



Please help us find a cure for Alzheimer's disease!

We have many opportunities for both normal elderly persons and those suffering from diseases such as Alzheimer's. Take a look below and see if you find an opportunity that is right for you.

Research Participation Opportunities

Novel Anti-inflammatory, Anti-amyloid Strategy using RAGE (receptor for advanced glycation end-product) Inhibitors to Treat Alzheimer's Disease

The NIH-funded Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study group in conjunction with Pfizer Inc. is testing a new medicine that may help slow or even stop the progression of Alzheimer's disease. This new medicine may prevent the loss of brain cells and prevent the formation of toxic amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease. RAGE inhibition is also being studied for the treatment of vascular disease that may contribute to the risk for stroke, heart attack, and other circulatory problems. The study is opening for enrollment for persons with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease age 50 and older, over a 1 1/2 year period.



For information call Stephanie at (859) 257-1412 ext. 234



Passive Immunization against Toxic β -Amyloid in Alzheimer's Disease: Phase 3 Program for Bapineuzumab (AAB-001) in Alzheimer's Disease

In an effort to make a safer vaccine for Alzheimer's disease and to test the effectiveness of this approach, Elan pharmaceuticals® has developed a humanized mouse monoclonal antibody that helps the brain destroy and eliminate toxic β -amyloid that may cause Alzheimer's disease. This study involves intravenous infusions of antibody over a 1 1/2 year study period. Preliminary studies have demonstrated the effectiveness and safety of this medication in Alzheimer's disease. Many researchers think this medicine will help to slow, stop, or even reverse the devastating effects of Alzheimer's disease on the brain.

For more information on these and other planned clinical trials in Alzheimer's disease, please contact Stephanie at (859) 257-1412 ext. 234

Naturally occurring antibodies (IVIg) against Alzheimer's disease!

Believe it or not, researchers have identified antibodies that attack Alzheimer's disease in donated human blood. Researchers think that many of us may produce such antibodies naturally, preventing the development of Alzheimer's disease in many. Others that do not produce such antibodies may be less fortunate. These antibodies have been shown in preliminary studies to potentially slow or even stop the progression of Alzheimer's disease for up to 2 full years. This upcoming trial will further investigate the disease-modifying properties of IVIg in subjects with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease over a 1 1/2 year period.



For information call Stephanie at (859) 257-1412 ext. 234



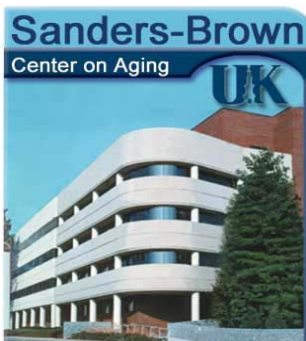
Dimebon is a super battery recharger for dying nerve cells in Alzheimer's disease and may be the most powerful agent studied to date

The CONCERT study is a Phase 3 clinical trial evaluating Dimebon in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease currently on donepezil. Acting on mitochondria (the brain's batteries), Dimebon has a totally unique mechanism of action that may improve brain function and keep nerve cells from dying in Alzheimer's disease. Preliminary Phase 2 studies in humans with Alzheimer's disease demonstrate sustained improvements for a full 18 months. After the planned 12 month trial, all participants will be given the opportunity to receive Dimebon until marketing approval by the FDA.

For more information call Stephanie at (859) 257-1412 ext. 234

New medical food, Souvenaid, developed by MIT researchers, improves function by increasing nerve cell health and establishing new nerve cell connections (synapses) in Alzheimer's disease

S-CONNECT is a Phase 3 clinical study assessing the efficacy of a medical food in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease using AD medication. This six month study using Souvenaid with Fortasyn Connect, a milk-based product (lactose-free), may improve cognition by increasing synapse formation, which is lost in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease. This study will be enrolling participants over the age of 50 that have a diagnosis of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease and are willing to participate for the six month duration of the study. For more information call Stephanie at (859) 257-1412 ext. 234



University of Kentucky
Alzheimer's Disease Center
Sanders-Brown Center on Aging
800 South Limestone Street
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone (859) 323-6040
Web: <http://www.mc.uky.edu/coa/>

Funded in part by the NIH/NIA 1P30 AG028383

