Influence of Glnaton on the ApoE, Hcy and cognitive function of patients with mild to moderate vascular dementia

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of Glnaton for patients with vascular dementia. Methods: A total of 63 cases that meet diagnostic criteria of DSM-IV vascular dementia (VD) (MMSE scores were between 10 to 26) were selected and treated with Glnaton. Before Glnaton treatment, 6 weeks and 12 weeks after the treatment, MMSE and ADL rating scale were used for evaluating patients' cognitive function, social function and activities of daily living; TCD detection of cerebral blood flow was conducted before and 12 weeks after the treatment; 12 weeks before and after the treatment, Blood routine test, urine routine test, liver function, kidney function, ECG were detected to evaluate the safety of Glnaton. Results: Twelve weeks after Glnaton treatment MMSE and ADL scores were significantly increased ($P<0.01$) but ApoE, Hcy levels were decreased comparing with scores before the treatment, increased significantly ($P$ all $<0.01$); TCD results showed improvements in cerebral blood flow, no severe side effects were observed. Conclusions: For patients with mild to moderate vascular dementia Glnaton treatment can improve cognitive function, social function and activities of daily living, reduced ApoE, Hcy levels, effectively improve the patient's cerebral blood flow with great safety.

[KEY WORDS] Vascular dementia; Glnaton; ApoE; Hcy; Cognitive function