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ABSTRACTS

REMINYL:
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Cholinesterase Inhibition

Unique proposed mode of action:

Cholinesterase inhibition and nicotinic modulation^{1,2†}

New REMINYL: The difference may be nicotinic modulation[†]

More than just cholinesterase inhibition, REMINYL enhances the action of acetylcholine through binding to an allosteric site on the nicotinic receptors^{1,2†}

† Based on *in vitro* data. The clinical relevance to humans is unknown. The majority of common side effects occurred during the dose-escalation period and were primarily gastrointestinal. During maintenance therapy, the most common side effects were: REMINYL 16 mg/day-nausea (4%) and diarrhea (5%); REMINYL 24 mg/day-nausea (6%), vomiting (6%) and anorexia (5%).

REMINYL (galantamine hydrobromide) is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of patients with mild to moderate dementia of the Alzheimer's type. REMINYL has not been studied in controlled clinical trials for longer than 6 months. There is no evidence that galantamine alters the course of the underlying dementing process.

References

- 1. REMINYL* (galantamine hydrobromide) Product Monograph, JANSSEN-ORTHO Inc., October 29,2003.
- 2. Maelicke A, Albuquerque EX. Eur J Pharmacol 2000;393:165-170.

†† Exception drug status

RMJA041001A R&D PAAB*



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