

Too much alcohol can cause similar effects to dementia – and the two are often confused

June 16 2020, by Rebecca Ward, Bev John and Gareth Roderique-Davies



Credit: Charlotte May from Pexels

In the UK, 21% of people are drinking more alcohol than they did before the pandemic, according to a [recent survey](#). This follows a [reported 31% increase](#) in alcohol sales at the start of lockdown.

For while pubs and restaurants were forced to close their doors, off licences were considered [essential retailers](#). And as traditional social gatherings were put on hold, virtual pub quizzes and online parties swiftly replaced them. Twitter hashtags such as #Quarantini and #FerloughMerlot revealed how drinking was, for many, a key element of the pandemic experience.

Some may have turned to alcohol to ease [anxiety](#), stress or even to [fill time](#) usually spent at the gym or socialising. But whatever the reason, while most drinkers are aware of the effect that alcohol can have on their livers or waistlines, many do not realise how excessive (and continuous) drinking can cause long-term damage to the brain.

Alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD) is an [under-recognised](#) set of [related conditions](#) which involves structural and functional changes to the brain. It can [impair memory](#), thinking, planning and reasoning, and cause changes in personality and behaviour.

There is currently a lack of awareness of ARBD amongst the general public as well as clinical specialists, one of whom [told us](#) that recognising and diagnosing cases is a "major issue". Signs of ARBD may even be confused with appearing intoxicated, while [stigma is also](#) a barrier to recognising and treating people with the condition.

ARBD often starts with mild symptoms but can progress to more severe problems if alcohol is still consumed at [harmful quantities](#) (defined as 35 units—roughly four bottles of wine—per week for women, and 50 units for men).

Initial signs of ARBD include impulsive behaviour, problems with planning and decision making, and difficulties in forming and retaining new memories. Some may also experience confabulations, which are false or distorted "memories".

Men are more likely to have ARBD, although [studies suggest](#) that women might be more vulnerable to the effects of alcohol as females develop the condition at a significantly younger age than men. In both sexes, those in their mid to late-50s have the highest rates of ARBD, but some cases have been reported under the age of 35.



Credit: Charlotte May from Pexels

Abstinence and recovery

These symptoms often overlap with some of the signs of dementia, with research suggesting that [up to 24% of all dementia cases](#) are in fact

ARBD. But while dementia patients rarely experience improvements in their condition, those with ARBD have the potential to at least partially recover. This makes it vital to distinguish the condition from dementia by considering drinking history and noticing any signs of improvement or stabilisation.

[Treatment](#) for ARBD typically means abstinence from alcohol, followed by rehabilitation. Usually, at least [three months without alcohol](#) is needed to see if there are any improvements or signs that the damage might be reversible. There is no agreed "safe limit" once someone has been diagnosed, and any amount of alcohol is likely to cause more damage.

Although ARBD is often [difficult to diagnose](#), one report in Wales suggests an overall [increase of 38.5%](#) of those diagnosed with the condition over a five-year period.

Nor are increases in ARBD restricted to those with poorer socioeconomic backgrounds. They are known to have [high rates of the condition](#), but [recent figures](#) show that those with professional jobs were more likely to regularly drink alcohol compared to those on lower incomes.

Although alcohol may provide a short-term release from the stresses of life—particularly during a pandemic—many drinkers may be developing an unhealthy habit with alcohol that is damaging their brains. But one of the distinctive things about ARBD is that it is a preventable, treatable and potentially reversible condition, if recognised and treated early.

To keep control of alcohol consumption, the [World Health Organization suggests](#) trying to maintain a routine as much as possible and focusing attention on the things that can be controlled. Instead of passing time drinking [alcohol](#), this could be replaced by [physical activity](#), which is known to boost the [immune system](#) and benefit [mental health](#).

So before you reach for your #Quarantini cocktail, it is important to consider the longer term effect these kinds of habits might be having—on the brain as well as the liver.

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