European Brain Council’s
Rethinking Alzheimer’s Disease:
Scaling up health systems' readiness

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LIST OF ENDORSERS

To help improve the quality of life and care for people living with AD in Europe, the following organisations endorse the RETHINKING Alzheimer’s disease White Paper, including the call to action and policy recommendations.

- Ace Alzheimer Center Barcelona*, Spain
- Dementia Research Network, Ireland
- European Academy of Neurology, Austria
- European Institute of Women’s Health, Ireland
- Masaryk University, Faculty of Medicine, Czech Republic
- Memory Center of the University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
- Réseau Mémoire Aînés, France
- St. Anne’s University Hospital Brno, Czech Republic
- Tallaght University Hospital, Ireland
- University of Geneva, Switzerland
- Women’s Brain Project, Switzerland
The spectrum of Alzheimer’s disease

- The at risk state is the next frontier
- Attention will need to be increasingly given to the MCI and mild dementia stage
- Most patients are still diagnosed in the moderate to severe stages

Alzheimer’s Disease Continuum (Alzheimer’s disease facts and figures. Alzheimer’s Dementia, 2020)
Anti-amyloid monoclonal antibodies are going to change the way we treat and regard AD

van Dyck et al., *N Engl J Med* 2023; 388:9-21

Sims et al., *JAMA* doi:10.1001/jama.2023.13239
Still today, >90% of patients are diagnosed with just cognitive tests and CT/MRI
The European inter-societal consensus – Lancet Neurol 2024
Blood biomarkers of Alzheimer’s pathology will radically change the future patient journey.

Dumas et al., Aging Brain 2023
Blood biomarkers of Alzheimer’s pathology will open the new patient journey for secondary prevention
Dementia prevention in memory clinics: recommendations from the European task force for brain health services

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In 1945 hypertension was considered an untreatable natural consequence of ageing

- F.D. Roosevelt in Yalta, 1945
- His blood pressure was 260/150.
- Eight weeks later he had a bout up to 300/190 and died of intracranial hemorrhage at 3.35 pm on April 12, 1945, at the age of 65.

Conclusions

• Diagnosis and care of dementia and AD are going to change dramatically in the coming years

• The biomarker-based diagnosis will need to be largely implemented in the clinic in patients with MCI and mild dementia

• Persons in the state at risk will be managed in novel memory clinics where risk assessment, risk communication, and risk reduction interventions will be delivered