AAIC 2018 Update
and
Research in the News

alzheimer's association®

2018 was a record breaking year!

- More than 5,900 scientists from 68 countries
- Over 2,500 research presentations
- 53% women!
- More than 2,500 were ISTAART members
- 200 ancillary meetings

Medscape Monday, July 30, 2018

News > Medscape M

First Pr
Minorit

Pauline Anderson
July 23, 2018

U.S.News & WORLD REPORT

NEWS

Tight blood pressure control can cut memory loss, study finds

It's the first intervention that has been clearly demonstrated to lower the risk of developing memory loss that leads to dementia, researchers say.

by Maggie Fox / Jul.25.2018 / 11:24 AM ET

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s are best known for causing a breakdown
ymptoms — including agitation, anxiety,

USA TODAY

NEWS SPORTS LIFE MONEY

New A

Karen Weint

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No effective treatment for Alzheimer's is yet in sight, but better diagnostics, deeper scientific

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Reproductive history across the lifespan and dementia risk in women

- 14,500+ women members of Kaiser Permanente Northern California
- Lower dementia risk was associated with:
  - Having 3+ children, 12% reduction
  - Not having a miscarriage, 20% reduction
  - Earlier first menstrual period and/or later age at natural menopause
  - Longer reproductive period, 2% / yr reduction

Reproductive history across the lifespan and dementia risk in women

- Mechanisms are unknown and more research is clearly needed
- Possible explanations
  - Nutrition, both lifespan and during pregnancy
  - Immune system changes during pregnancy, which may be persistent
  - Body composition
  - Hormonal changes
  - Other biological or social factors

First data on dementia prevalence in LGB seniors

- Study of more than 4,300 LGB people 60+
- 8% diagnosed with dementia
- Younger on average (69 years old)
- Higher education (62% college grads)
- Number expected to double by 2040

First data on dementia prevalence in LGB seniors

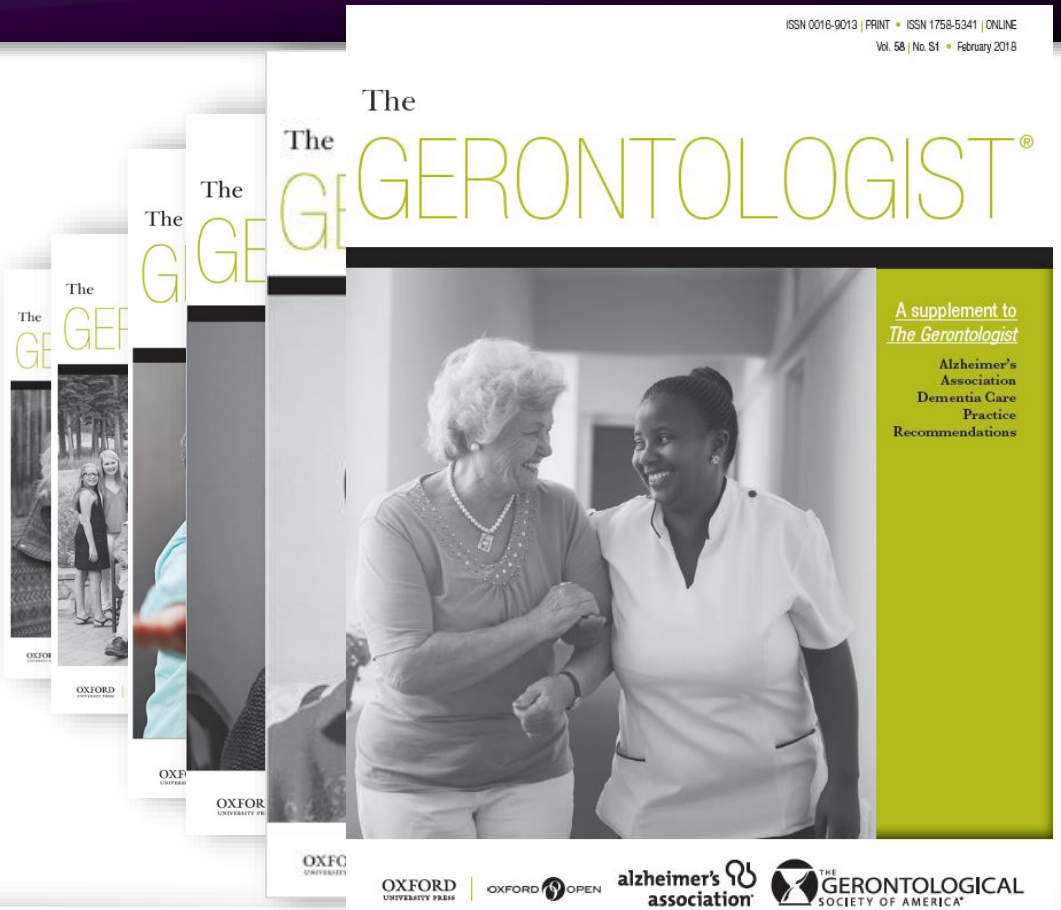
- Unique challenges
  - Greater exposure to risk factors
  - More likely to age without spouses, partners or children
  - Lower rates of access to care
- Working with SAGE, the Association calls for culturally competent care and support services

2018 Dementia Care Practice Recommendations

alzheimer's association

Quality Care

- Evidence-based practices
- Association led
- Peer-reviewed
- 56 recommendations by 27 expert authors
- Foundation for quality person-centered care



AD Diagnostic Clinical Practice Guidelines

Why are diagnostic clinical practice guidelines needed?

- We know that most people with MCI and dementia are diagnosed and cared for mainly in primary care, rather than specialty clinics
- But primary care lacks a clear set of guidelines
- This gap leads to problems for people with MCI and dementia, including
  - Reluctance to diagnose and/or disclose the diagnosis
  - Lack of referral to specialists
  - Lack of information about clinical trials

AD Diagnostic Clinical Practice Guidelines

FIRST diagnostic clinical practice guidelines for use in primary care settings

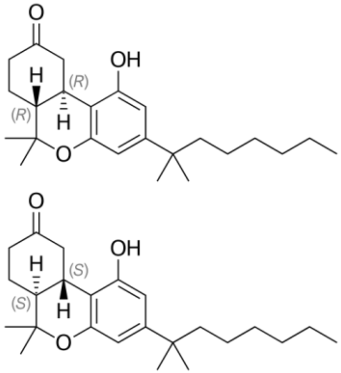
- Every person who self-reports or has a care partner report a cognitive, functional, or behavioral change should have a full evaluation
- Evaluation should include investigation of causes and contributing factors
- Findings should be disclosed, and a plan developed to ensure ongoing management of care and support

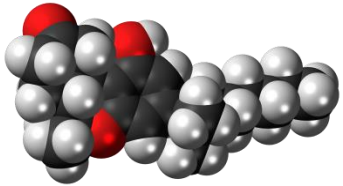
Nabilone improves agitation in people with moderate to severe Alzheimer's

- Dementia is more than just cognitive impairment
- Agitation, a non-cognitive symptom, is characterized by restlessness, excessive fidgeting, pacing, shouting, screaming and even physical aggression
- A major quality of life problem for people living with dementia and their caregivers
- Agitation is very common, affecting 20-50% of people with moderate to severe Alzheimer's

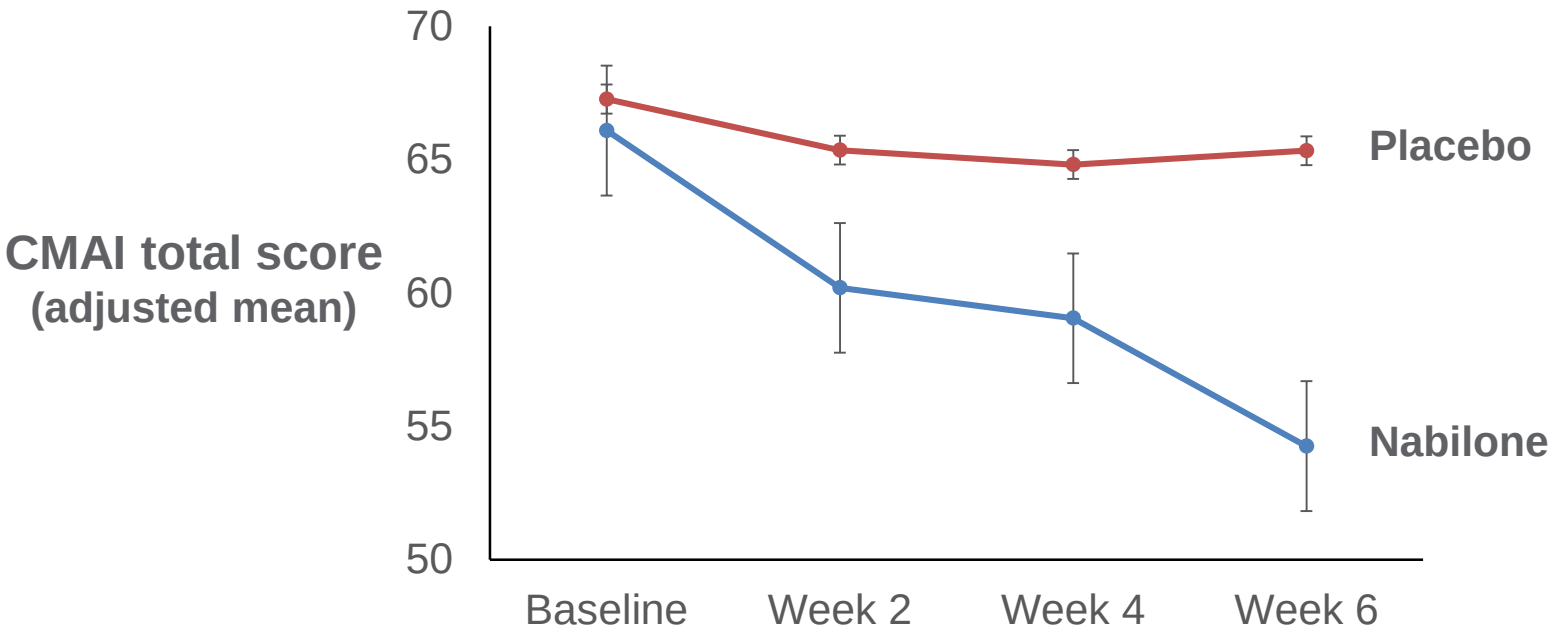
Nabilone is NOT marijuana

- Nabilone is made of a blend of two synthetic analogues of a chemical component of marijuana
- Nabilone is currently prescribed to treat nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy in cancer patients
- Marijuana remains an untested substance in Alzheimer's and other dementias, whose safety and effectiveness is unknown





Nabilone improved agitation



Nabilone — important points

- Small study (39 people)
- More sedation in Nabilone group (45%) than in placebo group (16%), which is an important safety issue
- Needs replication in a larger study
- See our guidance on behaviors associated with dementia
- This is NOT marijuana

New drug trial results — BAN2401

- Partnership between Eisai and Biogen
- Phase 2b trial of 856 people
- Targeting “early AD”
  - MCI due to AD and mild Alzheimer’s dementia
- Utilized amyloid PET scans to enroll people and track results
- BAN2401 is an antibody targeting a pre-plaque form of amyloid beta

New drug trial results — BAN2401

- At the highest dose tested, 81% of participants reverted from amyloid positive to amyloid negative
- This was accompanied by a 30% reduction in the rate of cognitive decline

BAN2401 — What you need to know

- Second drug trial showing both clearance of amyloid and improvement in cognition (aducanumab, which is now in Phase 3, is the other)
  - Both utilized amyloid PET scanning to identify appropriate participants and show plaque clearance, a technique made possible by an Alzheimer's Association grant to develop the technique
- We are intrigued by these results, but…
- Must be studied in larger groups in Phase 3 trials to prove safety and effectiveness before it can be made available to the public

Will treating high blood pressure lower risk of MCI and dementia?

- High blood pressure is a known risk factor for MCI and dementia
- However, untested whether treating high blood pressure will reduce risk of MCI and dementia
- Need a clinical trial to show this

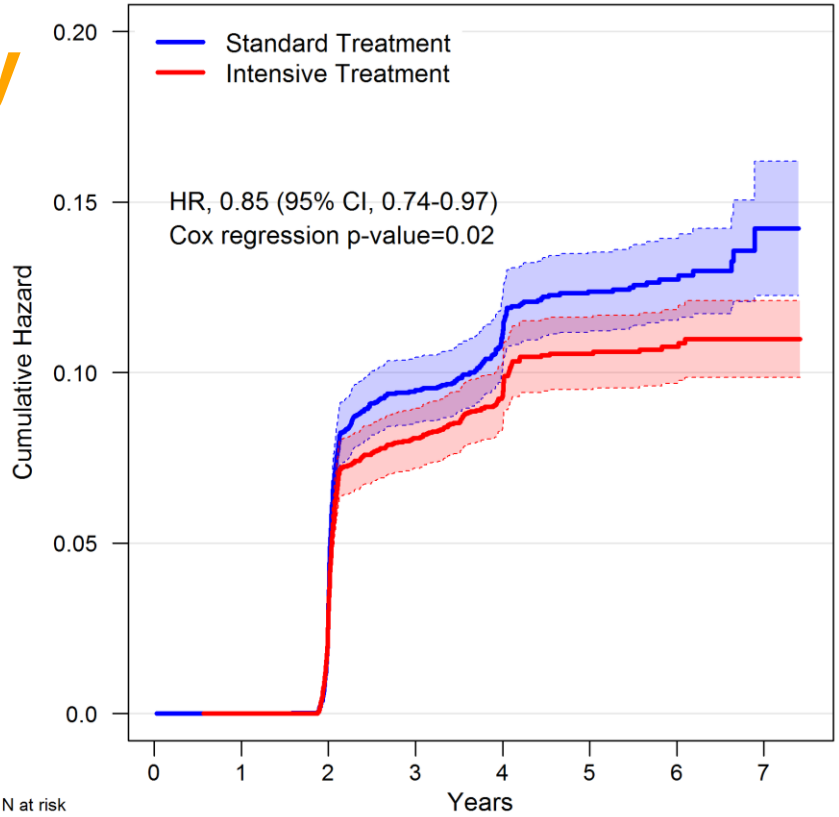
The SPRINT-MIND Study

- 9,000+ people age 50+
- High blood pressure
- Additional CV risk factor
- Randomly assigned to
  - Standard treatment
    - <140 mmHg
  - Intensive treatment
    - <120 mmHg

	Intensive N=4678	Standard N=4683
Mean (SD) age, years	67.9 (9.4)	67.9 (9.5)
% ≥75 years	28.2%	28.2%
Female, %	36.0%	35.2%
White, %	57.7%	57.7%
African-American, %	29.5%	30.4%
Hispanic, %	10.8%	10.3%
Mean (SD) Baseline BP		
Systolic, mmHg	139.7 (15.8)	139.7 (15.4)
Diastolic, mmHg	78.2 (11.9)	78.0 (12.0)

The SPRINT-MIND Study

- Intensive treatment of high systolic blood pressure (targeting 120 mmHg or less) reduced risk for MCI and combined risk for MCI and dementia
- 19% reduction in risk for MCI, and 15% for combined risk of MCI and dementia
- Dramatic reduction in white matter lesions on MRI
- **Immediate opportunity with life changing impact potential**



N at risk								
Standard Treatment	4284	4281	4059	3596	2596	1940	906	75
Intensive Treatment	4278	4277	4071	3677	2717	2057	971	88

U.S. POINTER

Does a recipe that combines lifestyle interventions prevent or delay cognitive decline?

Physical Exercise

Nutritional Counseling & Modification

Cognitive & Social Stimulation

Improved Self-Management of Health Status

U.S. POINTER will evaluate two lifestyle interventions