The history of the human race has been one of adaptation to the environment. Edible plants and animals, produced in a manner that provides the possibility for survival but less so for the environment. The development of written language has been a crucial step in this process. The ability to communicate through the use of symbols is a key aspect of human culture.

CONCLUSIONS

Several clinical factors have suggested that systolic hypertension and other cardiovascular risk factors are related to the presence of dementia. The mechanism by which these factors contribute to the development of cognitive impairment is not fully understood. Further research is needed to elucidate the role of these factors in the pathophysiology of cognitive decline.

POSSIBILITIES AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

In the future, the discovery and development of new therapies for cognitive impairment will be critical. These therapies may include medications, dietary interventions, and lifestyle changes. The development of effective treatments for cognitive decline will have significant implications for public health.

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