OBJECTIVES:

- Alzheimer's disease (AD), also known in medical literature as Alzheimer disease, is the most common form of dementia. As the disease advances, symptoms can include confusion, irritability and aggression, mood swings, trouble with language, and long-term memory loss. Five medications are currently used to treat the cognitive manifestations of AD: four are acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (tacrine, rivastigmine, galantamine and donepezil) and the other (memantine) is an NMDA receptor antagonist.

- Galantamine is used for the treatment of mild to moderate Alzheimer’s disease and various other memory impairments, in particular those of vascular origin. Galantamine is a competitive and reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. It reduces the action of AChE and therefore tends to increase the concentration of acetylcholine in the brain. It is hypothesized that this action might relieve some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's.

- Current extended release formulation of galantamine hydrobromide in the market are in the form of capsule for extended release dosage form. Since it becomes uneasy to swallow such dosage form for elderly patients.

- So the present research endeavor will be directed towards the development and evaluation of orodispersible multiple unit tablet of Galantamine Hydrobromide that had ability to dissolve in the mouth or to formulate in a dispersible base that can be reconstituted during use to form a suspension that can be easily swallowed and hence suitable for and elderly.

- Also it will easy for patient to carry and to administer such medication without water.