

Can Methylphenidate (Ritalin) improve memory and attention in mild cognitive impairment? An EEG study

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We aim to examine, in the impaired older population, whether a treatment using methylphenidate, a DA re-uptake inhibitor that enhances DA, improves attention and memory.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON41157

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Ritalin and memory in MCI

Condition

- Other condition
- Cognitive and attention disorders and disturbances

Synonym

memory impairment; MCI

Health condition

geheugenklachten

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: Attention, MCI, Memory, Ritalin

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main endpoints are the total number of words recalled at immediate recall in a verbal learning test (VLT); the number of words recalled in VLT at a delay of 30 minutes; accuracy and reaction time of the recognition test of VLT; the amplitude of the N400 and P600 ERP components during encoding and recognition of words of the VLT.

Secondary outcome

Secondary endpoints are performance on the visual and auditory N-back test, a sustained attention to response task (SART) and a motor task; amplitude of ERP components during the visual and auditory N-back test, as well as the SART.

Study description

Background summary

Traditionally, memory impairments in the elderly population are treated using cholinesterase inhibitors, although impairments remain after treatment. Dopamine (DA) is also involved in cognition and is especially of interest in healthy ageing because of the role in processing speed and cognitive control. To what extent dopamine treatment improves memory and attention in older impaired individuals is unknown. However, such an effect is conceivable because of the close relationship between memory and attention in aging and since improved processing speed and cognitive control may lead to improved memory.

Study objective

We aim to examine, in the impaired older population, whether a treatment using methylphenidate, a DA re-uptake inhibitor that enhances DA, improves attention and memory.

Study design

The study will be conducted according to a cross-sectional, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 2-way cross-over design.

Intervention

Participants will be treated once with 20 mg methylphenidate (MPH) and once with placebo. All medications will be administered orally with a capsule. The treatment order will be established by counterbalancing.

Study burden and risks

The time investment for the participants will be around 570 min (9.5 hours), which is comprised of 1) medical screening (60 min), 2) training session of cognitive tasks (90 min), and 3) two test sessions of around 210 min. The day before each test day, the participants are not allowed to drink any alcohol.

Contacts

Public

Universiteit Maastricht

Universiteitssingel 40
Maastricht 6229ER
NL

Scientific

Universiteit Maastricht

Universiteitssingel 40
Maastricht 6229ER
NL

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- The participant has been diagnosed with Mild Cognitive Impairment, either of the amnesic or the non-amnesic type.
- In the opinion of the investigator, the participant is capable of understanding and complying with protocol requirements.
- The participant signs and dates a written informed consent form.
- The volunteer is male or female.
- The participant is aged 60 to 80 years, inclusive, at the time of informed consent.
- The participant has a body mass index of 18.5-30, inclusive, at medical screening.
- The volunteer is healthy, i.e. absence of all exclusion criteria and has normal static binocular acuity (corrected or uncorrected) as well as normal hearing (using a whisper test during medical screening).

Exclusion criteria

- The subject has uncontrolled, clinically significant neurologic, cardiovascular, pulmonary, hepatic, renal, metabolic, gastrointestinal, or endocrine disease or other abnormality which may impact the ability of the subject to participate or potentially confound the study results.
- The volunteer has uncontrolled existing major psychiatric symptoms.
- The subject has uncontrolled hypertension.
- The volunteer has hyperthyroidism.
- The participant has known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation of MPH or related compounds.
- The participant has glaucoma.
- The subject has a history of drug abuse (defined as any illicit drug use) or a history of alcohol abuse within 1 year prior to the first visit or is unwilling to agree to abstain from alcohol from 24 hours prior to each test day and/or drugs throughout the study.
- The participant has any sensory or motor deficits which could reasonably be expected to affect test performance.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Placebo
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	22-06-2015
Enrollment:	40
Type:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Product type:	Medicine
Brand name:	Ritalin
Generic name:	Methylphenidate
Registration:	Yes - NL outside intended use

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	21-08-2014
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Z: Zuyderland-Zuyd (Heerlen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	03-11-2014
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Z: Zuyderland-Zuyd (Heerlen)

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
EudraCT	EUCTR2014-003117-28-NL
CCMO	NL50315.096.14