

DIVERSES SYNDROMES ARE FREQUENTLY CONFOUNDED AS ALZHEIMER'S CASES IN THE LOWER EAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

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Background. The most robust biological and behavioral initial indicators of Alzheimer's process are apathy plus sustained sui generis depression involvement basic self-care activities, strong and resistant disattention or distraction, and early failures of sensorial recognition informations on two or three channels, which was later extended to the ten ones (vision, hearing, taste, smell, balance, touch, posture perception, spatial orientation, sense of strangeness -or familiarity-, and the ubiquity sense). Method. Since 2005 we coming following for at least two years cases spontaneously attend to diagnosis confirmation on our research center at the Uruguay River's valley in South America. Results: Of the 360 referrals, 244 (67.8%) were false positives, and the frequency of each confounded syndromes than Alzheimer were: 42 (17.2%) "Seventy-agers" or 70 years-old rebellion (with rejection of service activities to others, after decades of forced or consensual submission), only 2 men; 29(11.9%) psychosis by way of subjective or real menace of approaching death (only 3 women); 6 (27.5%), disattention/distraction entrapment in painful or intense thoughts understood by their own and others such as memory loss; 30(12.3%) chronic depression without affecting the activities of daily living; 51 (20.9%) anxiety/affliction about slowness in information retrieval to the conscious that does not affect the normal activities of daily living; 15 (6.1%) for depressive crisis for painful personal loss without affecting its identity; 4 (1.6%) trauma on chronic depression; 3 (1.2%) for loss of the "husband-as-stick" in women extremely dependent on their died husbands, while 3 (1.2%) without determination. Conclusion: We conclude as very high alzheimer's diagnostic uncertainty in this region that confirms similar situations in others regions of the world.