



1-800-93NYMOX

NEWS RELEASE

For Further Information Contact:

Roy Wolvin
Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation
1-800-93NYMOX
www.nymox.com

For Immediate Release:

Major New Study Supports Validity of Statin Drugs Potential For Alzheimer's Treatment

Nymox (NASDAQ:NYMX) Has Global Patent Rights for Statin Drugs for the Treatment and Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.J. (August 29, 2007) In a newly published brain disease study quoted on the front page of the Wall Street Journal and elsewhere, scientists for the first time have found evidence showing an association between statin use and a lower risk of neuropathologic changes in the brain associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD) (*Neurology* August, 2007;69:878-885). Researchers at the University of Washington, the Veterans Affairs Puget Sound Health Care System and the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound reviewed autopsies on 110 patients who had died in the course of a long term community-based study on cognitive changes in the elderly. After controlling for age and other factors, they found that the brains of statin users showed significantly reduced risk of having the typical signs of Alzheimer's disease than nonusers, including a more than twofold reduction in the risk of having one of the major hallmarks of AD (neurofibrillary tangles).

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (NASDAQ:NYMX) holds U.S. and global patent rights for the use of statin drugs for the prevention and treatment of AD, including for patients at risk for AD because of vascular-related risk factors or disease.

Statin drugs are widely used cholesterol-lowering drugs with a well-established track record of safety. They have an estimated global market over \$25 billion and have attracted wide attention both in the medical literature and in the media as a potential new way of treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is the leading cause of dementia in the elderly, afflicting an estimated 4.5 million people in the U.S.

Research is ongoing into statins and their possible effects on the AD disease process and potential use for the prevention or treatment of AD. Recent scientific studies and reviews include *CNS Drugs*. 2007;21:449-62; *Neurosci Lett*. 2007; 416:279-84; *Curr Med Chem*. 2007;14:103-12; *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*. 2006;15:1479-85; *Neurol Res*. 2006; 28:630-6; and *Acta Neurol Scand* 2006; 114 (Suppl. 185): 3-7, 63-70, 78-86, 87-92. Earlier studies into the association between statin use and lower risk of AD have shown conflicting results: see *Arch Neurol* 2000;57:1439-1443; *Lancet* 2000;356:1627-1631; *Arch Neurol* 2002;59:223-227; *Arch Neurol* 2002;59:378-384; *Lancet* 2002;360:7-22; *Lancet* 2002;360:1623-1630; *Neurology* 2004;63:1624-1628; *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2005;62:217-224; *Arch Neurol* 2005;62:1047-1051.

More information about Nymox is available at www.nymox.com, email: info@nymox.com, or 800-936-9669.

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