

# Current Testing Modalities: Advantages and Limitations



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## AD Pathology Confirmation :

*DMTs will only be available to patients with clinical confirmation of AD pathology*



Elevated amyloid can be detected via PET imaging, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analyses, or blood-based biomarkers (BBMs)



High accuracy BBMs could replace PET/CSF testing for many patients

## PET and CSF Considerations:

*PET and CSF impose significant burden on patients and health systems*



Limitations for PET and CSF testing include capacity constraints (i.e., limited availability of specialized equipment and personnel) and potential financial burden



Although lumbar punctures required for CSF testing are generally very well-tolerated, some patients perceive the procedure as invasive or uncomfortable



Patients referred to secondary care for confirmatory biomarker testing and infusion treatment have limited access to specialists and face long wait times that contribute to delays in timely diagnosis



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## AD Pathology Confirmation :

*High accuracy and well validated BBM tests offer unique advantages over PET and CSF*



### **BBMs may address capacity constraints, financial burden, and existing bottlenecks to diagnosis / care for AD patients :**

- Largely viewed as less invasive, safe, and acceptable by most patients
- Can be ordered by primary care providers (PCPs) and blood can be collected by clinical staff without highly specialized training, making BBMs more accessible versus PET / CSF
- Facilitate more timely diagnosis of AD and can rapidly scale to enable broader access to treatment

