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Donepezil: a clinical review of current and emerging indications 

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This article reviews the piperidine derivative, **donepezil** hydrochloride (E2020, Aricept), a reversible central acetylcholinesterase inhibitor currently approved for treatment of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease. **Donepezil** is well absorbed orally, unaffected by food or by time of administration; it reaches therapeutic levels in doses of 5-10 mg/day and peak plasma concentrations are obtained 3-4 h after oral administration. A single bedtime dose is recommended due to the long elimination half-life of the drug (70 h). **Donepezil** does not cause liver toxicity or significant drug interactions and is relatively well-tolerated. Initial side effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, insomnia, muscle cramps, fatigue, anorexia and syncope. Caution is advised in patients with bradycardia. Long-term use of **donepezil** in AD has been found to delay nursing-home placement and to result in caregiver respite. **Donepezil** also slows deterioration of cognition and global function in patients with moderate-to-severe AD, with improvement of abnormal behaviours. In addition to AD, **donepezil** demonstrates significant improvement in cognition, global function and activities of daily living in comparison with placebo-treated patients with vascular dementia and **has potential therapeutic benefit for other neurological conditions.** 

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