A patient's pathway: Alzheimer's **Disease**

We are entering an era filled with hope in the fight against Alzheimer's Disease. New therapies that target amyloid, a protein that builds up in the brain and disrupts neuron function, could help to slow down progression of early Alzheimer's Disease.





Opportunity with access to amyloid targeting therapies



Patient history, family history, cognitive history, physical examination





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Neuropsychological tests or neurocognitive tests



Genetic risk assessment



Potential blood biomarker tests (to check for certain genes, proteins, or other molecules that may be relevant for diagnosis)





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Full clinical workup with a

specialist

CT and MRI scans to assess structural changes in the brain to exclude other causes of cognitive

decline



Potential Positron **Emission** Tomography (PET) to evaluate amyloid plaque* in the brain *abnormal accumulations of protein fragments that

occur in the brain

of individuals

with certain

neurodegenerative

diseases



Potential lumbar puncture to evaluate cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and assess other biomarkers relevant to the diagnosis





Full clinical workup with a specialist



MRI to capture initial baseline image of the brain before

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) to treatment. CT may be performed if structural changes to the brain are suspected

evaluate amyloid plaque* in the brain *abnormal accumulations of protein fragments that occur in the brain of individuals with certain neurodegenerative

diseases

Potential

Potential lumbar puncture to evaluate cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and assess other biomarkers relevant to the diagnosis





Multiple prescription drugs to help manage symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease without addressing underlying pathology or changing course of the disease



Physical activity, memory and orientation exercises, music- and art-based therapies, and many others1



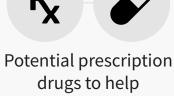


Amyloid targeting therapy infusion to reduce amyloid deposits in the brain — which could delay progression of the disease



Physical activity, memory and orientation exercises, music- and art-based therapies, and many others1





drugs to help manage symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease — the need for medication may vary depending on the case

IN SELECTED CASES





History and neuropsychological test to assess cognitive functions







History and neuropsychological test to assess cognitive functions



MRI to monitor potential side effects due to treatment and ensure continued safety of patient



Potentially PET — Some therapies could potentially be discontinued once amyloid has been removed to minimal levels on amyloid PET imaging



Digital solutions

Could help with risk assessment, brain amyloid PET quantification, treatment decisions and workflow management

Did you know

11%

About 1 in 9 people age 65 and older (11%) has Alzheimer's¹

74%

of dementia caregivers say that they are concerned about maintaining their own health since becoming a caregiver²

27%-35%

New therapies have shown to decrease the progression of early Alzheimer's Disease by 27%-35% after 18 months of treatment.^{3,4}

- 1. https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/facts-figures. Consulted in July 2025.
- 2. https://www.alz.org/news/2024/november-national-family-caregivers-month. Consulted in July 2025. 3. https://www.yalemedicine.org/news/lecanemab-leqembi-new-alzheimers-drug. Consulted in July 2025.
- 4. https://www.sciencealert.com/major-alzheimers-trial-shows-new-drug-can-slow-disease-progression. Consulted in July 2025.

