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MILD COGNITIVE DISORDER AND DEPRESSION:TREATMENT WITH ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GALANTAMINE AND ESCITALOPRAM

J. Zarra¹, L. Schmidt²

¹Psiquiatría, Hospital Italiano de La Plata, La Plata, ²Salud Mental, Hospital Centenario de Gualeguaychú, Gualeguaychú, Argentina

Introduction: To evaluate the efficacy of galantamine-paroxetine association in patients with Mild Cognitive Disorder and Depression. So there is a possible relation between the deficit in executive and cognitive cerebral function and depression or relation between the serotonin system and cholinergic system in relation with disease comorbidity cognitive-depression.

Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic response in patients with comorbidity between Mild Cognitive Disorder and Depression in treatment with Galantamine (acetylcholinesterase inhibitor) with Escitalopram (Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) and the two drugs associated.

Method: A group of 705 patients with symptoms of Mild Cognitive Disorder and Depression (DSM IV-TR criteria) were separated in 3 groups of 235 patients. Each group received different treatment in an 12 months period:

Group 1: Galantamine 16 mg/day.

Group 2: Escitalopram 10 mg/day.

Group 3: both drugs , same dose.

Results: The therapeutic response evaluated in Hamilton Scale for Depression (HAM-D), Montgomery and Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (M.A.D.R.S.), Mini Mental State Examination (M.M.S.E.) and Global Clinical Impression (G.C.I.) scores during 12 months. In the third group who received the two drugs associated, had much better response than the others and "brain enhancer".

Conclusion: The group who received the association of the cholinergic agent Galantamine with antidepressant (SSRIs) Escitalopram had a relevant satisfactory therapeutic response: the best result, so there is a possible relation between the deficit in cholinergic systems and depression. Could be cerebral cholinergic systems deficit a generator of Depressive Disorder?