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Artificial Intelligence based Modern Approaches to Diagnose Alzheimer's

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***Abstract*: *In current times the level at which Alzheimer's disease is rising is at an alarming rate. This rise points to the need for much more accurate and faster modes of diagnosis that the country wants. Artificial intelligence can resolve this issue as it uses extensive human surveys and real-time machine medicine monitors. The use of biomarkers that work on detecting unusual changes in the brain and the spectrochemical analysis of blood that works on the principle of vibrational spectroscopy Inclusive of Raman spectroscopy and FTIR cannot be used at a large scale. The underemployment of these methods includes the requirement of highly trained professionals and the heterogeneous nature of the human population. Therefore, the following approaches may be employed to overcome these benefits and give individuals optimal health solutions; Random Forest technique, etc., artificial neural network. When the talk is shifted towards treating Alzheimer's, there is no such drug to treat it thoroughly. Symptomatic treatment options are available based on specific known receptors of Alzheimer's etiology. Artificial intelligence has also taken a pioneering step to fill this void. With its help, we can identify a lot more receptors influenced upon Alzheimer's advent. Once these newly found receptors are considered, better symptomatic treatment can be provided. Drug classes like NMDA receptor antagonists, Statins, and Antipsychotics are readily available options for managing disease, but all of these have a low safety index and other side effects like bleeding and psychosis. Newly re-purposed drugs like Acitretin and minocycline etc., have minimalistic side effects and high safety margin, making them a better choice in the diseased state. After Artificial intelligence has entered the market, the fields of diagnostics and therapeutics and taken the most advantage of it alongside administration and regulation, therefore, this AI is a boon in the medical industry as it can help manage medicine-based disease registries and population management when it comes to Alzheimer's diagnosis and treatment.*

Keywords*: *Artificial Intelligence, Alzheimer's, Artificial Neural Network, In-Home Sensors, Drug Re-Purposing, Cholinergic And Amyloid Hypothesis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the most established field-of software engineering and massive and expansive, managing all parts of mirroring mental abilities for honest critical thinking and building solid basic structures on which bigger things can be built that learn and replicates like people. In this manner, it is often cited as machine intelligence (1). The significant progression in ML was pushed by the development of new actual learning calculations and the accessibility and straightforward computation of huge information indexes. Deep Learning (DL) is a collection of ML models that depend on coevolutionary structures with a lengthy history of Deep Learning (2). DL is exceptionally famous today since they accomplish astounding outcomes at human-level execution. A best practice model is a recent study at the Thrun gathering, which shows that such methods may control malignant skin growth with a similar fitness of human dermatologists using a DL strategy comparable to clinic professionals. (3). A further model promising consequences distinguish diabetic retinopathy and related eye illnesses (4). All of these cases are significant instances of AI's progress and value. However, even the most notable proponents of these (programmed) approaches lately emphasized that it is challenging to achieve valuable insights because we do not have to gain exclusively from previous information, delete information, sum up, and fight against the flag of dimensionality, but unravel the hidden logical elements (5). One of the significant difficulties of AI/ML/DL is medication. In medicine-based choice help, we are gone up against with weakness, with related to the study of how likely or unlikely things are to happen, obscure, not having enough of something, having too much of 1 thing and not enough of another, group of different things mixed, loud and aggressive, messy, wrong, mistaken and missing informational indexes in (in a way that's open to opinion high-dimensional spaces (6). One of the primary objectives of future medication is the demonstration of the intricacy of patients for tailoring the clinical choices. This technique creates difficulties during the incorporation or combinations of heterogeneous data. Therefore, Artificial intelligence in medication should be prepared for information from different sources. This demands that medicine-based experts have a chance to see how and why a machine choice has been made (7). Computer-based intelligence inventions of new things also work in substitution situations. While un-likely replacing manmade medical services suppliers totally, AI may play out specific errands with more importance: always working, speed, and reproducibility than people. Models remember evaluation of bone age for the radiographic test (8). Maybe an additional person or more to human providers will be the most remarkable employment for AI. Studies have demonstrated a co-operating impact in cooperation between doctors and AI, generating better results than any other. Like the truth, intelligent times can also extend into the continual medication-based choice, leading to better quality tests of medicine performance.

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Intelligence may break down X-ray-related photos and use sickness for a cause to pick which images should be taken first by the human x-ray doctor and which patients have a dream that interferes with the condition, and can be advised to an eye doctor or retinal images (9).

These AI fields have applications in different healthcare areas like in law-based bodies where these can be used for related to extensive area health surveys and real-time supervising of devices and drugs. It can also be used to set disease prevention guidelines. Other than Legal bodies, doctors can also use medicine-based decision reports and describe a possible future event predictive analysis decorated with a personal touch therapy next to a small discussion with other people. This field can be an advantage for patients as it would help in health maintenance and provide online health education. Most importantly, patients can use it for remote supervising and telehealth. Healthcare systems and payers can take advantage of this as it would provide virtual hospital rooms and do a data collecting job across a vast network of sick people. Last but not least, it can help manage medicine-based disease registries and population management. (10)

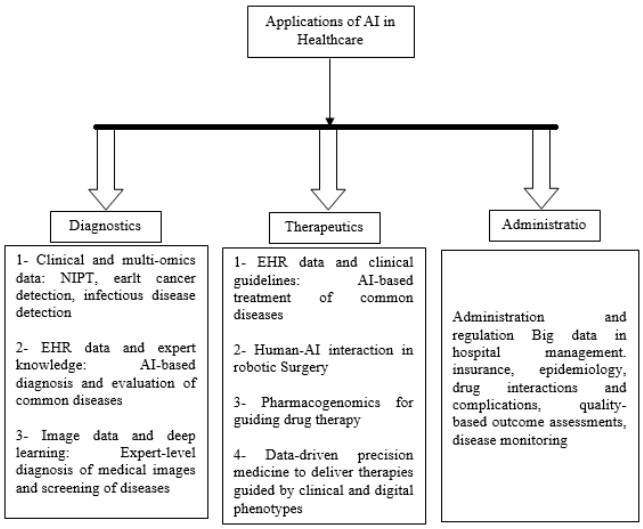

Fig 1. Different Therapeutic Uses of Artificial Intelligence

Ideal AI implementation Solid fundamental structures that can be constructed on more significant items will require ongoing support, not just for extending patient information measures but also for updating programming calculations and the promise that equipment operability is guaranteed to happen. Hardware redesigns may also be expected to help programming refreshes. This upkeep action will require substantial hard work by workers in the hiring, training, firing department, and a financing support system. The provision of money is essential to ensuring successful implementation and improving measures, and it is not apparent currently how advancements from AI are to be reimbursed. Once again, new stuff engineers can also be mistreated through AI creation. For example, emotionally supportive networks based on medication can be altered to provide benefits for explicitly stated tests and devices without medical customers monitoring this control (11).

II. INTRODUCTION TO ALZHEIMER'S

A. History and Background of disease

Alzheimer's is a permanent, reformist neuro-degenerative confusion occurring more and more and brings about thinking-related decline, unusual conduct, character changes, and a decrease in thinking skills or holding or doing something. AD happens to find its name after Dr. Alois Alzheimer (12). In AD, the reformist idea of neurodegeneration proposes an age-subordinate interaction that eventually prompts ruining of synaptic toward the center solid basic structures on which bigger things can be built, dendritic and nerve-related harm, and the arrangement of unusual protein totals all through the brain (13). Brain disease is joined by three rule fundamental changes that occur in the brain: thinly spread loss in nerve cells, within a cell protein stores named neuro-fibrillary tangles (NFT) including hyper-phosphorylated tau protein and outside of a cell protein store named as amyloid (Ab) or run-down plaques which happen to be surrounded by dystrophic neurite (14). In Brain disease infection, nerve cells of different pieces in the brain are in the long run harmed or destroyed too, including those that give power to an individual to complete significant fundamental abilities to hold or do something like walking and gulping. People in the last phases of the sickness are bed-bound and need non-stop serious thought. Brain disease illness is eventually deadly. Alzheimer's infection (AD) is by a long shot the most well-known reason for severe problems with thinking and living and records for up to 80% of all severe issues of thinking and living carefully study (15). the treatment choices for AD stay solid, exciting, and suggestive without a definite forecast. Meds like cholinesterase stoppers and memantine improve memory and readiness, individually, without changing the future or by and significant movement of AD severe problems with thinking and living. Way of life often changes including diet and exercise stay the alone mediations with proof showing lower AD danger and conceivable avoidance of by and large thinking-related rotted, inferior, or ruined state. These are helping other persons are first-line proposals for all patients paying almost no attention to mental ability to hold or do something.

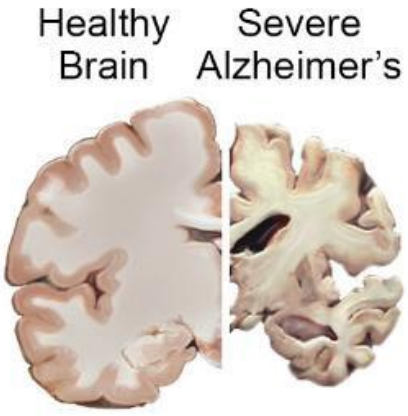

Fig 2 – The Difference Between a Healthy Brain (Left) And A Brain Affected by Alzheimer's (right)

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B. Stages of Alzheimer's

Each phase of AD forces different responsibilities on guardians, expanding their weight. The severely upset feelings and passionate weights of parental figures from these responsibilities lead to reduced personal satisfaction and upset body physiology—shortage, sadness without any feelings of hope, having nothing left, and Depression. To classify in a bigger picture, Alzheimer's disease can be classified into three major stages (in other words), Initial stage, middle stage, and advanced stage.

C. Initial stage

In many severe issues with thinking and living patients, that phase is overlooked. It is a significant stage for strong early desire as the patient needs to get more substantial assistance, care, and treatment at this period, the WHO displayed early cautious awareness as its first aim in a long time Report for 2011 This period is ignored and an essential step in many significant problems with thinking and living patients. The WHO has long shown early mindful awareness as its primary objective as the patient needs more robust support, therapy, and treatment. 2011 report (16).

In the early stages of AD, forgetfulness and time loss start. The patient might repeatedly ask the same questions and repeat the same incidents they had never told them before. You might forget your shopping list or your keys at home or leave the burner after you cook to attract unexpected negative happenings (17) suddenly. Although new knowledge is complex for AD patients, behavioral and social issues and life do not alter separately and enable patients to conduct their lives without assistance. However, if the patient knows what their symptoms are, the quality of their life may be reduced; the burden and costs of treatment may increase, or the period of hospitalization may be reduced by an earlier date; (18).

D. Middle stage

The shipping paperwork nations of the illness become more easily seen and way too high at this stage. Patients cannot walk lonely outside their homes. Slow heaviness when eating may be seen. They fight during dressing, taking clothes off, and going to the restroom if they do not get help. Their time direction gets weakened, and they wish to rest when dim. Their social connections rotted, inferior, or ruined state. Hatred and suspicious ideas may start (19). Patients discovered generally irritated by their parental figures are accounted for as the people who actually had social responsibilities but displayed strange practices within sight of others (20). Perhaps the primary decisions for the families of patients with AD are whether to reassess or hospitalize expert support. Specifically, in shut networks, patients go on in an average subclinical time, and only cutting-edge steps are used to support skilled parts (21).

Over time, the understanding of something, the capacity to make decisions, and knowledge of the families of patients that is the Future Care Preparation system component will be increased, and reckless behaviors will decline. Planning for future becomes realistic and elaborate with the assistance of education (22).

E. Advanced Stage

At this level, the patient cannot self-treat and needs an individual who safeguards someone from harm. Food, washing, and dressing must be performed based on others. When patients glance rapidly in a mirror, they do not see their children and even themselves. Dysfunctions of the sphincter are worthy of attention. For instance, Myoclony, too much energy, and too much movement and speaking might be differentiated by ludicrous and nervous discoveries in a nerve-based examination. (23).

A lengthy time, wear, and painful procedure dependent on the phases of medicine provides treatment for nearly always unwell patients. AD alters the quality of life in patients and the relatives of patients and the caretaker. AD impairs human mental health and even includes organic sickness in individuals who care for them. The unseen component of the AD iceberg consists of all these findings. Although all of these difficulties cannot be prevented since AD is a progressive condition, the heavy burden of health care policymakers, newspapers, websites, television, and social institutions, physicians and caregivers may be made as minor as possible through group cooperation.

F. Mechanism of disease spread

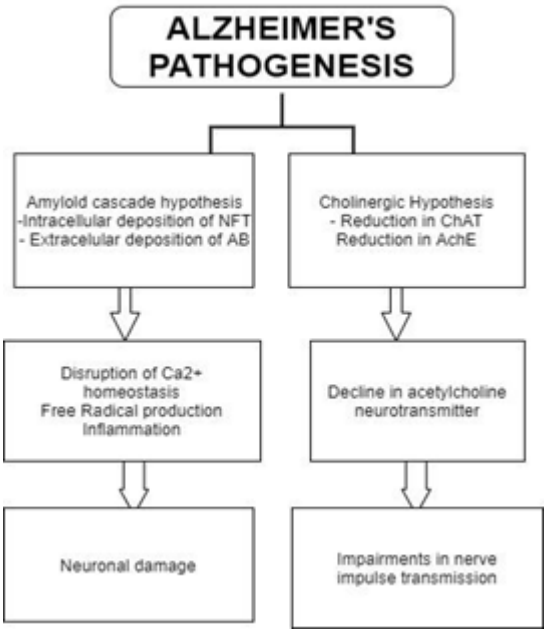

Fig 3– Hypotheses explaining the pathogenesis of alzheimer's disease - where the first one is the amyloid cascade hypothesis initiating with neuro-fibrillary tangles in the brain. While the cholinergic hypothesis commences with a reduction in the amount of choline acetyl transferase in the brain

The molecular approach of the illness has been explained by two main hypotheses: cholinergic and amyloid cascading. Many sophisticated investigations corroborate the cholinergic assumptions (24). It has proved that a damaging cholinergic system is sufficient to create an animal model memory shortfall that is the same as brain disease as serious thinking and living issues.

AD brains indicate that cholinergic nerve cells in the basal forehead are growing poorer (25). The brain of the Alzheimer patient was accounted for a steady decline of cholinergic markers, choline acetyltransferase, and acetyl cholinesterase. Whereas cholinergic shortcomings may not fully represent the neuropathological highlights that have been found in AD, a crucial piece of DA causes a disease is examined, and a further study is done for good reason about the unique weakness of this fundamental solid structure. (26).

The other reason, the amyloid cascade guessing expresses that the (related to the breakdown of nerve function) interaction seen in AD brains is a development or increase over time of occasions set off by the unusual preparation of the APP that causes creation, collection, deposition, and poisonousness of its Ab subordinate (27). As of now, the amyloid course guess has gotten impressive help from atomic related to things you get from your parents' genes examinations. In any case, every one of the sub-atomic and cell occasions happening in different types of AD cannot be cleared up by old-style amyloid. Systems have become visible in which the fibrillar amyloid stores do not go about as the critical effector of this neurodegeneration (28). No connection has been accounted for between the inability to think clearly because of old age plaques and severe thinking and living everyday life problems.

G. Symptoms showed by an individual upon infection

Side effects change among people with Brain disease severe problems with thinking and living. The contrasts between ordinary age-related thinking-related changes and early indications of Brain disease severe problems with thinking and living can be friendly and down-to-earth. People with Brain disease severe problems with thinking and living experience different indications that change over the years. These indicators reflect the degree of nerve cell damage in various parts of the mind. The rate at which symptoms move from mild to excessive differs between individuals. In the not extreme stage, which for some is the longest, people may experience issues singing, dancing, acting, etc., in front of people something commonly done assignments, become confused about where they are and start wandering, and begin having character and conduct changes, including doubtfulness and disturbance (29). In the extreme stage, people need support with basic exercises of day-by-day living, like washing, dressing, and using the restroom. In the end, their ability related to speaking bring across is restricted. In the extreme phase of the illness, the hits/effects of Brain disease on a person's actual well-being become especially obvious. Because of harm to areas of the mind connected with development, people become bed-bound. Because they are bed-bound, they are helpless against problems, such as blood clumps, skin contamination, and infections that can cause organ disappointment by battling illness (manufactured by individuals and not, of course, in the bloodstream). Harm to areas of the mind that manage snacks makes it challenging to eat and drink. This may lead to people gulping Food instead of the throat (windpipe) (food pipe). Particles of Food may be preserved in the lungs and cause lung disease (30).

III. CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF ALZHEIMER'S DIAGNOSIS

Over time, the side effects of Alzheimer's infection deteriorate, though the rate at which the disease advances changes. Overall, only four to eight years a person with Alzheimer's disease can live after diagnosis. The condition is characterized by cerebral alterations that start far before any sickness signs. This phase might persist for a long time and can be called Alzheimer's pre-clinical disorder. (31). Even though Alzheimer's is usually known to influence people aged 65 and over, up to 5% of those examined have early-stage. This usually means that the person being studied is in their 40s or 50s. It may be challenging to make a genuine determination at this age since specific symptoms may appear to result from everyday life events such as stress. It can lead to memory loss, thinking, and reasoning ability because the disease affects the mind. Depending on the situation, it can vary differently, but typically the decay is slow.

A. Electro-encephalography

Electroencephalography (EEG) has recently been broadly researched for its expected utilization in diagnosing dementia pathologies, especially Alzheimer's disease. (32). EEG is a non-intrusive, generally cost-effective, and possibly versatile innovation with a short-term target (on the request for milliseconds). This approach has been studied to identify Alzheimer's disease by comparing EEG patient diaries with control individuals. (33). The condition is generally conceded to make a decline in the intricacy of EEG signals. These alterations to EEG records were used in Alzheimer's illness studies as discriminatory highlights. Several approaches are developed to evaluate the complexity of EEG data. Much time was required to measure the relationship and the principal positive type Lyapunov. (34). EEG signals from individuals with Alzheimer's disease are less complicated than the estimates from age-corroded control participants for some measurements (fewer intricacies). Other hypothetical data techniques have been shown to be potentially beneficial EEG signals for Alzheimer's illness, especially entropy-based procedures. Age-based entropy (35). Alzheimer's infection induces the practical separation between regions of the mind. Several types of research have been conducted to track synchronization variations across EEG data sets. A wide variety of metrics were created to evaluate EEG synchrony (36).

B. Spectrochemical analysis of blood

Neurodegenerative infections are marked by sensitivities and specificities equivalent to or greater than neurotic protein misfolding and gathering systems, resulting in a reformist cerebral/CNS loss of neuronal capacity and inevitable transmission. Movement issues are one of its common adverse effects. Vibrational spectroscopy has been used to separate and characterize specific and obsessional populations using cells, tissues, or biofluids, with the majority comprising FTIR and Raman spectroscopy. (37).

There are several advantages to spectroscopic techniques over standard atomic tests (e.g., ELISA) by allowing simultaneous examination of several particles rather than segregated atoms, thus suited for complicated multifactorial illnesses. The attenuated overall reflection FTIR (ATR-FTIR) spectroscopy in this research was used for analyzing blood plasma samples from patients with various neuro-specific conditions. One of our objectives has been to identify and develop biomarkers that would help get a more definitive clinical diagnosis in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and early-stage AD patients from a healthy control—also, taking into account the genotype and age of our subjects' APOE as confusing variables.

The second primary goal of the research was to classify the spectral wave numbers that can identify the illness from other dementias**.** (38). Vibrational spectroscopy is a suitable technique for testing biofluids because they create a "spectral fingerprint," resulting in a complete picture of the sample state of all the compounds contained in biological samples. Early and accurate detection and testing usually employed to diagnose neurodegenerative conditions are intrusive, expensive, and time-consuming. Different neurodegenerative disorders were diagnosed and differentiated by using blood plasma in this study, the sensitivities and specificity achieved being comparable, if not better than, to those achieved using clinical/molecular techniques.

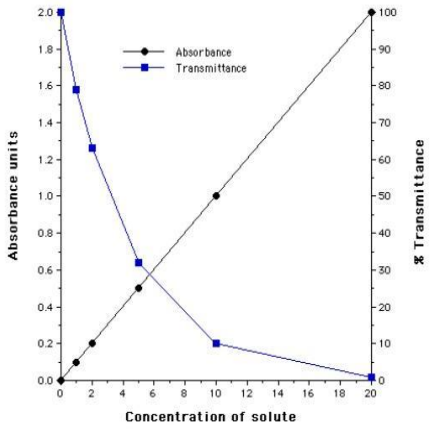

Fig 4 – Graph Depicting Spectrochemical Analysis of Blood as A Variation Between Absorbance and Concentration of Solute

C. Use of Biomarkers

In individuals with extremely weak or exceptional symptoms, biomarkers are utilized to precisely quantify abnormal changes in the brain and aid with early diagnosis. The National Institute for Ageing (NIA-AA) research system was late signed by the Alzheimer's Association (NIA-AA). By postmortem examination or in vivo biomarkers, concealed pathology cycles of Alzheimer's disease may be recorded, which change the importance of illness in live people, from a syndrome to a typical building. (39). This makes it essential to monitor infection progression and, in particular, to enable early identification commencing in and asymptomatic phases of disease when looking at AD as a whole. The MCI prodromal to AD idea has been proposed by a public expert board. (40). These biomarkers were majorly classified into four categories, i.e., genetic, neuropsychological, neuroimaging, and fluid markers.

Genetic markers

Thirty years of genetic research has dramatically increased our understanding of pathogenic factors that cause neurodegeneration and dementia, starting with rare forms of Alzheimer's disease. Hereditary linkage examination recognized three significant causes hidden in hereditarily prevailing beginning stage forms of AD, including amyloid antecedent protein and PSEN1 and PSEN2 genes in the twentieth century. (41). Changes in these qualities discuss infection state markers: since they are the most common transformations, transporters cause and spread illness to half of the population, with a penetrance of about 100%. Although AD has a relatively stable aggregate defined by a cognitive decline, disarray, apraxia, agnosia, and linguistic discomfort, it is not stable or monomorphic to either begin or aggregate, and neurotic prototypes may be seen often between clinic aggregate and genotypes. (42).

Although AD changes are not cycled indicators, they will enable early identification even in pre-clinical stages when coupled with current biomarkers. In the MCI to AD dementia progression, prediction, use, and assessment of AD genetic hazard indicators are still in their early phases.

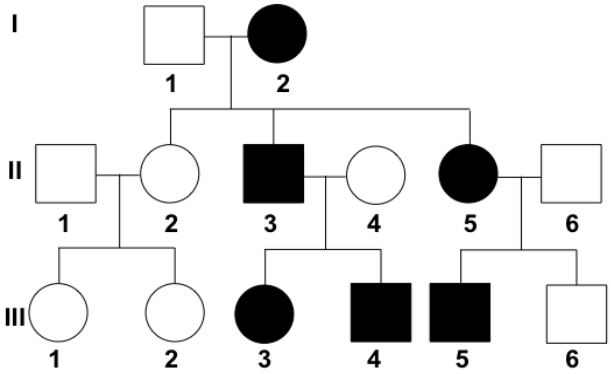

Fig 5. - Family Pedigree with Amyloid Protein Mutation Connects Early as Well as Late-Onset Symptoms, Also Irrespective of Homozygosity

Neuropsychological markers

"Tests on neuropsychology demonstrate the outcome of dementia and contribute to determining the route and reaction to the treatment,' following the initial McKhan stages. Neuropsychological evaluations are recommended for specific reasons, such as evaluation in a longitudinal study of the importance of the unusual cases of psychological deficiencies or preliminary results of medication viability indicators. A significant change occurred in the 1990s, culminating in introducing the notion of MCI, with the increasing attention given to recognizable evidence of a predementia stage of Alzheimer's disease. (43). One of the tests to evaluate this in dangerous conditions of dementia advancement is establishing a target memory weakness, defined by poor testing compared to age-coordinated with control collection.

This phrase has long been applied to psychological domains other than long-term memory based on similar psychometric criteria. (44). In summary, an unmixed feeling of intellectual/social aggregation is the first step towards an AD biomarker-based obsessive research. One of the main goals of the neuropsychological study is the identification of early/prodromal phases of both regular (hippocampal verbose) and abnormal (visuospatial abilities, language, leading capacity, and behavior). The harmonization of tools and techniques and a varied collection of psychometric data of high quality are definitely necessary. Nevertheless, it is not necessary to overlook the value of creative thought based on advancements in psychological neuroscience research.
(45) Provides a fantastic opportunity to increase the intellectual professionalism and functional status of innovative, non-stop measures. Taking use of fresh opportunities such as cell phones and media (46).

Neuroimaging markers

A variety of neuroimaging biomarkers are utilized to prevent and approve Alzheimer's disease. Some of these approaches distinguish between fundamental AD pathologies, such as the amyloid declaration, whilst others, such as FDG-PET and MRI assessment, identify neurodegeneration which might be underlying alterations in a recent worldwide request. (47). Some of the neuroimaging alterations currently take place in the pre-clinical stage; others occur in the MCI stage and are each beneficial for the detection of AD dementia changes. There are notable changes during the infection phases in neuroimaging markers. (48). However, the precise transitional sequence of underlying and utilitarian brain alterations and how changes are associated with these various image modalities have to be determined. The grouping model demonstrated a hypothesis system based on knowledge about neuroimaging that is already accessible. (49).

Fluid markers

Several fluid markers were proposed and attempted for both evident and unclear pathologic alterations in Alzheimer's patients in the last two decades. Over time, the most reliable findings have been obtained by three CSF Markers: Aß1-42 peptide (Aß42), utter tau protein (T-tau), and phosphorylated tau protein (P-tau) (50). Even though the CSF contains fewer protein than serum, "CSF marks are preferred to represent the brain pathophysiology in Alzheimer's disease over blood/plasma biochemical markers because of the two main factors: 1) direct mental and CSF contact, described as endless two-directional protein progression; 2) the presence of blood / CSF boundaries, protecting the CSF against CSF. (51). The three CSF indicators lead to the three primary neurotic changes in the mind: the amyloid accumulation in Aß plaques, the development of intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFT), and neuronal maladjustment. Ab42 in AD patients is detected in soft focus owing to the cortical amyloid argument, high concentration T-tau due to cortical neuronal disorder, and high concentration P-tau because of the layout of the cortical knots. (52).

IV. LIMITATIONS OF CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS

One of the significant limitations of the EEG technique is that it can only be used in clinical environments at a few medical centers and by specially trained clinicians and agents. This establishes a significant obstacle to transparency. Furthermore, the test subjects suffer from an obsessive disorder. Medical and medical clinic restrictions preclude exploratory arrangements for refined psychophysics estimations, and evaluations often suffer from the adverse effects of low preliminaries and plan ease. Furthermore, the anode region is clinically selected, unlike creature accounts, where the examiner can invade the cortex before sensory neurons are identified. It cannot be modified once implanted in the working room—not like in creature accounts, where the examiner may infiltrate the cortex until sensitive neurons are found. (53).
A key stumbling block of this region is the ability to replicate marks found by one group. The great majority of illnesses producing dementia are complicated and varied, but clinical and scientific laws also change from one perspective to the next. Standardization of the techniques is often required if irregularities are to be reduced and quality improved. Simple preparation for research, test planning, and understanding age proteomics conventions are crucial. No one can overestimate the value of global standardization. A recent study of the Swedish brain power activity shows an accurate model. (54). It is a pipe dream to identify many kinds of dementia early using noninvasive analytical tests. However, there have been more challenges in analyzing standards for the future proteomic serum or plasma analysis application, requiring further multilateral efforts. In the long term, biomarkers can be detected early and differently on issues that cause dementia to emerge quickly through new and technological advances. The assessment of the individual risk of AD or associated issues allows refinement of approaches for preventative / delaying (55).

V. CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF PROGNOSIS/PHARMACOTHERAPY OF ALZHEIMER'S

The treatment targets indicate progress, which includes improved understanding, greater self-control, and improvement in neuropsychiatric and behavior brokenness. Sickness adjustment by easing back or catching indication movement of the twisting interaction, and critical pre-indicative sickness prediction by mediation in main pathogenic instruments.

A. Acetyl choline esterase inhibitors

Acetylcholine is an essential neurotransmitter in memory-related brain regions, and its depletion is associated with memory failure. According to the treatment strategy, acetylcholine esterase inhibitors improve cholinergic function while stabilizing cognitive function. They can also affect one's actions and day-to-day functioning (56). Some of the drugs that come under Acetylcholine esterase inhibitors are Tacrine, Donepezil, Rivastigmine, and Galantamine. The table below shows the mechanism of action and type of inhibition caused by the drugs.

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Table 1 – The Table Mentioned Above Shows Different Classes of Drugs That Are Used in The Pharmacotherapy of Alzheimer's

Drug	Mechanism of Action	Duration of Action	Side Effects
Tacrine	Reversible inhibitor of carbamate	6 hours	nausea, Hepatotoxicity vomiting
Donepezil	A reversible inhibitor binds to the active center with a greater affinity.	24 hours	Loss of appetite
Rivastigmine	It works by inhibiting cholinesterase's acetylcholine breakdown, raising its concentration.	8 hours	Diarrhea, indigestion
Galantamine	It is a reversible, competitive acetylcholinesterase (Ache) inhibitor with nicotinic acetylcholine receptor allosteric modulator action.	8 hours	Vomiting, weight loss

B. NMDA receptor antagonists

Acts by impeding overexcited NMDA receptors, which block the passage of Ca++, subsequently diminishing glutamate discharge and restraining measures which prompted neurotoxicity (57).

Memantine –

It is an NMDA receptor antagonist that's been licensed to treat Alzheimer's disease in people with mild to extreme symptoms. It has a poor affinity and is uncompetitive by default. It is voltage-dependent and often interacts with the channel's mg2+ ion binding site to avoid excessive excitation. It is excreted in the urine and easily crosses the blood-brain barrier (58). It also has specific side effects like constipation and headache.

Statins

Although much new research has been carried out by Alzheimer's disease (AD), effective treatments remain elusive. An increasing number of data has revealed that persons using statin have a reduced risk of Alzheimer's disease and dementia than those who take a statin. However, while numerous clinical trials have tested statins in general AD populations, the results have not produced a significant recovery advantage. Distinguishing the endotype responsive to statin therapy can be possible by zeroing in sub-groups of the AD population (59).

The effect on continuous statin usage has been studied to assess a potential positive impact of statins by combining patients from different studies and clinical preliminaries into a review observer. The results of this investigation indicated that statin users were higher than non-users, and this impact was much more substantial when lipophilic statins were utilized. (60).

Antipsychotics

The treatment of Alzheimer's disease-related agitation and psychosis has been a cornerstone of antipsychotics for many years. Despite its widespread usage, the current study has shown that they give just a slight advantage against established reality. Typical and atypical, based on their solidarity as enemies of dopamine D2 receivers, higher for the standard and five-hydroxytryptamine-A receptors (5-HT2A), typical for the abnormal, antipsychotic treatments may be used at two levels. (61).

Haloperidol is the most often given antipsychotic drug. However, several concerns have been raised due to its low safety profile. Due to the intensive and long-lasting binding of D2 receptors throughout the brain and various other receptors, sedation, extrapyramidal signals (EPS), orthostatic hypotension, and anticholinergic symptoms are all concerning safety. Binding to D2 receptors is primarily aimed at selecting areas of thought linked to psychotic signs, thereby avoiding those related to motor signs. These are due to aggressive action on 5-HT2A receptors or a shortened obstruction of D2 receptors. (62).

VI. DISADVANTAGES OF CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF PROGNOSIS

A low dementia safety profile, together with its modest impact and the high incidence of agitation and psychosis, implies that the requirement for new medicines remains for a long time to come. As the nearest specialist for administrative psychosis, Pimavanserin will nearly certainly join the research pipeline in the near future. New medicines with similar mechanisms of action. While several potential new competitor compounds are found in clinical studies, in the next five years, it is doubtful that they may be initial.

There has been some concern about statins' potential for harmful side effects, such as the increased risk of an intracerebral drain (ICH) and adverse psychological effects. The pooled relative danger of a hemorrhagic stroke was discovered to be 1.73 (95% CI, 1.19–2.50) in a systematic audit of patients with earlier cerebrovascular sickness. In another examination, the LDL cholesterol level was contrarily identified with the danger of episode intracerebral hemorrhage.

VII. DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S VIA AI METHODS

Lahmiri and Shmuel employed AI techniques on the intellectual scale of MRI and AD to comprehend Alzheimer's disease. The grades for express highlights were calculated using fractals obtained from GRI-based surfaces, cortical thickness, cerebral cortex, and ADAS to distinguish CS and AD patients. SVM, based on gyrification data, cortical thicknesses, and intellectual grades of ADAS, differentiates solid patients from other AI approaches and shows that mixtures are more critical. (63). Cao et al. (64) gave an elective advancement procedure to settle the created blended standard regularized definition effectively. They assessed the presence of the established structure using ADNI data sets. They concluded that the framework enhanced grouping performance for MRI-based cognitive estimates and smaller arrangements of excessively demonstrative AD-related biomarkers—a conclusion with a change. 3D picture data may need much bigger preparation sets so that all progressions can be appropriately described.

A lack of model preparedness proof is the primary obstacle for the broader application of AI in healthcare screening. Although AI methods have shown higher results in saved trials with accurate imaging standards, they may be quickly reduced by displaying inconspicuous images taken under diverse circumstances. A few managed and solo AI instruments are offered in the AI and PC vision authoring to prevent variations in appropriations. (65).

A. Artificial neural network

Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are a method of machine learning in various disciplines. It has the least number of operational uses, however. ANN is ideal for achieving high forecast accuracy for several problems. At first, it was designed to imitate a human brain's ability to generate expectancies, recognize examples, or draw on prior experience. The cycle is mirrored in a PC application for an effective, precise model generation that carries out design recognition and AI computations. The hidden layer in-between the input and output layers is introduced, and the previous layer's output helps measure the objective. In neuronal organizations, the so-called multi-facial method is considered.

Furthermore, an exchange is carried out in the hidden layer, and the results are computed. In ANN, information and yield levels may be grouped into hubs. The yield layer is a target variable, and a collection of data variables is the data layer. Each element with its own unit is called a unit in neural organizations (66).

El-Dahshan et al. suggested a mixture procedure for MRI cerebrum image characterization. Highlight extraction, dimensionality reduction, and order were among the procedures presented in this investigation. The highlights associated with MR images were obtained in the underlying stage by using the discrete wavelet update (DWT).In the later stage, the highlights of MRI were decreased to more basic highlights by applying the PCA (67).

B. K-Nearest neighbor (KNN) method

AI has widely used closest neighbor technology as a standard classification. This method compared test information with associated planning information to provide information. Every information occurrence is a point in the space of n dimensions. Consequently, all planning activities will take place at this location. The k-NN scans the space for a k preparation case adjacent to the provided data to characterize an event. For example, a phrase of the distance metric specifies "closeness" of the default information and preparation opportunities. (68). This approach includes three key elements: several identified instances of preparation, a distance between examples, and the nearest neighbors (k) estimation. For the grouping of the event, first, identify its division from the designated object, then determine the number of closest neighbors, and eventually assign a name to the class of nearest neighbors. (69).

C. Support vector machines (SVM)

SVMs are pretty known and machine learning techniques. SVM calculations aimed to find an order of operations that isolates instances of the two groups in the most rational way possible. If the informational gathering is explicitly distinct, the power that distinguishes two classes is straight order work that moves through the middle. By augmenting the edge that distinguishes the two groups, SVM ensures that all of the power can be identified. The edge is the space between two groups separated by the hyperplane. The base distance between adjoining examples to an event on the hyperplane is what it is called (70).

To differentiate the AD, Abdulkadir utilized an SVM classifier applied to MR images. They considered varieties in SVM choice qualities resulting from (a) changes in equipment contrasted with the result of AD and (b) changes resulting from taking a similar sweep consistently ridiculous subject on a similar machine. They found that changes in equipment site start variations, which can theoretically alter option qualities entirely. They also reasoned those two scanners with the same equipment site would not produce similar attributes, which can possess a considerable effect on the framework exhibitions (71).

D. Random forest method

Amoroso et al. proposed a grouping structure based on Random Forest component choice and DNN characterization using a blended associate (72). They also compared the proposed strategy to another order solution using fluffy reasoning learned on a mixed partner using just AD and HC. DNNs achieved a much higher characterization exactness than other order procedures; nevertheless, fluffy reasoning is primarily exact with MCI. the concept behind deep neural organizations (DNNs), in which each hidden layer joins the qualities in its first layer and learns more complex knowledge starting from the network's raw data. Another advantage of DNN is its ability to communicate with more unique images using back-to-back hidden layers until the yield layer, where the yields for these most dynamic ideas are learned. The concept behind DNN is to learn highlight levels by enhancing reflection while retaining a clear human commitment. (73).

For the analysis of clinical pictures and CAD, profound learning has been given more attention in the clinical imaging area. The recent AI advancements effectively assisted sickness detection. A few deep learning calculations are used to investigate various informational indexes. It is hard to realize the inside structures of the mind that could be filtered out by different forms of AD filtering methods DNNs are an AI approach animated from the design and capacity of the human mind. A few DNN designs have recently been utilized to tackle the AI issues (74).

E. Convolutional neural network

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are biologically inspired by the visual cortex, are a subcategory of artificial neural networks (ANNs) initially used for image processing. CNNs are made up of convolutional layers, pooling layers, normalization layers, and finally wholly linked layers, in addition to input and output layers. Different feature mapping characteristics are organized in the convolutional layer (75)**.** Instead of using various picture preparation techniques, the CNN takes advantage of the 2D arrangement of an information picture to use an essential preprocessing approach. The convolutional layer receives an information picture that is defined by the picture's distance, height, and several channels. The convolutional layer is a crucial component of this structure since it is a fundamental part of the CNN system**.**

The boundaries of the convolutional layer have a variety of channels that can learn. Both channel actuation maps are then combined to yield volume. The pooling layer is usually placed between the subsequent convolutional layers. Its motivation is to protect the critical data while reducing the aspect of each component map. Each component map is chipped away at separately by the pooling layer, which resizes the information spatially. Any of them can be combined with CNN properties to reduce the size of the boundaries, minimizing the probability of overfitting and enhancing the computational force. The primary issue is to build a convolutional structure with a memory restriction (76).

VIII. PROGNOSIS VIA AI METHODOLOGIES

A. Machine learning and in-home sensors

The technology-assisted health management system employs the Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled technologies to monitor dementia patients at home continuously. We created AI algorithms to divide the link between the biological data collected by TIHM IoT technologies and the real welfare of dementia patients. The computations are produced with various transitory granularities to manage the information for long-term and temporary analyses. We remove the more critical movement layouts utilized to classify schedule changes in patients. We also have devised a technique based on a radical combination of facts to identify tumults, fractiousness, and hostility. We carried out evaluations using actual data from the homes of individuals with dementia. Supporting techniques can detect troubling and irregular instances with 80% accuracy. Data analysis and AI computations have tremendous promise as a deterrent for medical care administrations. Patients living in their own homes with consistent circumstances will benefit from innovative framework observation. (77). The present study aims to establish a creative living environment that enhances the health benefits and personal happiness of patients who have dementia in their own homes. Sensors installed at home, the TIHM back-end, the data visualization user interface, and, last but not least, clinical pathways where a group of medical professional's monitor information daily and interact with patients and guardians, responding on an ongoing basis to the medical needs of their services. (78).

Technology Integrated Health Management utilizes IoT-empowered advancements to screen individuals with dementia. One of the significant sayings of THIM is the combination of Ai and information investigation calculations and physiological information to predict the patient's status. The new approach of dealing with the day-to-day examples of people living with dementia is using this strategy. The calculations suggested providing vital information to assist the physicians in identifying and being dynamic while being non-obtrusive and protective. We focus on testing the daily mobility of persons impacted by insight reduction to discern changes in their routines in this approach. In connection with this, we create agitation, irritation, and Aggression (AIA) by examining a non-stop stream of information from tactile sources. In our different leveled mix calculation, we have proposed that the information-led recognition of unique cases such as AIA may be achieved by breaking out the crude perceived and estimated perceptions of different tactile devices. This model learns the redundant instances of individuals and carries out (closely) constant motion, division, and detection of anomalies. We demonstrated the productivity of our computations using guiding arrangements and expected evaluations (79). The suggested solutions for larger populations will be approved for a longer length of time in the future. In addition, predictive and progressive learning models are intended to provide extra knowledge and experience that may be detached from the physiological and ecological observation of information. This study has been a milestone in using tactile and digital insight and assessment information in actual clinical situations (80). The use of natural and concrete information for dynamic clinical improvement and improved treatment and support for patients and their parental figures is demonstrated.

B. Memory stash, Alzheimer's aid memory app

Memory Stash Aid is a product for individuals with Alzheimer's disease by reflecting on all phases of Alzheimer's disease (81). In the application, some AI and non-AI-based highlights are fused.

Computer-based intelligence addresses almost all significant difficulties faced by patients at different degrees. If people living with Alzheimer's in the third stage failed to recall what they read just now, ask the problem of gathering new names again and time again. We have offered unique AI features to address such difficulties, such as chatbots, where patients may constantly ask the speaker the same question and who, unlike people, would not become irritated or puzzled. According to research, patients in the fifth stage want to tell stories and speak for longer than anticipated. A chatbot could act as a friend in this case. Another challenge is face-to-face recognition; the application solves this problem through facial recognition. The patient has to aim the camera at the individual, and the program determines whether the data already saved is known to the patient. (82). Patients may recall the pictures in the extreme sixth decline but not the names or the reverse. However, image recognition and message shift can solve this problem (patient stands up the name he recollects which will sift through the picture and any remaining information relating to that name). You may also set custom alerts by utilizing the message change discourse. Studies have shown that most Alzheimer's patients like to read and listen to music since it calms them. Therefore, a reading and musical division will encourage them and bring them to life, depending on their preference and temperament. The patient cannot recall its fundamental physical demands (such as water, food consumption, etc.) at the last stage of Alzheimer's disease. Consequently, with a Health Reminder, you have a text to speak function to alert patients about various changes and thus do not need to open and check the notification they receive because the text does it to the speech feature. (83). Non-AI highlights address a range of challenges that occur at different periods. Therefore, wellness updates exist in which a patient may set up specific updates for medicines, meditation, walking. Third-stage patients, for example, have trouble formulating plans. Four of the finest specialty games in Alzheimer's are. Stash's Memory Alzheimer's aid has been developed because patients suffer from thinking and thinking issues in the fourth stage of Alzheimer's life.

These brain games can help people increase their ability to manage and slow cognitive losses. Patients may forget their location, telephone number, suitable seasonal clothes, and other details in phase 4, and in phase 5, they may forget their place, telephone number, seasonal clothing, etc. With these complexities in mind, the monitoring module tracks patients' workouts to assist them every time. Should the patient be missing, their area is shipped off supervisors and crisis contact numbers, or a solo snap may be used to call. It is easy for a supervisor to inspect the flow phase of a patient's disease with nuances of seven stages and symptoms for applications. Patients with this can see the image of any person with a focus on viewers (84).

IX. RE-PURPOSING OF ALZHEIMER'S DRUGS

The Discovery of medicines is a hefty, challenging and, and high-time consuming measure (85). It usually takes 10-15 years to build up another medication. Notwithstanding, the achievement pace of building up another atomic substance is just 2.01%. Additionally, interest in drug advancement has been progressively expanding, as detailed by Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers (86). Medication repositioning, otherwise called old medications for new uses, is a robust procedure to discover new signs for existing drugs and is profoundly productive, easy, and riskless. Conventional medication improvement methodologies, as a rule, incorporate five phases: disclosure and pre-clinical, security survey, clinical exploration audit, and FDA post-market well-being checking. The table below shows a summary of FDA-approved drugs that have already been or are being re-purposed for the treatment of Alzheimer's. There are just four stages in drug repositioning: compound ID, compound securing, advancement, and FDA post-market well-being observing. (87).

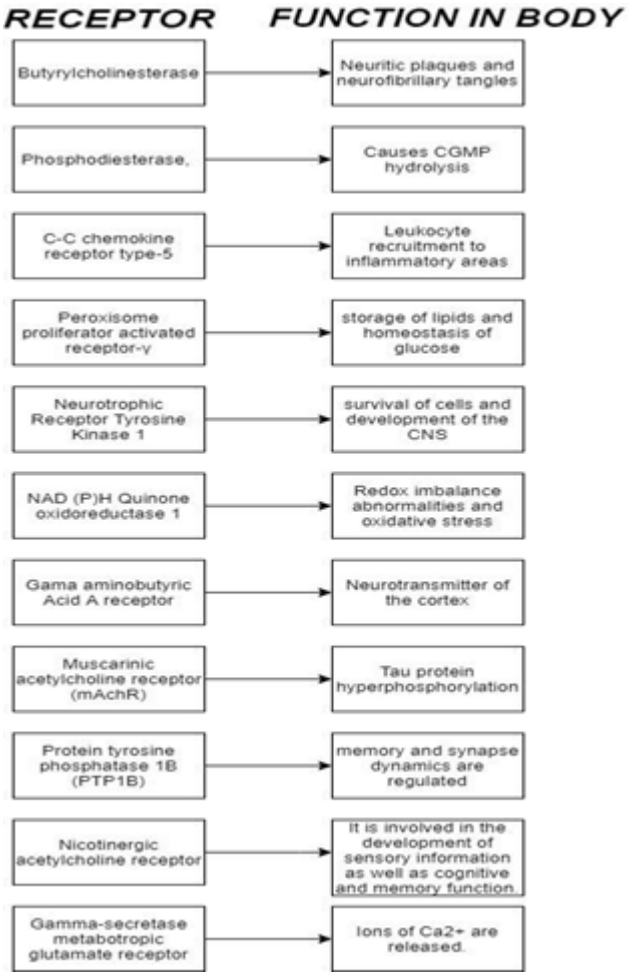
Table 2: of FDA-Approved Drugs That Have Already Been or Are Being Re-Purposed for The Treatment of Alzheimer's.

Drug Class	Drug	Used for Treatment of	Target	Phase and Clinical Trial Status
Cardiovascular disorder	Valsartan (88)	Hypertension	Blocks Angiotensin 2 receptor	Investigational
	Telmisartan (89)	Hypertension	Blocks Angiotensin 2 receptor	Phase I (NCT02471833)
	Losartan (90)	Hypertension	Relaxes smooth muscles and blocks angiotensin receptor	Phase III (NCT02913664)
	Carvedilol (91)	Hypertension	Beta-blocker	Phase IV (NCT01354444)
	Nimodipine (92)	Hypertension	Block voltage-gated calcium channels	Phase IV (NCT00814658)
Metabolic disorder	Metformin (93)	Diabetes Mellitus	5′AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) activation	Phase II (NCT00620191)
	Pioglitazone (94)	Diabetes Mellitus	Inhibits HMG CoA reductase and increases insulin sensitivity by acting on PPAR gamma one and PPAR gamma 2.	Phase II (NCT00982202)
	Pitavastatin (95)	Hypercholesterolemia		Phase II (NCT00548145) Phase
	Atorvastatin (95)	Hypercholesterolemia	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase is competitively inhibited.	Phase II (NCT02913664)
	Simvastatin (96)	Hypercholesterolemia	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor	Phase II (NCT01439555)
Nervous systems or mental disorders	Sildenafil (97)	Erectile dysfunction	selective inhibitor of cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase (PDE-5)	Investigational
	Paroxetine (98)	Depressive disorder	inhibition of serotonin reuptake receptor	Investigational
	Clozapine (99)	Schizophrenia	Blockage of the D1-4 dopamine receptor and 5-HT2A receptor	Investigational
	Levetiracetam (100)	Epilepsy	Synaptic neurotransmitter release modulation by interacting with the synaptic vesicle protein SV2A	Phase II (NCT03489044)
	Benzoic Acid (101)	Urea cycle disorders	Increases OAT2 efflux of glutamate	Phase II (NCT01600469)

X. DISCUSSION

As studied above, many drugs have already been re-purposed to treat Alzheimer's. Still, AI software has recognized many receptors like Angiotensin receptor, APP receptor, MAO-B receptor, etc., and currently, many marketed preparations affect the specified receptors. Following is the list of receptors that are targeted - Angiotensin receptor, Nicotinergic acetylcholine receptor, C-C chemokine receptor type-5, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-γ, Amyloid protein precursor (APP), Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 1, NAD (P)H Quinone oxidoreductase 1, Monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B), Protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), Serotonin 5-HT6 receptor, Gamma-secretase metabotropic glutamate receptor, Dopamine 2 receptor, Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAchR), Phosphodiesterase, γ-Secretase: Presenilin I, Butyrylcholinesterase, β-Secretase

Table 3– Receptors targeted by Alzheimer's disease as diagnosed via AI technology and their function in the body.



XI. CONCLUSION

As visible from the beginning, artificial intelligence has been overtaking the industry because of all the comprehensive advantages it offers over the conventional methods currently being used. Be it diagnosis or prognosis; artificial intelligence has proven to be of great utility for humanity. Because of this area, we can identify specific receptors activated by Alzheimer's onset. To our addition, we have certain drugs that are currently available in the market but utilized for different purposes. With this review article, it can be concluded that all the disadvantages offered by conventional methods of diagnosis and prognosis have been covered by artificial intelligence. Hence, it is high time to adapt to these intelligent screening methods and take care of the patients. During the diagnosis, AI also gave us the list of receptors targeted by Alzheimer's disease upon onset.

Below is a list of drugs that affect the receptors mentioned above. To our luck, they are already present in the market; the need of the hour is to start trials on these and revolutionize the industry.

A. Bexarotene

In animal models of Alzheimer's disease, it improves synaptic and cognitive functioning through increased neuronal cholesterol export. After six months of Targretin 300 mg/day therapy with decreasing tau protein in CSF by 20 percent, a 40 percent memory improvement was found. (102).

B. Methylene blue

A Phase II experiment examining methylene blue as a possible Alzheimer's disease (AD) therapy has shown encouraging findings with improvements to AD patients' cognitive performance after six months of MB administration. The outcomes of the trial were positive. Despite these findings, no pre-clinical study on MB has been performed on animals. The mechanism of action regarding AD pathogenesis is therefore unclear. The mouse model is utilized to identify the mechanism to treat Alzheimer's patients with methylene blue (103).

C. Masitinib

In the context of AD pathogenesis, Masitinib dually works as a kinase blocker for Fyn and an inhibitor in the mast cell-glia axis. In clinical studies for phase III, Masitinib is being examined in phase III to treat malignant melanoma, mastocytes, myeloma multiple, GDC, and pancreatic cancer. It has also been investigated for MS, rheumatoid arthritis, and Alzheimer's disease in phase II/III clinical studies. More and more studies in conjunction with numerous others to enhance Masitinib's activity have been undertaken (104).

D. Acitretin

Acitretin may enhance nonamyloidogenic APP treatment in human patients. Extensive and lengthier studies should be investigated in patients with Alzheimer's disease (105).

E. Minocycline

The diabetic metabolic problem has been demonstrated to have a crucial role in developing Alzheimer's disease involving increased production of f-amyloid protein (A) and Tau protein. Minocycline, a tetracycline derivative, has been proven to protect against neuroinflammatory illness or brain ischemia. This study assessed the effect of minocycline on Aβ protein production, the phosphorylation of tau and inflammatory cytokines in diabetic rat brains, diabetic rat brains, and the inflammation of cytokines in diabetic rats (106).

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