



Can a drug prevent or slow difficult behaviors in Alzheimer's Disease?

If you or someone you love has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease (AD), you are probably already thinking about the changes and challenges that lie ahead.

You may be wondering whether there is any way to slow down the disease, make symptoms milder, or even prevent them. AD researchers are working to find answers to these questions, and need your help.

The VALID Study (VALproate In Dementia)

Previous research has shown that *Valproate*, an anticonvulsant drug, may be helpful in slowing AD and some of its symptoms. The VALID study is another step toward finding out. This study will test whether Valproate is effective in delaying, weakening, or preventing difficult behaviors in people with early stage AD, and whether it has any effect on slowing the progression of AD itself.

VALID is sponsored by the Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study based at the University of California, San Diego and funded by the U.S. Government's National Institute on Aging, one of the National Institutes of Health.

VALID Study Seeks Participants at 30 Sites Nationwide

Researchers for this study are looking for participants who:

- are **age 55-90**,
- have been **diagnosed with probable Alzheimer's disease (AD)**, and
- have **not experienced agitation or psychosis** since the onset of AD.

Participants must also have a **study partner** who can provide informed consent to participate and is willing and able to attend all clinic visits to report on the study participant's activities and behavior.

Study participants will be assigned at random to receive Valproate or placebo (inactive pill), and will be regularly monitored during the 26-month research study by physicians and qualified health care professionals who specialize in dementia.

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