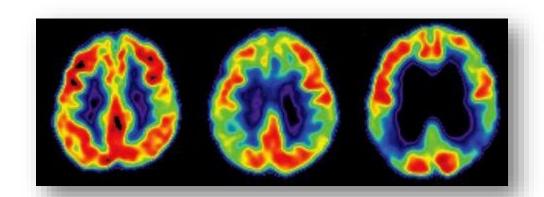
Treatment and Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease: Hope on the Horizon is Here Today!

Douglas Galasko, MD
Professor, Department of Neurosciences
Associate Director, Shiley-Marcos ADRC

SMADRC Annual Participant Appreciation Event April 16, 2025







Disclosures

Consultant for Eisai, GE Healthcare, Cognition Therapeutics,
 Artery Therapeutics

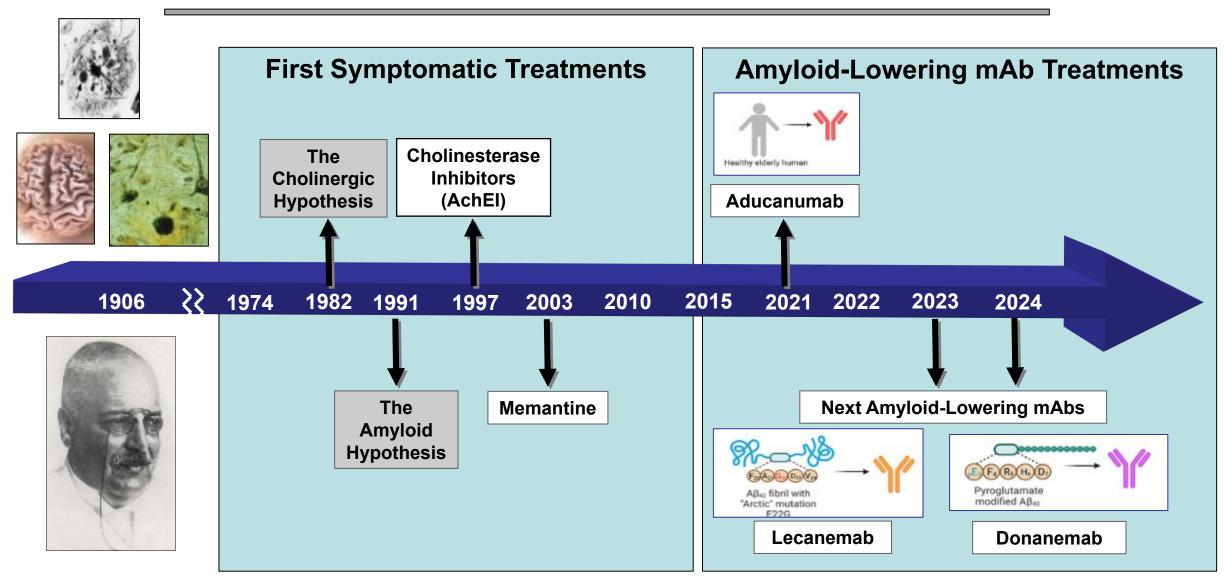
Review

- Treatments which are available today
 - Symptomatic medications
 - Anti-amyloid monoclonal antibodies (AAMAs) including:
 - Lecanemab (Leqembi[™]), Donanemab (Kisunla[™])
- Clinical trials which will be reading out in 2025
 - evoke and evoke +: semaglutide (Ozempic™)
- Lifestyle interventions and their efficacy
 - Sprint Mind and EXERT

Treatments for Alzheimer's Disease Available today.....!

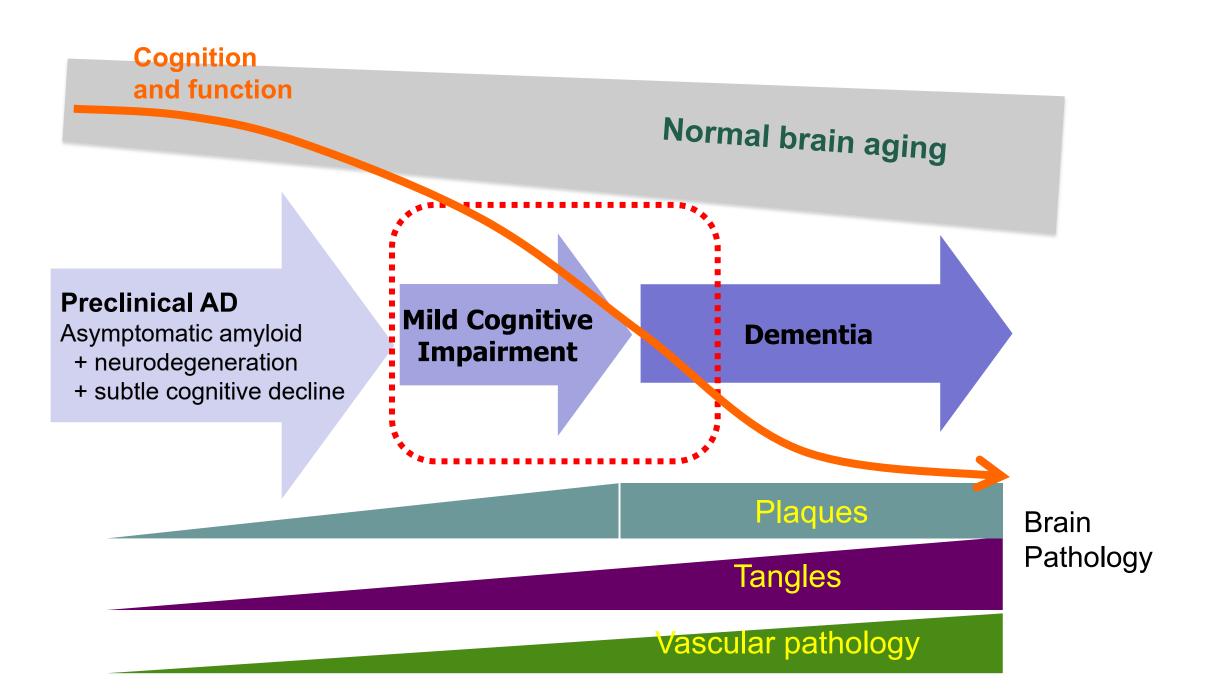


FDA Approved Pharmaceutical Treatments



Marsden G and Mestre-Ferrandiz J. 2015 OHE Research Report: Dementia: the R&D Landscape; Schneider L et al J Int Med 2014; Selkoe D and Hardy J EMBO 2016

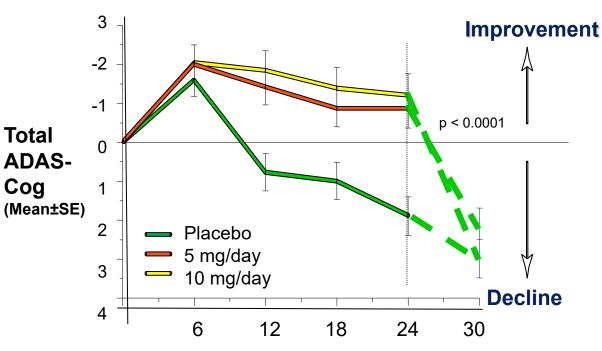




Acetylcholine (ACh) and Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors AChEls

- ACh: Neurotransmitter and neuromodulator
- Involved in
 - Learning and memory
 - Regulation of arousal
 - Attention and motivation
- Deficient amounts and function in AD
- AChEIs ↑ ACh by inhibiting degradation
- Potential side effects
 - Cardiac slowing
 - Gastrointestinal
 - Cramping especially nighttime
 - Urinary symptoms

Donepezil and Cognition Mild to Moderate AD (MMSE 12-24)

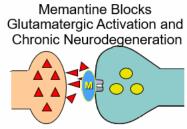


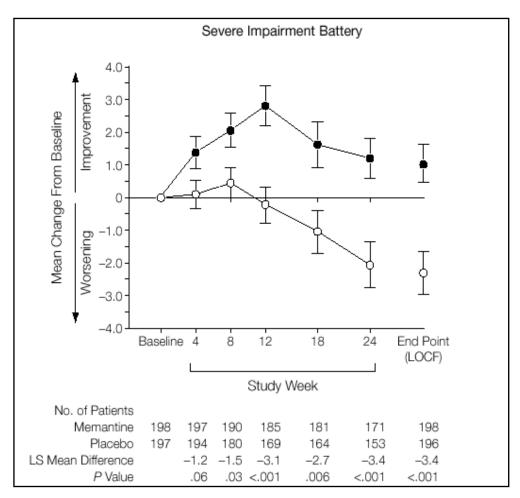
Weeks of Donepezil or Placebo Treatment

Glutamate and Clinical Effects of Memantine

- Excitatory neurotransmitter
- Cell signaling in 90% of brain synapses
 - Supports synaptic function (plasticity)
- Involved in
 - Learning and memory
 - Attention, focus and decision making
 - Regulation of mood and sleep
- Memantine (Namenda)

Acts to modulate the receptors (NMDA) which transmit with glutamate
Memantine Blocks





Severe Impairment Battery



Brexpiprazole (Rexulti[™]) Mechanism of Action

Efficacy and Safety of Brexpiprazole for the Treatment of Agitation in Alzheimer's Dementia: Two 12-Week, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trials

George T. Grossberg, M.D., Eva Kohegyi, M.D., Victor Mergel, Ph.D., Mette Krog Josiassen, Ph.D., Didier Meulien, M.D., Mary Hobart, Ph.D., Mary Slomkowski, Pharm.D., Ross A. Baker, Ph.D., Robert D. McQuade, Ph.D., Jeffrey L. Cummings, M.D., Sc.D.

Figure 1 Structural Formula of Brexplprazole

FDA approval of Rexulti - May 11, 2023

Eaves S, et al. P T. 2016 Jul;41(7):418-22. PMID: 27408517; PMCID: PMC4927015. Grossberg GT, et al. Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.jagp.2019.09.009

- Atypical antipsychotic FDA
- Newly approved for treatment of agitation in AD
- Mechanism of Action
 - Partial Agonist at 5-HT1A, D2 and D3 receptors
 - Antagonist at 5-HT2A, 2B, 5-HT7, alpha 1-A, 1-D, Alpha 2C
- Range of dose
 - 0.25 -4 mg daily

WARNING: INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS and SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

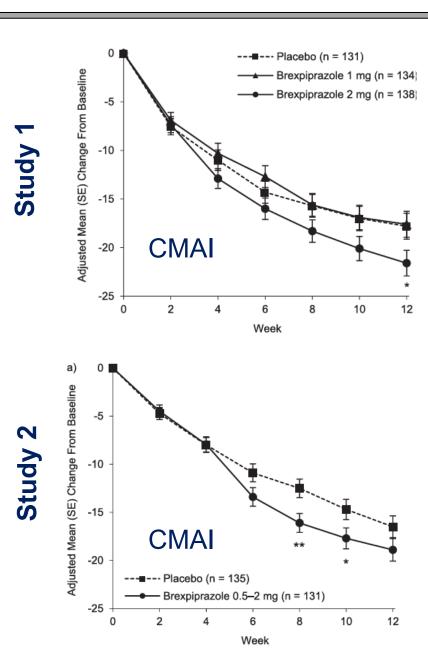
Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis treated with antipsychotic drugs are at increased risk of death. REXULTI is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis without agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease.

(5.1)



Effects of Brexpiprazole on Symptoms of Agitation

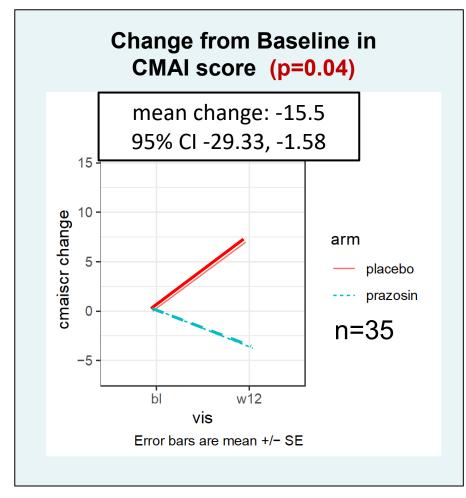
Cohen Mansfield
Agitation Inventory
Adjusted Mean Change
in Total Scores
12 weeks





Prazosin for the Treatment of Agitation in AD

- Prazosin is a CNS active alpha-1 AR antagonist
 - Blocks excessive noradrenergic stimulation
 - Available as generic medicine
- Design: multi-site placebo-controlled 12 week RCT trial
 - Prazosin or placebo titrated over 4 weeks to a maximum dose of 4 mg mid-morning and 6 mg at bedtime based on tolerability and persistent agitation
- Results: no significant differences in CGIC-A or total NPI scores
 - Significant benefit on CMAI favoring prazosin
 - Safety profile as anticipated with risks of low blood pressure and blackout



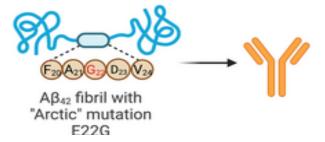
Peskind, E. Alzheimer's & Dementia (2023)

The Dawn of the Era of Amyloid-lowering Treatments of AD The first disease modifying treatments.....ever!

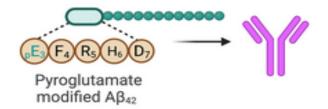
Aducanumab (Aduhelm)



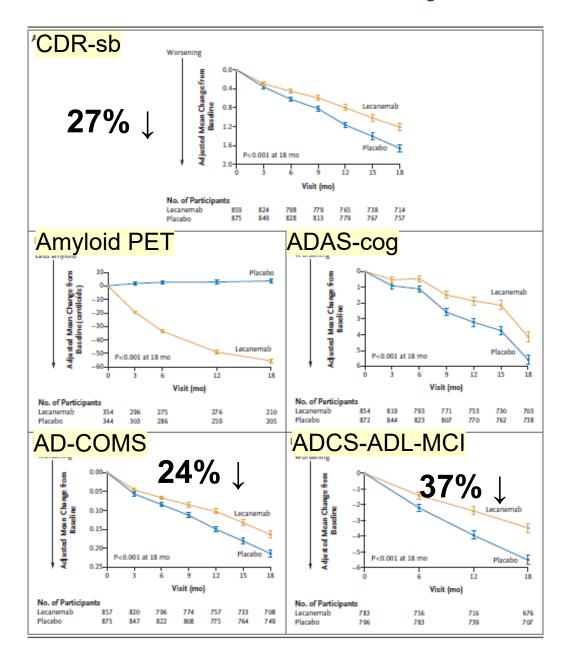
Lecanemab



Donanemab



Lecanemab lowers amyloid and shows consistent clinical slowing



Lecanemab 10 mg/kg vs placebo

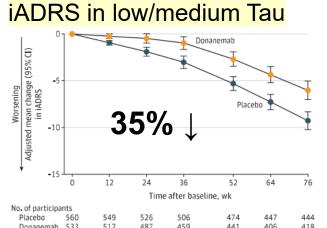
- IV q2 weeks x 18 months
- N =1795 (898 Lecanemab & 897 placebo)
- Slowed clinical progression

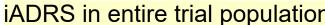
Consistent **group benefit** of treatment vs placebo across different ratings.

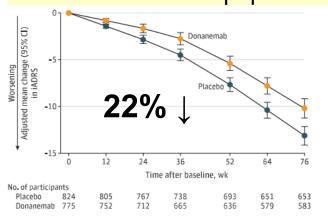
No clear if scores continue to diverge.

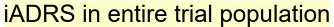
Van Dyck, C. H. et al.. New Engl J Med 388, 9–21 (2022).

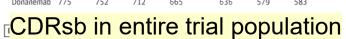
Donanemab lowers amyloid and shows consistent clinical slowing

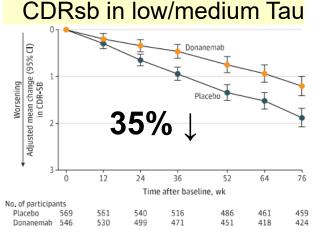


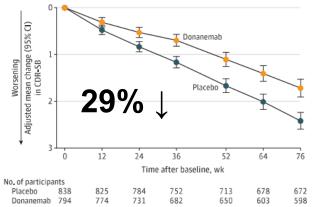












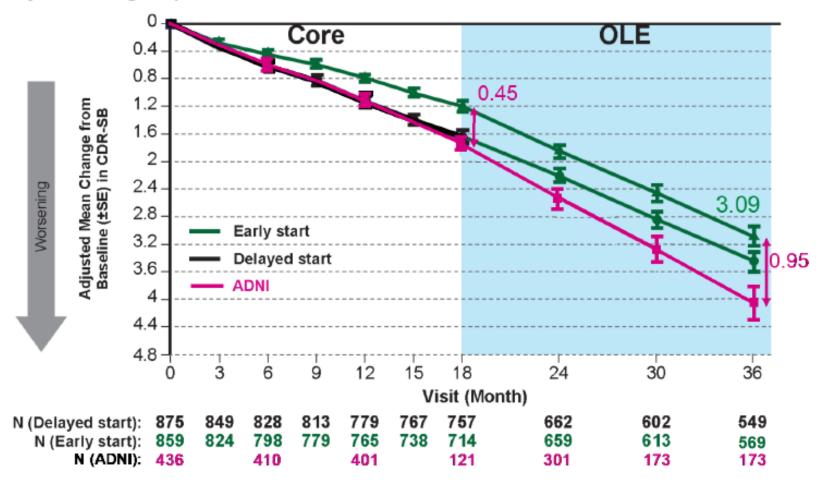
- Phase 3 trial x 18 months
- Donanemab I-V every 4 weeks up to 76 weeks
- MCI/mild AD
- Cleared amyloid in 80% by 76 weeks
- Clinical benefits were stronger in people with low tau PET burden

ARIA rates slightly higher than for lecanemab

1.6% rate of serious ARIA

Long term effects of Lecanemab on CDR-sb

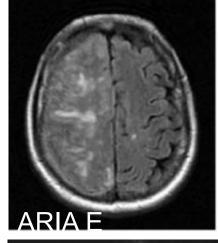
Treatment effect between lecanemab and ADNI cohort continues to expand from 18 through 36 months Delayed start group also shows benefit in OLE relative to ADNI cohort

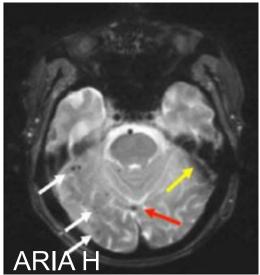


- ADNI observational cohort represents exact population of those in Clarity AD study
- Matched ADNI participants show similar degree of decline to placebo group out to 18 months

ARIA Side Effects of Lecanemab & Donanemab

Event	Lecanemab (N=898)	Placebo (N=897)	Donanemab (N=853)	Placebo (N=874)	
Infusion Reactions	26.4%	7.4%	8.7%	0.5%	
Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) – no. (%)					
ARIA-E	12.6%	1.7%	24.0%	2.1%	
Symptomatic ARIA-E	2.8%	0%	6.1%	0.1%	
ARIA-H	17.3%	9.0%	31.4%	13.6%	
Symptomatic ARIA-H	0.7%	0.2%	N/A	N/A	

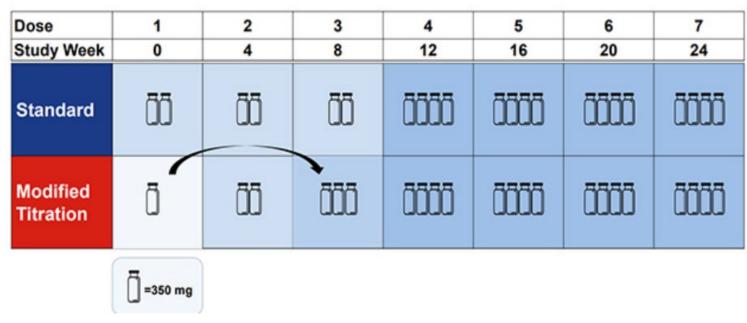




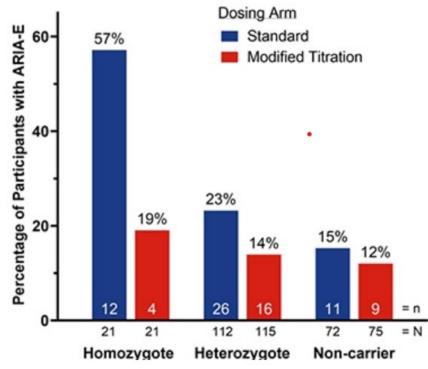
Predicting ARIA: APOE4, CAA, higher dose, CVD, antithrombotic use, CMH

Potential preventive treatment: inhibiting complement cascade (C1Q antibodies)

van Dyck CH, et al. N Engl J Med. 2023 Jan 5. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2212948; Sperling RA et al Alz & Dementia 2011; Sims JR, et al. JAMA. 2023;330(6):512–527. doi:10.1001/jama.2023.1323; Hampel H, Brain. 2023. doi: 10.1093/brain/awad188; Withington CG, Front Neurol. 2022 doi: 10.3389/fneur.2022.862369; Doran SJ, Front Neurosci. 2024 doi: 10.3389/fnins.2024.1326784; https://www.alzforum.org/news/conference-coverage/aria-inflammatory-reaction-vascular-amyloid



Trailblazer-ALZ 6 trial: Slower titration reduced ARIA-E risk and had similar amyloid clearance outcomes



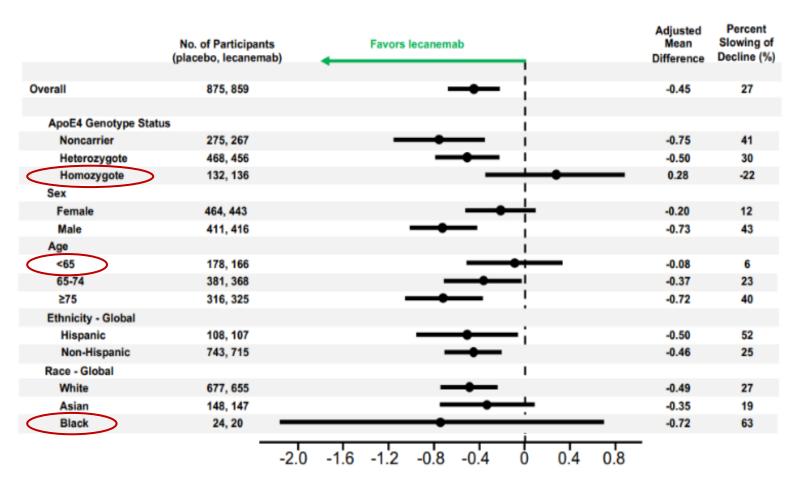
Further developments in Amyloid immunotherapy

- Subcutaneous Leqembi allows home administration
- Prevention trials of lecanemab and donanemab
- Long term leqembi: once per month after 18 months
- "Son of donanemab": remternetug: given every 3 months subQ, in phase 3 trials
- Combination of anti-amyloid and tau antibody Rx:
 - started in autosomal dominant AD (DIAN-TU)
- New anti-amyloid antibodies: Prothena, Acumen
- Active immunization: AC Immune, Vaxxinity, Prothena

Varying treatment responses to AAMAs

Lecanemab Treatment Effects on CDR-SB in Full Sample **Forest Plots of Treatment Outcomes by Subgroups**

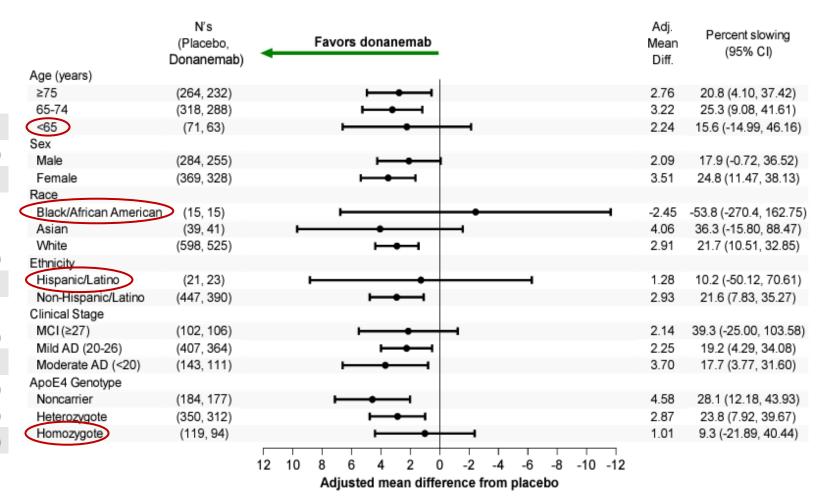
Characteristic	Lecanemab (N = 859)	Placebo (N = 875)
Age — yr	71.4 ± 7.9	71.0 ± 7.8
Sex — no. (%)		
Female	443 (51.6)	464 (53.0)
Male	416 (48.4)	411 (47.0)
Race — no. (%)†		
White	655 (76.3)	677 (77.4)
Asian	147 (17.1)	148 (16.9)
Black	20 (2.3)	24 (2.7)
Hispanic ethnic group — no. (%)†	107 (12.5)	108 (12.3)
ApoE ε4 status — no. (%)		
Noncarrier	267 (31.1)	275 (31.4)
Carrier	592 (68.9)	600 (68.6)
Heterozygotes	456 (53.1)	468 (53.5)
Homozygotes	136 (15.8)	132 (15.1)



Adjusted Mean Difference in CDR-SB versus Placebo (95% CI)

Donanemab Treatment Effects on iADRS in Full Sample **Forest Plots of Treatment Outcomes by Subgroups**

Characteristic	Combined Tau Donanemab (n = 860)	Placebo (n = 876)
Age, mean (SD), y	73.0 (6.2)	73.0 (6.2)
Sex, No. (%)		
Women	493 (57.3)	503 (57.4)
Race, No. (%)		
Black or African Amer	ican 19 (2.2)	21 (2.4)
Asian	57 (6.6)	47 (5.4)
White	781 (90.9)	807 (92.1)
Ethnicity (US only), N	o. (%)	
Hispanic/Latino	35 (5.7)	36 (5.7)
Not Hispanic/Latino	583 (94.3)	594 (94.3)
MMSE category, No.	(%)	
MCI (≥27)	146 (17.0)	137 (15.7)
Mild AD (20-26)	713 (82.9)	738 (84.3)
APOE4 carrier, No. (%	598 (69.8)	621 (71.2)



Collecting Real World Experience with AAMAs

Site	Lecanemab	Donanemab
UC San Diego	50	9 (pending)
Washington University	300	13 + 10/month
Emory University		35
Barrow Neurological Institute		44
UT Southwestern		60

- At the UCSD Clinic: lecanemab use, first 50 patients
 - 8 patients have stopped treatment (16%), 16 have experienced side effects
- Decision-making between lecanemab and donanemab
 - **Donanemab** is more convenient, with monthly instead of 2x monthly infusions
 - Potential for stopping this treatment after 12-18 months
 - **Lecanemab**: offsetting considerations
 - Recent approval for monthly maintenance dosing
 - Potential approval for subcutaneous injections

Semaglutide/Ozempic™

Mechanism of Action of Glucagon Like Peptide Receptor Agonists (GLP1A)

- Enhances glucose dependent insulin secretion and decreases glucagon
- Slows gastric emptying
- Impacts appetite and satiety
- Treatment efficacy DM and obesity

RESEARCH

Open Access

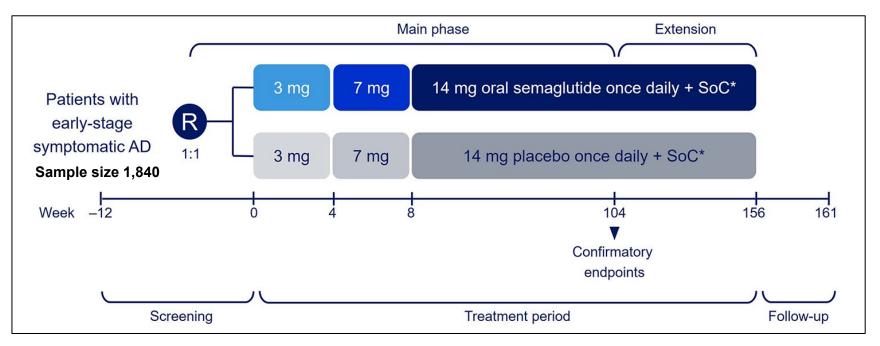


evoke and evoke+: design of two largescale, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 studies evaluating efficacy, safety, and tolerability of semaglutide in early-stage symptomatic Alzheimer's disease

Jeffrey L. Cummings^{1,15*}, Alireza Atri^{2,3,4}, Howard H. Feldman⁵, Oskar Hansson^{6,7}, Mary Sano⁸, Filip K. Knop^{9,10,11,12}, Peter Johannsen¹², Teresa León¹² and Philip Scheltens^{13,14}

Mechanism of Action in AD

- Effects on blood brain barrier
- Modulates neuroinflammation
- Decreases synaptic loss
- Acts outside CNS

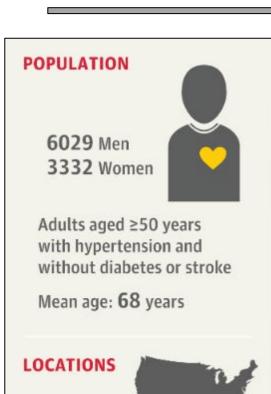


Lifestyle and risk factor interventions Yes – it is worth it!

"SPRINT MIND" Prevention

Effect of Intensive vs Standard Blood Pressure Control on Probable Dementia

A Randomized Clinical Trial



102

US sites

(including Puerto Rico)

INTERVENTIONS 9361 Patients randomized 8563 Patients analyzed (≥1 cognitive assessment) 4278 4285 Intensive control Standard control (Target SBP <120 mm Hg) (Target SBP <140 mm Hg) Median treatment period, 3.3 years PRIMARY OUTCOME Occurrence of adjudicated probable dementia SECONDARY OUTCOMES Adjudicated mild cognitive impairment (MCI) Composite outcome of MCI or probable dementia

FINDINGS PRIMARY OUTCOME: Adjudicated probable dementia Intensive control Standard control 149 patients 176 patients (7.2 cases/1000 person-years) (8.6 cases/1000 person-years) Hazard ratio: 0.83 (95% CI, 0.67-1.04) SECONDARY OUTCOME: Adjudicated MCI Intensive control Standard control 287 patients 353 patients (14.6 cases/1000 person-years) (18.3 cases/1000 person-years) Hazard ratio: **0.81** (95% CI, 0.69-0.95) SECONDARY OUTCOME: Composite outcome Intensive control Standard control

Hazard ratio: **0.85** (95% CI, 0.74-0.97)

402 patients

(20.2 cases/1000 person-years)

@ AMA

469 patients

(24.1 cases/1000 person-years)



Exercise for MCI

Medical & Cognitive Screening

12 months 6 months

Aerobic vs. Stretching/Balance Exercise

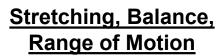
Supervised

Unsupervised





- 4 times/week for 30-40 mins
- 70-80% heart rate reserve



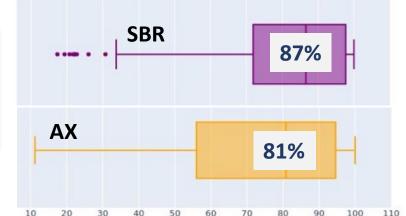
- 4 times/week for 30-40 mins
- <35% heart rate reserve



- Supervision by YMCA Trainers
- Central oversight by exercise experts



median sessions completed





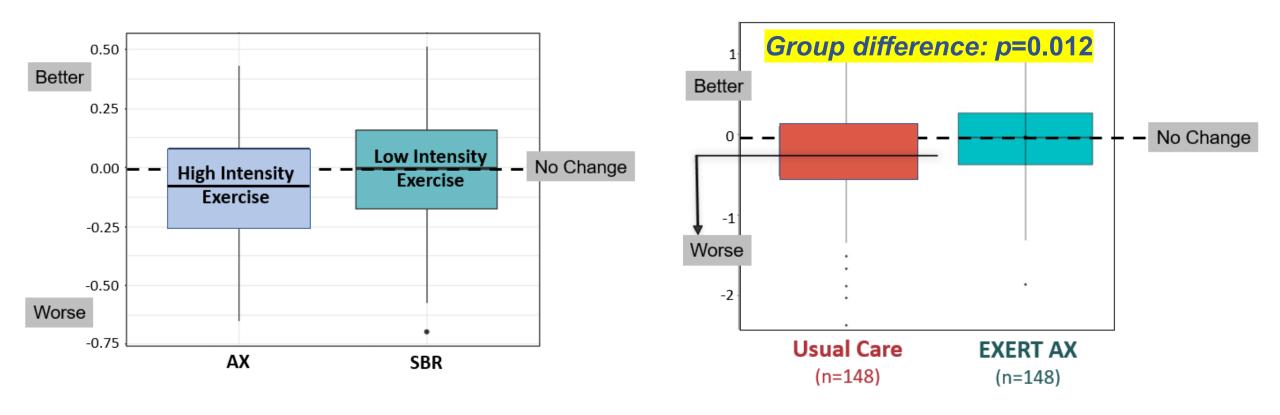
Baker L, et al. CTAD 2022 Pending publication April 2025 > 31,000 exercise sessions completed in 12 months



Results

ADAS-Cog-Exec

Treatment-related change from baseline (z-scores)



Online Brain Health & Risk Factor Modification Programs

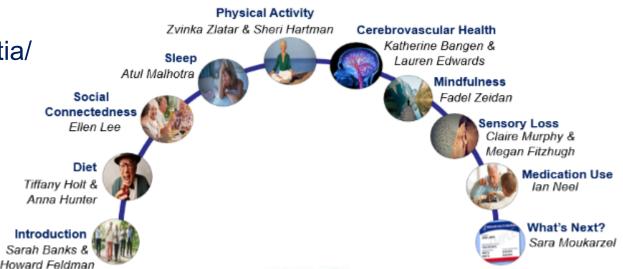
- Healthy Actions and Lifestyles to Avoid Dementia/ Hispanos y el ALTo a la Demencia
 - https://www.haltad.ucsd.edu
 - https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38440783/



- The Canadian Therapeutic Platform Trial for Multidomain Interventions to Prevent Dementia (CAN-THUMBS UP)
 - https://www.canthumbsup.ca/
 - https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37874110/

















Acknowledgements and Thank You!



NIH/NIA Funding

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- P30AG062429 (Brewer)
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (137794)
- Epstein Family Alzheimer's Research Collaboration
- Industry Funding
 - Vivoryon Therapeutics
 - Allyx Therapeutics
- ADCS Site Network: Investigators and staff







Sanford Burnham

Prebys





Epstein Family Alzheimer's Research Collaboration



















QUESTIONS?