

# Does Alzheimer's Disease Stem from Insufficient Glucose Consumption

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Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a progressively deteriorating disease in which memory, cognition and other cerebral functions deteriorate until death. Glucose is one of the most consumed substances in the world. Lately it's become a trend among doctors to advocate abstaining from glucose because of the hazards of its over-consumption. But in Alzheimer's disease, the situation may be different.

This work will show proof of reduced cerebral glucose metabolism being even a hallmark of the disease, perhaps a better predictor of disease progression and severity than amyloid-beta and Tau accumulation.

However, AD is prevalent among diabetics. How can we settle this with the glucose hypometabolism in the brain?

The answer is simple: For some diabetics, listening to doctor's orders actually leads to a reduction in Glucose consumption. It's possible that a diabetic would avoid all glucose for years, he'll consequently have low blood sugar but this would be considered a success and he would go on avoiding sugar! People who abstain from sugar too intensively are also prone to having hypo-glycemic events which are life threatening events that require hospitalization, because of *low* sugar, these events are, also, more prevalent among diabetics despite requiring abnormally low, not high, sugar levels. I'll bring results from several studies that show a very strong correlation between the occurrence of low-sugar hypoglycemic events in diabetics and an excessive risk of developing AD.

I will complete this review by showing of evidence of two studies from the early 90's studying glucose administration to patients and I'll bring their results.