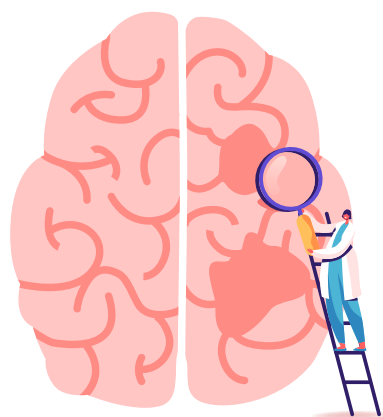


Frontotemporal Dementia



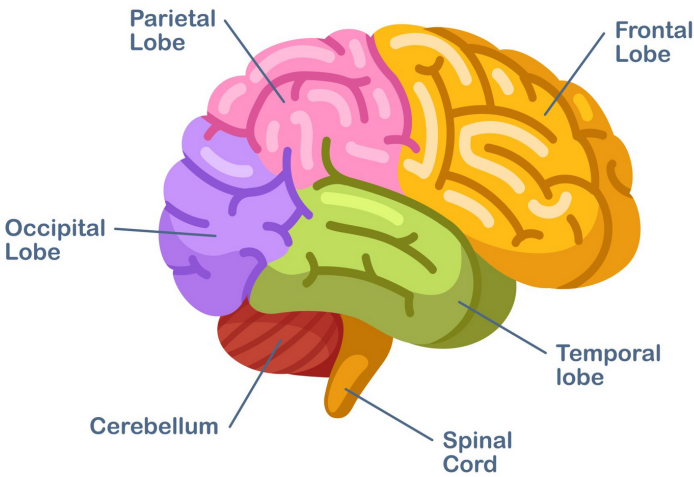
Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) refers to a group of disorders caused by brain cell damage in the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain. There are two types FTD: **behavioral variant FTD** and **primary progressive aphasia (PPA)**. Frontotemporal dementia is the most commonly diagnosed dementia in individuals younger than 60 years old.

It is estimated that 10%-20% of all dementia cases in the US are frontotemporal dementia.



Symptoms of FTD can begin gradually, while in others they develop rapidly. The symptoms can also vary from person to person but some common symptoms include:

- Changes in behavior or personality
- Difficulty conversing
- Sudden mood changes
- Social withdrawal
- Impaired judgement
- Tremors or muscle spasms



Behavioral variant FTD is linked to brain cell damage in the **frontal lobe** of the brain. Individuals diagnosed with behavioral variant FTD experience difficulty regulating emotions. They can also experience difficulty with focusing and planning.

PPA is linked to brain cell damage in the **temporal lobes**. Individuals diagnosed with PPA struggle with comprehending language, conversing, and can find it difficult to recognize or name familiar people or objects.

Currently, there are no treatments that cure FTD. However, healthcare providers can prescribe medication to address symptoms of FTD. Specialists such as speech and language pathologists physical therapists, and occupational therapists can also help individuals adjust to changes in behavior and language caused by FTD.

