# Article information:

Getting to the Heart of Alzheimer Disease | Circulation Research
<https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.118.313563>

# Article summary:

1. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the formation of senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles, with associated neuronal inflammation, oxidative stress, and widespread degeneration of neurons.

2. Vascular factors such as macro and microinfarcts, white matter hyperintensities (WMH), atherosclerosis, and hypertension that lead to decreased cerebral blood flow (CBF) before Aβ deposition can accelerate AD progression.

3. There is a newly discovered link between heart failure (HF) and AD which is based on epidemiological data indicating that both of these debilitating conditions have a high incidence of coexisting, especially among older patients.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Getting to the Heart of Alzheimer Disease | Circulation Research” provides an overview of the current understanding of the vascular component in Alzheimer’s Disease (AD). The article discusses the role of vascular risk factors such as atherosclerosis, hypertension, small-vessel disease, and BBB dysfunction in contributing to reduced CBF and the progression of AD. It also introduces a newly discovered link between HF and AD which is based on epidemiological data indicating that both conditions have a high incidence of coexisting, especially among older patients.

The article is generally reliable in its presentation of information regarding the vascular component in AD. The sources used are credible and up-to-date; however, there are some potential biases present in the article which should be noted. For example, while it does discuss some potential risks associated with AD such as hypertension or atherosclerosis, it does not provide any counterarguments or explore any other possible risks or causes for AD. Additionally, while it does mention some potential treatments for AD such as cholesterol treatments or hypertension treatments, it does not provide any evidence for these claims nor does it explore any other possible treatments or therapies for AD.

In conclusion, this article provides an overall reliable overview of the current understanding regarding the vascular component in Alzheimer’s Disease; however there are some potential biases present which should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Alzheimer's Disease risk factors
* Alzheimer's Disease treatments
* Atherosclerosis and Alzheimer's Disease
* Hypertension and Alzheimer's Disease
* Small-vessel disease and Alzheimer's Disease
* Blood-brain barrier dysfunction and Alzheimer's Disease

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/2f65458041aa20f4a3f6e2a100123e89>