METHODS OF TREATING BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

FIELD

The present invention relates to methods for treating borderline personality disorder.

BACKGROUND

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is one of the most complex, functionally debilitating and costly psychiatric conditions currently facing the mental health systems. The essential features of BPD are impairments in personality (self and interpersonal) functioning and the presence of pathological personality traits. Patients with BPD typically experience emotional instability, impulsivity, irrational beliefs and distorted perception, as well as intense but unstable relationships with others. Up to 10% of people affected die by suicide. Women are diagnosed about three times as often as men.

The treatment of BPD remains a medical challenge. There are currently no approved drugs by the FDA to specifically treat BPD. Medications such as mood stabilizers and atypical antipsychotics are used off-label to treat BPD, but with questionable efficacy and unwanted side effects such as sedation and weight gain.

Thus, there is a strong and unmet medical need for new and/or improved drugs for treating BPD, particularly drugs that act via novel mechanisms of action and treat the core features of BPD, and with a more favorable side effect profile than current non-specific off-label therapies. The present invention addresses these and other needs.

SUMMARY

The disclosure provides novel methods for treating borderline personality disorder by using KDM1A inhibitors.

Thus, in one example, the present disclosure refers to a KDM1A inhibitor for use in the treatment of borderline personality disorder.

The present disclosure further provides a method for treating borderline personality disorder in a patient (preferably a human), comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a KDM1A inhibitor.

In yet another example, the present disclosure further refers to the use of a KDM1A inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of borderline personality disorder.

The present disclosure further provides the use of a KDM1A inhibitor for the treatment of borderline personality disorder.

In preferred examples, the KDM1A inhibitor is vafidemstat or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of a KDM1A inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of borderline personality disorder, wherein the KDM1A inhibitor is 5-((((1R,2S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl)amino)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-amine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a KDM1A inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of borderline personality disorder, wherein the KDM1A inhibitor is 5-((((1R,2S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl)amino)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-amine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the KDM1A inhibitor is 5-((((1R,2S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl)amino)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-amine.

3. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the medicament is for oral administration.

4. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the medicament is for the treatment of a human patient.