

# Atypical Antipsychotics in Alzheimer's Disease

## Results of the

# NIMH CATIE-AD TRIAL

Friday, March 2, 2007

Lunch: 12:00 - 12:30 PM

Scientific Session: 12:30 - 2:00 PM

The Sheraton New Orleans Hotel

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Grand Ballroom A/B

New Orleans, Louisiana

## Agenda and Faculty

### CATIE-AD: Trial Design and Phase One Outcomes

**Lon S. Schneider, MD, MS**  
Program Chair

Professor of Psychiatry,  
Neurology, and Gerontology  
Keck School of Medicine  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, California

### Treatment Outcome in CATIE-AD: Clinical Symptom Ratings and Adverse Effects

**David L. Sultzer, MD**

Professor, Department of Psychiatry and  
Biobehavioral Sciences  
David Geffen School of Medicine  
University of California at Los Angeles  
Director, Gero/Neuropsychiatry Division  
VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System  
Los Angeles, California

### Treatment Effects on Daily Function, Quality of Life, Caregiver Burden, and Health Services

**Constantine G. Lyketsos, MD, MHS**

The Elizabeth Plank Althouse Professor  
Chair, Department of Psychiatry  
Johns Hopkins Bayview  
Vice Chair, Department of Psychiatry  
Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland

### Phase Two Outcomes for Patients Who Did Not Respond to the First Treatment

**Pierre N. Tariot, MD**

Research Professor of Psychiatry  
University of Arizona College of Medicine  
Director, Memory Disorders Center  
Banner Alzheimer's Institute  
Phoenix, Arizona



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for Geriatric Psychiatry.

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Trials of Intervention  
Effectiveness is funded by  
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Mental Health.

 **CATIE**  
Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness  
A Research Program Studying Treatment Effectiveness  
and Outcomes in Schizophrenia and Alzheimer's Disease

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**Program Overview**

Second-generation antipsychotics have been widely used to treat psychosis, aggression, and agitation in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD); but benefits are uncertain and concerns about safety remain. Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness-Alzheimer's Disease (CATIE-AD) is a multi-site, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled effectiveness trial of olanzapine, quetiapine, and risperidone for these signs and symptoms. The main outcomes were time to all-cause discontinuation from initial treatment and patients who improved by Clinicians' Global Impression of Change. Other outcomes assessed symptoms and effectiveness over the longer term. This panel will focus on the design and results of phases I and II of the NIMH-sponsored CATIE-AD study, including symptom change, adverse events, quality of life, caregiver burden, health economics, and outcomes of patients who did not benefit from their first treatment, followed by audience discussion.

**Learning Objectives**

After completing this program, participants should be better able to:

- Recognize the prevalence of behavioral/psychotic symptoms in AD patients
- Describe the utility of a clinical trial design that investigates time to discontinuation as an end point
- Develop their own practice paradigm for the use of atypical antipsychotics in treating behavioral symptoms in AD patients

This symposium is open to all attendees who have paid a registration fee to attend the AAGP's 2007 Annual Meeting. Seating will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

The American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry (AAGP) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits*<sup>SM</sup>. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

**Cerebrio**

220 E. 42nd Street  
5th Floor  
New York, NY 10017