

1. <b>Acetylcholine ACh</b>	Which neurotransmitter has been shown to be particularly decreased in patients with AD?
2. <b>Beta Amyloid Proteins</b>	Proteins found in plaques
3. <b>Familial AD</b>	Early onset. 5% of cases. Chromosome 21 plays a role in forming APP. Chromosome 14, 1.
4. <b>Granular Degeneration</b>	Holes in brain due to AD.
5. <b>Lipofuscin</b>	Increased sticky yellow substance in brain due to AD.
6. <b>Localized Cell Loss</b>	Loss of neurons, connections, and brain gets significantly smaller due to AD.
7. <b>MRI brain changes in AD.</b>	Brain becomes small, sulci widening, ventricles get bigger
8. <b>Plaques</b>	Clumps of Beta Amyloid Protein clusters after APP enzyme cuts them off. 75 or more in one sq ml.
9. <b>Sporadic AD</b>	Late onset. 95% of cases. random. no genetic inheritance, ApoE4 found in chromosome 10 shown to bind with plaques and tangles. Age 65.
10. <b>Tangles</b>	Dead cells and neurons, once tau protein inside cell unravels and tangles clumped inside cells are released. 52 or more sq. ml.
11. <b>Tau Proteins</b>	Proteins found in Tangles