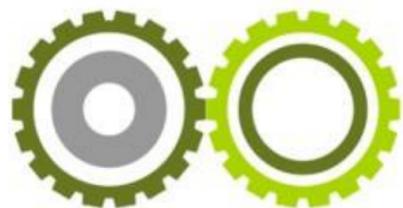




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EGb 761[®] + Multi-Domain Intervention: – The New Frontier of MCI Management (A Panel Discussion on the Key Direction of ASCEND2)

Date: 20 Apr 2022 (Wednesday)

Time: 5.45pm – 7.00pm (SG Time)



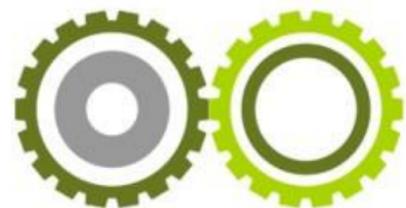
Presentation by
Dr. Oren Tene, Israel

Panel Discussion, Q&A

- Dr. Nagaendran Kandiah, Singapore (Chair)
- Dr. Anam Ong, Indonesia
- Dr. Darwin Dasig, Philippines
- Dr. N V Ramani, Singapore
- Dr. Oren Tene, Israel



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Speaker:
Oren Tene, MD.

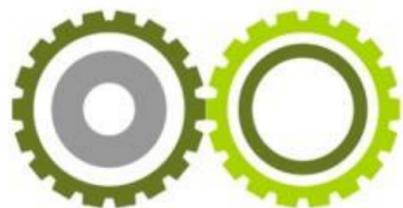
Psychiatrist | Director, Ambulatory
Psychiatry at Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical
Center – Ichilov Hospital
Brain Researcher | Lecturer at Tel Aviv
University Faculty of Medicine, Israel



Dr. Tene is a psychiatrist, director of the Ambulatory Department for Mental Health at the Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center – Ichilov Hospital. He is a lecturer at the Tel Aviv University Faculty of Medicine. In his research work, he studies the complex interface between psychiatry and neurology, studying post stroke cognitive decline and neuropsychiatric symptoms, as well as other behavioural manifestations of brain abnormalities. In his clinical work, Dr. Tene supervises the care for thousands of patients, many of them with severe psychiatric conditions including depression, anxiety, psychosis, personality disorders, and more. A special geriatric unit in his department tends to patients with cognitive decline and behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD).



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Synopsis

Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) is a transfer stage between healthy aging and dementia, and every patient has to go through one type of transfer stage to dementia. The conversion rate from MCI to dementia is estimated to be 3 to 18 times higher than in the general population. The higher risk of MCI patients falling ill with dementia is a critical argument to introduce treatment early in MCI. Dementia risk can be reduced by eliminating risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes, hearing loss & depression. Multidomain lifestyle interventions such as nutrition, physical and cognitive activity, smoking cessation, etc. have been shown to be successful in many patients. Pharmaceutically, so far only EGb 761[®] has demonstrated efficacy in MCI in terms of symptoms improvement and reducing risk of conversion to dementia. Several treatment guidelines and consensus have recommended these treatment options for MCI. The ASCEND2 expert consensus (Kandiah N et al. CNS Neurosci Ther. 2021;27:149–162) further concluded that, based on the available data, EGb 761[®] has a role in the multidomain intervention strategy for MCI management.