

Alzheimer's Disease Medications

FACT SHEET

Several prescription drugs are currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat people who have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease (AD). Treating the symptoms of AD can provide patients with comfort, dignity, and independence for a longer period of time and can encourage and assist their caregivers as well.

It is important to understand that none of these medications stops the disease itself.

Treatment for Mild to Moderate AD

The medications include Razadyne® (galantamine, formerly known as Reminyl® and now available as a generic drug), Exelon® (rivastigmine), and Aricept® (donepezil). Another drug, Cognex® (tacrine), was the first approved cholinesterase inhibitor but is rarely prescribed today due to safety concerns.

Scientists do not yet fully understand how cholinesterase inhibitors work to treat AD, but research indicates that they prevent the breakdown of acetylcholine, a brain chemical believed to be important for memory and thinking. As AD progresses, the brain produces less and less acetylcholine; therefore, cholinesterase inhibitors may eventually lose their effect.

No published study directly compares these drugs. Because they work in a similar way, switching from one of these drugs to another probably will not produce significantly different results. However, an AD patient may respond better to one drug than another.

Treatment for Moderate to Severe AD

A medication known as Namenda® (memantine), an N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist, is prescribed to treat moderate to severe AD. This drug's main effect is to delay progression of some of the symptoms of moderate to severe AD. It may allow patients to maintain certain daily functions a little longer than they would without the medication. For example, Namenda® may help a patient in the later stages of AD maintain his or her ability to use the bathroom independently for several more months, a benefit for both patients and caregivers.

Namenda® is believed to work by regulating glutamate, an important brain chemical. When produced in excessive amounts, glutamate may lead to brain cell death. Because NMDA antagonists work very differently from cholinesterase inhibitors, the two types of drugs can be prescribed in combination.

The FDA has also approved Aricept® for the treatment of moderate to severe AD.

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Alzheimer's Disease Education & Referral (ADEAR) Center
A Service of the National Institute on Aging
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Medications to Treat

This brief summary does not include all information important for professional medical advice. Consult the prescribing information for any other medications or supplements. Drugs are listed

| DRUG NAME | DRUG TYPE AND USE | HOW IT WORKS | COMMON SIDE EFFECTS |
|---|--|---|--|
| Namenda® (memantine) | N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist prescribed to treat symptoms of moderate to severe AD | Blocks the toxic effects associated with excess glutamate and regulates glutamate activation | Dizziness, headache, constipation, confusion |
| Razadyne® (galantamine) Also available as a generic drug | Cholinesterase inhibitor prescribed to treat symptoms of mild to moderate AD | Prevents the breakdown of acetylcholine and stimulates nicotinic receptors to release more acetylcholine in the brain | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, loss of appetite |
| Exelon® (rivastigmine) | Cholinesterase inhibitor prescribed to treat symptoms of mild to moderate AD | Prevents the breakdown of acetylcholine and butyrylcholine (a brain chemical similar to acetylcholine) in the brain | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, loss of appetite, muscle weakness |
| Aricept® (donepezil) | Cholinesterase inhibitor prescribed to treat symptoms of mild to moderate, and moderate to severe AD | Prevents the breakdown of acetylcholine in the brain | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea |

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ant for patient use and should not be used as a substitute doctor and read the package insert before using these or in order of FDA approval, starting with the most recent.

| MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED DOSAGE | FOR MORE INFORMATION |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial dose: 5-mg tablet once a day May increase dose to 10 mg/day (5 mg twice a day), 15 mg/day (5 mg and 10 mg as separate doses), and 20 mg/day (10 mg twice a day) at minimum 1-week intervals if well tolerated Also available as oral solution; same dosage as above | <p>For current information about this drug's safety and use, visit www.namenda.com. Click on "Prescribing Information" to see the drug label.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tablet: Initial dose of 8 mg/day (4 mg twice a day) May increase dose to 16 mg/day (8 mg twice a day) and 24 mg/day (12 mg twice a day) at minimum 4-week intervals if well tolerated Extended-release capsule: Same dosage as above but taken once a day Also available as oral solution; same dosage as above | <p>For current information about this drug's safety and use, visit www.razadyneer.com. Click on "Important Safety Information" to see links to prescribing information.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capsule: Initial dose of 3 mg/day (1.5 mg twice a day) May increase dose to 6 mg/day (3 mg twice a day), 9 mg (4.5 mg twice a day), and 12 mg/day (6 mg twice a day) at minimum 2-week intervals if well tolerated Patch: Initial dose of 4.6 mg once a day; may increase to 9.5 mg once a day after minimum of 4 weeks if well tolerated Also available as oral solution; same dosage as capsule | <p>For current information about this drug's safety and use, visit www.fda.gov/cder. Click on "Drugs@FDA," search for Exelon, and click on drug-name links to see "Label Information."</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial dose: 5-mg tablet once a day May increase dose to 10 mg/day after 4-6 weeks if well tolerated | <p>For current information about this drug's safety and use, visit www.fda.gov/cder. Click on "Drugs@FDA," search for Aricept, and click on drug-name links to see "Label Information."</p> |

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Dosage and Side Effects

Doctors usually start patients at low drug doses and gradually increase the dosage based on how well a patient tolerates the drug. There is some evidence that certain patients may benefit from higher doses of the cholinesterase inhibitors. However, the higher the dose, the more likely are side effects. The recommended effective dosages of drugs prescribed to treat the symptoms of AD and the drugs' possible side effects are summarized in the table (see inside).

Patients should be monitored when a drug is started. Report any unusual symptoms to the prescribing doctor right away. It is important to follow the doctor's instructions when taking any medication, including vitamins

and herbal supplements. Also, let the doctor know before adding or changing any medications.

Testing New AD Drugs

Clinical trials are the best way to find out if promising new treatments are safe and effective in humans. Volunteer participants are needed for many AD trials conducted around the United States. To learn more, talk with your doctor or visit the ADEAR Center's listing of clinical trials at www.nia.nih.gov/Alzheimers/ResearchInformation/ClinicalTrials. More information is available at www.ClinicalTrials.gov.

For More Information

To learn about support groups, research centers, research studies, and publications about AD, contact the following resources:

Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral (ADEAR) Center

P.O. Box 8250
Silver Spring, MD 20907-8250
800-438-4380 (toll-free)
www.nia.nih.gov/Alzheimers

A service of the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the ADEAR Center offers information and publications for families, caregivers, and professionals on diagnosis, treatment, patient care, caregiver needs, long-term care, education and training, and research related to AD. Staff members answer telephone, email, and written requests and make referrals

to local and national resources. The ADEAR website offers free, online publications in English and Spanish; email alert and online *Connections* newsletter subscriptions; an AD clinical trials database; the AD Library database; and more.

Alzheimer's Association

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Chicago, IL 60601-7633
800-272-3900 (toll-free)
866-403-3073 (TDD/toll-free)
www.alz.org

The Alzheimer's Association is a national nonprofit association with a network of local chapters that provide education and support for people diagnosed with AD, their families, and caregivers. The Association also supports research on AD.