Determining Clinical Suspicion of Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

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Early AD:

Early AD includes mild cognitive impairment and mild dementia due to AD pathology

Mild Cognitive Impairment:
Characterized by cognitive impairment that **does not affect function**

Mild Dementia:
Characterized by cognitive impairment that **causes mild functional impairment**

Individuals with *early AD dementia* may be eligible *for amyloid-lowering treatments*

AD-Related Symptoms:

AD-related symptoms include consistent and progressive forgetfulness and other cognitive changes

Consistent and progressive forgetfulness

Other cognitive changes that represents a clear decline from past function

GLOBAL CEO INITIATIVE
—ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE—

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AD biomarkers:

AD biomarkers reflect AD pathology

A biomarker is a measure of biological processes
Biomarker is short for **biological marker**

Biomarkers can detect:
- Normal or pathological processes
- Responses to pharmacological intervention

AD biomarkers measure aspects of AD pathology:
Certain proteins in the blood & Cerebrospinal fluid characterize hallmark pathological processes of AD

Biomarker testing:

Biomarker testing may be performed following an initial workup if a clinician suspects a patient has symptoms caused by AD pathology

If a clinician/healthcare provider suspects a patient has symptoms caused by AD:
- Based on a history of **functional decline** AND
- After **a work-up** including a **cognitive assessment**

Then biomarker testing may be performed to determine whether the patient has AD pathology