

Alzheimer's cognitive impairment has not been recovered at any stage of disease by drugs. Recent two amyloid treatments were well known as a failure of cognitive recovery. These failures are forced us to reconsider a amyloid hypothesis as pathogen of Alzheimer's disease.

Here we report that new HBF brain food can recover the cognitive impairment of AD at any stage of disease, based on our new pathogenic hypothesis of AD. That is , homocysteic acid (HA) in a peripheral blood is a pathogen for Alzheimer's cognitive impairment(1-3). First we have shown that urinary excretion of HA was decreased as the cognitive ability was declined (3). On the other hand, HA in a peripheral blood was increased, so that the cognitive abilities were decreased (3). Second we have observed the effect of green tea powder on HA level in blood. That is, green tea powder decreased HA level in blood, so that the cognitive ability such as MMSE score increased. However this green tea effect was transience. But we understand that the cognitive recovery can be induced by the decreasing HA level in blood. Third we have developed new HBF brain food which can block HA binding site in neuron such as NMDA receptor and an active hydrogen as HBF brain food can destroy the sulfite of HA molecule as hydrogen reduction. Fourth the open clinical trial of the cognitive recovery by HBF brain food was conducted. 61 patients were registered. (40 patients were all final stage of AD. 21 patients were all moderate stage of AD. 10 patients were male, 50 patients were female. Their age were 63-91.) The MMSE score of 40 patients of final stage were all zero. The MMSE score of 21 patients of moderate stage were 15-20. Their cognitive abilities were evaluated as MMSE cores for the moderate stage of patients and NM scale as an final stage of patients. They ingested HBF brain food 1g at every meal for 2 months. We have observed that HBF brain food could recover the cognitive impairment of AD at any stage of disease. That is, the cognitive impairment of final stage was recovered to that at the moderate stage. NM scale score change was that: 1-4 score increased to 20-30 score. The cognitive impairment of moderate stage was recovered to the normal one. MMSE score change was that:15-20 score increased to 20-28 scores. Their cognitive abilities were evaluated by MD.

Our open clinical trial demonstrates that the cognitive impairment of AD can be recovered at any stage of AD by the destruction of HA in a peripheral blood.