Editorial
Volume 4:4, 2021

Journal of
Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery

Open Access

Coffee Consumption has Anti-Effects Alzheimer's

Hazel Scarlett*

Editorial office, Journal of Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, Belgium

Editorial

Coffee is one of the world's most researched and commonly consumed beverages. Coffee is grown mostly in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, and its trade is the second largest after crude oil, with a value of more than $10 billion. The Rubiaceae family has hundreds of different species of coffee. The two species cultivated for commercial purposes are Coffea arabica and Coffea canephora. As the general public becomes more aware of their nutrition, several issues about the impact of coffee on their health have arisen. Caffeine, chlorogenic acid, diterpenes, and trigonelline are some of the most frequent bioactive compounds found in coffee.

Caffeine, a neurostimulant, is the main bioactive chemical found in coffee and has been extensively researched in domains such as Neurology and Immunology. It has been related to cognitive, attentiveness, and memory benefits. Coffee has been proposed as a medicinal drug against Alzheimer's disease due to the health benefits linked with cognition. The amount of study on Alzheimer's disease has increased dramatically during the last century. The purpose of this research is to investigate and discuss recent findings on the therapeutic effects of coffee against Alzheimer's disease.

The most frequent kind of dementia is Alzheimer's Disease (AD). Neuronal loss, deposition, and other histological features are among them. Amyloid (A) plaques and Neurofibrillar Tangles in the Extracellular Space (NFTs) are tau proteins that have been hyperphosphorylated. Amyloid (A) plaques are linked to the genes presenilin-1 and presenilin-2. Presenilin-1 (PSEN1), Presenilin-2 (PSEN2), and Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP), are a key factor in the development of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's dementia affects around 5.5 million Americans, with 5.3 million of those aged 65 or older. By 2050, this figure is expected to rise to 13.8 million due to the expanding baby boomer generation. These dismal numbers highlight the urgent need for Alzheimer's disease treatment.

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurological illness that causes memory and cognitive impairment. Several genetic variables, including as PSN1, PSN2, and APP7, have a role in early-onset AD. Environmental variables, APOE4 genetic susceptibility, and lifestyle decisions that might help or hinder AD progression cause late onset AD. Alzheimer's Disease (AD) can be genetic, with an early onset, or it can be non-genetic, with a later onset. Deficits in semantic memory, language, visuospatial skills, and functional impairments are some of the most common signs of Alzheimer's disease as the disease advances. The aetiology of Alzheimer's disease, such as the formation of amyloid-beta plaques, begins years before any signs of cognitive loss appear. The increasing frequency of Alzheimer's disease, the accompanying expenses of treating patients with the disease, and caregiver stress all highlight the need of finding an effective treatment.

Coffee's health advantages for neurodegenerative disorders

Coffee's antioxidant capabilities help to minimize oxidative stress, which is linked to Alzheimer's disease

Caffeine, a key bioactive ingredient in coffee, lowers Amyloid- and boosts mental performance

Caffeine works in tandem with coffee compound(s) to protect against Alzheimer's disease.

How to cite this article: Hazel Scarlett. "Coffee Consumption has Anti-Effects Alzheimer's". *J Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 4 (2021): 125

***Address for Correspondence:** Scarlett H, Editorial office, Journal of Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, Belgium, E-mail address: nanomoleculesepubjournals.com*

Received: 06 July, 2021; **Accepted:** 20 July, 2021; **Published:** 27 July, 2021