

G.6.1.4 Antihypertensive drugs

Calcium-channel blocker versus placebo

Quality assessment						No of patients		Effect estimate	Quality
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Intervention	Control	Summary of results	
Cognition – ADAS-cog (6 months) – lower numbers favour calcium-channel blocker									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Serious ²	958	484	MD -0.45 (-1.09, 0.20)	Low
Cognition – MMSE (6 months) – higher numbers favour calcium-channel blocker									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Not serious	958	484	MD 0.35 (0.13, 0.56)	Moderate
Cognition – MMSE (12 months) – higher numbers favour calcium-channel blocker									
1 (Pantoni 2005)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Serious ²	94	55	MD 0.60 (-1.64, 2.84)	Low
Global assessment – CGI, global improvement (6 months) – lower numbers favour calcium-channel blocker									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Serious ²	958	484	RR 0.04 (-0.07, 0.14)	Low
Any adverse events (6 months)									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Not serious	1,086	550	RR 1.01 (0.95, 1.08)	Moderate
Serious adverse events (6 months)									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Not serious	1,086	550	RR 2.25 (1.32, 3.83)	Moderate
Adverse events leading to discontinuation (6 months)									
1 (Morich 2012)	RCT	Serious ¹	Not serious	N/A	Very serious ³	1,086	550	RR 1.17 (0.77, 1.77)	Very low
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participants were allowed to take other medications (such as antipsychotics, antidepressants and vitamin E supplements) which may have had an impact the outcome measure of interest; however, it was not reported what proportions of participants in each group took these medications. Non-significant result 95% CI crosses two lines of a defined MID interval. 									