Abstract
Copper is an oligoelement essential for various enzymatic processes both in pathology and in human physiology. Its excessive accumulation in the liver and brain, particularly in the basal ganglia drives to the pathological syndrome known as Wilson’s disease, on the other hand, this metal absence in the newborn provokes brain and cerebellar degeneration, pathology recognized as Menkes’ disease. Currently its role in Parkinson, Alzheimer and lateral amyotrophic sclerosis is discussed. Our studies in rats about the copper effects in the hippocampus excitability, long term potentiation (LTP) and learning have shown a suppressor action on LTP, without memory alteration nor on the animal learning in the Morris’ aquatic maze, a physiological paradoxical result and in its clinical inference also. Key words: Copper, hippocampus

With the progressive aging of the Chilean population the diagnosis of neurodegenerative disorders is increasingly common, and among them is Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA), with specific symptoms but late consultation. PPA is a clinical syndrome characterized by the degeneration of language regions in the dominant hemisphere that determines an insidious and progressive loss of language. Two types of PPA were recognized: Progressive non-fluent Aphasia (APnF) and Progressive Semantic Aphasia (DS), and was recently identified as a new type, Logopénica Progressive Aphasia (APL). We describe a case evaluated at the University of Chile Clinical Hospital of a woman of 54 years who have a history of 2-3 years of fluent speech with reduced speed due to the difficulty in finding words, had shortcomings in repetition of complex words, phrases and sentences, presence of phonemic paraphasias and impaired episodic memory. What in the phonological assessment supports a diagnosis of APL. Despite the above, the neurological examination was normal. The APL has been associated with Alzheimer’s disease because it presents impaired episodic memory and the neuropathological changes most frequently encountered are amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. Through this article you may learn more about this disease and who to go if you or some colleague have symptoms to receive some guidance.

Keywords
Aphasia, SD (semantic dementia), Logopenic Aphasia, Primary progressive aphasia (PPA), Progressive non-fluent Aphasia (APnF) Progressive Semantic Aphasia (DS), Logopénica Progressive Aphasia (APL), neurophysiology.