The effect of an aloe polymannose multinutrient complex on cognitive and immune functioning in Alzheimer's disease.


Source
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Abstract
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a leading killer of Americans, imparts a significant toll on the quality of life of the patient and primary caregiver, and results in inordinate costs in an already overburdened medical system. Prior studies on cholinesterase inhibitors among AD patients have shown minimal amelioration of disease symptoms and/or restoration of lost cognitive functioning. The effect of improved nutrition, particularly with dietary supplements, on cognitive functioning may offer an alternative strategy compared to standard treatment. The present pilot study investigated the effect of an aloe polymannose multinutrient complex (APMC) formula on cognitive and immune functioning over 12 months among adults diagnosed with AD. Subjects participated in an open-label trial and consumed 4 teaspoons per day of the APMC. The ADAS-cog, MMSE, ADCS-ADL, and SIB were administered at baseline and 3, 6, 9, and 12 months follow-up. Cytokines and lymphocyte and monocyte subsets were assessed at baseline and 12 months. The mean ADAS-cog cognition score significantly improved at 9 and 12 months from baseline, and 46% of our sample showed clinically-significant improvement (≥4-point change) from baseline to 12 months. Participants showed significant decreases in tumor necrosis factor-α, vascular endothelial growth factor, and interleukins-2 and-4. CD90+, CD95+CD3+, CD95+CD34+, CD95+CD90+, CD14+CD34+, CD14+CD90+, and CD14+CD95+ decreased significantly, whereas CD14+ significantly increased. Participants tolerated the APMC supplement with few, temporary adverse reactions. Our results showed improvements in both clinical and physiological outcomes for a disease that otherwise has no standard ameliorative remedy.

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Synopsis:

The Effect of an Aloe Polymannose Multinutrient Complex on Cognitive and Immune Functioning in Alzheimer’s Disease

Lewis, JE, McDaniel HR, et. al./Aloe Polymannose Complex in AD

The study conducted by the University of Miami used 34 participants that were diagnosed with moderate-to-severe Alzheimer’s Disease (AD). This is a landmark study since virtually all prior studies used beginning stage AD in order to measure how effective a drug is at slowing the progression. This study was designed to determine the effect on cognitive and immune function and to determine if there was a correlation between the two. After twelve months 46.2% of the patient population had favorable outcomes as well as an almost 400% increase in CD14+ monocytes. These monocytes have previously shown the capacity as pleuripotent adult stem cells. The CD14+ stem cells in the presence of various cytokines and growth factors have the capacity to become neurons. This study underscores the importance of good nutrition with BiAloe® supplementation. The BiAloe® contained at least 15% acetylated polymannose (Acemannan). It is also important to note that there was no change in 23.1% and 30.8% of the patient population worsened over the twelve month study period.