINICALLY BASED DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

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Disclosures

- **None**

Learning objectives

- **Perform a cognitive examination of patients suspected of having cognitive disorders**
- **Diagnose patients with major neurocognitive disorders (dementia)**
- **Recognize the differential diagnoses of a major neurocognitive disorder**
- **Diagnose patients with Alzheimer's disease**

Key messages

- The **diagnosis** of major neurocognitive disorders (dementia) is **clinical**
- The **diagnosis** of major neurocognitive disorders (dementia) is based on interviews and **neurological examination**, primarily that of **cognitive functions**.
- It is necessary to rule out **confusion, mild cognitive impairment, or psychiatric disorder** before confirming the diagnosis of major neurocognitive disorder.
- **Alzheimer's disease** is the most common cause of dementia. Its diagnosis is **clinical and biological**.

References

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