fMRI revealed a reduced stress-induced amygdala activation after Neurexan® compared to placebo in mildly to moderately stressed probands – a randomized cross-over trial[6]

Full title
Neuronal Correlates of Neurexan® Action in Mildly to Moderately Stressed Probands - A Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Double-blind, Cross-over Clinical Trial of Mode of Action and Response Prediction by Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

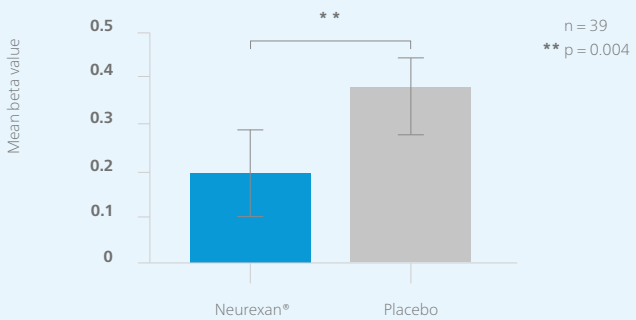
Design
RCT
Monocentric, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, two-period cross-over trial with an explorative design

Objective
To explore the effect of Neurexan® compared to placebo on brain function in probands undergoing an emotionally stressful condition

INTERVENTIONS
Neurexan®
Placebo

Participants
40 healthy, mildly to moderately stressed males aged 31-59 years were recruited from 1 study center

Reduced amygdala activation after emotional stress exposure under Neurexan®



— The bar diagram of mean beta values† showed that the differential amygdala activation is significantly reduced in the Neurexan® arm.

— Neurexan® reduced the brain's response to negative emotional stimuli in the amygdala, a brain region known to be important for stress and anxiety.

— Neurexan® had an effect on multiple brain regions supporting its multitarget effect.

— Neurexan® had a fast onset of action within 40-60 minutes and had a good safety profile.

†Beta values = Statistical measure of how strongly each predictor variable influences the criterion variable.

Herrmann L, Vicheva P, Kasties V, et al. fMRI Revealed Reduced Amygdala Activation after Nx4 in Mildly to Moderately Stressed Healthy Volunteers in a Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Cross-Over Trial. Sci Rep. 2020;10(1):3802. doi:10.1038/s41598-020-60392-w