Your aging brain.

Being told that additional tests are needed because your inability to remember things or problems with talking or thinking can trigger fear, denial and other worries. You are not alone. What is important is that you take action to get a complete clinical evaluation early so you can know what you are facing and what you need to do to be able to live your best life.

Why get checked?

A diagnosis of dementia or Alzheimer’s disease can be frightening, but many experience a sense of relief in knowing their problems are due to a disease. Additionally, an early diagnosis allows those affected to be actively involved in important health and planning decisions and to gain access to treatments, clinical trials and support services.

To learn more about the value of a timely diagnosis, visit alz.org/getchecked.

Confronting memory or thinking problems.

As we age, many of us have memory or function-loss issues — and not all of these issues are due to dementia or its most common form, Alzheimer’s disease. Only a full evaluation can determine if your symptoms are related to dementia or a reversible cause.

To learn more about specific tests and brain scans that may be ordered to evaluate your symptoms, visit alz.org/dementiatests.

To learn what is normal aging and what is not, visit alz.org/10signs.

Contact your local chapter to learn more. Find a chapter near you at 800.272.3900 or visit alz.org/findus.

It’s unfortunate I waited a year to get a diagnosis because that meant an additional year of worry, concern and hiding my issues from family and friends. I was exhausting myself needlessly when getting a diagnosis actually simplified and improved my life greatly.

Lou B. - An individual living with Alzheimer’s disease

Call our 24/7 Helpline. All day, every day. 800.272.3900.
Know the 10 signs

Your memory often changes as you grow older. But memory loss that disrupts daily life is not a typical part of aging. It may be a symptom of dementia. Dementia is a slow decline in memory, thinking and reasoning skills. The most common form of dementia is Alzheimer’s disease, a fatal disorder that results in the loss of brain cells and function.

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alz.org/10signs
10 warning signs of Alzheimer’s disease

1. Memory loss that disrupts daily life
2. Challenges in planning or solving problems
3. Difficulty completing familiar tasks
4. Confusion with time or place
5. Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships
6. New problems with words in speaking or writing
7. Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
8. Decreased or poor judgment
9. Withdrawal from work or social activities
10. Changes in mood and personality

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It may be hard to know the difference between age-related changes and the first signs of Alzheimer’s disease. Some people may recognize changes in themselves before anyone else notices. Other times, friends and family will be the first to observe changes in memory, behavior or abilities.

To help identify problems early, the Alzheimer’s Association® has created a list of warning signs for Alzheimer’s and other dementias. Individuals may experience one or more of these in different degrees.

1. **Memory loss that disrupts daily life**

   One of the most common signs of Alzheimer’s disease, especially in the early stages, is forgetting recently learned information. Others include forgetting important dates or events; asking for the same information over and over and increasingly needing to rely on memory aids (e.g., reminder notes or electronic devices) or family members for things they used to handle on their own.

   **What’s a typical age-related change?**
   Sometimes forgetting names or appointments, but remembering them later.

2. **Challenges in planning or solving problems**

   Some people may experience changes in their ability to develop and follow a plan or work with numbers. They may have trouble following a familiar recipe or keeping track of monthly bills. They may have difficulty concentrating and take much longer to do things than they did before.

   **What’s a typical age-related change?**
   Making occasional errors when balancing a checkbook.
Difficulty completing familiar tasks at home, at work or at leisure

People with Alzheimer’s disease often find it hard to complete daily tasks. Sometimes, they may have trouble driving to a familiar location, managing a budget at work or remembering the rules of a favorite game.

What’s a typical age-related change?
Occasionally needing help to use the settings on a microwave or to record a television show.

Confusion with time or place

People with Alzheimer’s can lose track of dates, seasons and the passage of time. They may have trouble understanding something if it is not happening immediately. Sometimes they may forget where they are or how they got there.

What’s a typical age-related change?
Getting confused about the day of the week but figuring it out later.

Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships

For some people, having vision problems is a sign of Alzheimer’s. They may have difficulty reading, judging distance and determining color or contrast, which may cause problems with driving.

What’s a typical age-related change?
Vision changes related to cataracts.
New problems with words in speaking or writing

People with Alzheimer’s disease may have trouble following or joining a conversation. They may stop in the middle of a conversation and have no idea how to continue or they may repeat themselves. They may struggle with vocabulary, have problems finding the right word or call things by the wrong name (e.g., calling a “watch” a “hand-clock”).

What’s a typical age-related change? Sometimes having trouble finding the right word.

Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps

A person with Alzheimer’s may put things in unusual places. They may lose things and be unable to go back over their steps to find them again. Sometimes, they may accuse others of stealing. This may occur more frequently over time.

What’s a typical age-related change? Misplacing things from time to time and retracing steps to find them.

Decreased or poor judgment

People with Alzheimer’s may experience changes in judgment or decision making. For example, they may use poor judgment when dealing with money, giving large amounts to telemarketers. They may pay less attention to grooming or keeping themselves clean.

What’s a typical age-related change? Making a bad decision once in a while.
Withdrawal from work or social activities

A person with Alzheimer’s disease may start to remove themselves from hobbies, social activities, work projects or sports. They may have trouble keeping up with a favorite sports team or remembering how to complete a favorite hobby. They may also avoid being social because of the changes they have experienced.

What’s a typical age-related change?
Sometimes feeling weary of work, family and social obligations.

Changes in mood and personality

The mood and personalities of people with Alzheimer’s can change. They can become confused, suspicious, depressed, fearful or anxious. They may be easily upset at home, at work, with friends or in places where they are out of their comfort zone.

What’s a typical age-related change?
Developing very specific ways of doing things and becoming irritable when a routine is disrupted.

Note: Mood changes with age may also be a sign of some other condition. Consult a doctor if you observe any changes.

If you or someone you care about is experiencing any of the 10 warning signs of Alzheimer’s disease, please see a doctor to find the cause. Early diagnosis gives you a chance to seek treatment and plan for your future.

The Alzheimer’s Association can help.

Visit: alz.org/10signs
Call: 800.272.3900
Learn more: alz.org/training
Learn more about the 10 warning signs of Alzheimer’s.

Free online workshop: 
Know the 10 Signs: Early Detection Matters

Support groups, education programs and more available in communities nationwide.

24/7 Helpline — Available all day, every day.

The Alzheimer’s Association is the leading voluntary health organization in Alzheimer’s care, support and research. Our mission is to eliminate Alzheimer’s disease through the advancement of research; to provide and enhance care and support for all affected; and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health.

Our vision is a world without Alzheimer’s®.

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