

# Evaluation of Vascular care in Alzheimer's disease.

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON22112

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

EVA

### Health condition

Alzheimer's disease

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** ZONMw Doelmatigheidsonderzoek

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** ZONMw Doelmatigheidsonderzoek

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Change in impairments after two years of follow up in activities of daily living as measured by the Interview for Deterioration in Daily life in dementia (IDDD).

### Secondary outcome

Change in cognitive functioning, behavioral abnormalities, blood pressure, body weight. New lesions on MRI after two years.

## Study description

### Background summary

Frequently patients with a clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease also harbour cerebrovascular lesions on neuroimaging. It is not clear to what extent these lesions contribute to (1) functional impairments, and (2) the prognosis of these patients. In this open multicentre clinical trial the hypothesis is tested that intensive vascular care is efficacious in these patients, resulting in slower deterioration after a follow up of two years in patients receiving such care, in comparison to patients receiving standard care.

### Study objective

Intensive vascular care, aimed at secondary prevention of cerebrovascular disease, is efficacious in patients with Alzheimer's disease that have vascular lesions on MRI.

### Study design

N/A

### Intervention

Multicomponent intervention consisting of a combination of measures aimed at prevention of cerebrovascular disease (platelet aggregation inhibitors, statin, strict regulation of blood pressure, diabetes, life style interventions concerning smoking, body weight, exercise). Patients in the control group will receive 'regular care' i.e. less frequent visits, without specific attention to vascular risk factors.

## Contacts

### Public

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

Patients with early Alzheimer's disease according to clinical criteria, that have on MRI either cerebral infarcts or significant white matter abnormalities.

### Exclusion criteria

1. Severe dementia;
2. Limited life expectancy.

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-06-2002

Enrollment: 130  
Type: Actual

## Ethics review

Positive opinion  
Date: 30-03-2006  
Application type: First submission

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

### In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL590
NTR-old	NTR646
Other	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN74902933

## Study results

### Summary results

N/A