MORE ABOUT THE PEACE-AD STUDY

Peace AD is a phase II, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the drug prazosin. There are eight academic medical centers working with approximately 20 long term and memory care communities across the U.S.

- 186 participants residing in memory and long term care communities participating in the PEACE-AD trial
- 2/3 of PEACE-AD participants will receive the study drug prazosin
- Participants will take prazosin capsules twice daily (or matching placebo capsules)
- 12 week trial (plus two week screening period)
- PEACE-AD participants must be experiencing moderate to severe agitation and/or aggression 5 times or more per week

THE PEACE-AD PARTNERSHIP

The PEACE-AD Study is a public-private partnership (P3) comprised of major academic medical centers and memory and long-term care communities specializing in Alzheimer's disease treatment, research, and care.

The PEACE-AD Study is funded through a grant from the National Institute on Aging.

Questions and contact information about PEACE-AD?
Email brainlink@ucsd.edu

To learn about other research opportunities in Alzheimer's disease, please contact the Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center (ADEAR), a service of the National Institute on Aging.

1-800-438-4380
www.nia.nih.gov/alzheimers

This study is being coordinated by the Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study (ADCS), a national academic research organization specialized in clinical trials that span the Alzheimer's disease spectrum.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE ADCS COOPERATIVE STUDY

www.peacead.org

peaceAD

prazosin for disruptive agitation in Alzheimer's disease

ABOUT PEACE-AD

The goal of the PEACE-AD clinical trial is to identify a well-tolerated pharmacologic treatment for people experiencing moderate to severe agitation in the later stages of Alzheimer's disease (AD).

If you are a family member, caregiver or friend to a person with AD who frequently presents disruptive behavior, you may be aware that current treatment approaches to agitation in the advanced stages of AD are not optimal.

DISRUPTIVE AGITATION: AN UNMET PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

Identifying effective treatments for disruptive agitation in people with Alzheimer's disease would address a significant unmet public health need.

Effective treatments for AD-related disruptive agitation could provide respite for people with moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease and their friends, families, and caregivers.

- Disruptive agitation is frequently the trigger for placement of people with AD into a long- term care setting.
- Disruptive agitation is the most prevalent behavioral problem in residential long-term care and memory communities (more than psychosis and depression).

DEFINING DISRUPTIVE AGITATION IN THE PEACE-AD TRIAL

- Irritability and anger outbursts
- Physical resistance to necessary care
- Verbal and/or physical aggression
- Pressured motor hyperactivity (e.g. pressured pacing).

THE PEACE-AD STUDY DRUG: PRAZOSIN

Researchers are testing whether prazosin, an FDA-approved drug developed decades ago to treat high blood pressure, can reduce disruptive behavior in people with moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease (AD).

WHY TEST PRAZOSIN?

The results of a pilot study of prazosin in people with Alzheimer's disease (AD) living in long term care settings indicate that prazosin may effectively and safely reduce disruptive agitation.

Prazosin is used as a treatment for high blood pressure, enlarged prostate symptons and post traumatic stress disorder. Prazosin is rarely sedating and is a selective blocker of brain adrenaline with minimal cardiac effects.

FOR PEOPLE WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE, DISRUPTIVE AGITATION CAN BE FREQUENT AND DISTRESSING.

IN THE MODERATE TO ADVANCED STAGES OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE, CURRENT TREATMENT APPROACHES TO AGITATION ARE NOT OPTIMAL.

DISRUPTIVE AGITATION INCLUDES A GROUP OF BEHAVIORS THAT ARE HIGHLY PREVALENT IN THE LATER STAGES OF AD AND OFTEN CLUSTER TOGETHER