

最新公告

阿立哌唑与奥氮平治疗老年期痴呆精神行为症状的对照研究

A Controlled Study of Aripiprazole and Olanzapine in the Treatment for Behavioral and Psychiatric Symptoms in Elderly Patients with Dementia

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中文摘要:

摘要 目的: 观察阿立哌唑和奥氮平治疗老年期痴呆精神行为症状的疗效和安全性。方法: 68例老年期痴呆精神行为症状的患者随机分为两组, 分别采用阿立哌唑和奥氮平治疗, 疗程12周。治疗前及治疗4、8、12周末, 应用痴呆病理行为评定量表(BEHAVE-AD)评定两组疗效, 用副反应量表(TESS)评定两组不良反应。结果: 两组患者治疗后BEHAVE-AD评分均较治疗前显著下降(P<0.01), 两组治疗前后BEHAVE AD减分值差异无统计学意义(P>0.05), 两组不良反应差异也无统计学意义(P>0.05), 有效率分别为82.4%和80.6%。结论: 阿立哌唑和奥氮平两种新型抗精神病药治疗老年期痴呆精神行为症状疗效均确切, 起效快、不良反应少。

英文摘要:

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy and side effects of aripiprazole and olanzapine in the treatment of behavioral and psychiatric symptoms in elderly patients with dementia. **Method:** 68 patients with senile dementia were randomly divided into two groups and treated with aripiprazole or olanzapine for 12 weeks respectively. The behavioral pathology in Alzheimer's Disease Scale (BEHAVE-AD) and treatment emergent symptoms scale (TESS) were used to evaluate their efficacy and adverse effects respectively before and at the end of 4, 8, and 12 weeks of the treatment. **Results:** The BEHAVE-AD scores in both groups decreased significantly after the treatment (P<0.01). There was no significant difference in the decrease of BEHAVE-AD scores between the two groups (P>0.05), and there was no significant difference in the side effects between them (P>0.05). The efficacy rates of the two groups were 82.4% and 80.6%, respectively. **Conclusion:** Aripiprazole was as effective as olanzapine but had few side effects in the treatment of senile dementia.

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