Aims & Scope:

Recently a relationship between alterations in cholesterol homeostasis and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) has been reported. Consequently, statins have been proposed as neuroprotectants in several neuropathological conditions, including AD. The first epidemiological studies demonstrated beneficial effects of statin treatment in patients with prodromal AD, while an increasing number of experimental studies have demonstrated the neuroprotective effect of statins in different experimental paradigms. For these reasons, clinical trials have been carried out to determine whether the statins can prevent the progression of AD. However, these studies did not provide clear evidence for the therapeutic efficacy in AD. The main goal of this issue is to have a set of arguments to select the best statin to be used as neuroprotectant, taking into account the blood-brain-barrier penetration, the neuroprotective effect (by cholesterol-dependent or independent mechanisms), and the safety, together with the clinical criteria to evaluate the use of statins in AD.

Key words:
Alzheimer’s disease; statins; neuroprotection; prevention; treatment; epidemiology; clinical trials

Subtopics:
“Simvastatin versus atorvastatin: which is the optimal choice to prevent Alzheimer’s disease?”

Other paper titles pending

Schedule:

Manuscript submission deadline: September 2012
Peer Review Due: October 2012
Revision Due: November 2012
Notification of acceptance by the Guest Editor: December 2012
Final manuscripts due: December 2012