

# **‘A randomized controlled trial of calcium channel blockade (CCB) with amlodipine for the treatment of subcortical ischaemic vascular dementia (SIVD). (AFFECT clinical trial).**

<https://neurodegenerationresearch.eu/survey/%c2%91a-randomized-controlled-trial-of-calcium-channel-blockade-ccb-with-amlodipine-for-the-treatment-of-subcortical-ischaemic-vascular-dementia-sivd%c2%92-affect-clinical-trial/>

## **Principal Investigators**

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## **Institution**

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## **Contact information of lead PI Country**

United Kingdom

## **Title of project or programme**

‘A randomized controlled trial of calcium channel blockade (CCB) with amlodipine for the treatment of subcortical ischaemic vascular dementia (SIVD)’. (AFFECT clinical trial).

## **Source of funding information**

Alzheimer's Society

## **Total sum awarded (Euro)**

€ 1,529,167

## **Start date of award**

13/01/2014

## **Total duration of award in years**

4.0

## **The project/programme is most relevant to:**

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

## **Keywords**

### **Research Abstract**

Vascular dementia (VaD) is a highly significant health issue, affecting millions of people worldwide, and presenting a substantial challenge and burden for health service provision, health economics and informal and formal care. Despite this there are no effective pharmacological treatments. Developing new, effective treatments is therefore an urgent imperative to ensure this enormous unmet need is addressed. Currently this is not being fulfilled by any ongoing research. SIVD is the most common type of VaD. It is a progressive condition, with many patients with SIVD showing hypertension and hypercholesterolaemia in addition to other cardiovascular comorbidities. It is increasingly the most important form of VaD, yet there is only one currently registered pharmacological treatment trial for SIVD. This study will compare the effectiveness of active intervention involving use of the calcium channel blocking medication (CCB) amlodipine to placebo in 588 people with SIVD in a double blind, randomised controlled trial (RCT). The use of amlodipine is based on convincing data for the potential value of the CCB drug class and the need for further elucidation of their efficacy. This study will provide valuable evidence regarding the efficacy of amlodipine treatment on cognition in people with SIVD, in addition to secondary outcome measures including overall function, neuropsychiatric symptoms, carer burden and cost-effectiveness. The outcomes therefore have the potential to influence prescribing practice and result in improved treatment for people with SIVD.

## **Lay Summary**

**Further information available at:**

### **Types:**

Investments > €500k

### **Member States:**

United Kingdom

### **Diseases:**

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

### **Years:**

2016

**Database Categories:**

N/A

**Database Tags:**

N/A