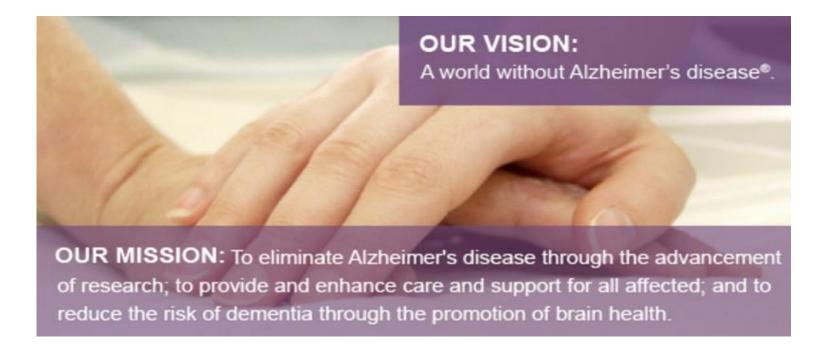
Heather M. Snyder, Ph.D. Senior Director, Medical & Scientific Relations

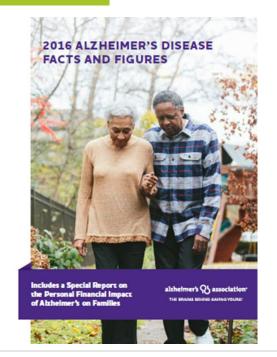
Perspective from the Alzheimer's Association



Desperate Need for Therapies To

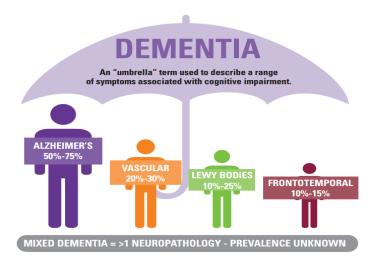
Stop or Slow Disease

- Today, 5.4 million Americans living with Alzheimer's; will triple by mid-century
- Care: Over 15 million Americans providing care/ support for someone with Alzheimer's or related dementia
- Cost: \$236 Billion today; will exceed \$1.1
 Trillion by mid-century



Over 200+ Clinical Trials On-Going Today in the US

- Challenges include funding the pipeline and volunteers for clinical trials
- Recruitment challenges for Alzheimer's and related dementia trials around the world
- Need to facilitate ways to increase recruitment and design trials with innovative ways to decrease needed size and duration (i.e. adaptive design)

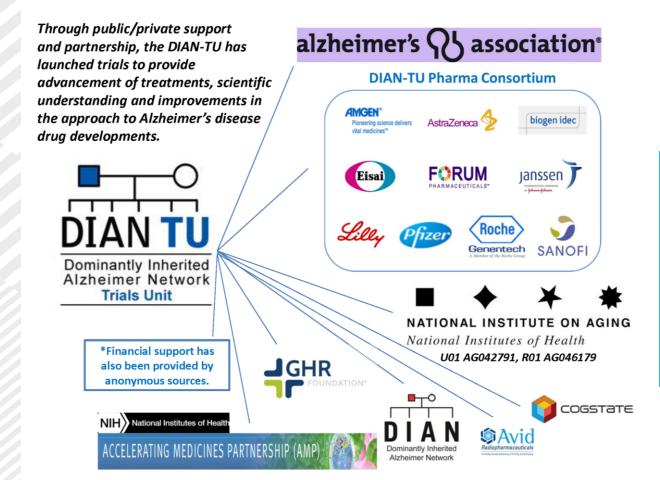


Example: Dominantly Inherited Alzheimer's Network - Trials Unit

- PI: Dr. Randall Bateman, Washington University, St Louis
- Using adaptive design for last 4 years
- Enrolling DIAD individuals in phase 2 adaptive design, accelerate launch to phase 3
- Alzheimer's Association provides unique virtual support groups and services
- Face to face at AAIC for families to interact

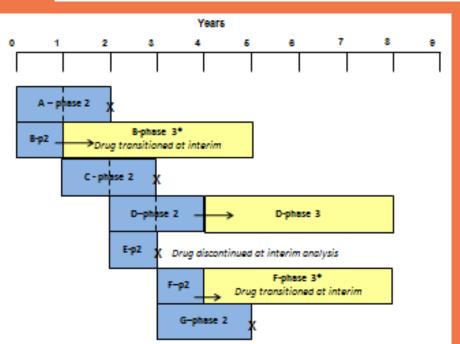






DIAN-TU made possible through collaboration

ADAPTIVE DESIGN: DIAN-TU Model



- Continuous addition of experimental drug (A, B, C, D ...) into phase 2 trial
- If experimental agent shows (+)
 biomarker profile, enrollment
 continues to phase 3 cognitive
 endpoint registration trial
- * Interim analysis may be performed at 1 year to determine if transition to phase 3 sooner

Example: Dominantly Inherited Alzheimer's NetworkTrials Unit

- Alzheimer's Association funded launch DIAN-TU w/ \$4.2 million & now \$4.3 million for DIAN Next Gen using adaptive design studies
- DIAN-TU and DIAN NexGen sets stage next generation of clinical trials and adaptive design models, including combination therapy







Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

Person with Disease

Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

Person with Disease



Eligibility Criteria

Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

- Many individuals with dementia take multiple prescriptions, commonly have other medical conditions
- These can exclude them from eligibility to participate in clinical trials
- In fact, studies have shown that only 10% to 27% of people with Alzheimer's are eligible for trials



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

Person with Disease

Eligibility Criteria

Need for study partner



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

- Most dementia clinical trials require study participant and a study partner
- Almost 2/3 of people who enroll in Alzheimer's trials enroll with a spousal study partner
- Not all people with Alzheimer's have a partner
- How can study sites be more flexible?



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

Person with Disease

Eligibility Criteria

Transportation

Need for study partner



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

- Person with dementia may not be able to drive; it is fairly common to lose driving ability
- Requires person to depend on study partner or another for transportation
- Transportation to/from study site could have socioeconomic consequences that families may chose not to participate given expenses of disease itself



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

Need to manage disease



Eligibility Criteria

Transportation

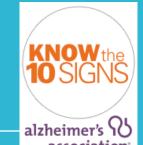
Need for study partner



Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

- Need support as families learn to manage the disease
- Depending on trial population, opportunity to get families thinking about how to prepare for the future (financial, legal, care) (asymptomatic, early stage, moderate or late stage
- Programming like "Know the 10 Signs" –
 identified by families as key to understanding aging verses Alzheimer's



Alz.org/10signs

Challenges with Dementia Trial

Recruitment

- Support groups also huge need for both person with disease and the family
- Clinical studies do not need to meet these needs, but can help families connect to resources (Alzheimer's Association, Alzheimer's Europe, etc)

CLINICAL TRIALS CAN TREAT THE WHOLE PERSON

- Amount of time required; be creative or flexible on how you engage (in home, phone, skype, etc.) and flexibility of visit schedule (can informant come separately?)
- Distance of trial site; is there a more flexible way to engage?
- Person with dementia wants to be valued as a part of the study
- Language and messaging around the clinical trial
- Link person and family to support

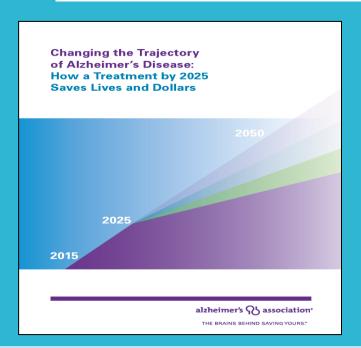


IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION



- EPAD
- EMIF, DP-UK, GAAIN
- Collaboration for Alzheimer's Prevention (CAP) – A4, API, TOMMorrow, DIAN-TU
- Continue to link trials and patient perspective

If we delayed onset by 5 years ...



DELAYED ONSET

If we develop a treatment by 2025 that delays the onset of Alzheimer's by just five years, then:



Families would save \$87 billion in 2050.



people expected to develop Alzheimer's would not in 2050.



In total, America would save \$367 billion in 2050.

Continue to Consider Perspective Of Patient & Care Partner

- Desperate need for therapy to stop or slow progression of disease
- Language important in communicating about trial timeline, trial design, etc.
- Opportunity for trial sites to consider how to be flexible, support the patient, their care partner

