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How can I choose treatment What medications can help? More research right now, there is no cure for Alzheimer's disease. Once a person starts to show signs - memory loss and learning problems, judgment, communication, and daily life - there are no treatments that can stop or reverse them. But there are medications that can relieve some of the symptoms in some people. They can slow down how quickly the disease worsens, and help the brain work better for longer. It is important to talk to your doctor about which option might work best for you. Your doctor will help you choose the best treatment based on several things about you, including: Your age, general health and medical history As severe your illness As well as medication or therapy will work for you and your lifestyleY preferences or preferences of your family or caregivers Some drugs curb the breakdown of a chemical in the brain, called acetylcholine, it is important for memory and learning. They can slow down as quickly the symptoms worsen about half of the people who take them. The effect lasts for a limited time, an average of 6 to 12 months. Common side effects are usually mild for these medications and include diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, fatigue, insomnia, loss of appetite, and weight loss. There are three drugs of this type: donepezil (Aricept), Galantamine (Razadin) and rivastigmin (Exelon). Aricept is the only FDA approved treatment for all stages of Alzheimer's disease: mild, moderate and severe. You can take it as a pill that you swallow or which dissolves in your mouth. Razadine (formerly called Reminyl) is also for mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease. You can get it as a pill that works at once, a capsule that gives out the medicine slowly, and in liquid forms. Exelon for people who have mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease. You can wear a skin patch that has the drug, or take it in capsules and in liquid form. Memantine (Namenda) treats moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease. It works by altering a amount of brain chemical called glutamate, which plays a role in learning and memory. Brain cells in people with Alzheimer's give out too much glutamate. The nanda keeps the level of this chemical under control. This can improve how well the brain works and how well some people can do everyday tasks. The drug can work even better when you take it with Aricept, Exelon, or Razadyne. Namenda side effects include fatigue, dizziness, confusion, constipation, and headache. Namzarik. This drug is a mixture of Namenda and Aricept. It is best for people with moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease who are already taking two drugs separately. Doctors can also prescribe for other health problems that occur along with the disease, including depression, insomnia, and behavioral problems like arousal and aggression. Scientists are looking for new treatments clinical trials. These studies test new drugs to see if they can slow the progress of the disease or improve memory problems or other symptoms. They are also looking for other ways besides drugs to treat the disease, such as the Alzheimer's vaccine. Many people have hoped that supplements such as vitamin E, Coenzyme No.10, coral calcium, ginkgo biloba, and huperzine can work well as a treatment for this disease. But so far there is no evidence that they have any effect. Research results on omega-3 fatty acids have been mixed, and scientists are doing more research to look at their effects on Alzheimer's disease. Scientists continue to look for ways to diagnose Alzheimer's disease earlier, before the onset of symptoms that could help people start treatment earlier. SOURCE: Alzheimer's Association: Standard Treatment; FDA-approved treatments for Alzheimer's disease; and Alternative treatments. American Academy of Neurology Guide Summary for Patients and Their Families: Alzheimer's Disease. Alzheimer's education and reference center: Treatment. Dysken, M. Journal of the American Medical Association, January 2014 Press Release, FDA. © 2019 webMD, LLC. All rights are reserved. NMDA Receptor Antagonists How to Choose a Treatment What Drugs Can Help? More research right now, there is no cure for Alzheimer's disease. Once a person starts to show signs - memory loss and learning problems, judgment, communication, and daily life - there are no treatments that can stop or reverse them. But there are medications that can relieve some of the symptoms in some people. They can slow down how quickly the disease worsens, and help the brain work better for longer. It is important to talk to your doctor about which option might work best for you. 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