

The legal effect of the eligibility of the Alzheimer's patient to perform prayer and fasting on dementia, insanity, dementia and forgetfulness

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Received: 07/09/2024, Accepted: 07/02/2025 Published: 10/03/2025

Summary

One of the newly discovered diseases of the era is Alzheimer's disease, which affects a certain group of society, namely the elderly (the infirm), and affects the intellectual and cognitive abilities of the sufferer, which reduces the eligibility of the assignee to perform his devotional duties, due to the impact of the basis on which he relies, which raises many problems from the legal side, and raises the question: Does the Alzheimer's patient who has lost part of his mental health, have the same provisions as the assignee who enjoys full mental health? In terms of eligibility for performance, the validity of his prayers, the validity of his fasting, and other devotional costs, and where is this disease classified with other diseases such as insanity, dementia, and silliness in which the applicants have already spoken and separated, and other diseases that affect the mind? Which affects the validity of his performance to the fullest extent, like the taxpayer who is in full mental strength.

Keywords: the elderly, the mind, Alzheimer's disease, prayer, fasting, jurisprudence

Introduction

God created man in multiple stages, from the first formation in his mother's womb, to his upbringing and growth to the last stage, which is old age or the stage of weakness and frailty, which is one of the most difficult stages of life. The verses indicate that this stage decreases the strength of the person and affects some of his duties, daily activities and special knowledge. Therefore, the Almighty singled out the obedience of parents as a great place and recommended them to the child at old age with special care, as indicated in Surat Al-Israa verse 23.

The elderly may suffer from some physical and mental diseases, which increase their weakness and weaken their strength, including cognitive memory impairment, or what is called in doctors (**Alzheimer's disease la Maladie**), and is attributed to the name of the doctor who discovered it in 1906 (Alois Alzheimer), a newly emerging disease that often affects the elderly, causing cognitive memory impairment and affecting the mental powers of the patient, which leads to problems in thinking, memory and patient behavior, and hinders the progress of the affected person's lifestyle, deterioration of brain functions and multiple cognitive deficiencies of memory, intelligence, and language, and the ability to carry out daily functions, such as learning, perception, attention, concentration, and social skills. These emergency symptoms are considered celestial symptoms, in which he has nothing to do but suddenly develop them, which reduces or removes his eligibility, so that he becomes unable to dispose of his money or perform his duties.

The importance of the study: The topic is of great importance because of the sensitivity of the affected group (the elderly), and the disease that affects the mind, which is the mandate. The need to know the jurisprudence of the injured in terms of eligibility to perform, such as ablution, prayer, fasting and other devotional provisions for the elderly with **Alzheimer's** disease has lost memory.

- **Study Difficulties:** One of the most important difficulties is studying

1 The problem of classifying the disease in any of the diseases that the advanced jurists were exposed to in the chapters of jurisprudence such as dementia, insanity, silliness, and dementia, in order to facilitate the downloading of the previous provisions in which the applicants were separated from the jurists.

2 One of the difficulties is the fluctuation of the patient's condition according to his injury, age, and living conditions, which float on his medical condition. He can not only be judged according to the disease, but also according to the accuracy of his diagnosis, such as the psychological condition accompanying the disease and the living conditions of the patient, and other factors that control his condition.

- **Previous Studies**

1- A study by Khalid bin Abdul Rahman Al-Askar, Professor at Prince Sattam bin Abdul Aziz University, The Provisions of the Alzheimer's Patient, published in the Journal of the Iraqi University, No. 48, Part 1, in which he talked about the worship and treatment of the Alzheimer's patient in terms of his donations, marriage and the ruling of his felony. The researcher concluded that Alzheimer's disease passes through three stages, early, intermediate and late. His worship and treatment are also valid in the early stage, and his felony is taken into account. As for the intermediate and last stages, these provisions are not valid.

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The researcher Professor (Baraka-Dahan) provides a scientific presentation of the research from a medical point of view and introduces it historically, and explains its stages to the patient so that the anatomical brain structure of the cells changes, and compares it to a healthy human. It also shows the percentage of infected people in the world, estimated at 50 million in the world, and the causes that contribute to the emergence and spread of the disease, including genetic and acquired .

3- A research by Asmaa Mohammed Al-Turki, Sharia and Statutory Provisions for Alzheimer's Patients, in the Journal of Islamic Sciences, Arab Journal of Science and Research Publishing, Saudi Arabia, Second Issue, Volume II, June 2019 , in which the researcher talked about Alzheimer's disease in theory , then touched on its Sharia provisions and downloaded its Sharia provisions according to the stages of the disease, in worship and donations, and the patient can be quarantined in his medium and late cases.

- **Objectives of the study:** Defining Alzheimer's disease and classifying it among the symptoms mentioned by jurists, such as dementia, absurdity, insanity and forgetfulness, and then considering the legitimate impact of Alzheimer's disease in terms of worship and jurisprudence.

- **Study Methodology:** The research takes the descriptive approach to Alzheimer's disease, and the analytical approach in studying this disease and its repercussions on the patient in terms of assigning and deducing the jurisprudential provisions related to the health of his prayers and fasting.

- **Problematic:** The problematic of the research is, what do we mean by Alzheimer's disease? And where is this disease classified? What is the validity of the patient's worship, such as fasting prayer?

The first topic: Search Terminology Concepts

The frame of the assignment of the street is the mind, and it is related to the eligibility of man in terms of performing his duties and his understanding of the positive discourse, his performance towards his creator, or the direction of people, so the eligibility of the taxpayer varies according to its perfection or decrease, and the eligibility to perform decreases with the celestial and acquired symptoms, and what we address in this research is the celestial symptoms.

The first requirement: the concept of dementia, insanity, dementia, forgetfulness

The symptoms of performance eligibility vary according to their insufficiency and the degree of comparison with full eligibility. The madman is not like the imbecile in his actions as well as in the mental perception of things to perform duties. It varies according to those symptoms and their degree in man. The applied madman is not like the madman who wakes up between the periods of his illness.

Section One: The Concept of Dementia

First: Dementia is a language: "It is the lack of reason, and it is said that it is dementia, that is, the lack of his mind without madness.

Second: Idiocy in terminology: "It is a lesion that necessitates a defect in the mind, so its owner becomes mixed speech, and it is similar once to the words of the wise, and once to the words of the insane. It is a lack of proper awareness of things, it is a weakness in the mind and a deficiency."

Section Two: The Concept of Insanity

First: Madness is a language. Ibn Manzur said: "When the night is mad, and the night is mad if it darkens him until he covers it with his darkness."

Second: Insanity in terminology: "It is the imbalance of the mind so that it prevents the flow of actions, and words in its approach rarely."

It may be continuous, and the patient may only have periods of it, as he sometimes wakes up and may hope to recover. The difference is dementia and insanity, that insanity has no mind, but the idiot has an incomplete mind, and little understanding.

Section Three: The Concept of Dementia

First: Dementia is a language: "By stirring is the corruption of the mind from the great."

Second: Dementia idiomatically: "The linguistic meaning of dementia is no different from the terminological meaning, because dementia is a continuous process of deterioration in brain function and multiple cognitive deficits that include memory."

The disorders of a person with dementia increase according to his development in daily activities, such as disturbance in walking, wearing clothes, and other daily tasks, and are associated with functional deterioration and cognitive decline in his life.

Section Four: The Concept of Forgetting

First: Forgetting is the language of " Whoever does forget, which is against remembrance and memorization, and it is said that a man forgets."

Second: Forgetting in a terminology"Jurjani defined it, as being inattentive to what is known in other than the state of Sunnah, so it does not contradict the obligation, that is, the same obligation, nor the obligation to perform."

Forgetting does not contradict the necessity for the survival of ability with the perfection of the mind, as it is called stupor or omission, and it is not an excuse in the rights of slaves.

The second requirement: The concept of Alzheimer's disease and its impact on performance eligibility

The term Alzheimer's is the name of a person, (Alois Alzheimer) a German neurologist (1864-1915 AD) who discovered the disease, for the first time in 1906AD, where brain cells atrophy, due to pathological factors that lead to the formation of an abnormal protein, which in turn leads to the gradual death of brain cells, and the fading of modern memory first, and then develop into a loss of independence and impairment of cognitive functions.

Definition of Alzheimer's Disease:

The **World Health Organization definition of dementia:** "It is a symptom characterized by a deterioration in memory, thinking, behavior, and in the skills of performing daily activities. One of its most common forms is Alzheimer's disease, which affects about 35 million sufferers in the world."

It is also known as "neurological disorders that affect the brain, which often appear in the elderly, and are not related to aging, but are neurological imbalances accompanied by loss of memory and knowledge associated with daily activities."

Most studies confirm that the Alzheimer's patient loses independence, finds difficulties in performing his daily activities, in light of the development of the disease, and cognitive functions gradually deteriorate, and the verbal naming of things in the patient is disturbed, concentration decreases, brain size shrinks, and the patient's ability to communicate and learn is destroyed, making his social life more difficult, and it is difficult for him to speak and resort to signals.

Related terms with Alzheimer's

In fact, the terminological meaning of Alzheimer's disease applies to senile dementia, as the relationship between them was not part of a whole, as well as brain dementia, which weakens the mind, and it can be said that they share forgetfulness, which is the factor resulting from these diseases or is one of the symptoms of these conditions. As for memory impairment, it is considered the first stage of the disease, especially new memory.

Factors of Alzheimer's disease are the presence of further damage in these brains, noting the presence of a type of protein secreted by the body, known as **beta-amyloid**, in addition to the identification of some genetic deficiencies. The presence of this genetic deficiency is confirmed by a study that follows different generations of one family, where the spread of Alzheimer's disease is observed among their organs. This genetic deficiency is especially found among patients who develop the disease at an early age, and helps in the emergence of this disease in those with a genetic predisposition or genetic

deficiency if the disease has a stroke, even if it is mild. Field studies have also shown a link between the disease and the patient's head injuries.

There are three types:

- Late-onset Alzheimer's: This type affects people after the age of 65.
- Early Alzheimer's: This type begins early, as it affects people under sixty years of age, and these people often suffer from other neurological diseases.
- Familial Alzheimer's: This type is very rare, and this type is very rare, and the incidence of it is very early, that is, at 40 years of age.
- Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Patient
- **1 Case history:** Where the doctor tries to form a clear picture of the patient's general health and the problems he previously had, if any. It is very important for the doctor to be aware of any problem that the patient suffers from during his daily activities. The doctor may need to meet with the patient's family or friends to obtain the largest amount of information.
- This is not to mention the clinical observations that can provide the specialist with important information that helps in the detection of this disease, especially since the symptoms of Alzheimer's are apparent behavioral symptoms.

2- Differential diagnosis: In order to exclude other conditions, and to avoid any confusion with other neurological diseases, especially diseases that can cause memory loss, including: strokes, brain tumors, as well as the side effects of some drugs.

3- Brain imaging: It is done in many and varied ways, including :

- MRI scans help detect any important signs, such as infections, bleeding, or problems with different brain structures.
- CT scan that helps detect the presence of abnormal features or characteristics in the brain.
- Positron emission tomography, which helps detect accumulations of amyloid plaques in the brain.
- **4 basic medical tests:** Blood and urine tests are done to help the doctor identify any possible causes of Alzheimer's, and sometimes a small amount of spinal fluid needs to be tested.

5 Mental status tests: The aim of these tests is to assess the level of cognitive functions such as memory, problem-solving, concentration, numeracy and language skills, as these tests help the doctor to identify cognitive problems that the person concerned can suffer from.

- Among these tests, we find the Mental State Screening Test (MMSE), which is one of the most important neuropsychological measures because it enables us to quickly assess cognitive functions on the one hand, and on the other hand because it includes the evaluation of most of the functions that are disturbed in the Alzheimer's patient from: temporal and spatial orientation, attention, calculation, remembering, naming, repeating, understanding oral language, understanding written language, and drawing.

Section Two: The Impact of Alzheimer's Disease on Performance Eligibility

First: Definition of performance eligibility

It has been **defined in several definitions, including:** "The validity of the human being for the act to be issued from him in a manner that is legally valid."

Al-Zarqa defined it as: "The authority of a person to perform acts that depend on the mind to be considered legitimate."

His definition has been explained and detailed in it, because the acts are judged by validity or otherwise with the intention of the taxpayer to perform them, and he understands their results in general, and his practice of them intentionally is considered correct.

They are: "The authority to carry out actions in a manner that is legally reliable, without stopping at the opinion of others."

Full competence to perform is evidenced by full ability, that is, the understanding of speech by reason, and the ability of the body.

Second: The Impact of Alzheimer's Disease on Performance Eligibility

The Alzheimer's patient's condition varies according to the development of the disease. Its onset, which may not be noticed by many of those around him who are members of his family, except those who have a specialization in that disease or are aware of it. According to my experience, the stages of the Alzheimer's patient are divided into two stages, according to the appearance of symptoms, and the change in the patient's condition, because the average person does not notice in the early stage much, until he reaches a long period or the stage approaches its end, especially in smart patients, so it can be said that the most difficult stage is the last.

The **first stage**: It may last from two to four or five years or more, in which many of his jobs are lost only a few of them, such as the difficult jobs he used to do previously, especially if the patient is an intellectual and a degree of knowledge, as these people notice the change on them to lose the difficult tasks they were doing.

The **second stage**: From the disease in which strange behaviors appear to the patient, at the beginning of the stage they notice strange changes, such as frequent forgetfulness, repetition of the news narrative, and the patient gets lost in places he knows such as the house he used to live in, the appearance of a fickle mood, frequent violence on those around him, suffering from insomnia and disorder, and difficulty sleeping. At this stage, which may last for three years or more, he loses the use of words for things, does not even recognize his relatives like his children, and cannot do his minimum daily functions such as getting dressed, going to the toilet, and eating alone, so that at the end of the stage he cannot even walk or eat, and loses the ability to speak and name things.

Alzheimer's disease can be classified as a celestial symptom that occurs to the taxpayer like the madman or the imbecile, and thus he loses some of the eligibility to perform according to the emergencies that affect him in the two stages.

The second topic: the jurisprudence of the patient of Al-Zahair

We learned about the Alzheimer's patient, and the impact of the disease on his mental health, which is the task assigned by the street to the taxpayers. The mind is the knowledge of the necessary perceptions, both sensory and intuitive, as Al-Sarkhasi said: "He is a light in the chest that sees the heart when considering arguments." Therefore, we separate the ruling on his prayer and fasting according to the stages of his illness that he goes through during the period of his illness.

The First Requirement: The Prayer of the Alzheimer's Patient

The Lord Almighty singled out this law for glue by facilitating and raising the embarrassment, so he lifted the charge ruling on the patient until he can, on the sleeper until he wakes up, and on the forgetter until he remembers, as the Alzheimer's patient is first to facilitate and lift the charge from him if he is not able to perform his duties, and he did not realize the speech of the street. The reference to verse 185 in Surat Al-Baqarah

1- The first stage in which the Alzheimer's patient does not lose his mental powers, but finds it difficult first to remember some things(new events), and he may realize them if he remembers or is reminded of them, because he still has his mental abilities and has not yet faded, and he resembles the child who is not an adult, but he distinguishes things well, and in this case the patient can perform his devotional duties such as prayer because he is accustomed to it as a Muslim who keeps his devotional duties, and it is not excusable to leave it or delay it and he must eliminate it if he leaves it. His judgment is the rule of the Nasi to the hadith of the Prophet, peace be upon him, and he may need to adjust some prayer matters such as the number of rak 'ahs, or the prayer of the group , and he may realize that he forgets his prayer and he pays attention with his will and realizes what he has missed. This patient is aware of his condition just like the sane person who forgot his full eligibility. The street addresses those who are charged with saying it and he is one of their sentences, as indicated in verse 76 Surat Al-Anam

It is also permissible for him to collect for an excuse such as forgetfulness or hardship of ablution, and to remember his times that he may forget for certain periods. Jurists have permitted the collection for the present who is not sick, so how is the patient, and his family must always remind him of the duties and pillars he lacks, and it is a matter of cooperation and doing good deeds, and supporting the patient in his condition that requires reminding and advising him to start his worship and perform it to the fullest.

2-The second stage: in which it is difficult to perceive things in general, but at the beginning it is possible to remind the patient and help him perform his prayers in a precaution, because of his mental perception at times and at other times he is absent, and this is due to the progress of the stages of the disease, and the disappearance of brain cells with the development of the disease, until he reaches the stage of dementia in which he cannot be assigned, and he is not ordered to perform his worship like prayer, and as indicated by verse 6 of Surat Al-Ma 'idah

And how he has lost even the most basic of his affairs, such as eating, washing, and other daily activities, so he has dropped the assignment and in general he is not addressed to it, because the judgment revolves with his cause and this rule is the basis of the assignment of judgments, if the mind was entrusted with the assignment and the performance of duties, and he has lost his assignment because of the disease that caused the death of brain cells and the inability to carry out his simplest daily functions (eating, talking, hygiene, entering the toilet).

The second requirement: fasting of the Alzheimer's patient

Fasting differs from prayer in many matters, and it is not consistent with it by virtue of the hardship in fasting the obligatory fast, which lasts for a month and lasts all day from dawn to dusk.

1-The first stage: The Alzheimer's patient has his disease in development and continuity, so that he suffers from emergencies that accompany him such as anxiety, forgetfulness, movement, and other symptoms that are not commensurate with fasting, but he can fast according to his awareness of worship and endure its performance, and he does not have to spend if he forgets and eats, because he is excused for the continuation of his disease and does not hope to heal it, the death of brain cells

prevented him from worshipping, because the judgment revolves with his reason for existence and nihilism, and the judiciary with ability, as verse 184 of Surat Al-Baqara explained.

- His life is now the prize... The Alzheimer's patient at this stage, which is characterized by the severe deterioration of the patient's mind to mental functions, and the atrophy of the frightened by the loss of functional use of language and may speak words randomly, and his inability to control his actions, and he imagines that some events happened but in fact did not happen, and his speech is incomprehensible and unexplained, and he has been fortunate that the mind has lost its functions, he is completely absent. and the emergence of delirious thoughts. and confusion between time and space.

Accordingly, the Alzheimer's patient is attached to the insane person' to the insane person and the jurisprudence of the insane person follows.

At this stage, the patient is considered to be in a state of applied insanity, because the disease is in continuous progress and is one of the symptoms that remove eligibility, and his actions do not have a legitimate effect from fasting or others, because this occlusion that affects a patient in the event of his illness misses worship by the disappearance of his mind, because he said, "May God bless him and grant him peace: Raising the pen from three: from the sleeping person until he wakes up, from the boy until he dreams, and from the crazy person until he makes sense."

Conclusion

Praise be to God Almighty, this research has been done with the results we have reached that may raise embarrassment on the patient and his family who are keen to follow his daily requirements, and to identify the provisions of the street in which he is addressed, namely:

1 The provisions of the mandate approved by the street on its servants are the mind and physical ability, and God did not cost His servants only what they could, and if some of them were absent or lacking, the taxpayer was excused from his devotional duties.

2 Alzheimer's disease, according to a German doctor who diagnosed a woman in 1906, is a disease of brain cells, where the disease leads to the formation of abnormal proteins on the cerebral cortex, and thus the gradual death of cells, the fading of the patient's memory, the loss of cognitive abilities, and the usual daily activities of the patient.

3 Alzheimer's disease remains a neurological disease, and it cannot be adapted to other diseases because it is stable, clear, and Alzheimer's disease is still undiagnosed.

4 The provisions of the Alzheimer's patient vary according to his stages. In the **first stage** (the stage of the mild disease), the patient is able to perform his devotional duties while he is addressing them, as a precaution, as he mentioned that the tap is for the imbecile, and he can be helped and reminded, because his awareness of things and his knowledge of his conditions is required to perform his duties such as prayer and fasting. The **last stage**, which is where the disease is in its severity, which is characterized by the deterioration of the patient's memory, the fading of brain cells, and his inability to control his behavior and his constant forgetting, cancels his assignment and worship of prayer and fasting, because he does not realize what he is doing, and what he is doing, he is incapable of performance.

Recommendations

1 An in-depth study of Alzheimer's disease to be classified according to its stages and treatment in its early stages, and to avoid its consequences.

2 Ensuring that the patient is emotionally and socially contained and supporting him in performing his daily duties such as prayer and fasting.

3 Not to assign the patient what he can not afford, except what he intends and means with reminding him and loving him in matters of his religion.

4 Educating the patient's family about his condition and supporting them cognitively in recognizing the disease, and their duties and rights.

5 Establishing associations for parents of Alzheimer's patients, including doctors, forensics, psychologists and lawyers, in order to educate and help them, and provide due guidance so that this special category, our mothers and fathers, is not neglected.

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