

# LAPSE MEMORY DEFICIENCY IN AN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODEL USING PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EXERCISE

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Alzheimer's disorder (AD) is the leading cause of dementia within the global, accounting for 50–75% of instances. currently, there may be constrained treatment for Alzheimer's Disease.

The present day pharmacological therapy minimizes symptom development but does no longer reverse brain damage. research focused on non-pharmacological treatment for AD were advanced to behave on brain plasticity and minimize the neuro-toxicity caused by the amyloid-beta ( $A\beta$ ) peptide. the use of a neuro-toxicity version precipitated through  $A\beta$  in rats, the present look at shows that bodily (PE) and cognitive workout (CE) reverse recognition reminiscence deficits (with a outstanding impact of long-term object recognition memory), decrease hippocampal lipid peroxidation, repair the acetylcholinesterase activity altered by using  $A\beta$  neuro-toxicity, and appears to reverse, as a minimum in part, hippocampal tissue disorganization.

## BIOGRAPHY:

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Dr. Tshetiz Dahal is a General Physician, Medical Researcher -Writer and Passionately entrepreneur with excellent qualities and Skills. He is empathetic and make patients feel cared for but as well as curious and collaborative persistent in advocating his patients and helping in every possible way. Brilliant at taking medical histories and performing a physical examination to assess the patient to determine a possible diagnosis for both acute and chronic conditions. His Medical Writing have communicating composite data and ideas in a clear, brief, plausible, absolute, and convincing manner. He is developing materials about medicine and health by collecting, organizing, interpreting, and presenting information in a manner appropriate for the target audience.