DEMENTIA & HYPOXIA

Sleep-Disordered Breathing, Hypoxia, and Risk of Mild Cognitive Impairment and Dementia in Older Women

JAMA. 2011;306(6):613-619

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Context Sleep-disordered breathing (characterized by recurrent arousals from sleep and intermittent hypoxemia) is common among older adults. Cross-sectional studies have linked sleep-disordered breathing to poor cognition; however, it remains unclear whether sleep-disordered breathing precedes cognitive impairment in older adults.

Medical research has found that severe snoring (airway obstruction) causes BRAIN HYPOXIA that increases RISKS OF DEMENTIA…

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DISCOVERED THAT HYPOXIA IS LINKED TO ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA...

Cell. Mol. Life Sci. (2009) 66:3555–3563
DOI 10.1007/s00018-009-0141-0

Cellular and Molecular Life

MULTI-AUTHOR REVIEW

Contribution of hypoxia to Alzheimer's disease: is HIF-1α a mediator of neurodegeneration?

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Received: 18 August 2009 / Accepted: 20 August 2009 /

Liu and Le *Translational Neurodegeneration* 2014, **3**:7
http://www.translationalneurodegeneration.com/content/3/1/7

Translational Neurodegeneration

REVIEW Open Access

Epigenetic modifications of chronic hypoxia-mediated neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease

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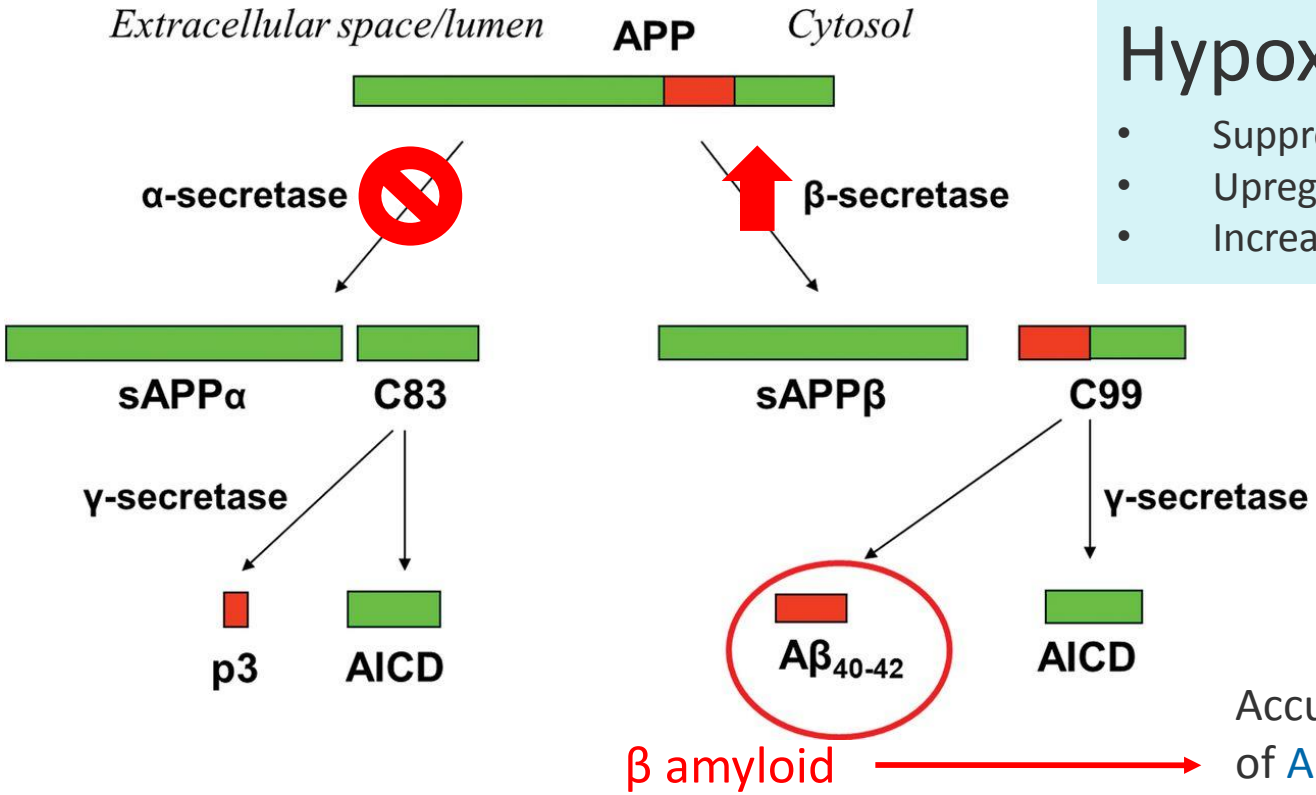
MECHANISM OF HYPOXIA IN DEVELOPMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA



Hypoxia

- Suppresses α secretase
- Upregulates β secretase
- Increases formation of β amyloid

Accumulates in the brains of ALZHEIMERS DISEASE patients

Ref: Andrew F. TEICH and Ottavio ARANCIO. Is the Amyloid Hypothesis of Alzheimer's disease therapeutically relevant? Biochem. J. (2012) 446, 165–177