# P-455 - ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF GALANTAMINE IN THE TREATMENT OF MILD TO MODERATE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD)

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Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder in which the patient experiences progressive loss of cognitive and functional abilities and concomitant behavioral disturbances.
While all acetylcholinesterase inhibitors enhance brain activity by inhibiting the breakdown of acetylcholine, Galantamine differs from the other cholinesterase inhibitors in that it allosterically modulates nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Allosteric modulation of presynaptic nicotinic receptors is thought to cause an increase in the release of several neurotransmitters. These actions help to compensate for the decreased release of acetylcholine associated with the loss of cholinergic neurons in AD.
Subjects were diagnosed with mild to moderate probable AD based on the criteria set by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer Disease and Related Disorders Association, namely a screening score of 10-24 on the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and a score of ≥18 on 11-item cognitive subscale of the Alzheimer Disease Assessment Scale (ADA - cog11).
One hundred subjects received 1 (one) capsule of Galantamine twice per day in the morning and evening for 6 (six) months. The administration of the Galantamine was associated with significant greater cognitive benefits and significant better maintenance of daily activities and was generally safe and has proven better tolerability.



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