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Format: Abstract

[J Alzheimers Dis.](#) 2015;47(2):487-93. doi: 10.3233/JAD-150094.

Clinical Benefits of Memantine Treatment for Alzheimer's Disease in the Okayama Memantine Study II (OMS II).

[Matsuzono K](#), [Yamashita T](#), [Ohta Y](#), [Hishikawa N](#), [Koike M](#), [Sato K](#), [Kono S](#), [Deguchi K](#), [Nakano Y](#), [Abe K](#).

Abstract

The clinical benefits of **memantine**, depending on the baseline cognitive and affective conditions in real world dementia clinics, have not been completely examined. We performed the "Okayama **memantine** Study II (OMS II)" to retrospectively evaluate the clinical effects of **memantine** monotherapy (n=38) in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients using seven batteries to assess dementia at the baseline, at 3, 6, and 12 months. Additionally, we divided 163 AD patients treated with **memantine** into two subgroups depending on the baseline cognitive score of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE): the MMSE <15 group (n=36) and the baseline MMSE ≥15 group (n=127). We also analyzed 71 AD patients based on the baseline behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (**BPSD**) severity using Abe's **BPSD** score (ABS). **Memantine** monotherapy maintained cognitive functions until 6 months of treatment, but showed a decrease at 12 months (*p < 0.05 versus baseline). However, **memantine** monotherapy greatly improved **BPSD** symptoms until 12 months (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01) and maintained other affective functions as well as the activity of daily living. **Memantine** treatment showed similar effects, regardless of the baseline cognitive functions, but showed better effects on ABS for higher baseline cognitive functions. **Memantine** treatment greatly improved ABS depending on baseline **BPSD** severity. Our present OMS II showed that **memantine** monotherapy improved **BPSD** until 12 months. The higher baseline cognitive subgroup (MMSE ≥15) and the worse baseline **BPSD** subgroup were expected to show better effects with **memantine**.

KEYWORDS: Alzheimer's disease; Mini-Mental State Examination; behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia; **memantine**; monotherapy

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