



Treatment to Alzheimer: Raises Question on Current Technology

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Current trends on treatment for Alzheimer's disease involves managing symptoms and slowing disease progression through amyloid targeting therapies. Chemotherapeutic treatment by cholinesterase inhibitors (Donepezil, Rivastigmine, Galantamine), Memantine for treating moderate to severe cases of the disease and modern antibodies like Lecanemab and Donanemab are may be up to the bench mark. Cause for Alzheimer pathogenesis involves several hypothesis like cholinergic, amyloid, tau protein, inflammatory, oxidative stress, metal ion, glutamate excitotoxicity, microbiota-gut-brain axis, and abnormal autophagy as recently discussed by Jifa Zhang, *et al.* in Nature publisher journal "signal transduction and targeted therapy" hypothesise these concepts as responsible agents for predominant form of dementia that reflects in patients of Alzheimer's.

He also emphasised on recent progress in the discovery of selective inhibitors, dual-target inhibitors, allosteric modulators, covalent inhibitors, proteolysis-targeting chimeras (PROTACs), and protein-protein interaction (PPI) modulators but safety and efficacy evaluation of these for anti- Alzheimer therapy is to be focused much. Study of protein- protein interactions and amino acid - points of proteins that allow misfolding in tau protein can give a better answer to the question of Alzheimer. But it is possible with current technologies?

Combination of computational analysis followed by X-ray diffraction and CD spectroscopy answers 90% to the research problem but isolation of tau protein from humans is a challenging task. But the isolated protein from animal models can give 100% answer to the question remains as a debate in scientific community?

Additionally, complications due to AD progression may include thrombosis, mobility impairments, dysphagia, malnutrition, and pneumonia (lung infections), may definitely reduce the life span of the patient and can lead to increased mortality. Precision medicine as stated by Yiannopoulou KG *et al.*, can be a permanent solution to the Alzheimer but can it be possible with current technologies remains as a question. Is dementia can be treated by stem cell rejuvenation neuroprotection preventing further neuronal damage with current stem cell therapy strategies?

Even though with all these interventions, we can expect a permanent solution to the Alzheimer may be in near future by precision medicine and stem cell therapy.