



Pharmacotherapy of Dementia

“A Master’s Course”

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Disclosure of Commercial Support

- **This program has received no financial support from outside organizations.**
- **This program has received no in-kind support from outside organizations.**
- **Potential for conflict(s) of interest:**
 - **Dr. Herrmann has received research funding and consultation fees from Lundbeck, Lilly, Astellas, Merck.**



Mitigating Potential Bias

Generic drug names will be used exclusively
Virtually all drugs discussed in this presentation
have been genericised and are no longer actively
marketed by the companies who originally
marketed them



Learning Objectives

- To appreciate the pharmacological options available to treat dementia
- To develop treatment plans to treat agitation, aggression, psychosis, apathy, depression and disinhibited behaviours
- To recognize that specific dementias and comorbidities may require modifications to medication management



Case 1

The Picky Lawyer



Case 1

- 76 year old, retired lawyer, 2 year Hx of forgetfulness, asked to see re cognition
- No personal concerns, family worried
- No clear IADL impairment
- No NPS
- No previous psychiatric Hx
- No family Hx



Case 1

- Med Hx:
 - Recent unexplained weight loss (10 lbs/3 months)
 - DM with poor control; recently switched from oral hypoglycemics to insulin
 - HTN, hyperlipidemia
 - Meds: insulin, amlodipine, rosuvastatin
 - Previous pipe smoker
 - No alcohol
 - NKDA



Case 1

- MSE
 - Pleasant, chatty, no insight
- Cognition
 - MMSE 29/30 (2/3 DR)
 - MoCA 24/30 (Trails, 0/5 DR)
- PE
 - No EPS, BP 185/95
- MRI
 - Generalized atrophy, severe confluent periventricular white matter changes



Case 1

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 1; Year 2

- Family worried
- Misplacing items, made mistakes on taxes, drove through a stop-sign
- O/E
 - Pleasant , cheerful, chatty, no insight
 - MMSE 26/30 (date, 0/3 DR)
 - MoCA 20/30



Case 1; Year 2

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 1; Year 3

- Family – much worse cognitively
- Now attends day program as “volunteer” but getting into arguments with patients
- Picking at scalp
- O/E
 - Pleasant, cheerful, chatty, no insight
 - MMSE 23/30
 - MoCA 18/30



Case 1; Year 3

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 1: VCI, VaD, NPS

Summary

- VCIND – no pharmacotherapy
- VaD - ChEIs, memantine
- Treatment of irritability, compulsive behaviors
 - ChEIs?
 - Memantine?
 - SSRIs?
 - Trazodone?



Case 2

“She was here a minute ago....”



Case 2

- 82 year old male, recently widowed, referred for cognitive assessment
- Family notes concerns about STM, not looking after himself well (cooking, grooming, medication)
- Believes dead wife comes to visit daily
- Visited UofT to check on her, called police for help



Case 2

- Hx of anxiety treated by FP 10 years earlier
- No family Hx
- Med Hx: sinus bradycardia (Holter: lowest HR 43 BPM), hypothyroidism
- Meds: l-thyroxine
- Non smoker, no alcohol
- NKDA



Case 2

- O/E
 - Calm, pleasant, withdrawn, perplexed, denies depression, anxiety
 - Definite visual hallucinations, variable insight
- P/E
 - Mild bradykinesia, no tremor, mild cogwheeling with activation



Case 2

- Cognition
 - MMSE 28/30 (2/3 DR, copy)
 - MoCA 23/30 (Trails, clock, WLG, 2/5 DR)
- MRI
 - Mild atrophy
- SPECT
 - Mild bilat parieto-occipital hypoperfusion



Case 2

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 2; DLB with Psychosis

Summary

- ChEIs!
- But – what to do when bradycardia ties your hands?
- Memantine?
- Antipsychotics?
- SSRIs?



Case 3

The Sad Sweet-Tooth



Case 3

- 78 year old married female, referred for cognitive assessment and depression
- 4-5 year Hx of progressive cognitive decline, no longer able to cook
- Family Hx of mother who died with AD in a nursing home
- No interest in activities, going out, participating in conversations
- Sleeps well (too much)
- Poor appetite (except for sweets)



Case 3

- Med Hx
 - HTN, breast ca, OP, OA
 - Meds: valsartan, risedronate, acetaminophen
 - Non smoker, no alcohol, NKDA
- P/E
 - WNL
- MRI
 - Mild microangiopathic changes, severe medial temporal atrophy



Case 3

- O/E
 - Withdrawn, flat, psychomotor retarded, bradyphrenia
 - Denies depression, anhedonia, S/I
 - Subj: sleep, appetite, energy normal
 - No psychosis
- Cognition
 - MMSE 18/30
 - MoCA 12/30



Case 3

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 3; AD and Apathy

Summary

- Differentiation with depression
- ChEIs!
- Role of SSRIs?
- Bupropion?
- Psychostimulants/methylphenidate



Case 4

*“You gotta know when to hold ‘em
and know when to fold ‘em”*



Case 4

- 92 year old male, nursing home resident with severe dementia. Referred to comment on psychotropic meds (family request)
- 10 year Hx of decline, called AD, in NH last 4 years
- Initially required antipsychotic treatment for severe agitation and aggression with care
- Mildly resistive but manageable



Case 4

- Med Hx
 - OA, knee replacement, cataracts, MD, HTN, DM, hyperlipidemia
 - Meds: donepezil 10mg, memantine 20mg, risperidone 1mg (and 0.5 prn), atenolol, metformin, atorvastatin



Case 4

- O/E
 - In wheel chair, calm, no spontaneous speech, occasionally responds to questions
 - Denies depression, anxiety, fears, somatic complaints
 - Feeds himself, immobile, incontinent x 2
 - PE – mild tremor, moderate cogwheeling, paratonia, myoclonus
 - MMSE – 3/30



Case 4

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 4; Severe Dementia

Summary

- Deprescribing
 - Antipsychotics
 - ChEIs
 - Memantine
 - Beers Drugs



Case 5

“Silly and Saucy”



Case 5

- 66 year old female referred for cognitive assessment and bizarre behavior
- Retired abruptly, unexpectedly from senior administrative position 5 years ago
- 2 year Hx of “overly-friendly” behavior with children
- “Silly jokes”
- Over-eats, sloppy eater, significant weight gain
- 1 recent “close call” in the car



Case 5

- Fam Hx – mother institutionalized in her 50s, much older sister with dementia
- No medical Hx, no meds
- Smoked in her teens, drank daily until retirement



Case 5

- O/E
 - Overly familiar, mildly disinhibited, inappropriately cheerful
 - Denies depression, worries, S/I
 - No psychosis
- Cognition
 - MMSE 28/30 (1/3 DR)
 - MoCA 21/30 (Trails, clock, attention, concentration, similarities, WLG, 2/5 DR)



Case 5

- MRI
 - Asymmetric atrophy, right frontal and anterior temporal lobes
- SPECT
 - Moderate-severe hypoperfusion right frontal and anterior temporal, mild on left



Case 5

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 5; FTD and NPS

Summary

- ? role of ChEIs
- ? Role of memantine
- SSRIs
- Trazodone
- ? antipsychotics



Case 6

My worst (current) nightmare



Case 6

- 70 year old female, referred for management of severe NPS
- 5 year Hx of rapidly progressive cognitive and functional decline
- Diagnosed with Posterior Cortical Atrophy, severe dementia, treated with donepezil, memantine
- Perseverative screaming, crying, wanders, agitation, aggression (recently discharged from day program)



Case 6

- Family Hx – father with dementia
- Medical Hx – severe OP, vertebral compression fractures
- Meds: alendronate, acetaminophen, escitalopram 20mg, quetiapine 100mg hs and 25mg prn BID



Case 6

- O/E
 - Agitated, shouting loudly, won't sit down, no verbal responses, doesn't respond to simple commands, occasional brief "crying spells", strikes out at daughter when redirected
 - P/E – no EPS



Case 6

- Diagnosis?
- Treatment?



Case 6; Severe Dementia, Severe NPS

Summary

- Start from scratch
- Try monotherapy first
- Decide on target symptoms
 - ? Pseudobulbar affect
 - ? Pain
- ? Switch ADs, switch APs
- ? Narcotic analgesics
- ? Cannabinoids
- ? DM/quinidine
- **Never aim for perfection!**