

person is not aware of this, problems with speech comprehension. Tend to look excited but often don't know

- **Catastrophic reactions** – increasing feelings of upset, problems expressing and communicating how you are feeling, associated with damage to bronchus area
- **Indifference reactions** – leads to neglecting one side, apparent lack of concern and awareness to parts of the body, may only comb one side of their hair

Impacts day-to-day living ability which can lead to depression. Distinct behavioural symptoms associated with a stroke.

Parkinson's Disease

- **Depression, anxiety and psychosis are prevalent in PD** – higher in instances in people who experience on-off periods (medication working/suddenly stopping), inability to predict this can lead to depression and anxiety
- Diagnosing depression in PD is difficult as the result of overlap of symptoms
- Around 40% of people with PD may experience hallucinations – hallucinations are distinguished from delusions by hallucinations are believing something is there, however delusions is thoughts that aren't profounder in society, may be higher but people don't want to admit to this, can be linked to polypharmacy (different drugs interacting with each other)

PD: movement disorder, dopamine links in with treatment heavily, impacts on speech, degeneration of neurons, excessive reductions in dopamine levels. May have myoclonic freezing, slurred speech, parkinsonian mask (no expressions) which can lead to stigma from social situations, and can often be interpreted as drunk. Sometimes antidepressants mimic or worsen the physical motor symptoms, therefore trying to find the right antidepressant may be a long process.

Dementia

- There is a range of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) associated with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- **The most common emotional disorders in AD are apathy, anxiety and depression**
- Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is associated with marked behavioural, language and emotional disorders – survival is usually around 10 years, no cure and gets increasingly worse, behaviour is often misinterpreted but cannot control this behaviour even if it is not acceptable, unaware of how it affects other people, social disinhibitions, preservation, compulsive eating, impairment in use and understanding of words and unable to pronounce words, apathy and lack of emotion, etc. are major factors that affect the person and the career. Can lead to damage to personal relationships, abnormalities in walking and posture as well as a tremor.
- Symptoms are often misunderstood by friends and family

Depression increases with the awareness of the diagnosis (such as finding out dementia is incurable). Can drop as dementia grows due to unawareness that you have any issues or the disease. Reduced blood flow is linked to temporal lobe and aggressive is attack against the fear of the disease itself.