

Société Francophone de Psychogériatrie et de Psychiatrie de la Personne Âgée

What's up/What's next en gériatrie, psychogériatrie et psychiatrie de la personne âgée ?

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- Julien VERNAUDON : aucun
- Alexis LEPETIT
 - Laboratoires Lundbeck
 - Investigateur principal protocole Memory
 - Symposium satellite (congrès SF3PA 2019 et 2023)
 - Participation à un board d'expert (2023)
 - Acadia Pharmaceuticals
 - Investigateur associé protocole ACP-103-032
 - Investigateur associé protocole ACP-103-033
 - Laboratoire Delbert
- Mathieu HERRMANN
 - Aucun dans le cadre de cette présentation
 - Investigateur associé étude Lundbeck 17354N (2018-2020)



- Gériatrie
 - Dr Julien Vernaudon
- Psychiatrie de la personne âgée
 - Dr Mathieu Herrmann
- Prise en charge des symptômes psychocomportementaux des troubles neurocognitifs majeurs
 - Dr Alexis Lepetit



latrogénie : what's new? STOPP/START v3 criteria EGM 2023 Beers criteria JAGS 2023

O'Mahony, D. et al. STOPP/START criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people: version 3. Eur Geriatr Med. 2023 American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023



- 11 % (5,8-46%) = prévalence moyenne des effets indésirables des médicaments chez les sujets âgés
- 10 % des hospitalisations sont dues à ces effets indésirables
- 35 % des patients ambulatoires âgés sont à risque de développer des événements indésirables évitables

> Polymédication appropriée :

Augmente l'espérance et la qualité de vie

> Polymédication inappropriée :

- Augmente le risque
 - d'interactions médicamenteuses
 - de trouble cognitif
 - de chutes
 - de sarcopénie
 - d' insuffisance rénale aigue
 - d' hospitalisation

	FIG 1	Distribution des effets indésirables (EI)	
		selon les classes médicamenteuses ⁵	

Anticoagulants oraux; ☐ Antiagrégants plaquettaires; ☐ Insuline; ☐ Antidiabétiques oraux; ☐ Médicaments du système nerveux central (SNC); ☐ Antiinfectieux; ☐ Agents chimiothérapeutiques; ☐ Médicaments cardiovasculaires; ☐ Autres.



Alhawassi Tm et al. 2014 Thomsen LA et al. 2007 Corsonello A, et 2007



STOPP/START v3

O'Mahony, D. et al. STOPP/START criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people: version 3. Eur Geriatr Med. 2023

- STOPP : prescriptions potentiellement inappropriées (overuse, misuse)
- START : prescriptions potentiellement omises (underuse)
- Par appareils et systèmes
- Méthode Delphi
- V1 2008 : 65 STOPP / 22 START
- V2 2015 : 80 STOPP / 34 START
- **V3 2023 : 133 STOPP/ 57 START**

http://stoppstart.free.fr/v3/





STOPP/START v3 : STOPP

O'Mahony, D. et al. STOPP/START criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people: version 3. Eur Geriatr Med. 2023

- Section D : Système nerveux central
 - Antidépresseurs tricycliques
 - ISRNA et HTA sévère
 - ISRS et Na < 130 mmol/l
 - ISRS et hémorragie récente
 - Neuroleptiques anticholinergiques
 - Neuroleptiques et SPCD > 3 mois
 - Phénothiazines
 - Neuroleptiques hors clozapine et quetiapine et Parkinson/Lewy
 - Neuroleptiques en tant qu'hypnotiques
 - BZD > 4 semaines
 - BZD et SPCD
 - BZD et Z-drugs et insomnie > 2 semaines
 - IACE et FC < 60 bpm ou bloc de conduction
 - IACE et traitement bradycardisant
 - Mémantine et épilepsie
 - Nootropes et TNC majeur
 - Anticholinergiques ou dopamine pour traiter le Sd extrpyramidal iatrogène
 - Antihistaminiques de lère génération



STOPP/START v3 : START

O'Mahony, D. et al. STOPP/START criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people: version 3. Eur Geriatr Med. 2023

- Section D : Système nerveux central
 - L-DOPA ou agoniste dopaminergique et maladie de Parkinson invalidante
 - Antidépresseur non tricyclique et épisode dépressif caractérisé
 - IACE et TNC majeur léger à modéré et maladie d'Alzheimer
 - Rivastigmine : MCL et TNC majeur dans la maladie de Parkinson
 - ISRS et trouble anxieux
 - Agoniste dopaminergique et Sd des jambes sans repos (après élimination d'un carence martiale et d'une IRC)
 - Propranolol et tremblement essentiel invalidant



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

- Plusieurs versions depuis 1991
- Spécifique USA
- PA > 65 ans
- Seulement prescriptions médicamenteuses inappropriées
- 5 catégories
 - Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés
 - Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés avec certaines pathologies
 - Médicaments à utiliser avec précautions
 - Interactions médicamenteuses potentielles
 - Médicaments à adapter à la fonction rénale



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés

Organ system, therapeutic category, drug(s) ^a	Rationale	Recommendation	Quality of evidence ^b	Strength of recommendation ^b
Antihistamines				
First-generation antihistamines	Highly anticholinergic; clearance reduced with	Avoid	Moderate	Strong
Brompheniramine	advanced age, and tolerance develops when used			
Chlorpheniramine	as hypnotic; risk of confusion, dry mouth,			
Cyproheptadine	constipation, and other anticholinergic effects or			
Dimenhydrinate	toxicity. Cumulative exposure to anticholinergic			
Diphenhydramine (oral)	drugs is associated with an increased risk of falls,			
Doxylamine	delirium, and dementia, even in younger adults.			
Hydroxyzine	Consider total anticholinergic burden during			
Meclizine	regular medication reviews and be cautious in			
Promethazine	"young-old" as well as "old-old" adults.			
Triprolidine	Use of diphenhydramine in situations such as			
	acute treatment of severe allergic reactions may			
	be appropriate.			



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés

Antidepressants with strong anticholinergic activity, alone or in combination	Highly anticholinergic, sedating, and cause orthostatic hypotension; the safety profile of low-dose doxepin (≤6 mg/day) is comparable to	Avoid	High	Strong
Amovapine	that of placebo.			
Clomipramine				
Desipramine				
Doxepin >6 mg/day				
Imipramine				
Nortriptyline				
Paroxetine				
Antiparkinsonian agents with strong anticholinergic activity Benztropine (oral) Trihexyphenidyl	Not recommended for prevention or treatment of extrapyramidal symptoms due to antipsychotics; more effective agents available for the treatment of Parkinson disease.	Avoid	Moderate	Strong



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria[®] for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés

Antipsychotics, first- (typical) and second- (atypical) generation Aripiprazole Haloperidol Olanzapine Quetiapine Risperidone Others^d Increased risk of stroke and greater rate of cognitive decline and mortality in persons with dementia. Additional evidence suggests an association of increased risk between antipsychotic medication and mortality independent of dementia.

Avoid antipsychotics for behavioral problems of dementia or delirium unless documented nonpharmacologic options (e.g., behavioral interventions) have failed and/or the patient is threatening substantial harm to self or others. If used, periodic deprescribing attempts should be considered to assess ongoing need and/or the lowest effective dose. Avoid, except in FDA-approved indications such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Parkinson disease psychosis (see Table 3), adjunctive treatment of major depressive disorder, or for short-term use as an antiemetic. Moderate

Strong



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés

Benzodiazepines Alprazolam Chlordiazepoxide (alone or in combination with amitriptyline or	The use of benzodiazepines exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction. Concomitant use of opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death.	Avoid	Moderate	Strong
clidinium) Clobazam Clonazepam Clorazepate Diazepam Estazolam Lorazepam Midazolam Oxazepam Temazepam Triazolam	Older adults have increased sensitivity to benzodiazepines and decreased metabolism of long-acting agents; the continued use of benzodiazepines may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. In general, all benzodiazepines increase the risk of cognitive impairment, delirium, falls, fractures, and motor vehicle crashes in older adults. May be appropriate for seizure disorders, rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder, benzodiazepine withdrawal, ethanol withdrawal, severe generalized anxiety disorder, and periprocedural anesthesia.			
Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics ("Z-drugs") Eszopiclone Zaleplon Zolpidem	Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics ("Z-drugs") have adverse events similar to those of benzodiazepines in older adults (e.g., delirium, falls, fractures, increased emergency room visits/ hospitalizations, motor vehicle crashes); minimal improvement in sleep latency and duration.	Avoid	Moderate	Strong



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Médicaments potentiellement inappropriés avec certaines pathologies

Disease or syndrome	Drug(s) ^a	Rationale	Recommendation	Quality of evidence ^b	Strength of recommendation ^b
Central nervous system Delirium	Anticholinergics (see Table 7) Antipsychotics ^c Benzodiazepines Corticosteroids (oral and parenteral) ^d H2-receptor antagonists Cimetidine Famotidine Nizatidine Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics ("Z- drugs") Eszopiclone Zaleplon Zolpidem	 Avoid in older adults with or at high risk of delirium because of the potential of inducing or worsening delirium. Antipsychotics: avoid for behavioral problems of dementia or delirium unless nonpharmacologic options (eg, behavioral interventions) have failed or are not possible and the older adult is threatening substantial harm to self or others. If used, periodic deprescribing attempts should be considered to assess ongoing need and/or the lowest effective dose. Corticosteroids: if needed, use the lowest possible dose for the shortest duration and monitor for delirium. Opioids: emerging data highlights an association between opioid administration and delirium. For older adults with pain, use a balanced approach, including the use of validated pain assessment tools and multimodal strategies that include nondrug approaches to minimize opioid use. 	Avoid, except in situations listed under the rationale statement.	H2-receptor antagonists: Low All others: Moderate	Strong
Dementia or cognitive impairment	Anticholinergics (see Table 7) Antipsychotics, chronic use or persistent as-needed use ^e Benzodiazepines Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics ("Z- drugs") Eszopiclone Zaleplon Zolpidem	Avoid because of adverse CNS effects. See criteria on individual drugs for additional information. Antipsychotics: increased risk of stroke and greater rate of cognitive decline and mortality in people with dementia. Avoid antipsychotics for behavioral problems of dementia or delirium unless documented nonpharmacologic options (e.g., behavioral interventions) have failed and/or the patient is threatening substantial harm to self or others. If used, periodic deprescribing attempts should be considered to assess ongoing need and/or the lowest effective dose	Avoid	Moderate	Strong



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Médicaments à utiliser avec précautions

Antidepressants (selected) Mirtazipine	May exacerbate or cause SIADH or hyponatremia; monitor sodium levels	Use with caution	Moderate	Strong	
SNRIs	closely when starting or changing				
SSRIs	dosages in older adults.				
TCAs					
Antiepileptics (selected)					
Carbamazepine					
Oxcarbazepine					
Antipsychotics					
Diuretics					
Tramadol					



American Geriatrics Society 2023 updated AGS Beers Criteria® for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023

Interactions médicamenteuses potentielles

Anticholinergic	Anticholinergic	Use of more than one medication with anticholinergic properties increases the risk of cognitive decline, delirium, and falls or fractures.	Avoid; minimize the number of anticholinergic drugs (Table 7).	Moderate	Strong
Antiepileptics (including gabapentinoids) Antidepressants (TCAs, SSRIs, and SNRIs) Antipsychotics Benzodiazepines Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics (i.e., "Z-drugs") Opioids Skeletal muscle relaxants	Any combination of ≥3 of these CNS-active drugs	Increased risk of falls and of fracture with the concurrent use of ≥3 CNS-active agents (antiepileptics including gabapentinoids, antidepressants, antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist hypnotics, opioids, and skeletal muscle relaxants).	Avoid concurrent use of ≥3 CNS-active drugs (among types as listed at left); minimize the number of CNS-active drugs.	High	Strong
Lithium	ACEIs ARBs ARNIs	Increased risk of lithium toxicity.	Avoid; monitor lithium concentrations.	Moderate	Strong
Lithium	Loop diuretics	Increased risk of lithium toxicity.	Avoid; monitor lithium concentrations.	Moderate	Strong



Antipsychotiques et mortalité dans la schizophrénie : quelle association ?

LI, Y., Wc, L., Kh, K. & Yj, P. Antipsychotics and Mortality in Adult and Geriatric Patients with Schizophrenia. Pharmaceuticals (Basel, Switzerland) 17, (2023).



- Espérance de vie diminuée de 15ans (Taïwan)
- Mortalité toutes causes augmentée Sz vs ctrl
- latrogénie ? Prise de poids, syndrome métabolique, coronaropathie, troubles du rythme...



- Patients avec diagnostic Sz et groupe contrôle ajusté en sexe et âge
- Sous-groupe de 65+
- Répartition en 4 groupes selon l'exposition aux antipsychotiques en fonction de la DDD

Aucune exposition	Exposition faible	Exposition modérée	Exposition forte
0 DDD	<0,5DDD	0,5-1,5DDD	>1,5DDD

 Suivi sur 5ans avec comparaison mortalité toutes causes et mortalité CV



Résultats

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients with schizophrenia (n = 102,964), older patients with
schizophrenia (n = 6433), and control samples.** = p < 0,001

	Patients with Schizophrenia (n = 102,964)	Control Sample (n = 102,964)	Significance	Elderly Patients with Schizophrenia (n = 6433)	Control Sample (n = 7485)	Significance
Age (years old) [mean (SD)]	44.8 (13.2)	44.8 (13.6)	<i>F</i> = 720.946 **	73.6 (6.7)	72.9 (6.5)	F = 40.762 **
Gender [n (%)]			$\chi^2 = 0.0 **$			$\chi^2 = 0.079$
Female	48,813 (47.4)	48,813 (47.4)		3843 (59.7)	4489 (60.0)	
Male	54,151 (52.6)	54,151 (52.6)		2590 (40.3)	2996 (40.0)	
Lower-income	, , ,	, , ,		< ,<	()	
household	13,129 (12.8)	778 (0.8)	$\chi^2 = 107,017.511 **$	948 (14.7)	58 (0.8)	$\chi^2 = 1005.687 **$
[n (%)]						
With catastrophic						
illness certificate ^I	74,540 (72.4)	2673 (2.6)	$\chi^2 = 107,017.511 **$	4049 (62.9)	602 (8.0)	$\chi^2 = 4686.137 **$
[n (%)]						
Chronic diseases			_			_
COPD [n (%)]	8796 (8.5)	5055 (4.9)	$\chi^2 = 1083.264 **$	1408 (21.9)	1085 (14.5)	$\chi^2 = 128.549 **$
CVD [n (%)]	10,575 (10.3)	9199 (8.9)	$\chi^2 = 105.922 **$	2151 (33.4)	2726 (36.4)	$\chi^2 = 13.520 **$
Cancer [n (%)]	1642 (1.6)	2165 (2.1)	$\chi^2 = 73.202 **$	309 (4.8)	503 (6.7)	$\chi^2 = 23.136 **$
DM [n (%)]	11,261 (10.9)	7001 (6.8)	$\chi^2 = 1090.437 **$	1477 (23.0)	1812 (24.2)	$\chi^2 = 39.0484$
RD [n (%)]	2414 (2.3)	2014 (2.0)	$\chi^2 = 36.928 **$	510 (7.9)	560 (7.5)	$\chi^2 = 39.0484$
Death [n (%)]			$\chi^2 = 2691.217 **$			$\chi^2 = 517.351$ **
All causes	7730 (7.5)	2593 (2.5)		2053 (31.9)	1168 (15.6)	
Natural causes	6176 (6.0)	843 (0.8)	$\chi^2 = 695.821 **$	1239 (19.3)	475 (6.3)	$\chi^2 = 161.784 **$
Cancer	1083 (1.1)	909 (0.88)		258 (4.0)	320 (4.3)	
CVD	1248 (1.2)	446 (0.43)		384 (6.0)	247 (3.3)	
DM	449 (0.4)	152 (0.15)		111 (1.7)	86 (1.1)	
Unnatural causes	1258 (1.2)	149 (0.14)		33 (0.5)	33 (0.4)	
Suicide	798 (0.8)	68 (0.07)		15 (0.2)	4 (0.1)	
Unknown	296 (0.3)	26 (0.03)		13 (0.2)	3 (0.0)	
Follow-up days [mean (SD)]	1735.52 (231.67)	1741.79 (174.7)	<i>F</i> = 261.113 **	1491.12 (529.14)	1655.51 (379.63)	F = 104.75 **



B. Older patients with schizophrenia



Pharmaceuticals 2024, 17, x FOR PEERIGEVEEN Overall mortality hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for level of exposulae

to antipsychotics in the demographic-adjusted model (**a**) and fully adjusted model (**b**) for patients with schizophrenia and older patients with schizophrenia relative to controls without psychiatric diagnoses.





FBune der protientenweithnichizaphazzaiel ratios and 95% confidence intervals for level of expo-



No use Low Moderate High

b. Fully adjusted models





Musicothérapie dans l'anxiété de la maladie d'Alzheimer

Zhang, J. et al. Does music intervention relieve depression or anxiety in people living with dementia? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Aging Ment Health 27, 1864–1875 (2023).





MDPI

Systematic Review

Does Music Intervention Improve Anxiety in Dementia Patients? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Berne Ting ^{1,2}⁰, Daniel Tzu-Li Chen ^{2,3,4,5}⁰, Wei-Ti Hsu ^{5,6}⁰, Chih-Sung Liang ⁷⁰, Ikbal Andrian Malau ^{2,5}⁰, Wei-Chih Li ^{2,8}⁰, Sheau-Ling Lee ⁹, Li Jingling ^{5,4}⁰ and Kuan-Pin Su ^{2,5,10,4}⁰



Figure 1. Flow chart of the selection strategy and inclusion and exclusion criteria.



Musicothérapie: anxiété MA Ting et al. 2023



Systematic Review

Does Music Intervention Improve Anxiety in Dementia Patients? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Berne Ting ^{1,2}⊙, Daniel Tzu-Li Chen ^{2,3,4,5}⊙, Wei-Ti Hsu ^{5,6}⊙, Chih-Sung Liang ⁷⊙, Ikbal Andrian Malau ^{2,5}⊘, Wei-Chih Li ^{2,8}⊙, Sheau-Ling Lee ⁹, Li Jingling ^{5,4}⊙ and Kuan-Pin Su ^{2,5,10,4}⊙

MI/Anxiety in dementia	51	tatistics for	each study		Std diff in means and 95% C	I
Study name	Std diff in means	Lower limit	Upper limit	<i>p</i> -Value		Relative weight
Cheung et al., 2018-1	-0.474	-0.852	- 0.096	0.014		8.45
Cheung et al., 2018-2	- 0.373	- 0.756	0.009	0.056		8.41
Chcung ct al., 2022	0.291	0.687	0.105	0.150		8.31
Cooke et al., 2010-1	- 0.142	- 0.701	0.418	0.620		7.04
Cooke et al., 2010-2	- 0.310	- 0.945	0.325	0.339		6.47
Delphin-Combe et al., 2013	- 1.057	- 1.912	- 0.203	0.015		5.00
Dimitriou et al., 2020	- 0.905	-1.410	-0.400	0.000		7.46
Giovagnoli et al., 2017	-0.045	-0.813	0.724	0.910		5.54
Guetin et al., 2009	- 2.658	- 3.715	- 1.602	0.000		3.94
Liu et al., 2021	-1.781	- 2.437	- 1.126	0.000		6.32
Pongan et al., 2017	- 0.419	- 0.935	0.098	0.112		7.37
Raglio et al., 2008	-1.090	- 1.637	-0.543	0.000		7.14
Sanchez et al., 2016	- 1.207	-2.211	- 0.202	0.019		4.19
Sung et al., 2010	- 0.395	-0.948	0.157	0.161		7.09
Sung et al., 2012	- 0.150	- 0.680	0.379	0.577		7.27
Random Model	- 0.664	- 0.933	- 0.396	< 0.001		
Heterogeneity	12	² = 70.26%		-	4.00 - 2.00 0.00 2	.00 4.00
					Favours Music Fav	ours Control





Musicothérapie: anxiété MA Ting et al. 2023

Journal of Clinical Medicine



Systematic Review

Does Music Intervention Improve Anxiety in Dementia Patients? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Berne Ting ^{1,2}⁽⁰⁾, Daniel Tzu-Li Chen ^{2,3,4,5}⁽⁰⁾, Wei-Ti Hsu ^{5,6}⁽⁰⁾, Chih-Sung Liang ⁷⁽⁰⁾, Ikbal Andrian Malau ^{2,5}⁽⁰⁾, Wei-Chih Li ^{2,8}⁽⁰⁾, Sheau-Ling Lee ⁹, Li Jingling ^{5,*}⁽⁰⁾ and Kuan-Pin Su ^{2,5,10,*}⁽⁰⁾







Recommandations pour l'accompagnement et l'orientation pour la conduite des patients atteints (ou suspectés) d'une maladie d'Alzheimer ou de maladies apparentées : consensus des sociétés savantes françaises

Laurens B et al. Recommandations pour l'accompagnement et l'orientation pour la conduite des patients atteints (ou suspectés) d'une maladie d'Alzheimer ou de maladies apparentées : consensus des sociétés savantes françaises. Geriatr Psychol Neuropsychiatr Vieil. 2023



Conduite automobile et MA²

https://www.centres-memoire.fr/recommandation-<u>conducteurs-maladie-alzheimer/</u>















- MA² augmentation du risque d'accidents de la route
- Conduite automobile = autonomie, flexibilité, image de soi, habitudes, isolement
- Anosognosie = difficultés à accepter son arrêt
- Arrêté 28 mars 2022 => arrêt de la conduite TNC majeur stade léger
- Quels patients doivent arrêter la conduite ? Comment évaluer ? Comment accompagner l'arrêt ? Comment faire accepter la nécessité de son arrêt ?



Médecin généraliste



Figure 4. Recommandation pour le médecin généraliste.



Conduite automobile et MA²

Consultation mémoire



	Négligeable	Légère à modérée	Sévère 🗌
Commentaires :			
Contrained			



Conduite automobile et MA² Consultation mémoire

Questionnaire concernant la conduite automobile du patient

Destiné à l'accompagnant

- 1. A-t-il (elle) des difficultés pour rester concentrer sur une même activité (lecture, bricolage...) ? Oui 🗆 Non 🗆
- 2. S'est-t-il (elle) déjà égaré(e) en conduisant ? Oui 🗖 Non 🗆
- 3. Votre proche a-t-il (elle) des difficultés pour reconnaître des panneaux de signalisation et adapter sa conduite ? (Exemple des ronds-points) Oui 🗆 Non 🗆
- 4. A-t-il (elle) des difficultés pour utiliser la voiture (démarrage, freinage, passage des vitesses, créneaux) Oui 🗆 Non 🗆

5. Avez-vous peur actuellement lorsqu'il (elle) conduit ?

Oui 🗆 Non 🗆

6. Votre proche a-t-il (elle), sur les deux dernières années :

а.	Eraflé	la vo	iture ?			C)ui 🔲	Non 🗖
b.	Eu un	accid	dent de	e voitur	e?	C	Dui 🗖	Non 🗌
C.	Eu une	e con	traven	tion ?		C	Dui 🗖	Non 🗌
Si	oui,	de	quel	type	(excès	de	vitesse,	stationnement) ?

7. Trouvez-vous que ses réflexes sont moins bons qu'avant ?

Oui 🗖 Non 🔲

8. Pensez-vous qu'il (elle) est dangereux au volant ? Oui 🗆 Non 🗆

9. A-t-il (elle) modifié sa vitesse de conduite ?

Oui 🗖	Non E
Oui 🗖	Non E
Oui 🗖	Non [
	Oui 🗆 Oui 🗖 Oui 🗖

- 10. Est-il (elle) parfois somnolent(e) la journée et notamment au volant ? Oui 🗖 Non 🗖
- 11. Serait-ce un soulagement si votre proche devait cesser de conduire ? Oui 🗖 Non 🗖

Questionnaire concernant la conduite automobile du patient

Destiné au patient

- 1) Avez-vous des difficultés pour rester concentrer sur une même activité (lecture, bricolage...) Oui 🗖 Non 🗖
- 2) Vous êtes-vous déjà égaré en conduisant ?
- Oui 🗖 Non 🗖
- 3) Avez-vous des difficultés pour reconnaître des panneaux de signalisation et adapter votre conduite (exemple des ronds-points) ?
 - Oui 🗌 Non 🔲
- 4) Avez- vous des difficultés pour utiliser la voiture (démarrage, freinage, passage des vitesses, créneaux) Oui 🗖 Non 🗖
- 5) Avez-vous déjà eu peur en conduisant récemment ?

Oui 🗖 Non 🗖

6) Avez-vous, sur les deux dernières années (entourez la bonne réponse)

	/ 1102 1040,	but too doux donneroo di	10000 (011000102 10	a bonno roponooj	
	a. Eraf	lé la voiture ?	Oui 🗖	Non 🗖	
	b. Eu u	un accident de voiture ?	Oui 🗖	Non 🗖	
	c. Eu u	ine contravention ?	Oui 🗖	Non 🗖	
7)	Trouvez-vo	us que vos réflexes sont r	noins bons qu'av	ant ?	
	Oui 🗖	Non 🗆			
3)	Pensez-vou	us être dangereux au vola	nt?		
	Oui 🗖	Non 🗆			
3)	A quelle fre	équence conduisez-vous	2		
	a. Tous	s les jours			
	b. 1 à	2 fois par semaine			
	c. Moi	ns d'une fois par semaine			
11)	A quelle di	stance en kilomètres (alle	r-retour) ?		
	a. Moi	ns de 5 Km			
	b. Ent	re 6 et 20 Km			
	c. Plus	s de 20 Km			
12)	Quels sont	les motifs pour conduire	?		
	a. Fair	e les courses			
	b. Se i	rendre à des activités			
	c. Se r	endre à des soins			
	d. Visi	ter de la famille ou des amis			
13)	Avez-vous n	nodifié votre vitesse de cond	uite ?		
	Oui 🗖	Non 🗖			
14)	Êtes-vous p	arfois somnolent(e) dans la je	ournée et notamme	ent au volant ?	
	Oui 🗖	Non 🗆			
15)	Pensez-vous	s que des leçons de conduite	vous seraient bén	éfiques ?	
	Oui 🗖	Non 🗖			

Oui 🗖



Conduite automobile et MA²

Consultation mémoire



Figure 1. Processus décisionnel pour caractériser un surrisque théoriquement négligeable.





Figure 2. Recommandation pour le médecin agréé : dossier médical fourni avec fiche post bilan mémoire.



Figure 3. Recommandation pour le médecin agréé : dossier médical fourni sans fiche post bilan mémoire.



Stratégies de potentialisation vs switch dans la dépression résistante de la Personne Âgée

Lenze, E. J. et al. Antidepressant Augmentation versus Switch in Treatment-Resistant Geriatric Depression. N Engl J Med 388, 1067–1079 (2023).



- Trouble psychiatrique le plus fréquent chez la PA
- Rares études pharmacologiques en population âgée
- Potentialisation par aripiprazole > placebo (RCT, Lenze et al 2015)
- Potentialisation par aripiprazole ou buproprion> switch par bupropion (VAST-D, Mohamed et al, 2017)
- Importance de prendre en compte bénéfice/risque dans les objectifs principaux




Objectif 1: Efficacité

- Bien-être psychologique
 - Rémission
 - Participation sociale
- Fonctionnement physique

<u>Objectif 2 : Tolérance</u>

- Chutes
- Evènement indésirable grave



Objectif 1 : Efficacité

- Bien-être psychologique
 - Rémission
 - Participation sociale
- Fonctionnement physique

Table 2. Effectiveness Outcomes.*								
Outcome		Step 1	Ste	Step 2				
	Aripiprazole- Augmentation Group (N=211)	Bupropion- Augmentation Group (N=206)	Switch-to- Bupropion Group (N=202)	Lithium- Augmentation Group (N=127)	Switch-to- Nortriptyline Group (N=121)			
Primary outcome								
Psychological well-being;								
Baseline								
No. of patients evaluated	183	180	176	113	108			
Least-squares mean T score (95% CI)	33.32 (32.23 to 34.42)	33.68 (32.58 to 34.78)	33.22 (32.11 to 34.32)	31.62 (30.16 to 33.09)	32.42 (30.92 to 33.92)			
Wk 10								
No. of patients evaluated	170	159	140	96	95			
Least-squares mean T score (95% CI)	38.16 (37.02 to 39.29)	38.02 (36.87 to 39.16)	35.26 (34.04 to 36.48)	34.79 (33.21 to 36.38)	34.60 (33.00 to 36.19)			
Change from baseline (95% CI)‡	4.83 (3.28 to 6.38)	4.33 (2.76 to 5.91)	2.04 (0.43 to 3.66)	3.17 (1.12 to 5.22)	2.18 (0.10 to 4.26)			
Secondary outcomes∬								
Remission¶								
No. (%)	61 (28.9)	58 (28.2)	39 (19.3)	24 (18.9)	26 (21.5)			
Risk ratio vs. switch group (95% CI)	1.50 (1.06 to 2.13)	1.49 (1.04 to 2.12)	1.00 (reference)	0.84 (0.53 to 1.36)	1.00 (reference)			

Potentialisation par Aripiprazole > switch par Buproprion

Potentialisation par Aripiprazole > switch par Buproprion Potentialisation par Bupropion > switch par Buproprion



Table 3. Safety Outcomes.								
Outcome		Step 1	Ste	Step 2				
	Aripiprazole- Augmentation Group (N=211)	Bupropion- Augmentation Group (N=206)	Switch-to- Bupropion Group (N=202)	Lithium- Augmentation Group (N=127)	Switch-to- Nortriptyline Group (N=121)			
Falls*								
Rate per patient	0.33	0.55	0.38	0.47	0.38			
Total no. of falls†	70	114	77	60	46			
No. of injurious falls	36	52	38	27	16			
Serious adverse events								
Rate per patient	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09			
Total no. of events‡∬¶	15	16	24	13	11			
Psychiatric event	0	3	0	0	2			
Nonpsychiatric event	15	13	24	13	9			
Death	1	1**	1††	0	0			
Relation of events to intervention — no.‡‡								
Probably or possibly related	1	7	3	5	4			
Not likely to be related	14	9	21	8	7			
Adverse events								
Rate per patient	2.82	2.20	2.55	2.73	3.12			
Total no. of events	596	453	515	347	377			
Most common adverse events — no.								
Dizziness or impaired balance	36	41	40	28	21			
Gastrointestinal distress	27	35	37	20	20			
Reduced salivation	15	30	23	13	51			
Tension, inner unrest, or anxiety	30	20	29	8	9			
Reduced or disturbed sleep	39	18	33	6	6			

<u>Objectif 2 : Tolérance</u>

Chutes

• Evènement indésirable grave

Risque de chute Potentialisation par Bupropion > Potentialisation par Aripiprazole

Meilleur profil tolérance/efficacité pour Potentialisation par Aripiprazole



Nouvelle version du Guide des interventions non médicamenteuses dans la maladie d'Alzheimer

Fondation Médéric Alzheimer, Mars 2024



Guide des interventions non médicamenteuses dans la maladie d'Alzheimer

Fondation Médéric Alzheimer, Mars 2024







Guide des interventions non médicamenteuses dans la maladie d'Alzheimer

Fondation Médéric Alzheimer, Mars 2024

Activité physique adaptée
Art-thérapie
 Focus sur les interventions à médiation théatrale
Hortithérapie
Interventions assistées par l'animal
Interventions basées sur la danse
 Focus sur le tango thérapeutique
Musicothérapie
• Focus sur Music Care®
Réhabilitation cognitive
Stimulation multisensorielle
Thérapie par la réminiscence
Thérapie par la stimulation cognitive
Dispositifs numériques au service des INM
 – La réalité virtuelle par visiocasque
 La réalité augmentée
– Les robots sociaux animaloïdes
Focus sur PARO

Guide des interventions non médicamenteuses dans la maladie d'Alzheimer

Fondation Médéric Alzheimer, Mars 2024

SF3PA





Orthostatic hypotension: Review and expert position statement

Vidal-Petiot E et al. Orthostatic hypotension: Review and expert position statement. Rev Neurol. 2024



- Diagnostic = dans les 3 min suivant l'orthostatisme
 - Baisse > 20 mmHg de la TAS
 - Baisse > 10 mmHg de la TAD
 - Baisse de 30 mmHg de la TAS si TAS≥160 mmHg
- Initiale = dans les 15 sec suivant l'orthostatisme
 - Baisse > 40 mmHg de la TAS
 - Baisse > 20 mmHg de la TAD
- Retardée après 10 min



- Hypotension artérielle post prandiale
 - Baisse > 20 mmHg TAS dans les 2h après début du repas
 - TAS < 90 mmHg si TAS > 100 mmHg avant le repas
- Neurogène si Δ FC/ Δ TAS <0,5 bpm/mmHg (ou \uparrow >15 bpm)



Hypotension orthostatique

Prévalence et étiologies

Table 1 – Prevalence of ortho	static hypotension accord-	Table 2 – Main causes of non-neurogenic orthostatic hypotension (OH).							
ing to comorbid conditions.		Drug-related OH	Hypovolemic OH	Cardiogenic OH					
Condition (number of cohorts)	Prevalence of orthostatic hypotension %[95% confidence interval]	Antihypertensive drugs Psychotropic drugs (neuroleptics, antidepressants)	Dehydration (e.g. diarrhea, vomiting, heatwave fever, medications) Low-salt diet	Heart failure Hypertension					
No comorbidity Hypertension (20 cohorts) Diabetes (4 cohorts) Parkinson's disease (7 cohorts) Dementia (3 cohorts)	14% [12;17] 20% [16;23] 21% [16;26] 25% [18;33] 29% [25;33]	Vasodilators (nitrates, alpha-blockers, sildenafil) Anti-Parkinson drugs Opioid drugs Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors Drugs targeting the autonomic nervous	Malnutrition Venous insufficiency Anemia Mineralocorticoid insufficiency	Cardiac amyloidosis					
Adapted from McDonagh et al. [patients of all cohorts without hyp disease or dementia.	27]. "No comorbidity" refers to pertension, diabetes, Parkinson's	system (anticholinergics, sympatholytics [eye drops]) Cytotoxics (e.g. vincristine)							

Facteur de risque de mortalité, de chutes, d'évènements cardiovasculaire et de TNC majeur



Guidance for the management of orthostatic hypotension



Reconnaître les signes précoces

Compression veineuse élastique

Mesures diététiques :

.

Eviter les situations à risque et les facteurs déclenchants Revoir les traitements pourvoyeurs et adapter les posologies

Ingestion rapide d'eau (500 cc en 3 min)

Fig. 1 - Guidance for the management of orthostatic hypotension.



Facteurs protecteurs du suicide chez la Personne Âgée

Ki, M. et al. A systematic review of psychosocial protective factors against suicide and suicidality among older adults. Int Psychogeriatr 36, 346–370 (2024).



- Taux de suicide le plus élevé chez les PA avec augmentation progressive entre 60-94ans
- Littérature centrée sur les FDR (Dépression, isolement social, difficultés interpersonnelles, pathologies chroniques, douleurs, limitations fonctionnelles...)
- Approche centrée sur la seule prise en compte des risques est insuffisante (Hawton, 2022 ; Cramer et Tucket, 2021)
- Intérêt d'un programme centré sur développement des facteurs protecteurs ? Lesquels ?



Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram. *The literature search yielded 9,909 studies in total for 15 protective factors from the five databases. [†]The 93 results were selected from 70 papers.







Variables psychosociales

> Facteurs protecteurs interpersonnels

A noter :

- Association significative pour la plupart (49%) mais nombreuses études non-significatives (34%) ou résultats mixtes (17%)
- Plus faible association pour soutien social (sentiment d'être une charge ?)
- Liens sociaux évaluent taille du réseau et fréquence des contacts, pas la qualité/satisfaction

Sentiment d'appartenance Relations positives Soutien social (social support) Liens sociaux (social connectedness) Participation sociale



- Intérêt potentiel d'une approche mettant l'accent sur les facteurs protecteurs
- En particulier objectif de vie et résilience
- Mettre l'accent sur les ressources, attitudes, capacités et stratégies de coping plutôt que déficit
- Plus pertinent chez la PA car plus fréquemment d'évènements de vie négatifs ?
- Associer renforcement de facteurs interpersonnels (liens sociaux) et interventions psychologiques pour améliorer facteurs intrapersonnels (espoir, résilience, stratégies de coping effectives, objectifs de vie)



Brexpiprazole dans l'agitation de la maladie d'Alzheimer

Lee, D. et al. Brexpiprazole for the Treatment of Agitation in Alzheimer Dementia: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Neurol 80, 1307–1316 (2023).



Brexpiprazole: agitation MA

Grossberg et al. 2020

FIGURE 3. Primary endpoint in Study 1: effects of brexpiprazole on symptoms of agitation (CMAI Total).



FIGURE 5. Primary endpoint in Study 2: effects of brexpipra zole on symptoms of agitation (CMAI Total) in a) total efficacy sample and b) subgroup titrated to 2 mg (or equivalent pla cebo) at Week 4 (post hoc analysis).





Efficacy and Safety of Brexpiprazole for the Treatment of Agitation in Alzheimer's Dementia: Two 12-Week, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trials

George T. Grossberg, M.D., Eva Kohegyi, M.D., Victor Mergel, Ph.D., Mette Krog Josiassen, Ph.D., Didier Meulien, M.D., Mary Hobart, Ph.D., Mary Slomkouski, Pharm.D., Ross A. Baker, Ph.D., Robert D. McQuade, Ph.D., Jeffrey I. Cummings, M.D., Sc.D.



JAMA Neurology | Original Investigation

Brexpiprazole for the Treatment of Agitation in Alzheimer Dementia A Randomized Clinical Trial

Daniel Lee, MD; Mary Slomkowski, PharmD; Nanco Hefting, MSc; Dalei Chen, PhD; Klaus Groes Larsen, PhD; Eva Kohegyi, MD; Mary Hobart, PhD; Jeffrey L. Cummings, MD, ScD(HC); George T. Grossberg, MD







Une prise par jour

Schéma de titration

- 0,5 mg par jour pendant une semaine
- Puis 1 mg par jour pendant une semaine
- Puis 2 mg par jour (dose cible)
- Augmentation possible à 3 mg par jour après 2 semaines d'échecs à 2 milligrammes par jour



FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Approves First Drug to Treat Agitation Symptoms Associated with Dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease

f Share	X Post	in Linkedin	🔽 Email	🔒 Print
	1			

For Immediate Release: May 11, 2023



Recommandations des sociétés savantes européennes sur les biomarqueurs dans le diagnostic des troubles neurocognitifs

Frisoni GB et al. European intersocietal recommendations for the biomarker-based diagnosis of neurocognitive disorders. Lancet Neurol. 2024



- Arrivée des traitements « disease-modifying » = sélection des patients éligibles
- Recommandations diagnostiques basées sur biomarqueurs
- Biomarqueurs biologiques et imagerie disponibles
- Consensus Delphi
- 11 syndromes cliniques
- => Guide d'utilisation des biomarqueurs



_												Cogn	itive co	mplai	nts									
s	Assessment	\rangle				H	listory	Physic	cal and neu	rological	l examin	ation	Cogn	itive s	creeni	ng tes	ts Funct	tiona l ass	sessm	ent A	Assess	ment of BPSD		
3	Staging										Susp	ected	MCIor	mi l d de	ementia	a								
Γ	Assessment	\rangle				В	ood test	(includ	ling TSH, vita	amin B12,	foates)	Deta	iled neu	ropsyc	hologic	a batt	ery MR	or CT* E	EG in s	pecific	cases			
-M1	Clinica l syndrome	Amnest cognitiv impairm and disp portions medial tempora atrophy	ic rent rro- ate al lobe	Visuospati impairmer and pariete occipital atrophy	al La nt (ie o- or an at he	nguage imj , logopenic non-fluent id consister rophy in the emisphere	pairment , agramma , or seman et focal e dominant	tic b tic) o d t s o fi t a	Frontal behavioural or dysexecutive syndrome or both with fronto- temporal atrophy	Dysexeer visuosp or both one of: fluctuat hallucin sleep be disorde parkins	cutive or atial defici , and at lea alertness tions, visua hations, RE ehaviour , and onism	its, ast M	Dysexec ocular m dysfunct parkinsc	utive de notor tion, an onism	eficit, d	Dysex neoco deficit apraxi parkin asymr	ecutive and rtical dysfu is (in partici a), asymmi isonism, an metric brair	d Inction ular, etric Id n atrophy	Cogr impa MRI or inv resu	iitive iirment with ne consiste t	and egative ent	Non- amnestic cognitive deficits, pseudo- bulbar signs or parkinsonism, or both; extensive vascular damage on MRI	Atypical course (eg, rapid onset and progression) and unusual symptoms or biological, neuro- physiological, or neuro- imaging findings	No cognitive impairment
	Clinica diagnosis	Typica syndron	AD në	Atypical A PCA	AD syndr La PP	ome gopenic A	Agramm or semantic PPA	atic	bvFTD or fvAD	Lewy bo DLB	ody spectru PD-M	um MC[PSP	spectru	m		CBS		N hj	o clear ypothe	esis	Vascular cognitive impairment	Other neurological disorders (eg, LOE, CID, AE)	Psychiatric conditions, worried well,
	Causa hypothesis		9	Suspected A	ND .		Sus	pected	FTLD	Susp	ected LBD			Susp	ected m	notor ta	wopathy					G	GU, AE)	G
F	Assessment	\rangle	C	SF biomark	ers			FDG-P	PET	DA	T-SPECT				FD	DG-PET			CSF biomarkers			Assessm	ient not furth iitiative	er discussed
CM	Results	A-	A+T-	Abon	der l ine	A+T+	(Normal	Abnormal but not typical of FTLD	Abnormal and typical of FTLD	Positive	Negati	ive	(Normal	Abnormal and	contrample to	Abnormal and typical of PSP	Abnormal but not typical of CBS	Abnormal but not typical of PSP	A+T+	A+T-	A- or borderline	ී Reconsi	der diagnosis	
	based diagnosis	U					U		FTLD	LBD	DLB still possible	PD-MCI excluded	U	CBS		PSP								
	Assessment	FDG	-PET	Amylo	oid PET		CSI	biom	arkers		MIB	G	CSF bio	omarke	ers C	SF bio	markers		$\[]$	\sim	FDG-			
EW.	Results	Abnormal and typical of AD	Normal or abnormal but not typical of AD	(Negative	Positive	¥	A+T+	A-	A+T-		Positive	Negative	A+T+	A-	A borde or A+T-	erline	A- A+T+	Siomarkers choice according to FDG-PET pattern	*	markers needed	*			
	Causal diagnosis	AD		ប	AD	AD	AD	fVAD excluded	exclused Review all the collected information			ບ	AD	CBS not due to AD	Review all the collected	information	AD excluded	8	AD	More bio	According to FDG-PET pattern			



Cognitive complaints

0/	Assessment	\rangle		F	listory Phy	sical and neu	rological e	xaminatio	n Cognitive screeni	ng tests Functional ass	essment Assess	ment of BPSD		
\$	Staging		Suspected MCI or mild dementia											
	Assessment	\rangle		B	ood test (inc	uding TSH, vita	amin B12, fo	ates) Det a	ailed neuropsychologie	cal battery MRI or CT* E	EG in specific cases			
TM	Clinica l syndrome	Amnestic cognitive impairment and dispro- portionate medial temporal lobe atrophy	Visuospatial impairment and parieto- occipital atrophy	Language imp (ie, logopenic or non-fluent, and consisten atrophy in the hemisphere	aairment , agrammatic , or semantic) t foca l e dominant	Frontal behavioural or dysexecutive syndrome or both with fronto- temporal atrophy	Dysexecut visuospati or both, ai one of: ale fluctuatio hallucinat sleep beha disorder, a parkinson	ive or al deficits, nd at least rtness ns, visual ions, REM iviour ind ism	Dysexecutive deficit, ocular motor dysfunction, and parkinsonism	Dysexecutive and neocortical dysfunction deficits (in particular, apraxia), asymmetric parkinsonism, and asymmetric brain atrophy	Cognitive impairment and MRI with negative or inconsistent result	Non- amnestic cognitive deficits, pseudo- bulbar signs or parkinsonism, or both; extensive vascular damage on MRI	Atypical course (eg, rapid onset and progression) and unusual symptoms or biological, neuro- physiological, or neuro- imaging findings	No cognitive impairment
	C l inica l diagnosis	Typical AD syndrome	Atypical AD s	yndrome Logopenic PPA	Agrammatic or semantic PPA	bvFTD or fvAD	Lewy body DLB	r spectrum PD–MCI	PSP spectrum	CBS	No clear hypothesis	Vascular cognitive impairment	Other neurological disorders (eg, LOE, (ID, AF)	Psychiatric conditions, worried well, SCD
	Causal hypothesis		Suspected AD		Suspect	ed FTLD	Suspect	ed LBD	Suspected n	notor tauopathy		G	G	G



	Causal hypothesis		Sus	pected A	AD		Suspected FTLD Suspected LBD Suspected motor tauopathy														
Γ	Assessment	\rangle	CSF I	oiomark	ers		FDG-PET			DAT-SPECT		FDG-PET						CSF	piomar	kers	
CM	Results	A-	A+T–	A bon	derline	A+T+	Normal	Abnormal but not typical of FTLD	Abnormal and typical of FTLD	Positive	Nega	ative	Normal	Abnormal and typical of CBS	Abnormal and typical of PSP	Abnormal but not	typical of CBS	Abnormal but not typical of PSP	A+T+	A+T-	A- or borderline
	Biomarker- based diagnosis) 1					ູ່ ປ		FLD		DLB still A possible	PD-MCI () E	CBS	PSP						
	Assessment	FDG	-PET	Amylo	oid PET	Ť	CSI	biomark	ers		MI	BG graphy	CSF bio	omarker	s CSF bi	omark	cers	Ť	Ť	Ť	FDG- PET
	Results	Abnormal and typical of AD	Normal or abnormal but not typical of AD	Negative	Positive		A+T+	A-	A+T=	\$	Positive	Negative	A+T+	A= /	∆ borderline or A+T−	A-	A+T+	rkers choice according to FDG-PET pattern		ers needed	
2M2	n	₩	¥	¥	-	₹	₹	¥	₩	L		₹	*	₹	*	¥		Biomai	-	oiomarke	ern 📢
	Causal diagnosis	AD	ę		AD	AD	AD	fVAD excluded	Review all the collected information			U	AD	CBS not due to AD	Review all the collected information	AD excluded	AD		AD	Morel	According to FDG-PET patt



Particularités de la VLOSLP en fonction de la présence de biomarqueurs de la MA (et en bonus le même par rapport à la DCL)

Satake, Y. et al. Characteristics of very late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis classified with the biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease: a retrospective cross-sectional study. Int Psychogeriatr 36, 64–77 (2024).



Very Late-Onset Schizophrenia-like Psychosis

- Trouble psychotique
- Débutant après 60ans
- Absence de symptômes négatifs
- Délire persécutoire au premier plan / troubles de l'identification / « partition delusion »
- Théoriquement symptômes psychotiques sans étiologie thymique ou atteinte cérébrale
- Mais...





- Etude longitudinale sur registre (Psychiatric Sweden Data)
 - 15 409 VLOSP Vs 154 090 Contrôles
 - Suivi sur 30 ans
- Risque majeur dans les deux années suivant le diagnostic
- Qui diminue ensuite mais persiste dans le temps
- Age moyen d'entrée dans le TNC
 - VLOSP: 76 ans
 - Contrôles: 82 ans

Stafford, 2021



- Quelle fréquence de marqueurs de neurodégénérescence, même en l'absence de TNC majeur ?
- Y a-t-il des différences cliniques entre patients avec/sans processus neurodégénératifs ?



Méthodes





Figure 1. Enrollment flowchart. Abbreviation: NPI-plus, Neuropsychiatric inventory-plus; CDR, Clinical Dementia Rating; aMCI, amnestic mild cognitive impairment; VLOSLP, very late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis; AD, Alzheimer's disease.



Résultats

9/17 (53%) avec biomarqueurs MA+ et a minima 9/36 (25%)

Table 1. Demographic characteristics, CSF tau and $A\beta$ concentration, and results of APOE genotyping

	VLOSLP-AD $(N=8)$	VLOSLP+AD ($N = 9$)	aMCI-P+AD (N = 16)	Н	Р	POST HOC DIFFERENCES
Age, years	80.5 [72.5-81.5]	84.0 [82.0-86.0]	77.5 [71.5-80.0]	8.109	0.017	VLOSLP+AD > aMCI-P+AD
Female	7 (88%)	7 (78%)	12 (75%)	-	0.868	
Onset age, years	67.0 [65.0-78.5]	82.0 [78.0-84.0]	75.5 [70.5-79.0]	7.443	0.024	VLOSLP-AD < VLOSLP+AD
Education, years	12.0 [12.0-14.0]	12.0 [12.0-16.0]	12.0 [10.5–16.0]	0.290	0.986	
MMSE	27.0 [25.0-28.5]	27.0 [26.0-28.0]	26.0 [24.0-27.0]	5.419	0.067	
CDR	0.5 [0.5-0.5]	0.5 [0.5-0.5]	0.5 [0.5-0.5]	1.957	0.376	
CDR-SOB	2.0 [1.0-2.5]	2.0 [1.0-3.0]	2.5 [1.8-3.5]	2.400	0.301	
Living alone	8 (25%)	9 (56%)	16 (31%)	-	0.412	

- Désinhibition, irritabilité et troubles du sommeil VLOSLP-AD>+AD
- Absence de différence dans la phénoménologie des délires/hallucinations (persécution, vol, partition delusion et phantom boarder syndrome)
- Symptômes cognitifs

Symptômes

psychiatriques

- Mémoire épisodique VLOSLP-AD>VLOSLP+AD (>aMCI-P+AD)
- Attention aMCI-P+AD>VLOSLP



VLOSP • Délire/hallucinations

Début >60ans

D .		DOI
Biomarq	ueurs	DUL

- DAT-scan
- TEP-MIBG

Exclusion

r

MMSE<24

Trouble de l'humeur

Tumeur cérébrale

cérébrovasculaire

- Syndrome délirant
 - Persécution/Phantom Boarder delusion
- Hallucinations visuelles
- Fluctuations cognitives
- Agitation



Alzheimer's Research & Therapy

RESEARCH



Characteristics of very late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis as prodromal dementia with Lewy bodies: a cross-sectional study




- 11/34 (32,4%) avec biomarqueurs DCL+
- Au moins 11/64 (17,2%)

VLOSLP+DCB

- Hallucinations visuelles
- Moins de syndrome délirant
- Ralentissement psychomoteur à DSST
- Et c'est tout !

Cognitive battery				
MMSE	26.2 (1.9)	26.9 (1.7)	- 0.182	0.308
WMS-R LM I	10.5 (7.4)	12.4 (5.5)	- 0.237	0.178
WMS-R LM II	5.5 (4.2)	5.9 (5.1)	- 0.016	0.925
DSST, ss ^a	6.9 (3.1)	10.0 (2.7)	- 0.510 ^d	0.005*
BDT, ss ^o	7.4 (3.2)	9.9 (3.1)	- 0.358°	0.055
Digit span, ss ^b	10.0 (3.7)	10.8 (3.1)	- 0.097	0.627
Information, ss ^b	10.6 (2.1)	10.1 (2.6)	- 0.174	0.365
NPI-plus ^c				
Delusions	2.4 (2.3)	6.9 (4.3)	- 0.482 ^d	0.005*
Hallucinations	2.7 (2.3)	4.1 (5.0)	- 0.051	0.795
Agitation/aggression	0.0 (0.0)	0.9 (2.7)	- 0.213	0.562
Dysphoria/depression	0.3 (0.7)	1.1 (2.1)	- 0.159	0.483
Anxiety	1.3 (2.7)	1.9 (3.0)	- 0.104	0.617
Euphoria	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.2)	- 0.119	0.857
Apathy	0.8 (1.7)	3.5 (4.3)	- 0.308 ^d	0.129
Disinhibition	0.1 (0.3)	1.2 (3.0)	- 0.125	0.675
Irritability	0.4 (1.0)	1.0 (2.7)	- 0.050	0.857
Aberrant motor behavior	0.0 (0.0)	0.7 (2.7)	- 0.171	0.704
Nighttime behavior	0.6 (1.3)	2.9 (3.0)	- 0.352 ^d	0.064
Appetite	0.6 (1.9)	1.5 (2.9)	- 0.153	0.562
Cognitive fluctuation	1.4 (2.1)	1.6 (2.5)	- 0.008	0.984
Contents of delusions				
At least one delusion	9 (81.8%)	22 (95.7%)	0.228	0.183
Delusion of persecution	4 (36.4%)	14 (60.9%)	0.230	0.180
Delusion of theft	4 (36.4%)	11 (47.8%)	0.108	0.529
Delusional jealousy	1 (9.1%)	3 (13.0%)	0.057	0.738
Phantom-border delusion	6 (54.5%)	9 (39.1%)	0.145	0.397
Misidentification of person	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0.120	0.483
Misidentification of place	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.7%)	0.173	0.313
Delusion of abandonment	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0.120	0.483
Misidentification of TV	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	0.215	0.210
Other delusions	1 (9.1%)	5 (21.7%)	0.155	0.365
Modalities of hallucinations				
at least one hallucination	10 (90.9%)	14 (60.9%)	0.308 ^d	0.072
Auditory hallucinations	5 (45.5%)	10 (43.5%)	0.019	0.914
Monolog	3 (27.3%)	4 (17.4%)	0.114	0.505
Visual hallucinations	9 (81.8%)	6 (26.1%)	0.525 ^d	0.002*
Hallucinations of smell	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0.120	0.483
Tactile hallucinations	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0.120	0.483
Hallucinations of taste	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	-
Other hallucinations	1 (9.1%)	2 (8.7%)	0.005	0.970



Un nouveau venu dans la sédation d'urgence en France AMM du Lorazepam injectable

Arrêté du 25 octobre 2023 modifiant la liste des spécialités pharmaceutiques agréées à l'usage des Collectivités et divers services publics. Journal officiel de la République française 31 octobre 2023





- Pour le traitement symptomatique des états anxieux aigus et de l'agitation chez les patients qui, pour une raison quelconque, ne peuvent pas prendre de médicaments par voie orale
- Chez les patients adultes et les adolescents de plus de 12 ans
- Agrément collectivités







<u>Après dilution:</u> Utiliser immédiatement de préférence Ne pas conserver au-delà de 24h entre 2 et 8°C



Conservation et transport: entre 2°C et 8°C



A l'abri de la lumière

SF3PA

Lorazepam IM et agitation TNC majeurs

Meehan et al. 2002

Comparison of Rapidly Acting Intramuscular Olanzapine, Lorazepam, and Placebo: A Double-blind, Randomized Study in Acutely Agitated Patients with Dementia

Karena M. Meehan, M.B. MRCP, MRCPsych, Huei Wang, Ph.D., Stacy R. David, Ph.D., Jennifer R. Nisivoccia, B.Sc., Barry Jones, M.D., Charles M. Beasley, Jr., M.D., Peter D. Feldman, Ph.D., Jacobo E. Mintzer, M.D., Louise M. Beckett, M.D., and Alan Breier, M.D.

 Table 2.
 Additional Measures of Efficacy—Mean Change from Baseline at 2 and 24

 Hours Post First Intramuscular Injection (LOCF)

 Table 1.
 Primary Measure of Efficacy—Mean Change in PANSS-EC Score from Baseline

 at 2 Hours Post First Intramuscular Injection (LOCF)

Variable	Olanzapine 2.5 mg (<i>n</i> = 71)	Olanzapine 5.0 mg (<i>n</i> = 66)	Lorazepam 1.0 mg (<i>n</i> = 68)	Placebo $(n=67)$	
Total	-7.86 (6.05)*	-8.67 (6.97)**	-8.49 (6.55)**	-5.27 (6.87)	
Individual Items	(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			(,	
Poor Impulse Control	-1.39(1.39)	-1.71 (1.62)*	$-1.62(1.45)^*$	-1.06(1.48)	
Tension	-1.86 (1.44)*	-1.82 (1.60)*	-1.76 (1.56)*	-1.16(1.69)	
Hostility	-1.20(1.49)	-1.65 (1.50)**	$-1.50(1.70)^{*}$	-0.81(1.84)	
Uncooperativeness	-1.68 (1.50)**	-1.82 (1.55)***	-1.60 (1.44)**	-0.96(1.50)	
Excitement	-1.73 (1.38)	-1.67 (1.62)	-2.00 (1.62)**	-1.28 (1.65)	

p < .05 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

***p* < .01 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

***p < .001 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

Abbreviations: LOCF, last observation carried forward; PANSS-EC, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Excited Component subscale.

Variable	Olanzapine 2.5 mg $(n = 71)$	Olanzapine 5.0 mg $(n = 66)$	Lorazepam 1.0 mg $(n = 68)$	Placebo $(n = 67)$
	2	Hours Post First IM In	jection, Mean (SD)	
CMAI ACES	-3.77 (2.93) 1.80 (1.61)*	-3.97 (3.89)* 1.88 (1.86)**	-4.18 (3.52)* 2.19 (1.83)**	-2.78 (3.40) 1.04 (1.66)
	24	Hours Post First IM In	njection, Mean (SD)	
PANSS-EC	-6.44 (6.00)*	-6.29 (6.75)*	-5.75 (5.99)	-3.81 (6.20)
BPRS Total	-10.51(11.50)	-10.59(11.31)	-9.12(10.27)	-10.29 (11.72)
BPRS Positive	-1.72(3.50)	-1.86(3.39)	-1.32(3.32)	-2.09(3.80)
CMAI	-2.82(3.21)	-3.36(3.92)	-2.82(3.08)	-2.21(3.57)
ACES	0.90 (1.19)	1.29 (1.49)**	1.07 (1.12)*	0.63 (1.14)
CGI-S	-0.38(0.80)	-0.47(0.89)	-0.46(0.80)	-0.59(0.92)
MMSE Total	0.31 (2.29)	0.10 (3.01)	0.08 (3.04)	0.37 (3.62)

*p < .05 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

**p < .01 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

***p < .001 relative to placebo, analysis of variance, uncorrected for multiplicity.

Abbreviations: ACES, Agitation–Calmness Evaluation Scale; BPRS, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; CGI-I, Clinical Global Impressions – Improvement of Illness Scale; CGI-S, Clinical Global Impressions – Severity of Illness Scale; CMAI, Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory; LOCF, last observation carried forward; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Exam; PANSS-EC, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale–Excited Component subscale.



Lorazepam IM et agitation TNC majeurs

Battaglia et al. 2003



FIGURE 4. Dementia study distributions of ACES scores over the initial 2 hours after the first injection of IM olanzapine (Olz), IM lorazepam (Lzp), or IM placebo. No patient achieved an ACES score of 9.

Calming Versus Sedative Effects of Intramuscular Olanzapine in Agitated Patients

JOHN BATTAGLIA, MD,* STACY R. LINDBORG, PHD,[†] KARLA ALAKA, MMSC,[†] KARENA MEEHAN, MB, MRCP, MRC PSYCH,^{‡§} AND PADRAIG WRIGHT, MRC PSYCH, MD^{‡§}



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect European Psychiatry ELSEVIER journal homepage: http://www.europsy-journal.com

Review / Meta-analyses

The pharmacological management of agitated and aggressive behaviour: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Maarten Bak^{a,b,*}, Irene Weltens^{a,b}, Chris Bervoets^c, Jürgen De Fruyt^d, Jerzy Samochowiec^e, Andrea Fiorillo^f, Gaia Sampogna^g, Przemysław Bienkowski^h, W. Ulrich Preussⁱ, Blazej Misiak^j, Dorota Frydecka^k, Agnieszka Samochowiec^l, Emma Bak^m, Marjan Drukker^a, Geert Domⁿ



Fig. 3. Weighted Mean Changes with ACES.

Per medication the weighted mean change of ACES score. Between brackets the number of RCT's available and the number study subjects.





Review / Meta-analyses

The pharmacological management of agitated and aggressive behaviour: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Maarten Bak^{a,b,*}, Irene Weltens^{a,b}, Chris Bervoets^c, Jürgen De Fruyt^d, Jerzy Samochowiec^e, Andrea Fiorillo^f, Gaia Sampogna^g, Przemysław Bienkowski^h, W. Ulrich Preussⁱ, Blazej Misiak^j, Dorota Frydecka^k, Agnieszka Samochowiec^l, Emma Bak^m, Marjan Drukker^a, Geert Domⁿ

- Délai d'efficacité
 - 63-88% à 2h (critère de jugement principal)
 - 78% à 15-20 minutes.

SF3PA

Recommandations et guidelines

American Association for Emergency Psychiatry 2012



† See FDA guidelines.18

BEST PRACTICES IN EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF AGITATION

The Psychopharmacology of Agitation: Consensus Statement of the American Association for Emergency Psychiatry Project BETA Psychopharmacology Workgroup



Recommandations et guidelines

American College of Emergency Physicians 2023

Is there a superior parenteral medication or combination of medications for the acute management of adult out-of-hospital or emergency department patients with severe agitation?

Patient Management Recommendations Level A recommendations. None specified. Level B recommendations. For more rapid and efficacious treatment of severe agitation in the emergency department, use a combination of droperidol and midazolam or an atypical antipsychotic in combination with midazolam. If a single agent must be administered, use droperidol or an atypical antipsychotic due to the adverse effect profile of midazolam alone.

For efficacious treatment of severe agitation in the emergency department, use the above agents as described or haloperidol alone or in combination with lorazepam.

American College of Emergency Physicians[®]

Clinical Policy: Critical Issues in the Evaluation and Management of Adult Out-of-Hospital or Emergency Department Patients Presenting With Severe Agitation Approved by the ACEP Board of Directors, October 6, 2023 SF3PA

Recommandations et guidelines

International Psychogeriatric Association 2024



Reduction and prevention of agitation in persons with neurocognitive disorders: an international psychogeriatric association consensus algorithm



action is warranted. Panel 4 outlines the approach that can be used in these circumstances. Intramuscular formulations of olanzapine and of aripiprazole have been shown in controlled trials to reduce agitation in dementia (Meehan *et al.*, 2002; Rappaport *et al.*, 2009). Shared decision-making is criti-

The use of benzodiazepines may occasionally be indicated for short-term use and intramuscular lorazepam has the benefit of a relatively short time to onset; it can be considered as an alternative to intramuscular antipsychotics. In individuals





Synthèse en langue française des recommandations mondiales 2022 pour la prise en charge et la prévention des chutes chez les personnes âgées

Blain H et al. Synthèse en langue française des recommandations mondiales 2022 pour la prise en charge et la prévention des chutes chez les personnes âgées. Geriatr Psychol Neuropsychiatr Vieil. 2023



- Recommandations mondiales Montero-Odasso et al. Age Ageing 2022
- 30% des PA > 65 ans
- Conséquences :
 - Morbidité
 - Perte d'indépendance
 - Hospitalisations
 - Institutionnalisation
 - Surmortalité
- 1% des dépenses de santé dans les pays industrialisés



Repérer, stratifier le risque et la prise en charge



Figure 1. Algorithme de stratification des risques, d'évaluation et de gestion/interventions pour les personnes âgées (traduit de Montero-Odasso *et al.*) [1].



Plan national antichute 2022-2024

Blain H et al. Plan antichute des personnes âgées France 2022-2024 : objectifs et méthodologie. Geriatr Psychol Neuropsychiatr Vieil. 2023

Contexte

- 2 millions de chutes/an > 65 ans
- 136.000 H°/an
- 10.000 décès/an
- 1,5 milliard d'euros pour l'AM/an
- 15%-30% des chutes évitables
- Objectifs du plan : réduction en 3 ans
 - 20% des chutes mortelles ou avec H° >65 ans
 - 27.000 H[°]
 - 2.000 décès
- 6 axes : repérer, aménager, aides techniques, activité physique, téléassistance, sensibiliser



Recommandations du Working group Geriatric Psychiatry de la Bundesdirektorenkonferenz sur le traitement par lithium chez la Personne Âgée

Christl, J. *et al.* Lithium Therapy in Old Age: Recommendations from a Delphi Survey. *Pharmacopsychiatry* **56**, 188–196 (2023).



- 24 experts issus du Working group Geriatric Psychiatry
- Sujets
 - Initiation
 - Monitoring durant le traitement
 - Arrêt



Fig. 1 Illustration of the Algorithm of the Delphi Process



Résultats

- Absence de consensus
 - Episode maniaque/trouble schizo-affectif
 - Patients sous AINS/digoxine
 - Insuffisance rénale avec 30<DFG<60
 - Cl si fragilité ou TNC majeur
 - Dénutrition (fonction de la cause)
 - Bilan neuropsychologique pré-introduction
 - Recueil urines des 24h
 - Dosage cystatine C

Table 1 Recommendations.

Recommendation	% of
	approval
Initiation of lithium therapy	
 A de-novo lithium treatment is indicated for inpatients with the following indications: 	100
 Maintenance therapy of bipolar disorder (type I and II) 	
Maintenance therapy for recurrent depressive disorder	
Augmentation of therapy-resistant depressive episode	
Lowering the suicide risk in patients with affective disorder	
The numerical age	96
is no decision criteria for de-novo lithium therapy.	
Treatment with lithium can be initiated under medication with ACEIs, diuretics, ARBs, and opioids, if close monitoring of the	88
lithium concentrations and renal function is provided. Before initiating treatment with lithium, a possible change of ACEIs,	
diuretics, ARBs, or opioids should be evaluated together with the internist.	
 Mild cognitive impairment does not categorically exclude a de-novo lithium treatment. Before initiating lithium treatment, a 	96
neuropsychological examination and differential diagnosis are recommended. The lithium oncentration should be closely	
monitored.	
 Previous falls are no contraindication for a de-novo lithium treatment. 	92
• Vascular encephalopathy, idiopathic Parkinson's-syndrome, and syncopations are relative contraindications for a de-novo lithium	92
treatment.	
• Alternative to a measurement of the neck circumference, thyroid sonography is recommended before initiating lithium treatment.	88
 The following pre-treatment screenings are obligatory: 	100
creatinine	
• eGFR	
blood count	
electrolytes (calcium included)	
• TSH, T ₃ , T ₄	
• ECG	
• weight	
blood pressure and heart rate	
• Lithium-carbonate (450 mg) should be initiated with 0.5 tablets for 4 days; after obtaining the lithium concentration, the dosage	88
can be augmented to one tablet once or 0.5 tablets twice daily on day 5.	



Résultats

- Absence de consensus
 - Fréquence du suivi biologique
 - DFG et Li Hebdomadaire le н. premier mois
 - Puis mensuellement (52%)
 - DFG Hebdomadaire (-) ou mensuel (+) si IACE/diurétiques/opioïdes /ARA2
 - Outil de screening cognitif

Monitoring during ongoing lithium therapy	
• 24-hour urine collection and EEG are not necessary for monitoring an established lithium therapy.	100
 In addition to creatinine, eGFR, blood count electrolytes (calcium included), TSH, T₃, T₄, ECG weight, blood pressure, and heart rate, the continuous monitoring of an established lithium therapy should include: measurement of cystatin C thyroid sonography psychopathological examination neurological examination 	96
 The following lithium concentrations are recommended for a stable and lithium-responsive patient: 60–79 years: 0.4–0.7 mmol/L ≥80 years: 0.4–0.6 mmol/L 	96
• After one lithium intoxication, the medication should not generally be ended. If the patient responded to lithium, the lithium intoxication did not cause chronic renal insufficiency or other injuries, and dementia was not the reason for intoxication.	92

BIPOLAR DISORDERS WILEY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE	Bipolar Disorders. 2018;1-7	7. W	ILEY	BIPOLAR DISORDER
Delphi survey of ma with bipolar disorde	intenance lithiun r: An ISBU task f	BIPOLA	nt in R DI	SORDERS
0	6			
©	Target serum lithium range			
	Age	mmol/L		
	60-79	0.4-0.8		
	80+	0.4-0.7		

Frequency	Lab testing	Clinical assessments
3-6 months	Lithium level Serum creatinine eGFR BUN	Tremor Gait
6-12 months	Thyroid function (TSH) Fasting glucose Fasting cholesterol (lipids) Triglycerides Weight (including waist circumference) Calcium	
12 months	Hematology	Routine cognitive screening (MMSE and/ or MoCA)
As concerns rise		General and comprehen- sive neurological assessments



Intérêt d'un arrêt progressif (∖ 20-25%/2semaines) pour limiter le risque de rechute ou d'IS

- Absence de consensus
 - En cas d'apparition d'un TNC majeur (<67% pour le maintien)

Withdrawal from lithium therapy	
 If there are indications for reduced renal function, a nephrologist should be consulted. 	96
 If the ending of the lithium therapy is decided, lithium should be withdrawn within three months. 	96
 A malignant carcinoma or diabetes mellitus are no general contraindications for lithium therapy. 	92
 The withdrawal from lithium cannot be dependent on the cognitive impairment due to dementia. In addition, the care and administration of the medication should be considered. 	88
 For the neuropsychological evaluation, no specific neuropsychological tests can be recommended. The decision to withdraw from lithium therapy is not dependent on the results of the neuropsychological tests. Therefore, the clinical symptoms should be taken into consideration. 	100
 Among the group of mood stabilizers, lamotrigine, and valproate are possible alternatives. 	92
Among the group of atypical antipsychotics, quetiapine is the first choice as an alternative to lithium.	88
• Other atypical antipsychotics, which can be prescribed as an alternative to lithium, are aripiprazole, olanzapine, and risperidone.	83



Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2024

Cummings, J. et al. Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2024. Alzheimers Dement (N Y) 10, e12465 (2024).



Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline 2024

Cummings et al. 2024

2024 Alzheimer's Drug Development Pipeline



REVIEW ARTICLE



Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2024

Jeffrey Cummings¹ | Yadi Zhou² | Garam Lee¹ | Kate Zhong¹ | Jorge Fonseca³ Feixiong Cheng^{2,4,5,6}





Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline 2024 For BPSD Received: 27 February 2024 Accepted: 29 February 2024 DOI: 10.1002/trc2.12465 Cummings et al. 2024

- **ACP-204**
- **AVP-786**
- **AXS-05**
- **Escitalopram**
- KarXT
- Nabilone
- Masupiridine

REVIEW ARTICLE



Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2024

Jeffrey Cummings¹ Yadi Zhou² Garam Lee¹ Kate Zhong¹ Jorge Fonseca³ Feixiong Cheng^{2,4,5,6}



Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline 2024 For BPSD

Cummings et al. 2024

SF3PA

REVIEW ARTICLE

Translational Research

Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2024

Jeffrey Cummings¹ | Yadi Zhou² | Garam Lee¹ | Kate Zhong¹ | Jorge Fonseca³ | Feixiong Cheng^{2,4,5,6}

Agent	Therapeutic purpose	CADRO target	Mechanism of action	Clinical trial	Lead sponsor	Start Date	Estimated primary completion date	
ACP-204	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter Receptors	Selective antagonist/inverse agonist of 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor subtype 2A	NCT06159673	ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Nov 2023	Jan 2028	
AVP-786	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter receptors	NMDA receptor antagonist, sigma 1 receptor agonist; serotonin and norepinephrine transporter inhibitor	NCT02446132 NCT03393520 NCT04408755 NCT04464564	Otsuka Pharmaceutical Development & Commercialization, Inc.	Dec 2015 Oct 2017 Jul 2020 Sep 2020	Jul 2025 Dec 2023 Dec 2024 Dec 2024	dextromethorphane deutérée/quinidine
AXS-05	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter receptors	NMDA receptor antagonist, sigma 1 receptor agonist; serotonin and norepinephrine transporter inhibitor	NCT04947553 NCT05557409	Axsome Therapeutics, Inc.	Jun 2021 Sep 2022	Jun 2023 Jun 2025	dextromethorphane /buproprion
Nabilone	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter receptors	Synthetic cannabinoid; cannabinoid (receptor agent); antiemetic	NCT04516057	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center	Feb 2021	Oct 2025	
KarXT	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter receptors	Muscarinic cholinergic agonist with peripheral anticholinergic	NCT05511363 NCT05980949 NCT06126224	Karuna Therapeutics	Aug 2022 Jul 2023 Dec 2023	Mar 2025 Apr 2026 Jul 2025	
Masupirdine	Neuropsychiatric symptom	Neurotransmitter receptors	5HT6 receptor antagonist	NCT05397639	Suven Life Sciences Limited	Nov 2022	Jan 2025	



Dextromethorphane-Buproprion (AXS-05)

Données dans la dépression

▲ ■ Auvelity[™] (dextromethorphan HBr and bupropion HCl) extended-release tablets 45mg/105mg



19 Août 2022



Change from Baseline in MADRS Total Score by Week (Study 1) Figure 3:



THE LANCET



Essai *EMERGENT-2* LANCET Décembre 2023

JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation Efficacy and Safety of Xanomeline-Trospium Chloride in Schizophrenia A Randomized Clinical Trial

Inder Kaul, MD, MPH; Sharon Sawchak, RN; David P. Walling, PhD; Carol A. Tamminga, MD; Alan Breier, MD; Haiyuan Zhu, PhD; Andrew C. Miller, PhD; Steven M. Paul, MD; Stephen K. Brannan, MD

> Essai *EMERGENT-3* JAMA Psychiatry Mai 2024



Dexmedetomidine (BXCL-501)

Données dans l'agitation dans la schizophrénie et le trouble bipolaire







5 avril 2022



Dexmedetomidine (BXCL-501)

Agitation aiguë dans la maladie d'Alzheimer



BioXcel Therapeutics Announces Positive Topline Results From TRANQUILITY II Phase 3 Trial of BXCL501 for Acute Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease-Related Agitation

Pas d'article paru encore

June 29, 2023



BioXcel Therapeutics Announces TRANQUILITY In-Care Pivotal Phase 3 Trial Plan With BXCL501 for Agitation Associated With Alzheimer's Dementia

April 10, 2024



Société Francophone de Psychogériatrie et de Psychiatrie de la Personne Âgée



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Conférence Eric FIAT 53 vues • il y a 2 mois Congrès SF3PA 2023: Gériatres/Psychiatres:... 149 vues • il y a 3 mois

YouTube

