



PARKINSON'S DISEASE NEWS

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PRELADENANT FAILS PARKINSON'S DISEASE CLINICAL TRIALS

Preladenant, an adenosine 2A antagonist, has been assessed for its effect on daily OFF time when administered to people who have Parkinson's Disease who were taking L-dopa. The main drugs for Parkinson's Disease are dopaminergic (they aim to increase the activity of dopamine). Adenosine antagonists instead affect the adenosine receptors. Those adenosine antagonists that are presently being assessed for their use in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease include tozadenant, preladenant, istradefylline and caffeine.



People who have Parkinson's Disease who were taking L-dopa were given 2mg, 5mg or 10mg preladenant for 12 weeks. Each dosage was taken by over 100 patients. The primary measure was the decrease in off time. In contrast to previous clinical trials, preladenant in this study did not demonstrate statistically significant efficacy. The primary outcome were reductions in off time of 42 minutes 2mg, 30 minutes for 5mg, and 18 minutes for 10mg preladenant. Overall, preladenant was well tolerated, and the frequency of adverse events appeared to be dose related.

In this phase 2 clinical trial, preladenant used as adjunctive therapy in people on stable doses of L-dopa did not sufficiently reduce the mean OFF time.

Reference : Parkinsonism & Related Disorders [2016] Aug 27 [Epub ahead of print] (N.Hattori, M.Kikuchi, N.Adachi, D.Hewitt, S.Huyck, T.Saito)

Complete abstract : <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27632893>

<http://www.viartis.net/parkinsons.disease/news/160919.pdf>
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