Abstract

Objetivo: To describe the relation between the clinical, neuropsychological, and brain imaging findings in a group of patients with fronto temporal dementia. Methods: A sample of 21 patients was collected, and their charts, cognitive profiles, and brain imagines were reviewed; all patients were evaluated as outpatients at the Hospital Psiquiátrico Universitario del Valle, in Cali, Colombia. Results: The mean age was 59.8 years old, the time elapsed between the beginning of the symptoms and the diagnosis was 2.7 years, the more frequent variant was the behavioral one, the main alteration at the magnetic resonance imaging was the frontotemporal atrophy, and the more frequent alteration on the brain SPECT was the frontotemporal hypo perfusion. On the cognitive evaluation the main finding was the normal scoring in praxis, which was related to a temporo parietal hypo perfusion at the brain SPECT (p <0.02). Mimmimental either CLOX were useful as screening tests.

Keywords

Keywords, Young onset dementia, brain imaging, neuropsychological testing, rapid functional decline, differential diagnosis, praxis preservation.