CONCLUSION

Studies over the past two decades have revealed significant contributory functions of RAS in the pathogenesis of AD, including alterations to ACE and other angiotensin related components of the RAS, and treatment with RAS inhibitors is expected to confer therapeutic benefits in AD. Our study adds important evidence to the beneficial effects of pharmacological modulation of RAS pathway on learning and memory and especially the underlying mechanisms that mediate these effects. It also throws some light in elucidating the differential effects of different agents within the same class. However, further studies are warranted to offer more meaningful comparisons between ACEIs and ARBs in terms of cognitive enhancement. Since RAS inhibitors are one of the commonly used drugs for hypertension, they may play an important role in preventing the memory deficits in elderly patients with both hypertension and dementia, which needs to be well investigated in the clinical settings.