



Alzheimer's Disease Center
at the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging



Alzheimer's Tennessee
Annual Alzheimer's Disease Management & Research Symposium

Advances in Alzheimer's & Dementia Research: Understanding Anti-Amyloid Therapies

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Disclosures

(Only those related to A β treatments listed here)



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- **Grants**
 - NIH P30 AG072946, U24 AG057437, R01 AG053798, R01 AG063689, U19 AG010483, R01 AG054029, R01 AG061848
- **Contract Research**
 - Cassava, Cycleron, Eisai, Lilly, Suven, Vivoryon
- **Educational Programming**
 - Medscape, CEConcepts/ AAFP, Mid-America Institute on Aging and Wellness
- **Leadership Roles**
 - Alzheimer's Association ALZ-NET, ACTC, ADCS, AAN Education, ADRC Clinical Steering Committee & Task Force
- **Consulting/Speaker's Bureau**
 - None
- **Stock, Royalties, or Intellectual Property**
 - None

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Learning Objectives



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1. Discuss discoveries related to anti-amyloid therapy for AD
2. Analyze clinical trial results in order to understand potential disease modifying properties that may make a medication suitable for FDA approval
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the potential benefits and risks of approved anti-amyloid therapy for AD



Phases of Clinical Trials

Phase	Time	Months	Thousands
Preclinical	Lab and animal studies	6-12	1000s
Phase I	Safety Studies	6-12	1000s
Phase II	Dose finding	12-24	1000s
Phase III	Confirming efficacy and safety	24-36	1000s
Regulatory approval			1

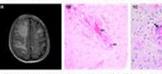
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ARIA-E & ARIA-H?

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Cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) occurs in ~80% AD patients & can be associated with an autoimmune rxn



Chung et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2010 Oct 9.

• A working group of experts in 2011 coined the term ARIA

• Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities include both:

- Vasogenic edema – ARIA-E
- Microhemorrhage – ARIA-H

We're still trying to better understand ARIA so we can avoid it and/or learn to manage it more effectively!

Jicha GA. Is passive immunization for Alzheimer's disease 'alive and well' or 'dead and buried'? Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

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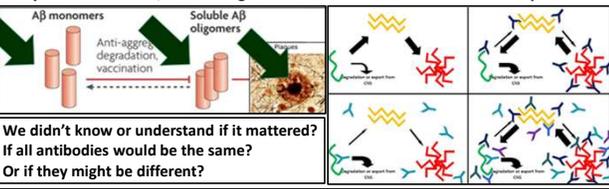


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Targeting different types of Aβ

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• Both safety & efficacy concerns prompted a closer look at the Aβ targeted by the antibodies, and new generation of antibodies were developed



We didn't know or understand if it mattered? If all antibodies would be the same? Or if they might be different?

This gave rise to 2nd generation antibodies that target monomers, oligomers, plaques, or all types of Aβ

Jicha GA. Is passive immunization for Alzheimer's disease 'alive and well' or 'dead and buried'? Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

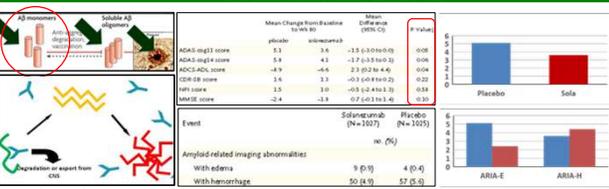
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Let's continue the journey with Solanezumab 2007...

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	Mean Change from Baseline (SD) (95% CI)	P Value
ADAS-13 score	0.0 (0.0)	0.98
ADAS-14 score	5.8 (4.1)	0.04
ADAS-COG score	-4.9 (-6.4)	0.04
CDR-SB score	1.6 (1.3)	0.02
MM score	1.5 (1.0)	0.04
Survival score	-2.4 (-1.8)	0.00

Event	Solanezumab (N=1027)	Placebo (N=1005)
Aggravation or onset from CAA	50 (5%)	57 (6%)
Amyloid related imaging abnormalities		
With edema	9 (0.9%)	4 (0.4%)
With hemorrhage	50 (5%)	57 (6%)

Jicha GA. Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

Doody et al. N Engl J Med. 2014. Jan 23;370(4):311-21.

• The study failed overall, but did show a 29% slowing of cognitive decline with Sola

• No significant change in Aβ levels between groups was seen

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Solanezumab Lessons Learned 2014

- **Targeting only monomeric A β is as safe as placebo**
 - While ARIA-E was increased by 0.7%, ARIA-E was lower by 0.5%
- **Targeting only monomeric A β does not reduce A β plaque levels**
 - The “Sink” hypothesis was disproven
- **There may be a clinical benefit of removing monomeric A β**
 - Slowing by about 31% on ADAS-cog11

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Let's continue the journey with Crenezumab 2012...

Soluble oligomers are the problem!

No change in clinical outcomes were seen!

No change in A β was seen!

***ARIA was the same for both placebo and treated patients in the study**

Both Phase 3 studies were stopped for neg efficacy

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Crenezumab Lessons Learned 2022

- **There are two possible explanations for the complete lack of effect seen in these two Phase 3 trials**
 - The antibody did not actually capture oligomeric A β in humans
 - Oligomeric A β toxicity has little to do with AD progression

C. A β oligomer

Crenezumab (n)	133	80	16
Placebo (n)	134	85	23

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Aducanumab Lessons Learned 2021

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- **Definitive proof that such agents can fully remove amyloid from the brain!**
 - Removal of A β plaque clearly demonstrated in both Phase 3 studies leading to accelerated FDA approval
- **With one positive and one negative study on clinical outcomes it remained unclear what the benefit might be?**
- **Do another definitive studies was the FDA mandate! (conditional approval)**

The figure shows brain scans at baseline and one year for Placebo and 10 mg/kg groups. Below are two line graphs: 'BIPOD Longitudinal Change for baseline to CSR-03' and 'BIPOD Longitudinal Change for baseline to CSR-04'. The CSR-03 graph shows a positive trend for the 10 mg/kg group, while the CSR-04 graph shows a negative trend.

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Accelerated & or Conditional FDA Approval?

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- **“Accelerated” FDA Approval**
 - Accelerated means the FDA knows how much we need something
 - Approval was based on evidence of removing A β only
- **“Conditional” FDA Approval**
 - There is a requirement for an additional study to prove clinical benefit by 2026 or the drug approval will be pulled
 - This is really still an experimental research drug, similar to the many others we are working with in the field
- **What it takes for “Full” FDA Approval?**
 - Definitive evidence for significant clinical benefit, not just A β brain removal

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Let's continue the journey with Donanemab 2017...

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The figure includes diagrams of pyrophosphate pathways and graphs showing 'Least-Squares Mean Change from Baseline' for MMSE scores and 'Adjusted Mean Change from Baseline (centiloids)' for amyloid plaque levels. A bar chart compares ARIA-E and ARIA-H risks for Donanemab. A citation is provided: Mintun et al. N Engl J Med. 2021; May 6;384(18):1691-1704.

- **Results similar to other antibodies that remove A β plaques resulting in ~25% slowing of AD**
- **Complete removal of A β plaques demonstrated clearly in a subset of patients**
- **ARIA risk remains in a midrange**

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Donanemab Lessons Learned 2022

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- Clearly reduces Aβ, but the protocol stopped Aβ-PET once clear of Aβ, and so not all patients had EOS Aβ-PET
 - This led the FDA to not grant accelerated approval given the disparate timelines for establishing Aβ clearance
- A clinical benefit of ~32% was seen in the Phase 2 study, similar to other studies using agents that reduced Aβ
 - A similar clinical benefit was seen across all secondary clinical measures in the study

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Let's continue the journey with Phase 2 Lecanemab 2012...

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Phase 2b/3 study showed removal of Aβ leading to FDA accelerated approval

- The trial demonstrated 10 mg/kg biweekly was optimal
 - It eliminated Aβ
 - There was positive clinical benefit
- But the trial ended and all patients went into a gap period before an OLE was started
 - This taught us so much about disease modification and what happens if you stop these medicines

- A slow rise in Ab-PET is seen, but this is really slow
- Cognitive decline continues, but parallel slopes indicate it has changed the disease course permanently

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Lecanemab Phase 3 Results...

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Pharmazee?
Lecanemab Shows Highly Statistically Significant Reduction of Clinical Decline in Early Alzheimer Disease

BioPharma
Alzheimer's disease: Eisai and Biogen release milestone data

ARIA remains an issue but it is low with Lecanemab

Group	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Lecanemab	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2
Placebo	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4

Group	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Lecanemab	859	824	798	779	765	738	714
Placebo	875	849	828	813	779	767	757

van Dyck et al. N Engl J Med. 2023 Jan 5;388(1):9-21

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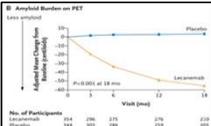


Lecanemab secondary endpoints?

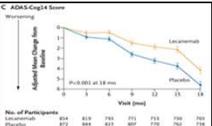


- Full FDA approval expected in 3 mos
- VA has already chosen to cover this medicine
- It will be here at UK in the next 6 months
- Let's get ready...

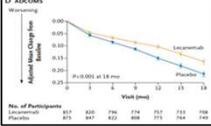
B. Amyloid Burden on PET



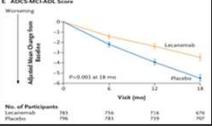
C. ADAS-Cog14 Score



D. ADCOMS



E. ADCS-MCIADL Score



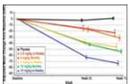
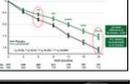
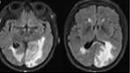
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Lecanemab Lessons Learned 2022



- The Phase 3 CLARITY data is considered by most in the field to be definitive evidence of clinical benefit in addition to the previously accepted demonstration of A β removal
 - The Phase 2b/3 data led to FDA accelerated approval on January 6, 2023 based solely on A β removal
- Clinical benefit ranges from 27% to 40% based on outcomes similar to the many other studies with other agents
 - Eisai immediately filed for full approval based on the Phase 3 CLARITY data
- ARIA rates appear low despite full clearance of A β suggesting again a partial dissociation of risk from extent of amyloid removal

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FDA Full Approval?



- Drug approval is based on the ultimate Phase 3 data
 - Typically, 2 independent studies are needed
 - Surrogate outcomes can be used in some instances (i.e. BP lowering for antihypertensives)
- A β -PET lowering was a move to surrogate endpoints for AD
 - Warranted "accelerated", but not full approval as of yet
- Full FDA approval of Lecanemab was granted on July 6, 2023
 - Medicare has stated they will cover the costs of Lecanemab (Leqembi®)



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Why only ~30% clinical benefit despite full A β removal?

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Two major possibilities exist...

#1 We are treating way too late in the disease and there is so much more injury this won't reverse

#2 We are only treating the A β & most cases of MCI and dementia are mixed disease states

Alzheimer's
TIME
Amyloid
Cell death (tau)
Brain malfunction (PET)
Brain's thinking (MRI)
Memory loss
Functional loss
AD

Maybe we should be treating here?

Karanth et al., JAMA Neurol. 2020;e201741

"Pure" AD is only 27% to 40% of the pathology found in most MCI and or dementia cases at autopsy

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Let's continue the journey with Solanezumab for pAD 2012...

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The A4 Study
NOW IS THE TIME

- In 2011, the NIH funded the A4 (anti-amyloid in asymptomatic AD) study
- 1,150 participants were treated for 3-9 years

Alzheimer's
TIME
Amyloid
Cell death (tau)
Brain malfunction (PET)
Brain's thinking (MRI)
Memory loss
Functional loss
AD

Maybe we should be treating here?

Group	ADAS-Cog11 Score
Placebo	~16.5
Solanezumab	~13.5

Group	Transition Rate to MCI
Placebo	~1.4
Solanezumab	~1.7

- A β was not removed as was expected from prior Sola data
- A β accumulation was slowed
- No improvement in cognition was seen
- No difference in 36% transition rate to MCI was seen

<https://investor.lilly.com/news-releases/news-release-details/lilly-provides-update-a4-study-solanezumab-pivotal>

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pAD Lessons Learned 2023

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- Slowing A β accumulation in those with AD levels of A β will not change disease progression**
 - Reinforces that A β removal is what matters
 - These medicines work the same way regardless of disease stage (safety and efficacy the same as in AD)
- Rather than giving up, the field is pushing ahead with new pAD studies using Lecanemab**
 - A45 studies the same stage of pAD
 - A3 moves even earlier

Alzheimer's
TIME
Amyloid
Cell death (tau)
Brain malfunction (PET)
Brain's thinking (MRI)
Memory loss
Functional loss
AD

Maybe we should be treating here?

Group	ADAS-Cog11 Score
Placebo	~16.5
Sola	~13.5

Group	ADAS-Cog11 Score
ARIA-E	~16.5
ARIA-H	~13.5

AHEAD STUDY

Enrolling now at UK and across the globe!

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Do we need to add other medicines to A β agents?

Karanth et al., JAMA Neurol. 2020;e201741

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Imminent practical issues moving forward that we should all know...

Lecanemab is unfortunately not for everyone...

- It is only for those with MCI and mild dementia
- Patients must be able to have an MRI scan for safety monitoring
- Patients cannot have significant past microhemorrhages or other bleeding in the brain
- Caution should be used for those on blood thinners (no concerns for anti-platelet blood thinners)
- Caution should be used for ApoE e4 homozygotes (e4/e4 carriers)
- If a person has only basic Medicare, 20% of the cost (~\$5K) will be a co-pay needed (Eisai has a patient assistance program that may help?)

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How few of our patients may be eligible?

- Only 17% of our patients that appear eligible at first glance may actually be eligible...
- We need to be prepared to tell those that are not eligible why they are not eligible...
- Many may have exclusionary conditions...
- In the worst case scenario, with over 6 million persons on the US with AD, this still allows us to help over a million!!!

COMMON EXCLUSIONARY CONDITIONS:

- Imaging exclusion (37.5%) including past ICH
- Cardiac exclusions if not well controlled (36%)
- Renal or liver disease (3.6%)
- Immunologic disease ever (10.7%)
- TIA or stroke in last year (6.3%)

Pitcock et al. Neurology. 2023 Aug 16;10.1212/WNL.000000000207770.

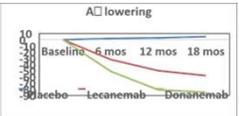
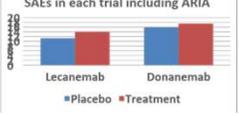
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How to guide our patients?



- Overall, the data show similar effects and risks
- Donanemab appears to clear amyloid faster
- Donanemab is also associated with slightly greater risk of ARIA & SAEs but this increased risk was also seen in the placebo group...
- These risks are manageable with either agent and SAEs are high irrespective of treatment in our patients with AD

van Dyck et al. N Engl J Med. 2023 Jan 5;388(1):9-21; Sims et al. JAMA. 2023 Aug 8;330(6):512-527.

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Advice to patients...



- The medications have similar effects and similar safety profiles
- The safest approach may be to go with lecanemab, but the more aggressive approach is to go for donanemab
 - This is like thinking of your retirement account investments...
- Much of this may come down to what your patient's 3rd party payor will cover
- A consideration is that lecanemab is every two weeks and donanemab is only every 4 weeks
 - With that said, missing an infusion or 2, or 3, or more is not as important as getting that amyloid out of their brains!
- Our patients will ultimately have to make the choice for themselves as to whether these are right for them and if so, which one?
 - We should be prepared to guide and educate on this important decision!

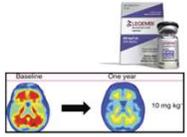
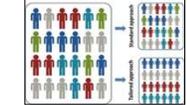
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Impact on current & future clinical trials?



- We have dozens of patients on lecanemab already, many for over 7 years now
- "The first person to be cured of Alzheimer's disease will be in a clinical trial" Dr. J 2012
- We still need to do better, and as we have seen, each successive generation of new experimental medicines brings us safer medicines that move us closer to the cure we are looking for!
- Many that are not eligible for Lecanemab or donanemab may still be eligible for these treatments
- It remains unclear how the field will begin to adapt to combination therapy with experimental medicines that are needed as we move towards precision medicine!

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Questions? Discussion?



- We are entering a new world for the care and treatment of those with MCI and or dementia
- It has been too long, and there has been too much suffering and death
- Change is finally here and I for one embrace this new world!