Abstract

Alzheimer Disease is the neurodegenerative disease, which is the common form of dementia. It is the most expensive disease in the modern society characterized by cognitive, intellectual as well as behavioral disturbance. Therefore, early diagnosis of the disease is essential. The disease progressively can lead to the total dependency at the severe stage. Different techniques for early diagnosis of Alzheimer disease including neuroimaging techniques and non-neuroimaging techniques can be effectively used. Computer Aided Diagnosis tools plays a vital role in computer based diagnosis. Besides this, non-neuroimaging techniques such as Biomarkers, Electroencephalography can be used as standardized tools for diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease. This paper discusses the important aspects of the above techniques in early diagnosis of Alzheimer disease. In this paper, comparison of the different diagnosis tools for diagnosis of Alzheimer disease is presented. The paper discusses the role of Electroencephalography in diagnosis of Alzheimer disease and how Electroencephalography plays an important role in diagnosis compared to other methods. Today, the role of EEG in diagnostic and clinical research of Alzheimer disease has become more useful. Thus, EEG can
be as the tool for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer disease.

References

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The Role of Neuroimaging and Electroencephalogram in Diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease


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Index Terms

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Keywords

Alzheimer Disease; Dementia; Electroencephalography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Positron Emission Tomography ;Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography.