Effect of Western medicine therapy assisted by Ginkgo biloba tablet on vascular cognitive impairment of none dementia

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To discuss the clinical effects of Western medicine therapy assisted by Ginkgo biloba tablet (GBT) on patients with vascular cognitive impairment of none dementia (VCIND).

METHODS:

A total of 80 patients with VCIND were divided into two groups randomly: Conventional treatment group (control group) and combined treatment group. Conventional treatment group was given conventional treatment with anti-platelet aggregation. In this group, 75 mg aspirin was given three times a day for 3 months. While in combined treatment group, 19.2 mg GBT was given three times a day for 3 months together with conventional treatment (anti-platelet aggregation drugs). Montreal cognitive assessment (MoCA) and transcranial Doppler (TCD) were used to observe changes of cognitive ability and cerebral blood flow in VCIND patients before and after treatment in both groups. Then the clinical data were analyzed so as to compare the efficacy in two groups.

RESULTS:

After 3 month-treatment in combined treatment group, the scores of executive ability, attention, abstract, delayed memory, orientation in the MoCA were significantly increased compared with those before treatment and those in control group after treatment. Besides, blood flow velocity of anterior cerebral artery increased significantly than that before treatment and that in control group after treatment.

CONCLUSIONS:

GBT tablet can improve the therapeutic efficacy as well improve cognitive ability and cerebral blood flow supply of patients with VCIND.