An open labeled, observational study for the Satisfaction and Preference of the Rivastigmine patch for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease and dementia (SAFE-ADPD) in Koreans

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Background: Family caregivers are responsible for administering and managing medications in the care of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease dementia (PDD) patients. This study performed to access caregiver's satisfaction and preference of the Rivastigmine patch for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease dementia patients to maximize the intervention effectiveness compare to conventional oral formulations. Methods: A 12-week open labeled trial compared the rivastigmine patch to the rivastigmine capsule and donepezil tablet in patients with probable AD and PDD. At baseline and weeks 4 and 12 after switching from oral medicine to transdermal patch, the 'AD Caregiver Preference Questionnaire (ADCPQ)-K (modified-Korean version)' was used to evaluate caregiver expectations, preferences and satisfaction with treatment, and reasons for preference. Safety and tolerability were also observed. Results: Thirty-nine caregivers (AD 20, PDD 19) completed the ADCPQ-K. More than 85% of caregivers preferred the rivastigmine patch to the rivastigmine capsule and donepezil tablet. The patch was significantly preferred to the capsule and donepezil tablet with respect to ease of use and the reason for preference was visually verify of compliance by patch attachment. Caregivers indicated greater satisfaction overall, greater satisfaction with administration, and less interference with daily life with the patch versus the rivastigmine capsule and donepezil tablet (all, p0.05). Only minor adverse effects (skin irritation and detach, 6%) were elicited. Conclusion: Both caregivers of AD and PDD patients preferred the rivastigmine patch to the rivastigmine capsule and donepezil tablet for convenience and satisfied with improving their quality of life, which could potentially lead to improved clinical benefits.