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GALANTAMINE IN LONG-TERM TREATMENT FORMILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: EFFICACY AND SAFETY

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Introduction: To evaluate the efficacy of galantamine in patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment. So there is a possible benefit in the deficit in executive and cognitive cerebral function (cholinergic system) with treatment with Galantamine.

Purpose: Galantamine is a reversible, competitive cholinesterasa inhibitor that also allosterically modulates nicotine acetylcholine receptors. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase, the enzyme responsible for hydrolisis of acetylcholine at the cholinergic cognitive impairment. To evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of galantamine in long-term in Mild Cognitive Disorder.

Methods: A multicenter, open label, prospective, observational study enrolled 1028 patients, more 55 years old with Mild Neurocognitive Disorder (DSM IV criteria), during 30 months of treatment with galantamine 16 mg./day. Assessments included the MMSE, CDR, ADASGOG, FAQ, GCI, Trail making test, Global Deterioration Scale, and UKU scale of Adverse Effects.

Results: A total 1028 outpatients were treated with 16 mg./day galantamine during 30 months , the therapeutic response evaluated with CDR , MMSE and the tests and scales of function cognitive measuring , GCI and UKU scale of adverse effects, comparing the baseline to final scores .

Conclusion: Mild Cognitive Disorder is being examined, so there aren't enought treatment for this. A long-term treatment (30 months) galantamine improves cognition and global function, behavioural symptoms and the general state well being of patients with MCD. With incidence of adverse effects not significant and a very good profile of safety, the final results of the study suggest that galantamine may be particularly appropriate in the Mild Cognitive Disorder.