

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) Pathology



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Plaques, Tangles, Neurodegeneration:

AD pathology includes the deposition of amyloid plaques, tau neurofibrillary tangles, and neurodegeneration



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Individuals being considered for amyloid-lowering treatments must have evidence of elevated amyloid

AD Pathology Accumulation:

AD pathology starts to accumulate in the brain years before symptom onset



AD pathology starts to accumulate 10-20 years before the onset of symptoms and therefore, cognitively normal individuals may have evidence of elevated amyloid



Some asymptomatic individuals with AD pathology may not develop symptoms and therefore should not be currently referred for BBM testing



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Fluid Biomarkers:

A β 42/40 and p-tau are common fluid biomarkers of AD pathology



Fluid biomarkers found to be strongly associated with AD pathology include A β 42/40 and tau phosphorylated at position 181, 217, and 231 (p-tau)

Disease-Modifying Treatments:

Current disease-modifying treatments (DMTs) work by lowering amyloid in the brain



Current disease-modifying treatments (DMTs) lower amyloid and slow cognitive decline related to AD



Asymptomatic individuals are not currently eligible for amyloid-lowering treatments

