



# Newer Approach to Alzheimer's Dementia Diagnosis and Management

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Overview of Current  
understanding and  
management of  
Dementia

Overview of the  
developments in assessment  
and management and its  
drivers.

Implications



# Current assessment Clinical based

## At the initial assessment Take a history

(including cognitive, behavioural and psychological symptoms, and the impact symptoms have on their daily life):

**Dementia is suspected after initial assessment:**

- cognitive testing**
- a physical examination and blood and urine tests** to exclude reversible

Offer **structural imaging**

## Diagnose a dementia subtype

### Only consider further tests if

it would help to diagnose a dementia subtype **and** knowing more about the dementia subtype would change management

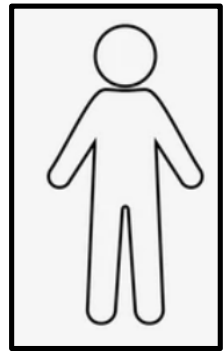
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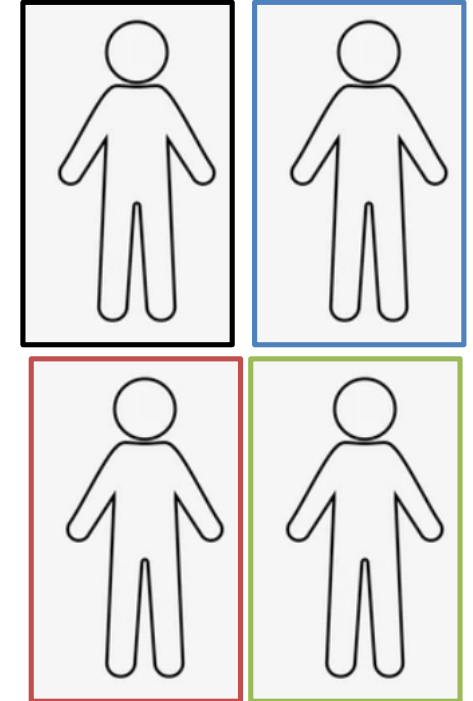
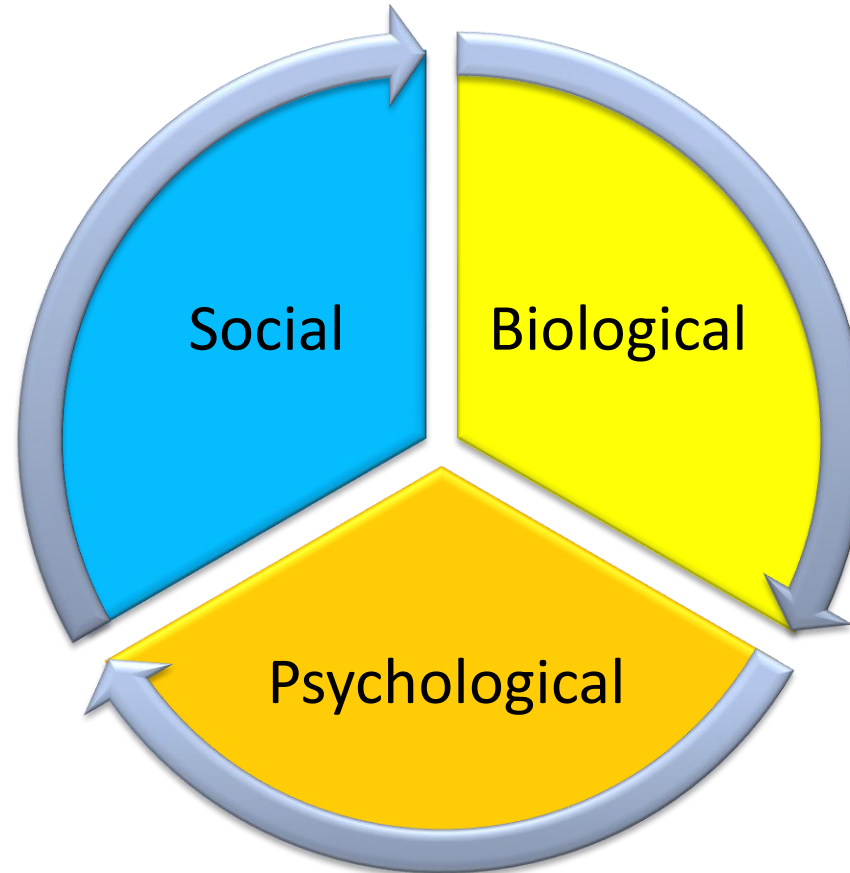
# Current management.



**Kent and Medway**  
NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust



Person with  
Dementia



Carers and  
Family

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# Current management.

## Pharmacological management of Alzheimer's disease

NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust

### Interventions to promote cognition, independence and wellbeing

Range of activities to promote wellbeing that are tailored to the person's preferences.

- Group cognitive stimulation therapy
- Group reminiscence therapy
- Cognitive rehabilitation or
- Occupational therapy

- Three acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors donepezil, galantamine and rivastigmine as monotherapies
- Memantine monotherapy
- Consider Memantine in addition to an AChE inhibitor

## Pharmacological management of non-Alzheimer's dementia

### Lewy Body Dementia

Offer Donepezil and Rivastigmine initially before considering Memantine

### Vascular Dementia

Only consider AChE inhibitors or memantine if suspected comorbid Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease dementia or dementia with Lewy bodies

Social Care packages  
Residential needs  
Carers support and education

# Management of BPSD



Explore possible reasons for patients' distress



Psychosocial and environmental interventions



**ONLY** offer anti-psychotics:

\*At risk of harming themselves or others

\*Experiencing agitation, hallucinations or delusions that are causing severe distress



Discuss benefits and harms with the person and their family or carers



When using anti-psychotics .

Only Haloperidol and Risperidone are licensed in the UK.

Lowest effective dose.

Reassess the person at least 6 weeks



**Stop treatment**

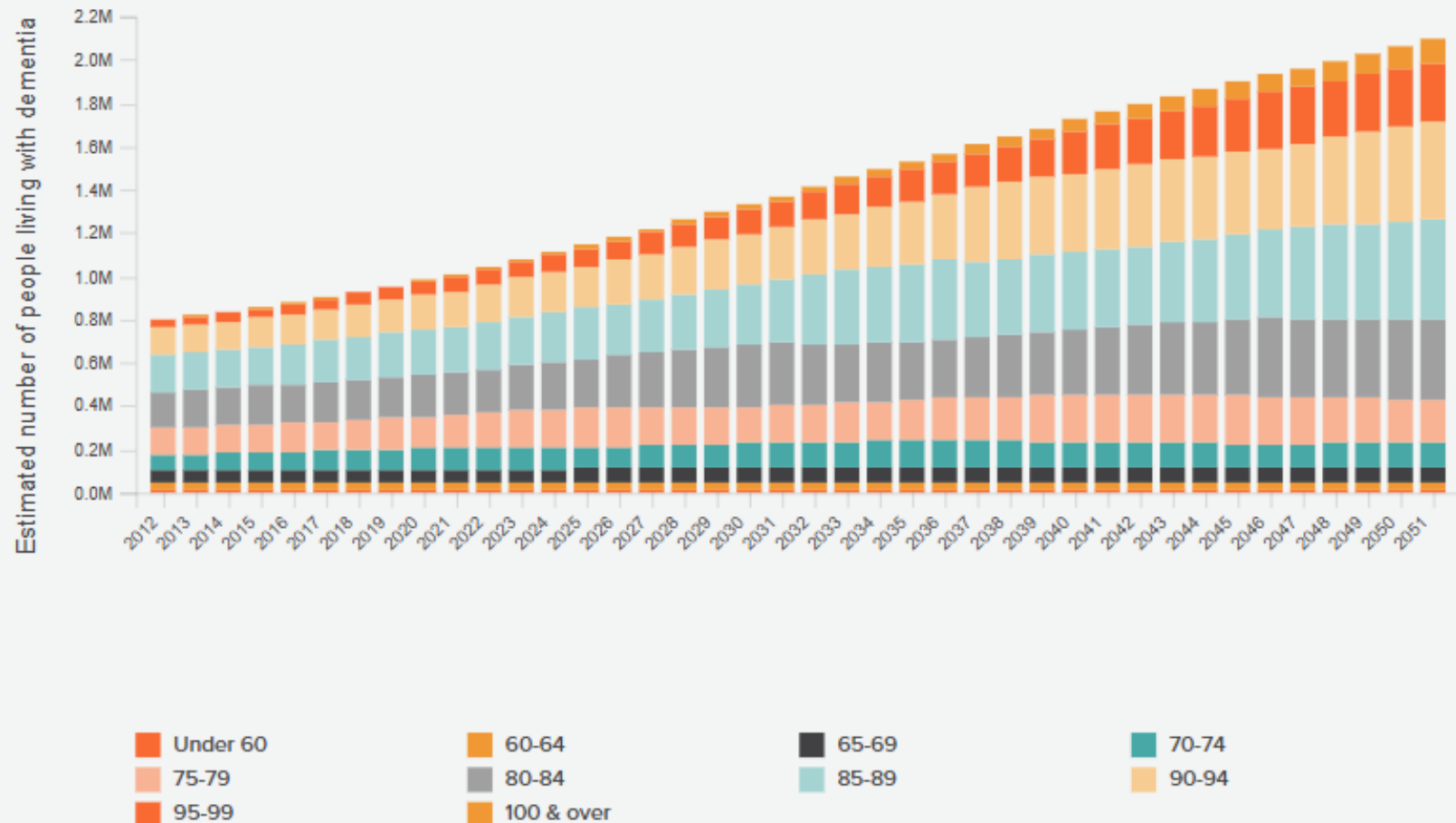
**If no clear benefit**

**After discussion with the person and their family or carers**

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## UK PREVALENCE PROJECTION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUP TO 2050







**One in two of us will be affected by dementia in our lifetime.**

Either by caring for someone with the condition, developing it ourselves, or both.

ALZHEIMER'S  
RESEARCH  
UK **FOR A CURE**



**50% of people with Down's syndrome will develop dementia.**

By the age of 40, most people with Down's syndrome will have begun to develop signs of Alzheimer's disease in the brain.

ALZHEIMER'S  
RESEARCH  
UK **FOR A CURE**



**Alzheimer's Disease in people with Down's syndrome.**

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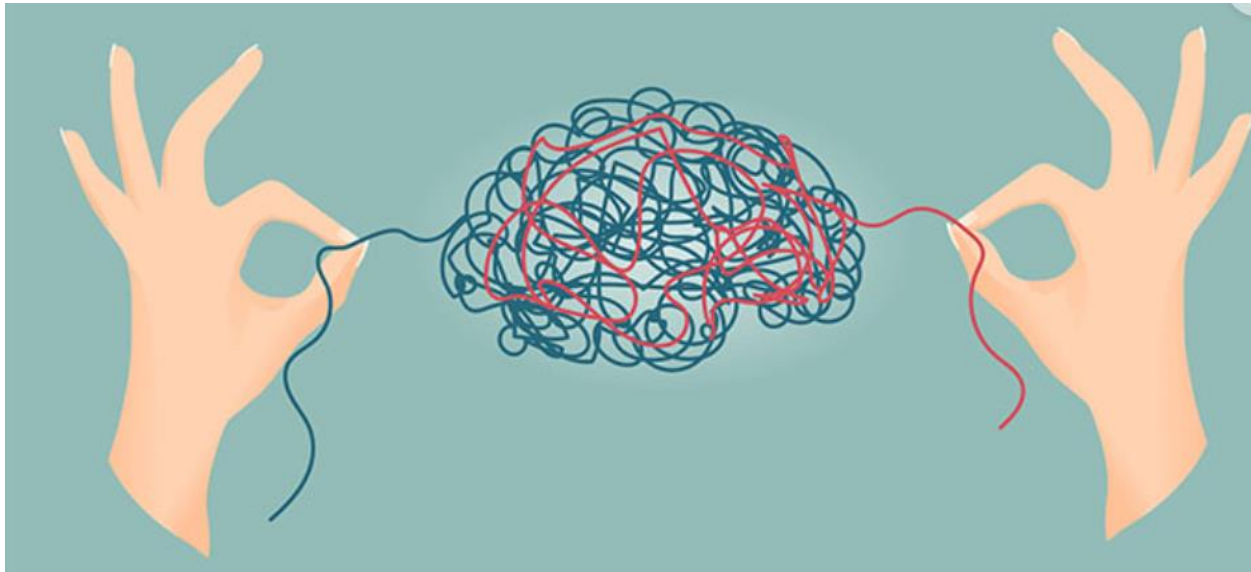




## Estimated costs of dementia in the UK 2024-40



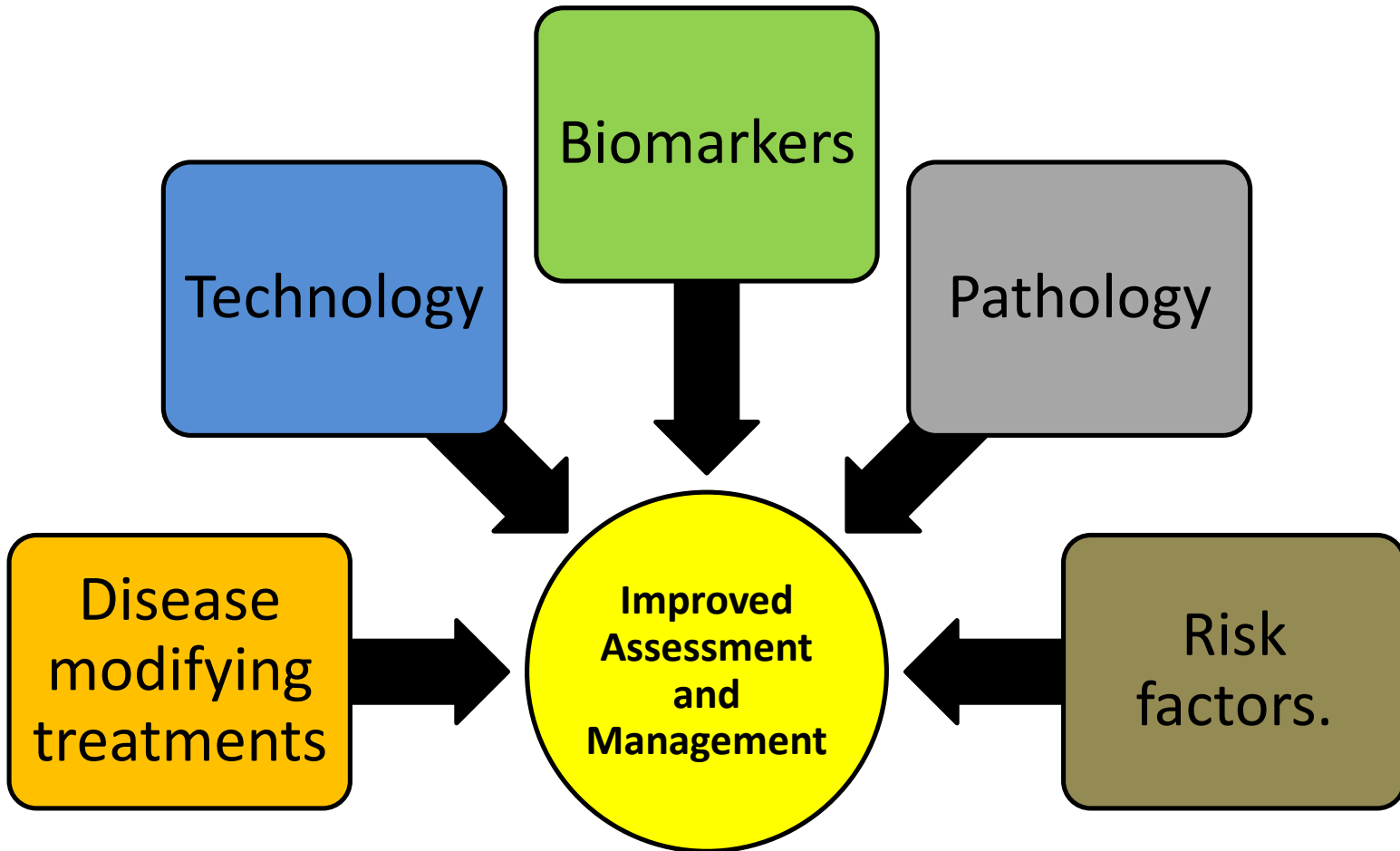
## A quick update on the progress



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# Drivers for the changes



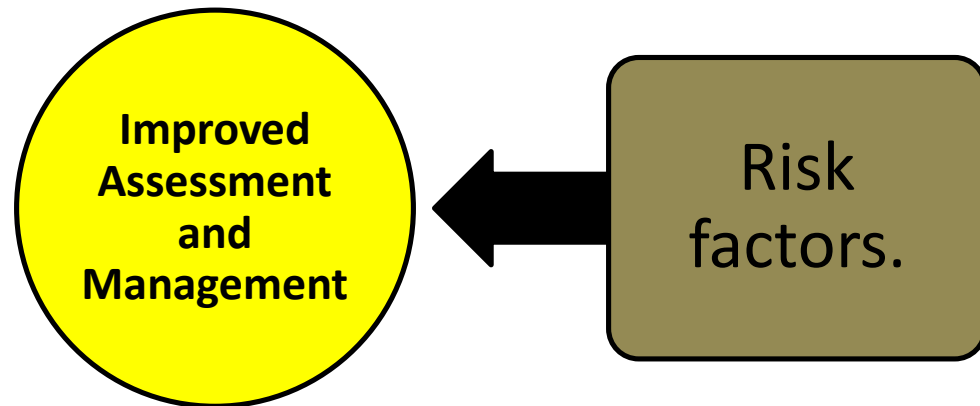
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# Drivers for the changes



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NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust

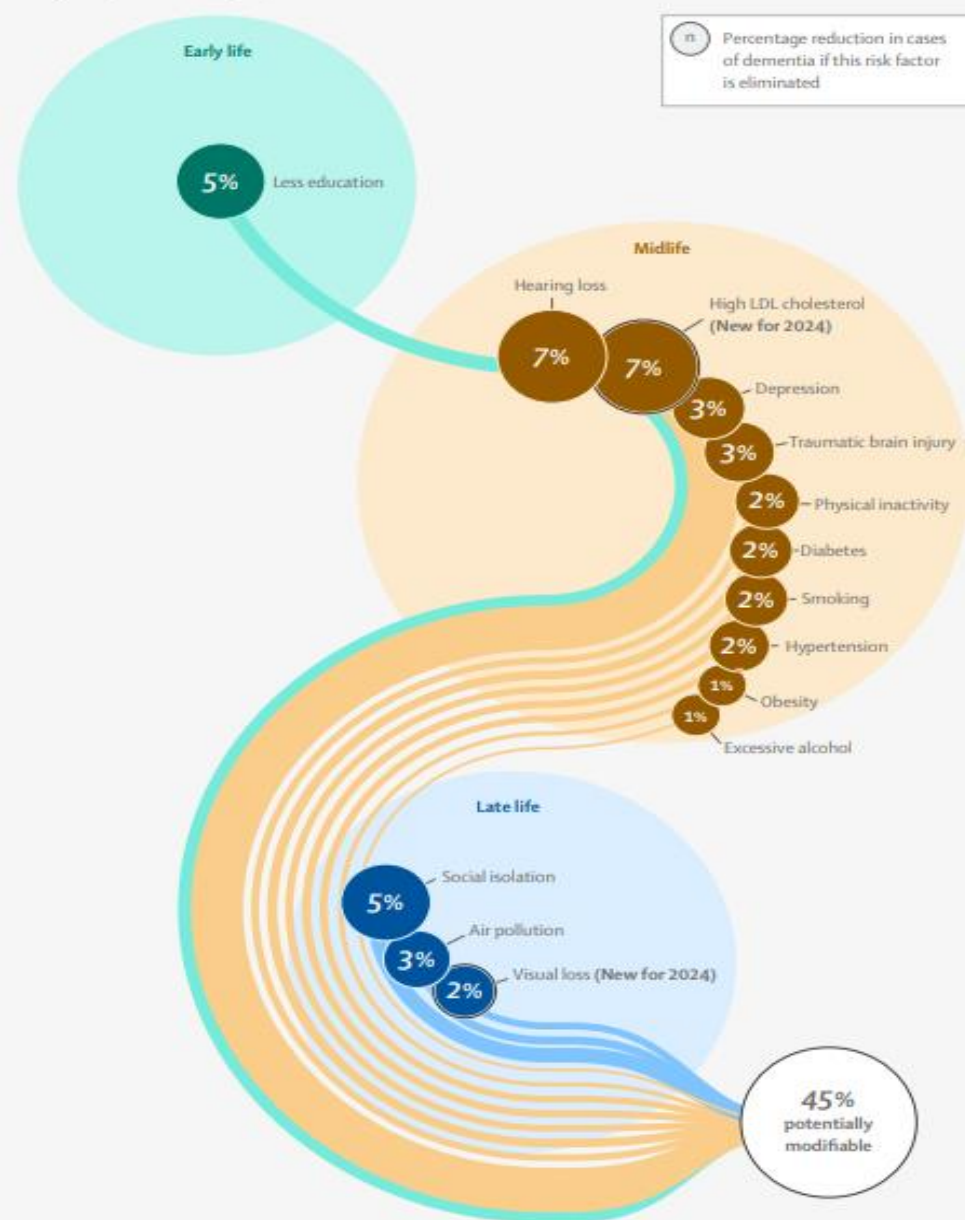


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## Risk factors for dementia — 2024 update

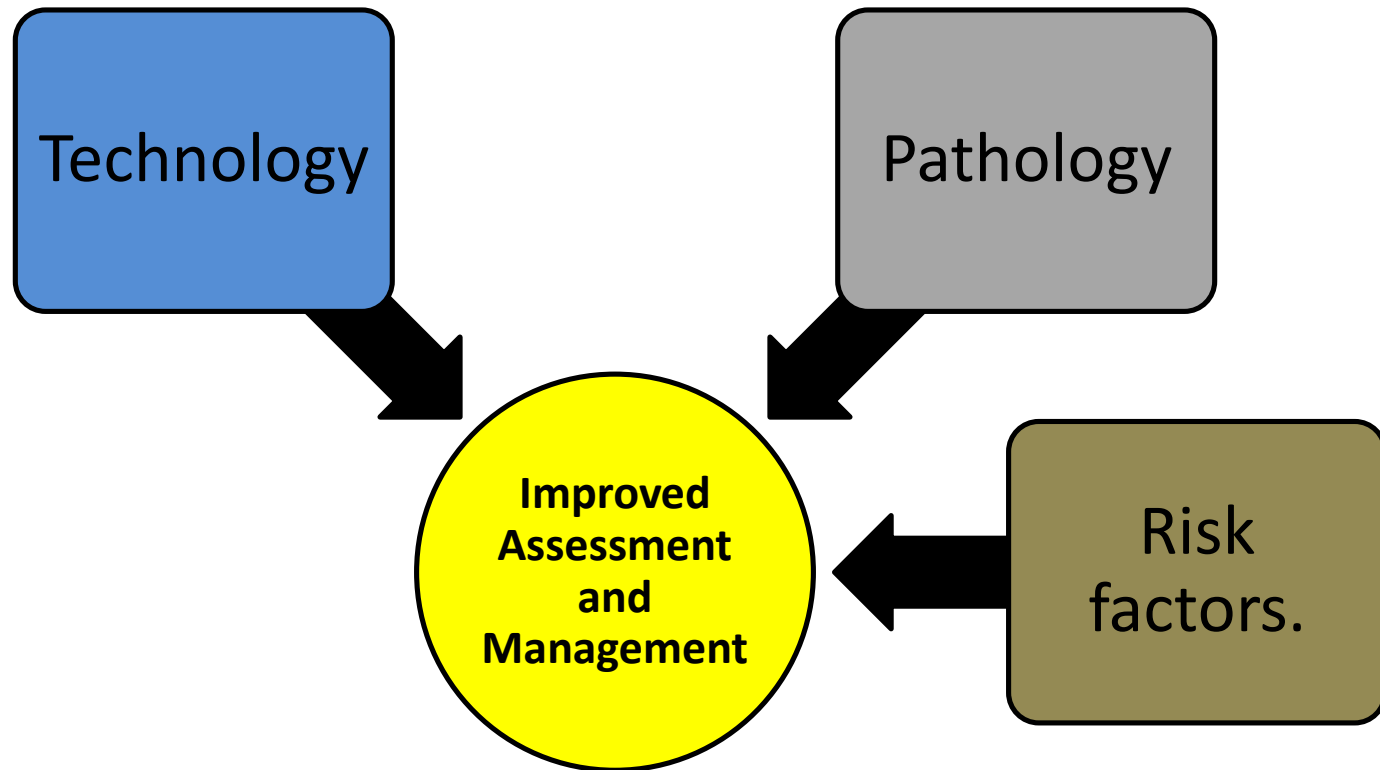
The 2024 update to the standing Lancet Commission on dementia prevention, intervention, and care adds two new risk factors (high LDL cholesterol and vision loss) and indicates that nearly half of all dementia cases worldwide could be prevented or delayed by addressing 14 modifiable risk factors.



Up to **45%** of dementia cases could be prevented or delayed by addressing **14 risk factors**, including:

- High LDL Cholesterol
- Hearing loss
- High blood pressure
- Air pollution
- Smoking
- Social isolation

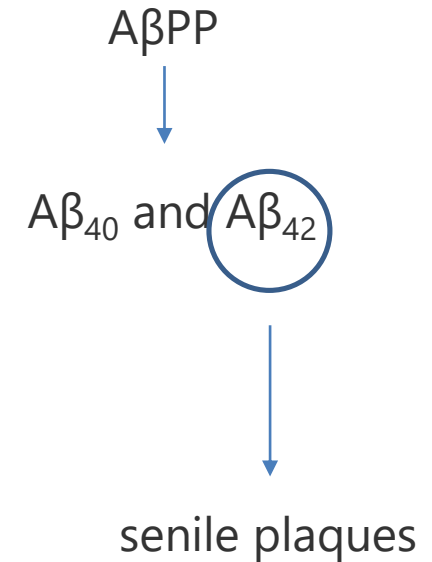
# Drivers for the changes



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# The pathological features of AD



The pathological features of AD are mainly characterized by the

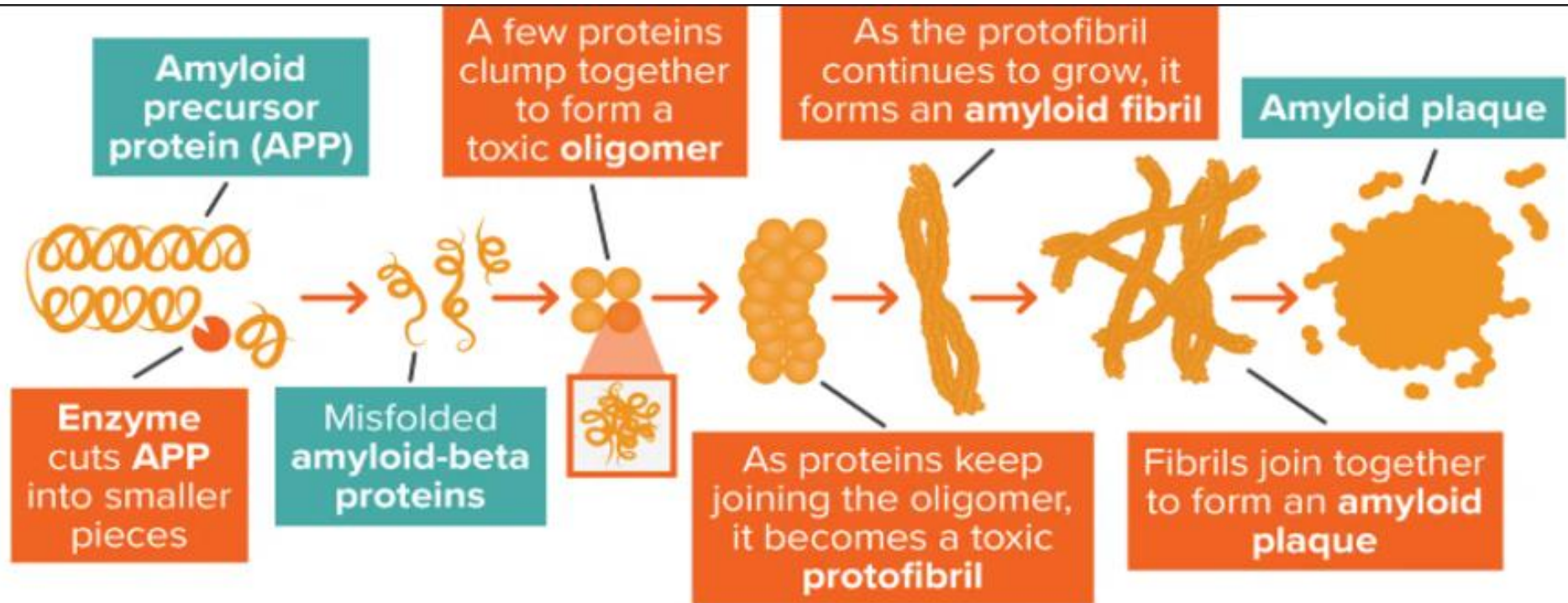
- *Deposition of a great deal of  $A\beta$  plaques (SP) in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus [A]*
- *P-tau induced Neurofibrillary tangles, [T]*
- *Neurodegeneration [N]*
- *Acetylcholine deficiency*

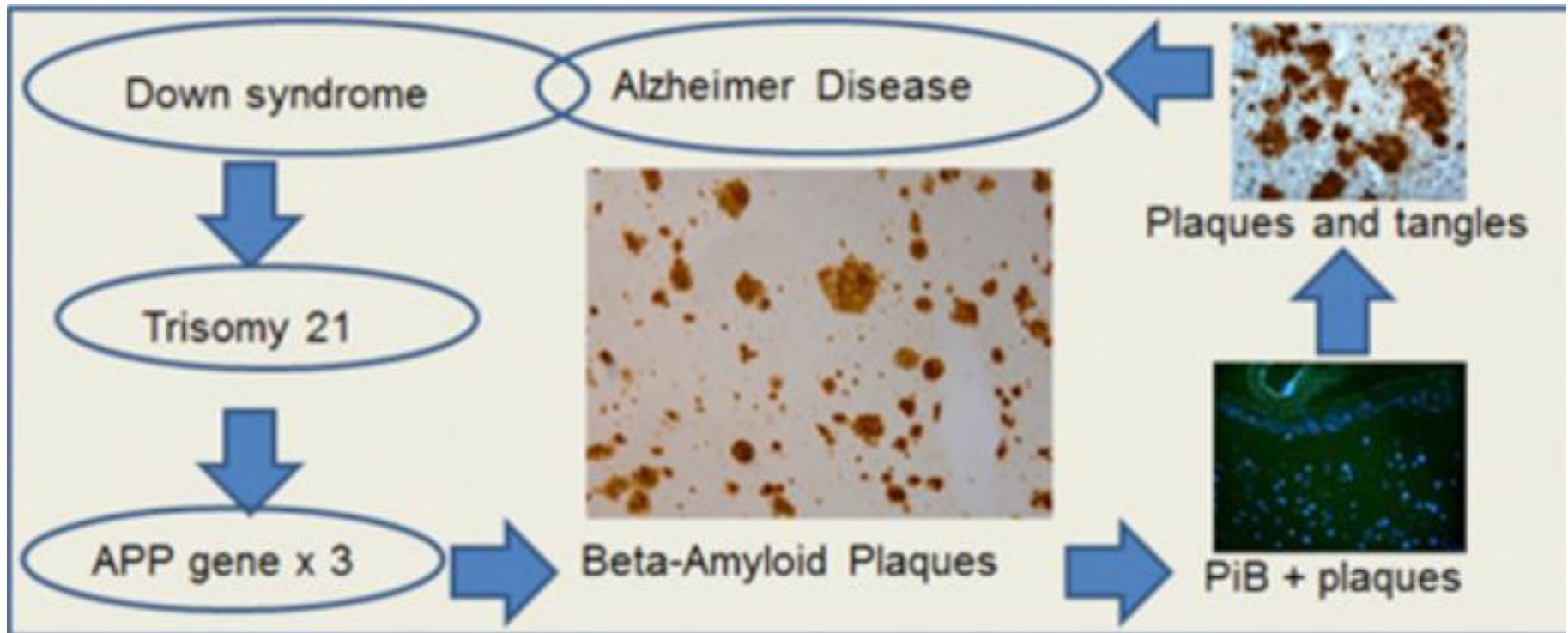
tau  
↓  
pTau

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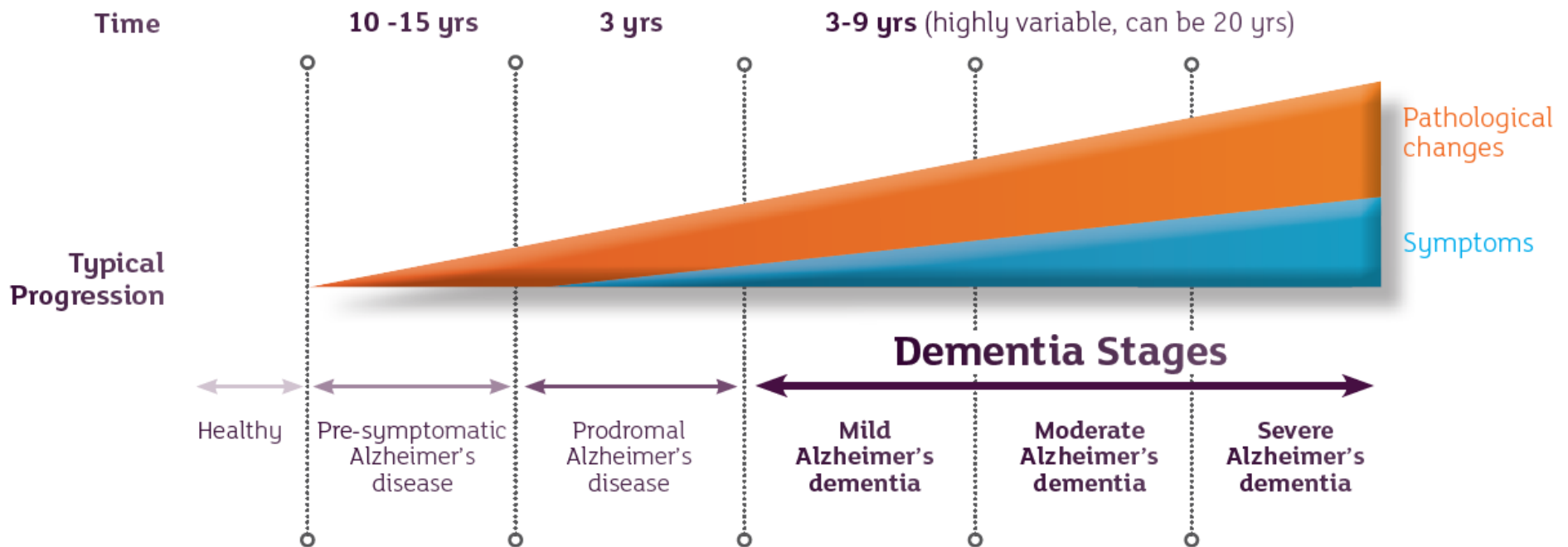




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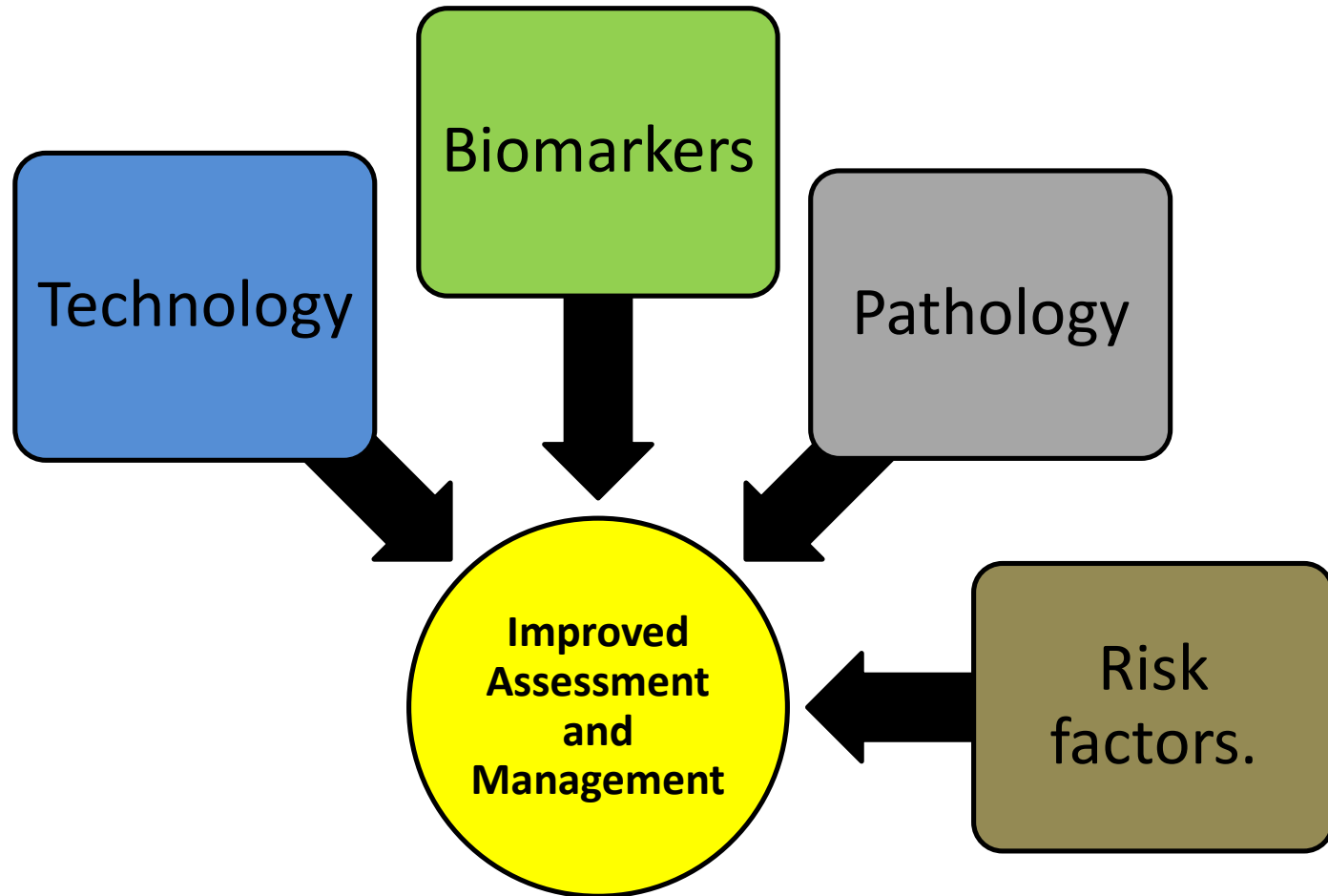
# The continuum model of Alzheimer's disease



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# Drivers for the changes



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**TABLE 2. KNOWN PATHOLOGIC FACTORS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED BIOMARKERS**

Factor	Imaging	CSF	Blood
Amyloid- $\beta$ load	[ <sup>11</sup> C]-PIB	Amyloid- $\beta$ (1-42)	APP 699-711
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-NAV4694		Amyloid- $\beta$ (1-42)
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-florbetapir		Amyloid- $\beta$ (1-40)
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-florbetaben		
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-flutemetamol		
Neurofibrillary tangles	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-Ro948	Phosphorylated tau	The association of serum phosphorylated tau with tangles is unclear
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-AV1451		
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-MK6240		
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-PI2620		
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]-PBBB3		
Neurodegeneration	MRI	Total tau	Neurofilament light chain (NFL)
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]-FDG	Neurofilament light chain (NFL)	
		Neurogranin (Ng)	
		Synaptosomal-associated protein 25 (SNAP-25)	
		Neuron-specific enolase (NSE); heart fatty acid binding protein (HFABP)	
Vascular load	MRI	CSF albumin:plasma albumin ratio	$\alpha$ -synuclein
Lewy body load	N/A	$\alpha$ -synuclein	N/A
Neuroinflammation	Microglial activation:	Microglial activation:	Microglial activation:
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]PK11195	Chitinase-3-like protein 1 (YKL-40)	Chitinase-3-like protein 1 (YKL-40)
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]PBR28	Soluble TREM2 (sTREM2)	Cytokines:
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]DAA1106	Cytokines: TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$	TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ ,
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]DPA714	Chemokines:	Chemokines:
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]DPA713	Monocyte chemotactic protein 1 [MCP-1]	Monocyte chemotactic protein 1
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]ER176		
	[ <sup>18</sup> F]GE180		
	[ <sup>11</sup> C]L-des-deprenyl		





# Bio markers

## NICE recommended

- Structural imaging (CT/ MRI)
- Glucose (FDG) PET
- Perfusion (HMPAO) SPECT
- Dopamine (FP-CIT) SPECT or PET
- MIBG Cardiac imaging
- CSF (amyloid and tau)

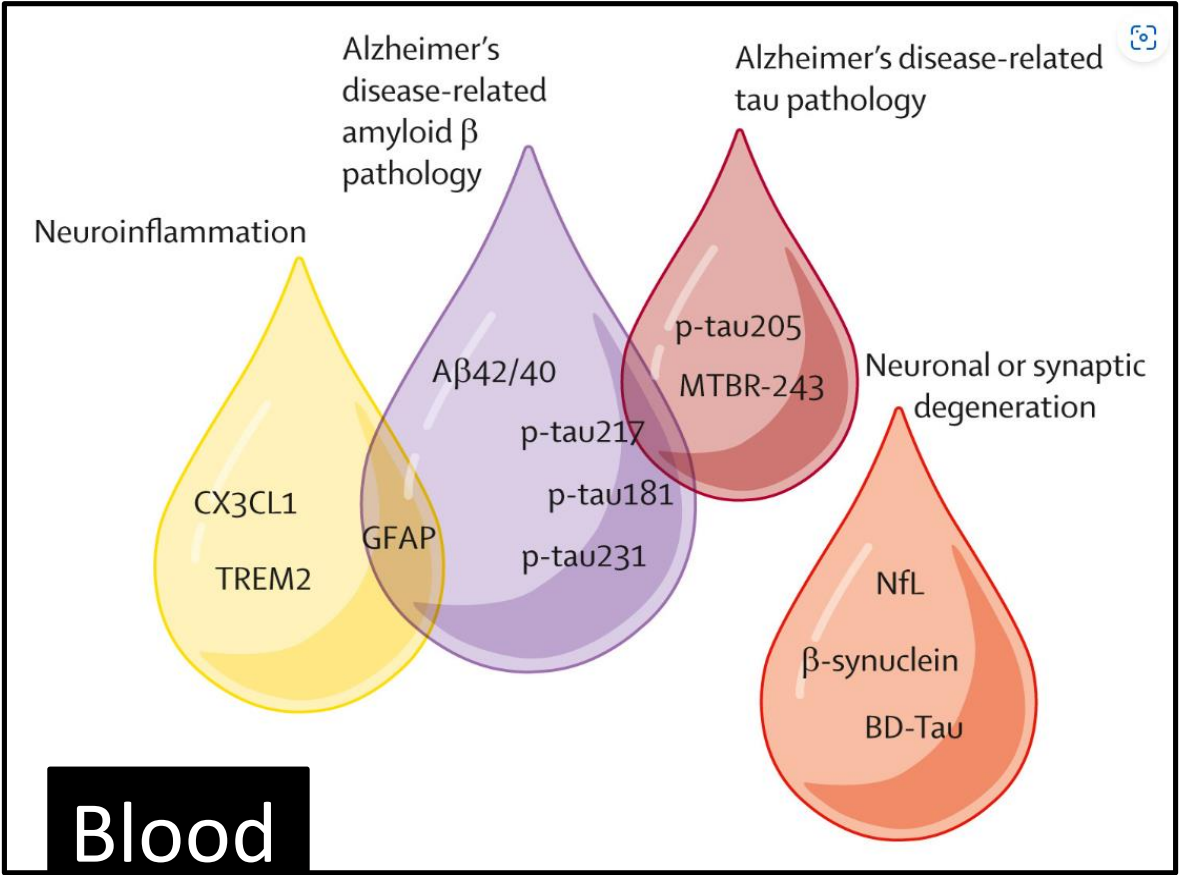
## In Development

- Amyloid PET –limited availability
- Tau PET –not clinically available in most countries
- Blood (amyloid, ptau, NFL, GFAP etc) –rapidly developing, approaching clinical use

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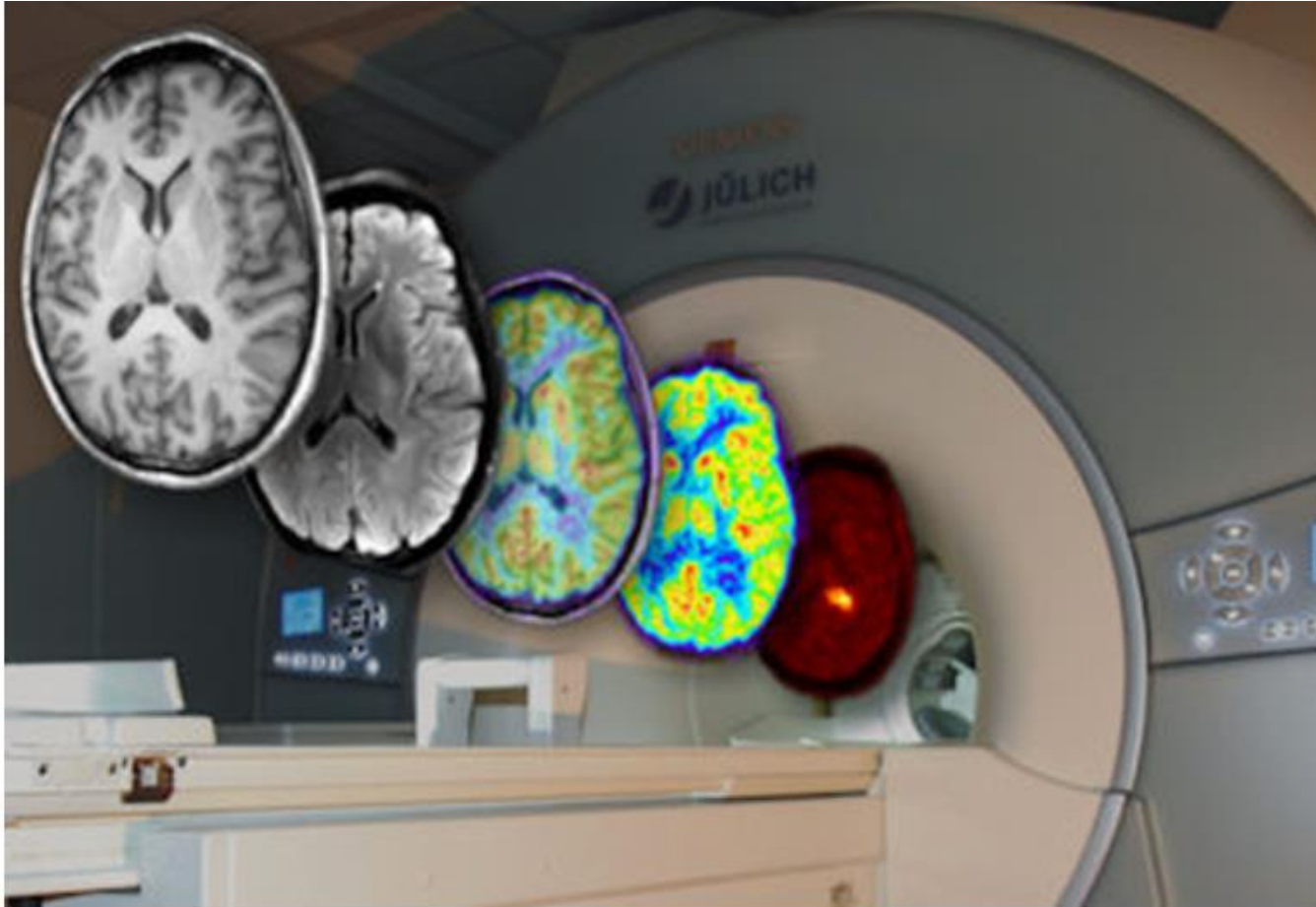
Blood biomarkers have the potential to be a cost-effective and noninvasive screening tool for dementia.



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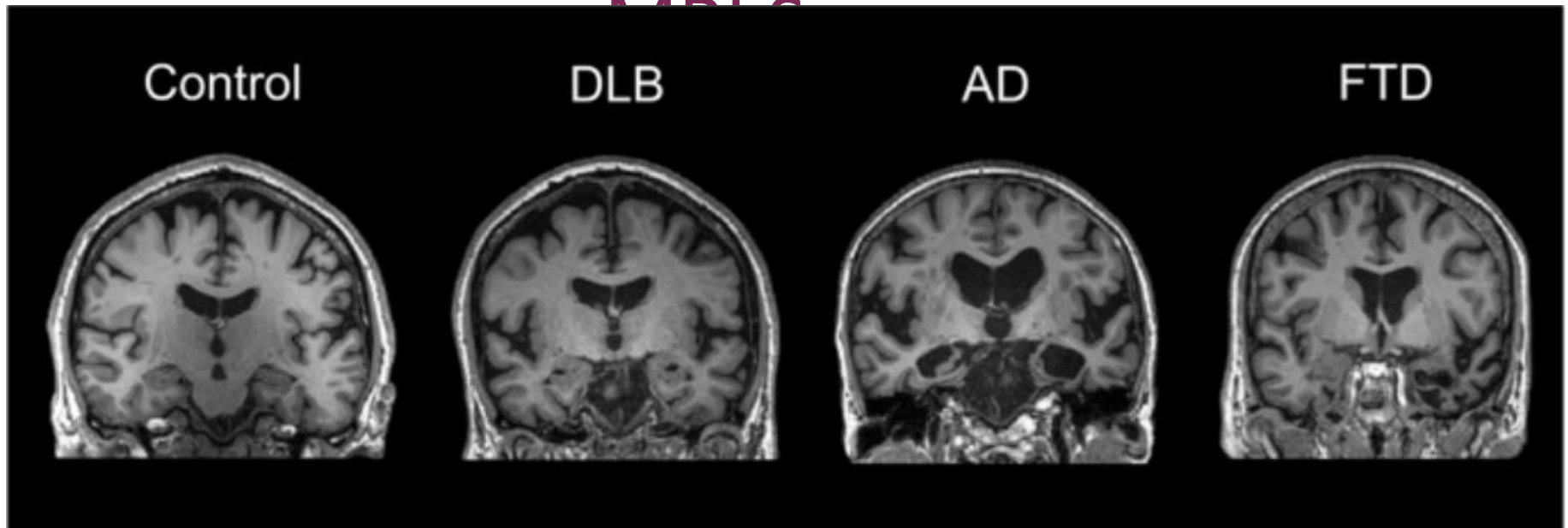
Blood biomarkers need to be standardized across different analytical platforms and patient populations.





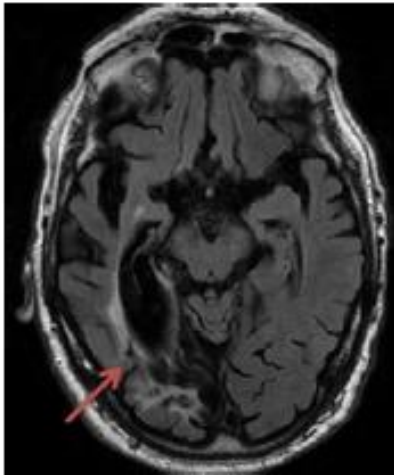
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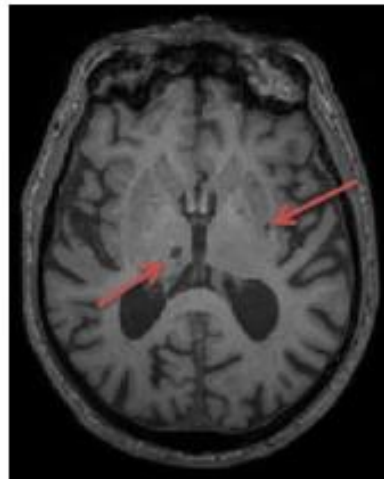


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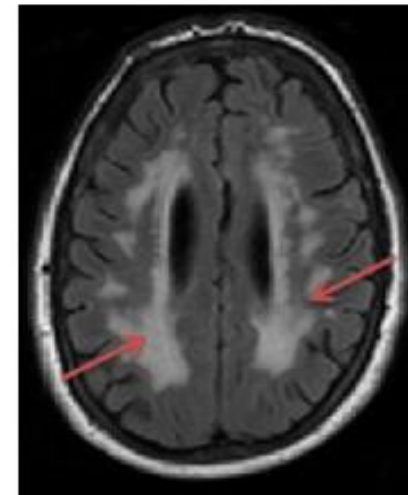




Cortical infarcts



Lacunar  
Infarcts



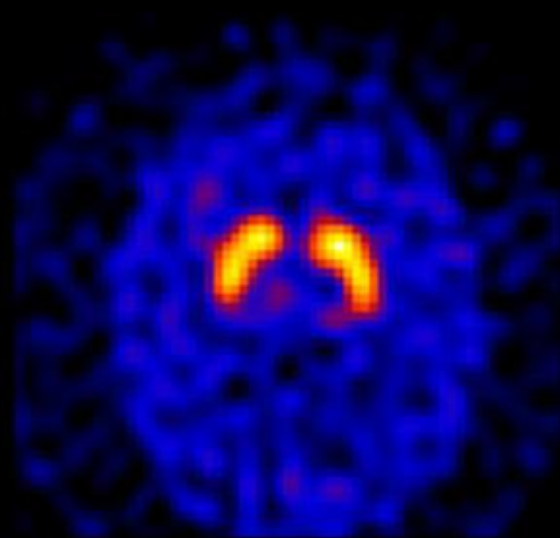
Extensive  
>25%) WML

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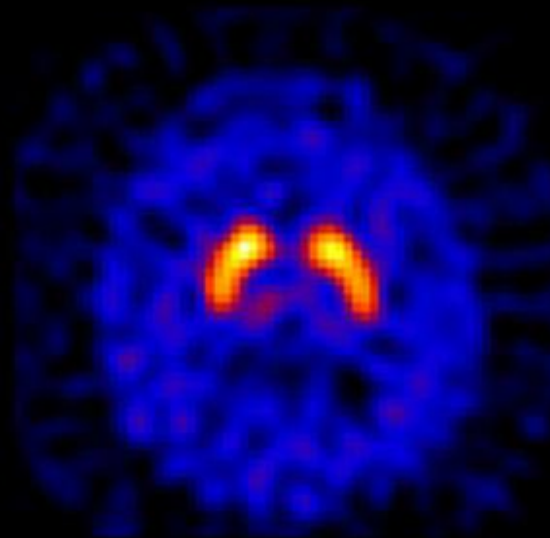


# SPECT scan (DAT Scan)

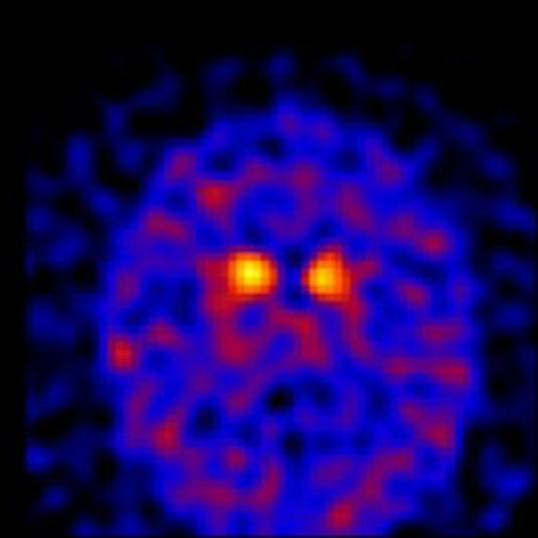
A: Dopamine transporter imaging ( $^{123}\text{I}$ -FP-CIT SPECT)



Control



AD



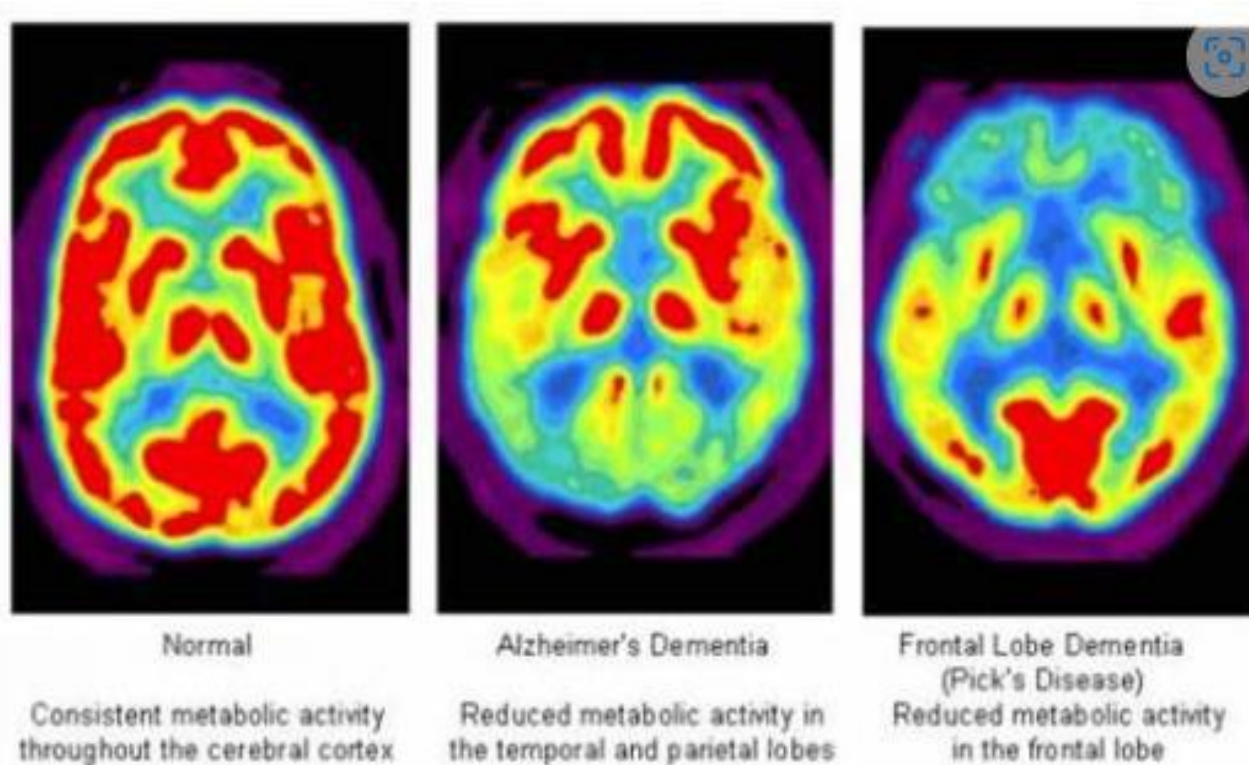
DLB

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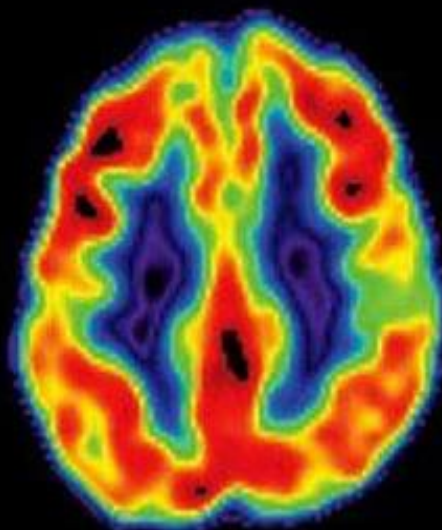


## FDG-PET (fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography-CT)

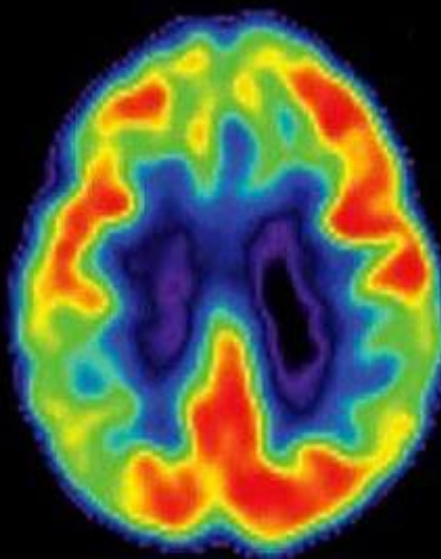


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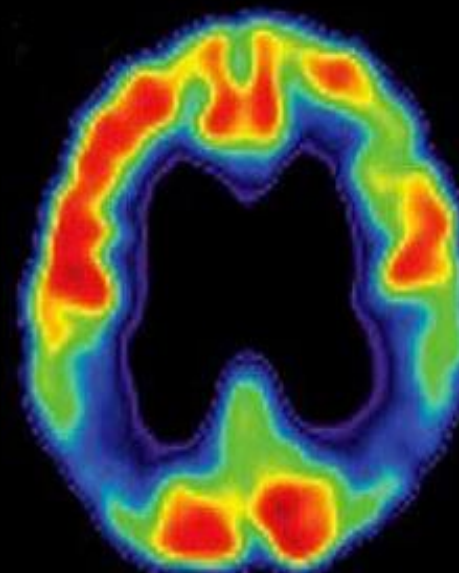




Normal



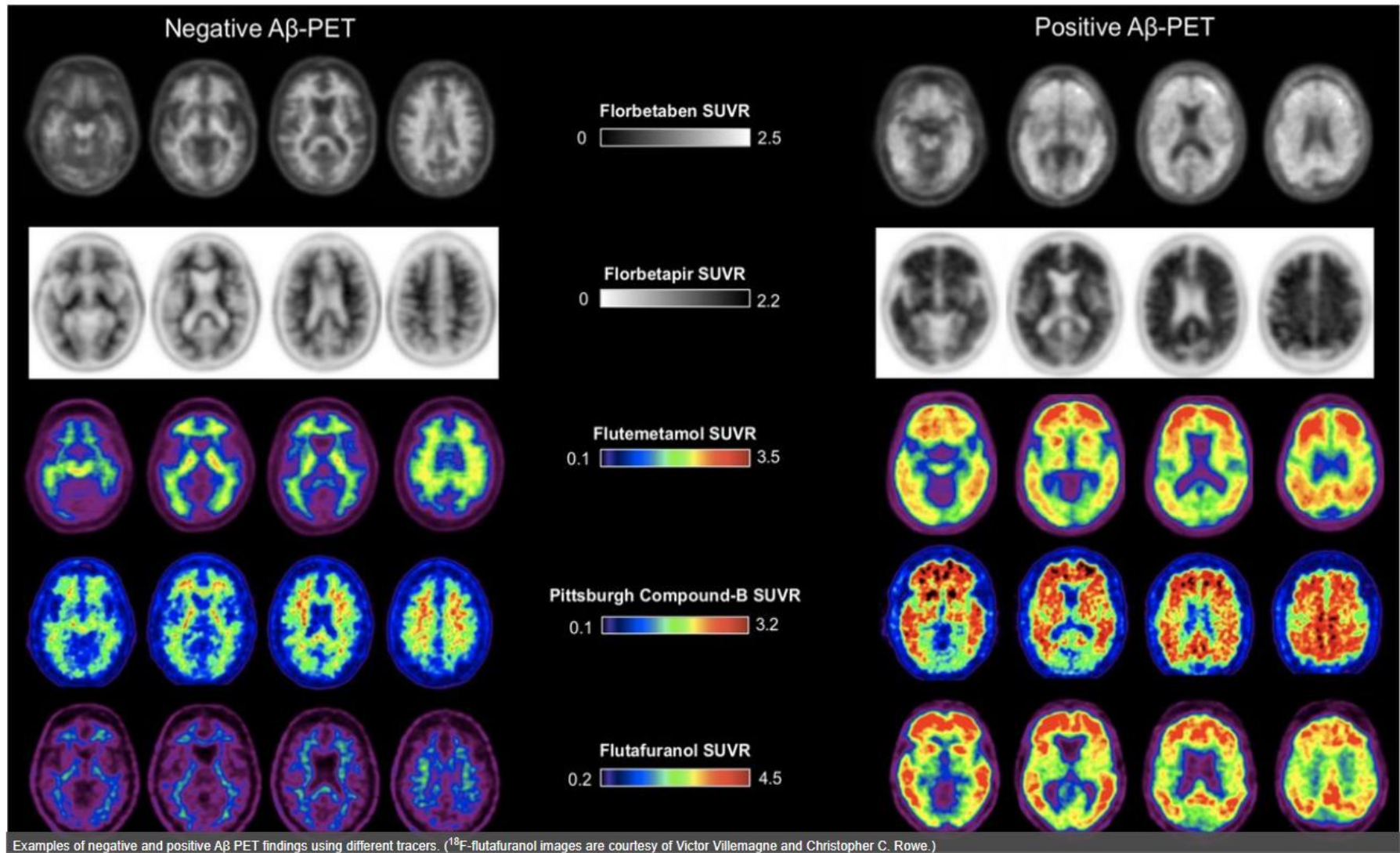
Mild cognitive  
impairment



Alzheimer's  
disease

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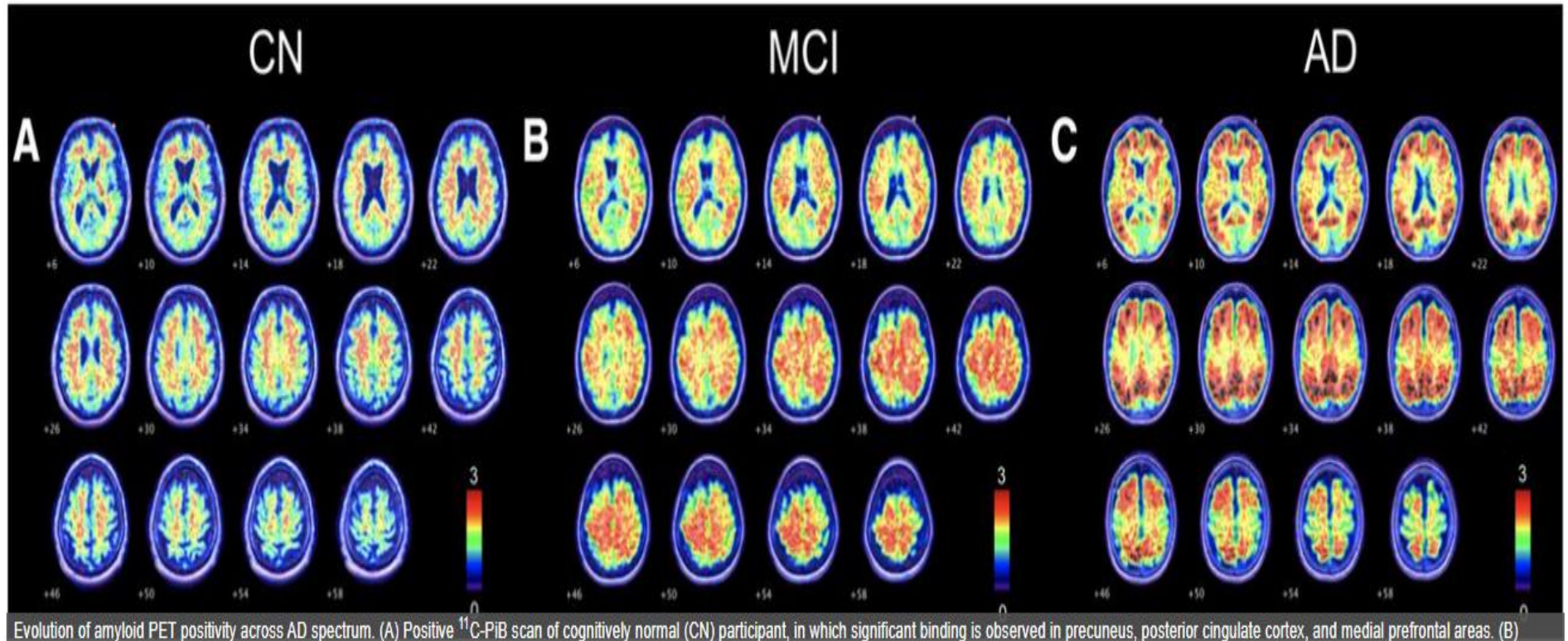




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# Proposed AD criteria are becoming more biological



	Preclinical AD		MCI due to AD	AD Dementia		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3**	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
<b>Pathophysiological changes - biomarkers</b>	+	++	+++	++++	+++++	+++++
<b>Cognition</b>	Nil	Subtle abnormalities on sensitive measures	More apparent detectable abnormalities on sensitive measures	Mild Dementia	Moderate Dementia	Severe Dementia
<b>Function</b>	Nil	Nil	Mild but detectable functional impairment	Yes +	Yes ++	Yes +++

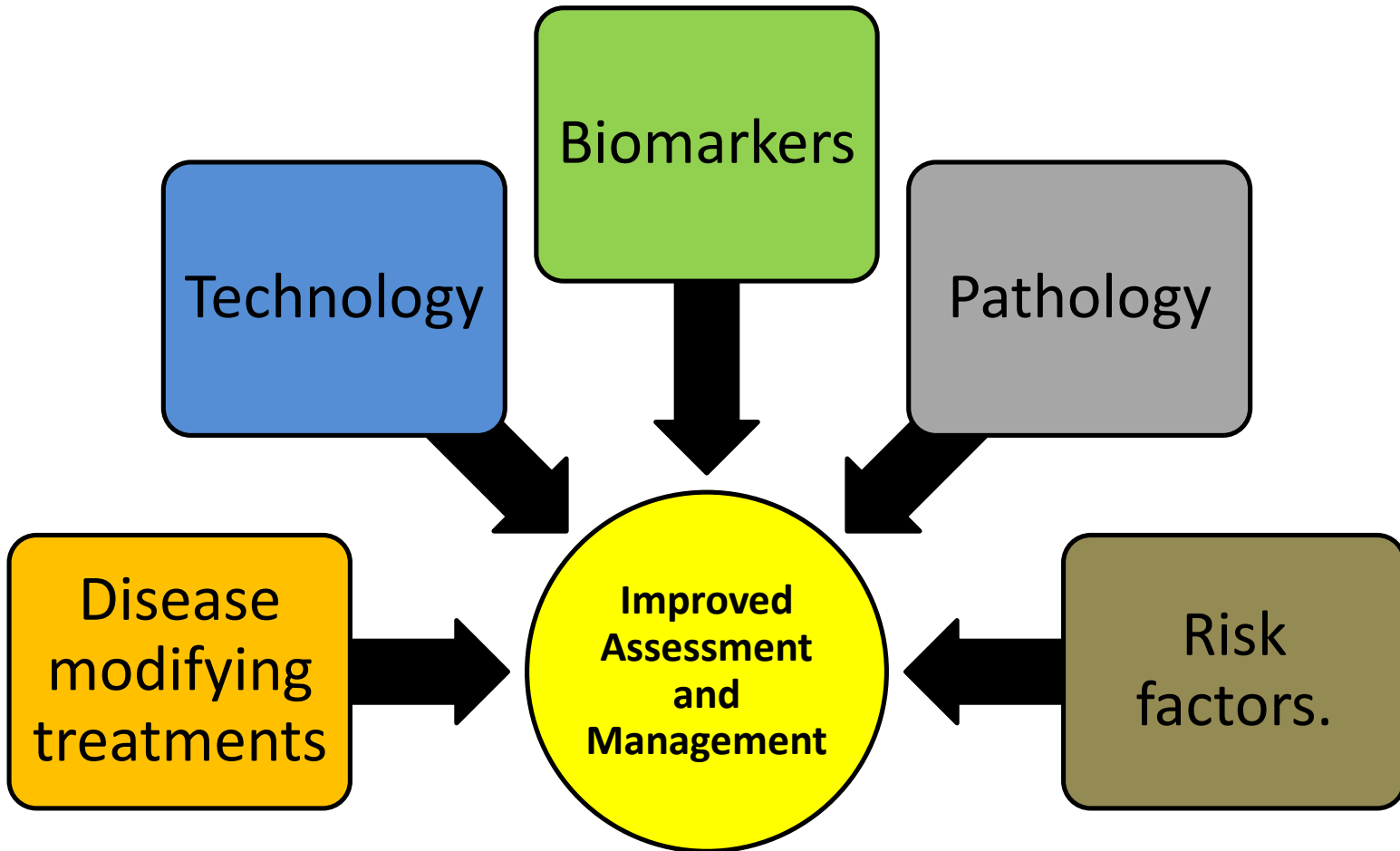
\*\*FDA: "This stage roughly corresponds to "mild cognitive impairment" and may also encompass patients in late Stage 2 or early Stage 4".

Jack et al, 2024; FDA Guidelines March 2024

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# Drivers for the changes



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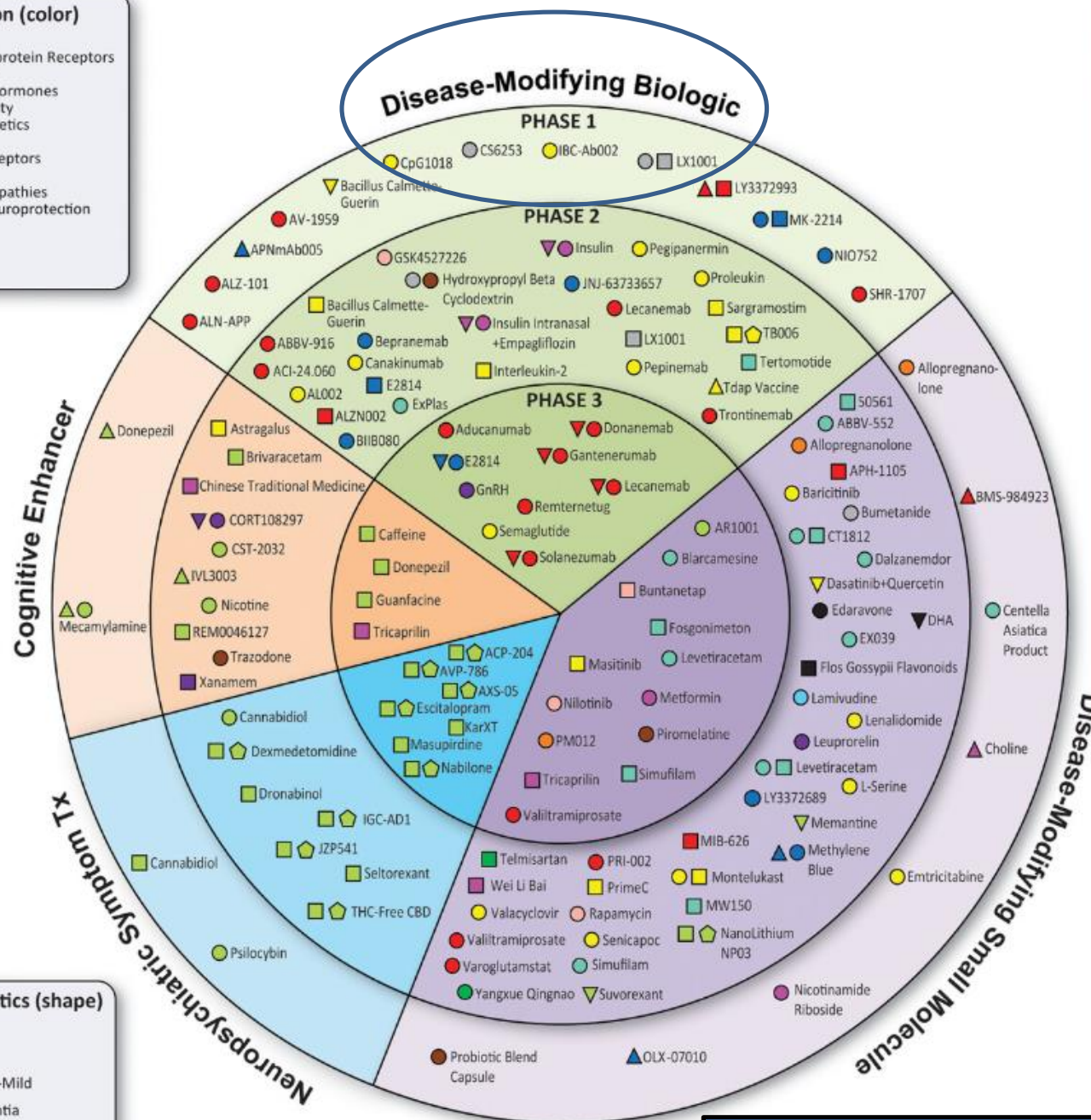
# 2024 Alzheimer's Drug Development Pipeline

## Mechanism of Action (color)

- Amyloid
- ApoE, Lipids and Lipoprotein Receptors
- Epigenetic Regulators
- Growth Factors and Hormones
- Inflammation/Immunity
- Metabolism/Bioenergetics
- Neurogenesis
- Neurotransmitter Receptors
- Oxidative Stress
- Proteostasis/Proteinopathies
- Synaptic Plasticity/Neuroprotection
- Tau
- Vasculature
- Other

## Subject Characteristics (shape)

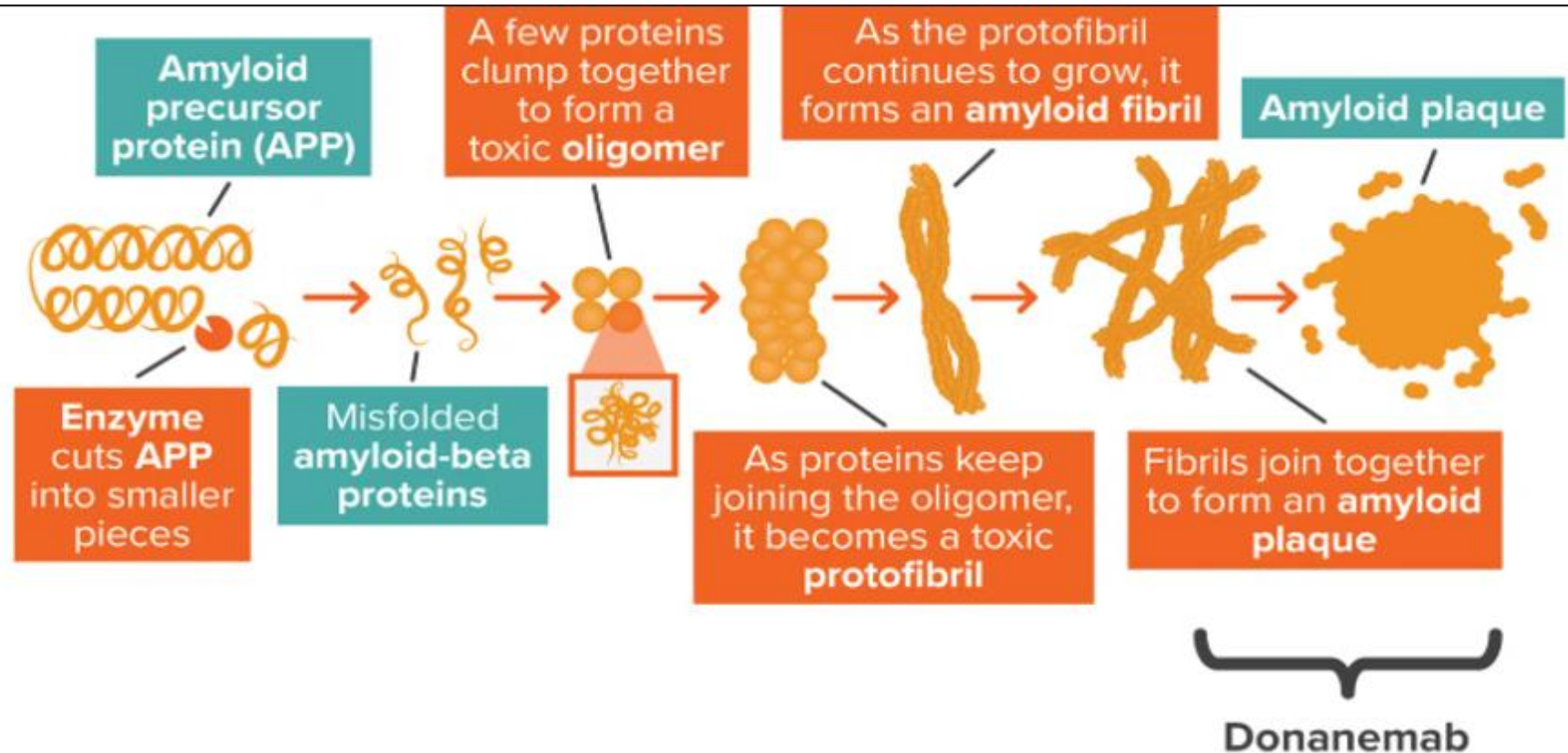
- Healthy Volunteers
- Preclinical
- Prodromal / Prodromal-Mild
- Mild-Moderate Dementia
- Severe Dementia



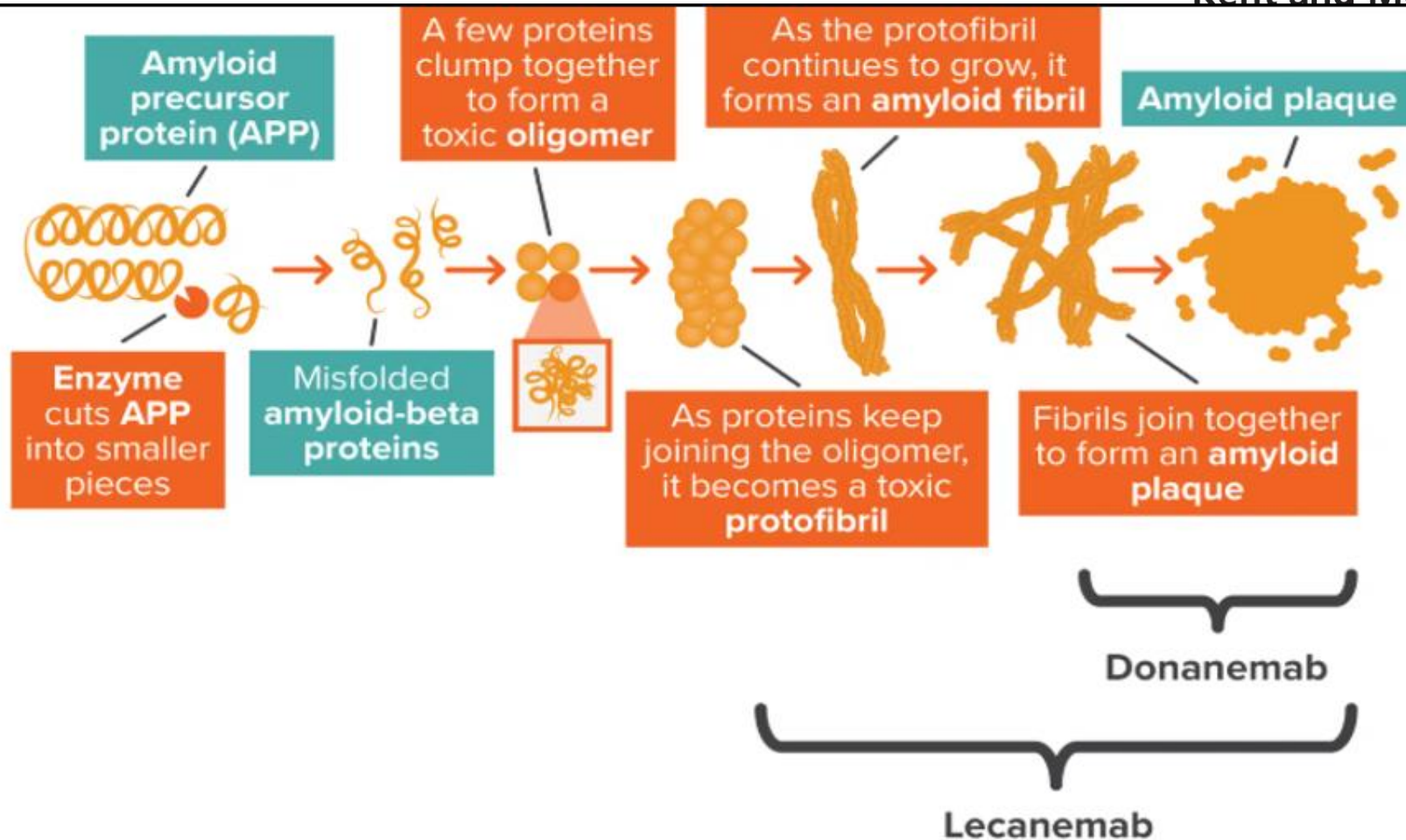
In the 2024 Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline, there are 164 clinical trials assessing 127 drugs.

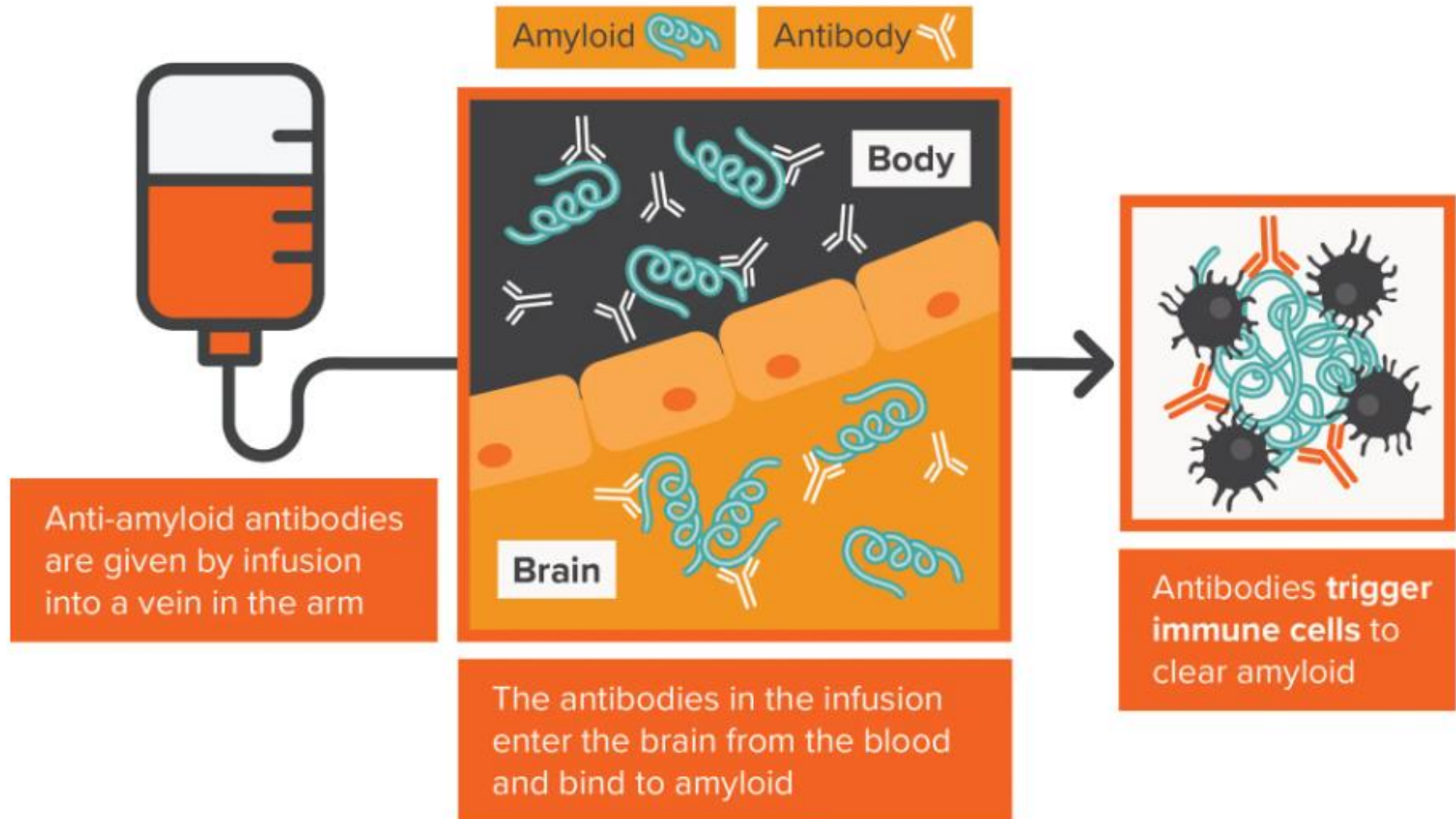
Common processes targeted include  
**Neurotransmitter receptors**  
**Inflammation**  
**Amyloid and Synaptic plasticity**







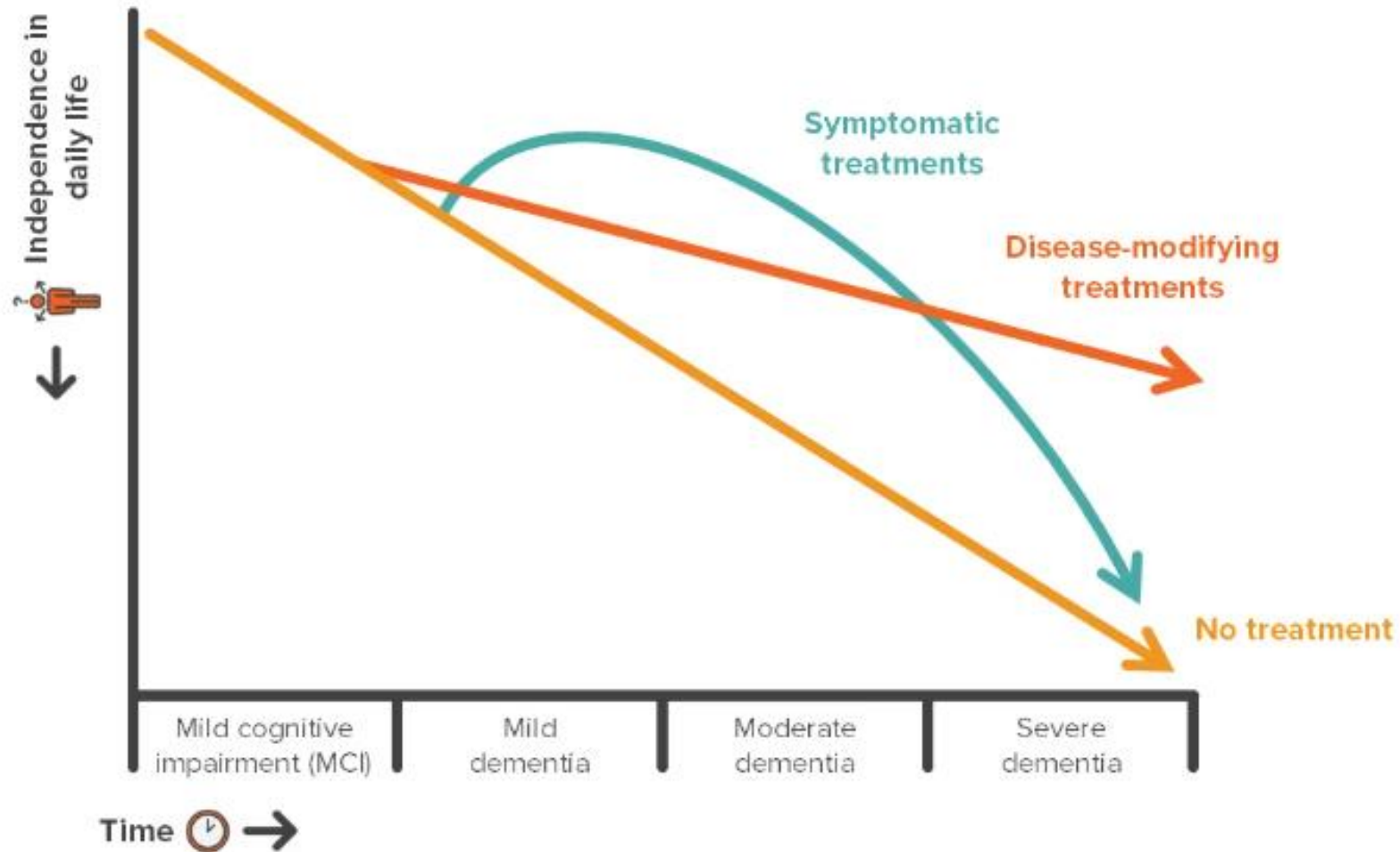




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### Inclusion criteria

- Mild or early stage Alzheimer's disease.
- Mild cognitive impairment who have high levels of a Amyloid protein in their brain.

### Exclusion criteria

APOE 4 Homozygous

### Requirements

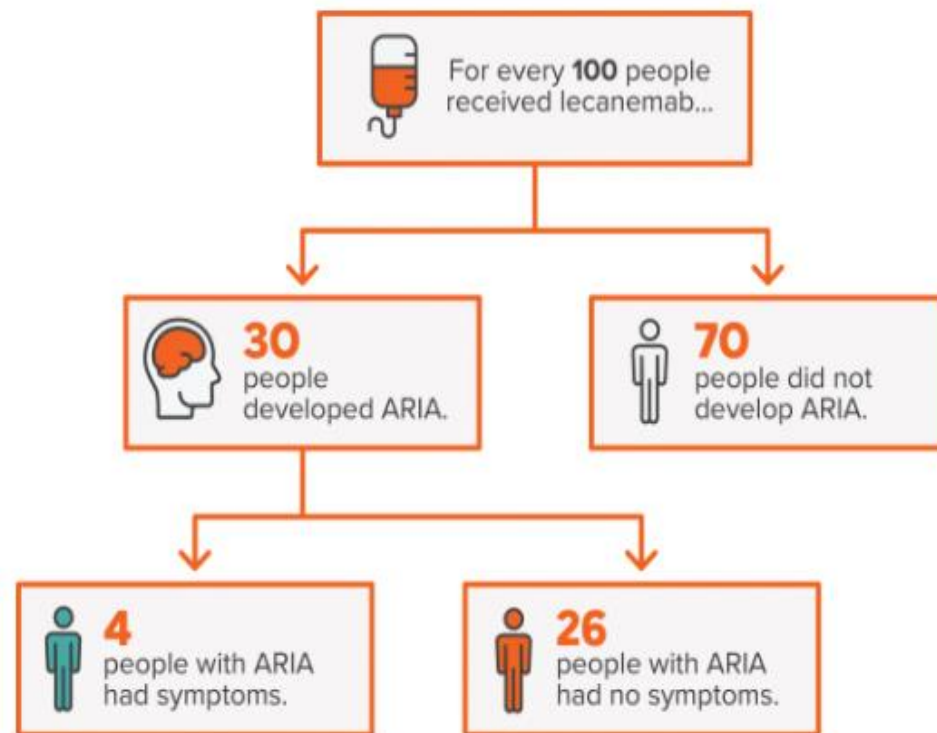
- Amyloid PET scan
- CSF analysis.

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Data from TRAILBLAZER-ALZ 2 trial (2023).



Data from CLARITY-AD trial (2022).

### Symptoms of ARIA may include:

Headache      Confusion  
Dizziness      Vision changes  
Nausea      Difficulty walking  
Seizures.

### Infusion related side effects:

fever, redness and itchiness.  
1 in 4 for Lecanemab  
1 in 10 for Donanemab.

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Aspect	Lecanemab	Donanemab
Binding to Amyloid Plaque	Attaches to amyloid in its early stage of fiber formation	Acts when fibers conglomerate to form more substantial plaques
Rate of Amyloid Plaque Removal	Potentially slower in plaque removal but diminishes oligomers, mitigating brain damage	Rapid plaque removal, showing a marked decline in amyloid presence as early as six months
Amyloid-related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA)	ARIA manifestations tend to manifest over a more extended period	Associated with a higher occurrence rate of ARIA, predominantly in initial treatment phases
Treatment Regimen	Administered intravenously, requiring bi-weekly dosing	Administered intravenously, typically dispensed once a month

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Press release

## Lecanemab licensed for adult patients in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease

**NICE** National Institute for  
Health and Care Excellence

**Benefits of new Alzheimer's treatment lecanemab are too small to justify the cost to the NHS**

Our draft recommendation follows analysis of clinical trial evidence and reviewing the benefits of slowing disease progression, with the cost of treatment.

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Press release

## Donanemab licensed for early stages of Alzheimer's disease in adult patients who have one or no copies of apolipoprotein E4 gene

**New Alzheimer's treatment donanemab does not currently demonstrate value for the NHS says NICE**

More evidence is needed on the clinical and cost-effectiveness of donanemab, a new treatment for mild Alzheimer's disease.



# Lecanemab and Vascular-Amyloid Deposition in Brains of People With Down Syndrome

Lei Liu, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Adriana Saba, MSc<sup>1</sup>; Jesse R. Pascual, BS<sup>2</sup>; [et al](#)

» Author Affiliations

*JAMA Neurol.* 2024;81(10):1066-1072. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2024.2579

**Findings** Lecanemab bound to amyloid plaques in all 15 Down syndrome cases studied in patients older than 43 years. Notably, lecanemab also extensively labeled cerebral amyloid angiopathy in Down syndrome.

**Conclusions and Relevance** These findings suggest significant binding of lecanemab to cerebral amyloid angiopathy in DS.

Lecanemab should be rigorously tested in clinical trials for AD in the DS population to determine its safety and efficacy, especially in those older than 43 years.

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**Semaglutide**

**Remternetug**

**Hydromethylthionine mesylate (HMTM)**

**Blarcamesine**

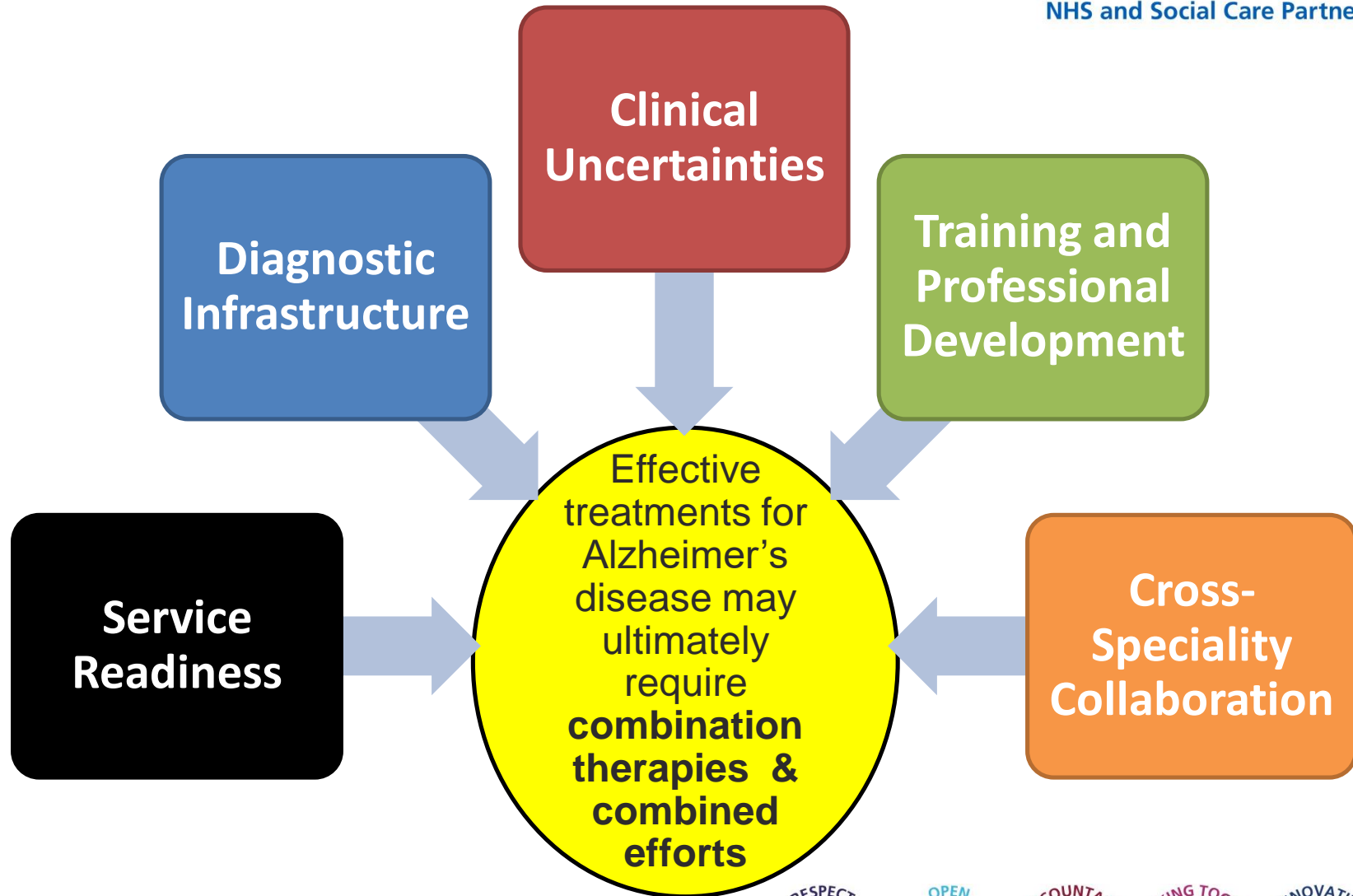
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# Implications



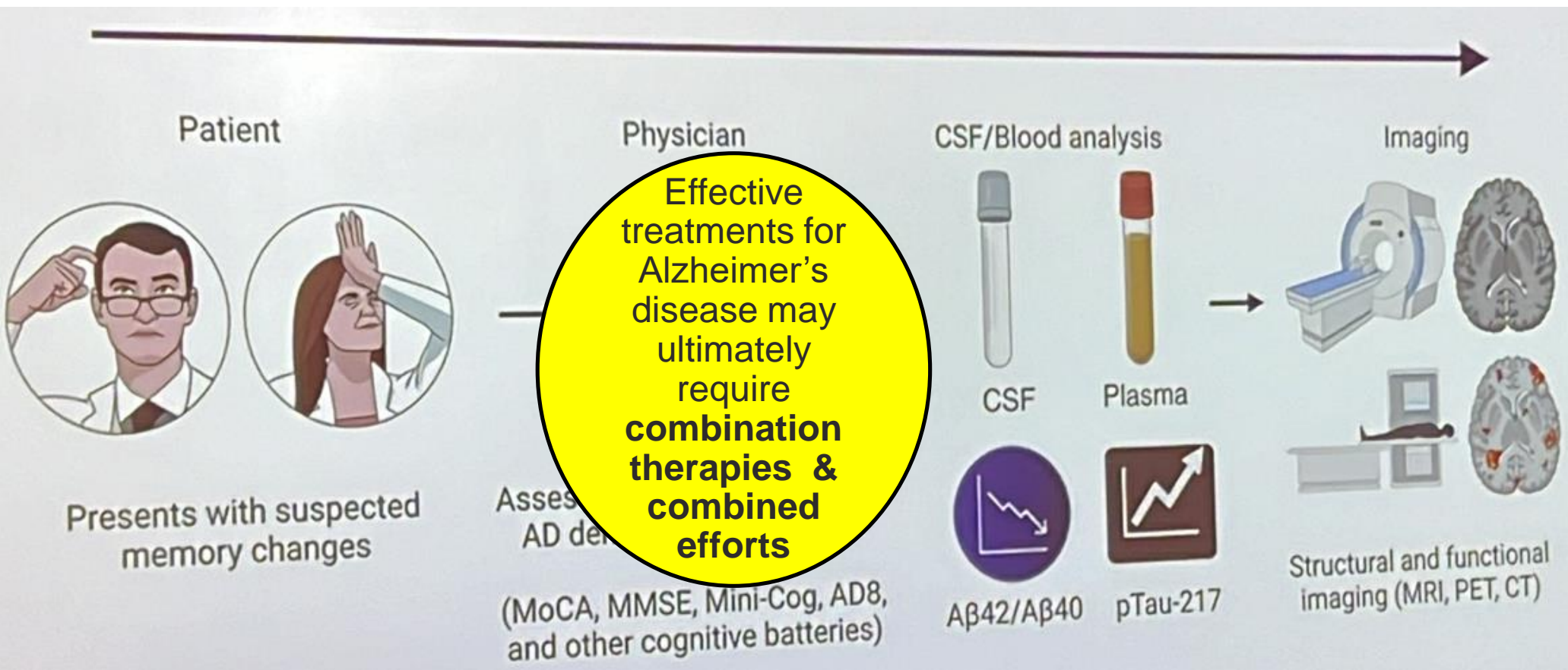
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Diagnosis : Clinical → Biological



Treatment : Symptoms →

Disease modifying

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Thank You!



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