

PHOSPHATIDYLSERINE IN THE TREATMENT OF MILD CEREBROVASCULAR
DEMENTIA

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Phosphatidylserine (PS) is a biological active phospholipid which intervenes in the molecular biology of neuronal membranes. As a part of a sonicated ox brain phospholipid mixture it has been in clinical use for about 20 years with good therapeutic effect. The pure substance induces an increase of CSF levels of homovanillic acid and 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid in demented patients. PS reveals hypoprolactinaemic effect and counteracts the hyperprolactinizing effect of chlorpromazine.

In a double blind placebo controlled study PS was given orally in a dosage of 300 mg per day to 36 patients with mild to moderate cerebrovascular dementia. The follow up consisted of the Vienna-determination-testing, the Benton-test, the d₂-test of Brickenkamp, the flickerfusionfrequency analysis and the digit span test, each at the beginning, 1, and 2 months after the beginning of the administration and 1 month after the termination of PS treatment. EEG was performed at the beginning and after 2 months of PS application.

The clinical, the psychodiagnostic findings and EEG findings are presented.

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