

## Theory of dementia

In the first place there are many forms of dementia and each has its own causes. Dementia describes a collection of symptoms that are caused by disorders affecting the brain. It is not one specific disease.

Dementia affects *thinking, behaviour and the ability to perform everyday tasks*. Brain function is affected enough *to interfere with the person's normal social or working life*.<sup>1</sup>

Alzheimer Australia is also writing:

"Who gets dementia?"

Most people with dementia are older, but it is important to remember that not all older people get dementia. It is not a normal part of ageing.

Dementia can happen to anybody, but it is more common *after the age of 65 years*. People *in their 40s and 50s* can also have dementia."

The most common types of dementia are Alzheimer's disease, Vascular dementia, Parkinson's disease, Dementia with Lewy bodies, Fronto Temporal Lobar Degeneration (FTLD), Huntington's disease, Alcohol related dementia (Korsakoff's syndrome) and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease.

In 60 to 80 percent of the cases, Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia. In the article "What is dementia" from the Alzheimer's Association<sup>2</sup> they write: "Dementia is caused by damage to brain cells; Different types of dementia are associated with particular types of *brain cell damage* in particular regions of the brain. For example, in Alzheimer's disease, *high levels of certain proteins inside and outside brain cells make it hard for brain cells to stay healthy and to communicate* with each other. ; Doctors can determine that a person has dementia with a high level of certainty. But it's harder to determine the exact type of dementia because the symptoms and brain changes of different dementias can overlap."

In 10 percent Vascular dementia, *which occurs after a stroke*, is the second most common dementia type. Here we see strokes *that block major brain blood vessels*, or other conditions *that affect smaller blood vessels*.

I will not mention the rest of the dementias because the symptoms are mostly similar. What we see is that protein alpha-synuclein, what is also necessary for the regulation of the nerve interaction, becomes a problem. Proteins are amino acid and have a connection with charcoal (carbon). This is important because symbolic it has the "negative" meaning of a *"form battle", "contraction" or "shutting/ blocking up"*.

We have to talk about dementia, because there are many other conditions that produce symptoms similar to dementia.

Everyone agrees that dementias are progressive, meaning symptoms, which start out slowly and gradually get worse.

Some symptoms are:

- *Progressive and frequent memory loss*
- *Confusion, impaired communication.*
- *Personality change, behaviour changes*
- *Apathy, withdrawal and depression*
- *Loss of ability to perform everyday tasks.*

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<sup>1</sup> Alzheimer's Australia

<sup>2</sup> Alzheimer's Association Chicago

I used the italics because I want to highlight those parts below.

The basic responses of a human being are 'fight' or 'flight'. The 'choice' between these responses depends on whether the person has a stronger neurotic or psychotic disposition. All human beings have a neurotic organisation and a psychotic organisation. I chose the word organisation because organisations can fuse and these two organisations work together.

The neurotic organisation has the possibility to fight and to repress. We call that Ego-strengths. The psychotic organisation has the possibility to adapt or flee. Idealisation or dissociation also belongs to the possibility of "flee". We call that Ego-weakness.

The Ego strengths is related to the "Momentaan bewustzijn" (Instantaneous/cognitive consciousness).

The Ego weakness is related to the "Gedissocieerd bewustzijn" (Dissociated consciousness; the unconscious of C.G. Jung)

After our birth we develop a defense system. (Freud: resistance and repression). When that is strong enough then we have a better functioning neurotic organisation.

During our birth a survival system is created because of the energy interference between mother and child. When our defense system is not strong enough than this survival system is automatically taking over and then we have a stronger psychotic organisation.

Repressed parts (neurotic organisation) have ever been aware.

Dissociated parts (psychotic organisation) were never aware.

In 'fight' (neurotic organisation, cognition) we can see that action, repression, anger and aggression dominate.

'Flight' (psychotic organisation, no possibility for cognitive action) creates a withdrawal, lost contact with themselves or with reality, depersonalisation, derealisation, creating distance, apathy, emotional poverty, alcoholism, fatigue, pass out, regression.

So when a person has had a very traumatic birth and after that many painful situations then two systems are working, namely: the survival system and the defense system. All the painful situations who never have been aware are dissociated and the other ones are repressed.

Repressing symptoms who belongs by blocking up all painful feelings are also processing's of hardening/concretion/callosity as: rheumatism, arthrosis, arthritis, spondylitis, heart problems, hypertension, cataract, etc.

When we look now to the italic parts we see:

1. Dementia affects *thinking, behaviour and the ability to perform everyday tasks*. Brain function is affected enough *to interfere with the person's normal social or working life*.<sup>3</sup>

What we see is:

- A. A problem in the functioning of the "Momentaan bewustzijn" (Instantaneous/cognitive consciousness).

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<sup>3</sup> Alzheimer's Australia

- B. Behaviour is connected to the form, "Persona". When the form is functioning "negative" we see structures, rules, identification with the Persona, hardening, repression. Here we see that there is already a problem in the normal structures.
  - C. There is a problem in the contact or communication with other people and the community.
2. Dementia can happen to anybody, but it is more common *after the age of 65 years*. People *in their 40s and 50s* can also have dementia."

What we see is:

- A. After 65 a person is coming in the energetic force which symbolic belongs to: the past, illness, inner world, womb, etc.
- B. 40s is the place of the energetic force which symbolic belongs to: transformation, Shadow, repressed parts, trauma, etc.
- C. 50s is the place of the energetic force which symbolic belongs to: healing, dissociated parts, flee, etc.

So, in this ages there is a connection to all the situations that have happened in the past.

3. in Alzheimer's disease, *high levels of certain proteins inside and outside brain cells make it hard for brain cells to stay healthy and to communicate with each other*

What we see is:

- A. Cells belong symbolic to the transformation energy force. What happens here is again a problem with a communication or contact with the possibility of transformation.
- B. As I said already: Proteins are amino acid and have a connection with charcoal (carbon). This is important because symbolic it has the "negative" meaning of a "*form battle*", "*contraction*" or "*shutting/blocking up*".
- C. Protein alpha-synuclein, what is also necessary for the regulation of the nerve interaction becomes a problem. That means that there is not a good connection with the "Collective energy" (nerves).

4. Here we see strokes *that block major brain blood vessels*, or other conditions *that affect smaller blood vessels*.

What we see is:

- A. Symbolic: brain: action/fight; blood: feelings; vessels: bond/connection. When we translate that we get: fighting against the connection with feelings.
- B. Smaller blood vessels: repression of the connection with feelings.

5. *Progressive and frequent memory loss*  
*Confusion, impaired communication.*  
*Personality change, behaviour changes*  
*Apathy, withdrawal and depression*  
*Loss of ability to perform everyday tasks.*

What we see is:

- A. A problem in the functioning of the "Momentaan bewustzijn" (Instantaneous/cognitive consciousness): *progressive and frequent memory loss, impaired communication, behaviour changes, depression, loss of ability to perform everyday tasks.*
- B. A communication problem intern and extern.

C. The “Gedissocieerd bewustzijn” (Dissociated consciousness; the unconscious of C.G. Jung) has taken over: *confusion, personality change, apathy, withdrawal.*

We cannot separate the psychical and physical. When I summarize these facts, I come to the conclusion that Dementia has to do with the fact that from the early beginning all the feelings are blocked up. Many feeling are dissociated and unknown and the other feelings are repressed. By the length of time the body will react and the psychic constellation becomes visible in the physical body.

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