Heart failure and dementia: Cardiogenic dementia

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Dementia and heart failure both represent growing social, healthcare and economic problems. The most common form of dementia is Alzheimer’s disease and the major risk factor for its development is increasing age. Other known risk factors include family history, hypertension and hypotension, high cholesterol levels, low levels of physical activity and of education, obesity, genetics and recently heart failure. Decreased cerebral blood flow and neurohormonal activation due to heart failure may contribute to the dysfunction of the neurovascular unit and cause an energy crisis in neurons. The impaired clearance of amyloid beta and hyper phosphorylation of tau protein, results in the formation of amyloid beta plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. An interdisciplinary approach towards elderly patients is needed. Better understanding of such newly understood relationships may result in benefit for elderly patients from appropriate evidence-based treatment. Neuro-cardiology field helps integrates medical knowledge of interactions between chronic degenerative and cardiovascular diseases and applies this knowledge in clinical practice.

Biography

Samer Ellahham has served as the Chief Quality Officer for SKMC. He has worked as a Chief Quality Officer and Global Healthcare Leader, focusing on ensuring that that implementation of the best practices lead to breakthrough improvements in clinical quality and patient safety. He is a Certified Professional in Healthcare Quality (CPHQ) by The National Association for Healthcare Quality (NAHQ). He is certified in Medical Quality (CMQ) by The American Board of Medical Quality (ABMQ). He is the recipient of the Quality Leadership Award from the World Quality Congress and Awards and the Business Leadership Excellence Award from World Leadership Congress.

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