**Alzheimer's disease (AD)**

This disease accounts for 60% to 70% of cases of dementia. It is a chronic neurodegenerative disease that usually starts slowly and gets worse over time. The most common early symptom is difficulty in remembering recent events (short-term memory loss). As the disease advances, symptoms can include problems with language, disorientation (including easily getting lost), mood swings, and loss of motivation, not managing self-care, and behavioural issues. Gradually, bodily functions are lost, ultimately leading to death.

**Dementia**

A broad category of [brain diseases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain_diseases) that cause a long term and often gradual decrease in the ability to [think](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Think) and remember that is great enough to affect a person's daily functioning.Other common symptoms include emotional problems, problems with [language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language), and a decrease in [motivation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motivation). A person's [consciousness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consciousness) is not affected. A diagnosis requires a change from a person's usual mental functioning and a greater decline than one would expect due to aging.



**Febrile seizures**

Muscle contractions associated with a high [body temperature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_temperature) but without any serious underlying health issue. They most commonly occur in children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years. Most fits are less than five minutes in duration and the child is completely back to normal within sixty minutes of the event.

I**ntracranial aneurysm**

A [cerebrovascular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebrovascular_disease) disorder in which weakness in the wall of a [cerebral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain) [artery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artery) or [vein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_vein) causes a localized [dilation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasodilation) or ballooning of the [blood vessel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_vessel). If it ruptures it can lead to [bleeding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemorrhage) and subsequently to [death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death).

**Narcolepsy**

A chronic [neurological disorder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurological_disorder) involving the loss of the brain's ability to regulate sleep-wake cycles normally. Affected people experience [excessive daytime sleepiness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Excessive_daytime_sleepiness), as well as disturbed nocturnal sleep which often is confused with [insomnia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insomnia). Another common symptom of this disorder is [cataplexy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cataplexy), a sudden and transient episode of muscle weakness accompanied by full conscious awareness, typically (though not necessarily) triggered by emotions such as laughing, crying, terror, etc.

**Parkinson's disease**

A [degenerative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurodegeneration) disorder of the [central nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_nervous_system) mainly affecting the [motor system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_system). Early in the course of the disease, the most obvious symptoms are [movement-related](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_skill); these include [shaking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremor), [rigidity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spasticity), [slowness of movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bradykinesia) and [difficulty with walking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gait_abnormality) and [gait](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gait_%28human%29). Later, [thinking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognition) and behavioural problems may arise, with [dementia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dementia) commonly occurring in the advanced stages of the disease, and [depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_depressive_disorder) is the most common [psychiatric symptom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_disorder). Other symptoms include sensory, [sleep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleep_disorder) and [emotional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion) problems.

**Stroke**

Also known as **cerebrovascular accident** (**CVA**), **cerebrovascular insult** (**CVI**), or **brain attack**, is when poor [blood flow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system) to the [brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain) results in [cell death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_death). There are two main types: ischemic, due to lack of blood flow, and [haemorrhagic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemorrhagic), due to bleeding. They result in part of the brain not functioning properly. Signs and symptoms may include an [inability to move](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemiplegia) or feel on one side of the body, [problems understanding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receptive_aphasia) or [speaking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expressive_aphasia), [feeling like the world is spinning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertigo), or [loss of vision to one side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homonymous_hemianopsia) among others.