

Comparative safety and effectiveness of donepezil hydrochloride and memantine for dementia

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Abstract OBJECTIVE: 45 patients with diagnosis of dementia, Patients were divided in two groups. 1st group: 25 patients (17 women and 8 men) is given akatinol memantine; 2nd group (11 women and 9 men) is given donepezil hydrochloridum; Patient age varies between 60-85 years. METHODS: For disease severity and quality we used Mini Mental State Examination total scores between 10 and 26 were divided into two groups: akatinol memantine group (n = 25, given akatinol memantine 5 mg/d in first week, 10 mg/d in second week, 15 mg/d in third week and 20 mg/d from fourth to sixteenth week); Donepezil group (n = 20, donepezil 5 mg/d). MMSE scales were used to evaluate cognitive function (MMSE), Safety evaluation was conducted every 4 weeks. RESULTS: In comparison with the baseline data, there were significant improvements in cognition assessed with MMSE on 16th week in akatinol memantine group and also improved in donepezil group but not like akatinol memantine group patients; CONCLUSION: As a safe and effective medicine, akatinol memantine, which has a similar effect as donepezil for Dementia can remarkably improve the cognition, behavior, and mood of dementia patients.