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AMYPAD

Amyloid imaging to prevent
Alzheimer's Disease

We aim to improve the
understanding, diagnosis and
management of Alzheimer's
disease through the utilisation
of β -amyloid PET imaging

The project leading to this application has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 115952. This Joint Undertaking receives the support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE AMYPAD STUDY:

- Visit our website www.amypad.eu and subscribe to our newsletter
- Contact us at info@amypad.org
- Follow us on Twitter @IMI_AMYPAD

ABOUT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND β -AMYLOID



More than 44 million people live with Alzheimer's disease worldwide

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most frequent neuro-degenerative disease causing loss of neurons in the brain. This progressive disease, where symptoms usually develop slowly and get worse over time, affects memory, thinking and behaviour, which may lead to confusion, changes of mood and disorientation in time and space. Although the disease can occur in much younger people, AD is diagnosed most often in people over 65 years of age.

44 million 2013

76 million 2030

135 million 2050

2013

2030

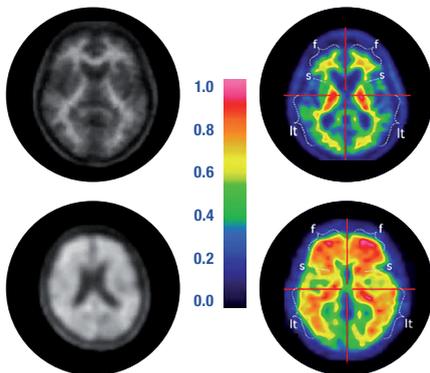
2050

The number of people with Alzheimer's disease will increase by 2050

One hallmark of AD is the accumulation of the β -amyloid peptide, which could be visualized in the brain by a nuclear medicine imaging tool called PET (Positron Emission Tomography). As it became clear that deposition of β -amyloid is a necessary

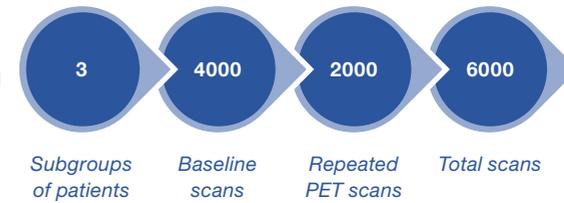
and early step on the path towards the development of AD, the assessment of β -amyloid by PET can improve early diagnosis and potentially provide an opportunity for secondary prevention.

Neuraceq™ (left column) and Vizamy™ (right column). Axial images. Upper images depict amyloid negative scans. Lower images depict amyloid positive scans.



ABOUT AMYPAD

AMYPAD aims to establish the value of imaging of β -amyloid using PET in improving early diagnosis and providing an opportunity for secondary prevention of AD



THE DIAGNOSTIC STUDY

AMYPAD will generate real-world evidence on the value of amyloid imaging as a diagnostic marker for Alzheimer's disease in the spectrum of subjective cognitive decline, mild cognitive impairment and dementia. A randomised, open-label study will evaluate the impact of amyloid imaging on diagnostic thinking and patient management in 900 subjects.

THE PROGNOSTIC STUDY

In addition, AMYPAD will quantitatively analyse up to 6000 β -amyloid PET scans from a large population in the early stages of AD. This rich dataset will be used to develop accurate and complex disease models, as well as to optimize quantitative analyses of β -amyloid PET images in order to increase chances of detecting therapy-induced changes in clinical trials aimed at preventing neurodegeneration.

This 5-year AMYPAD programme is part of the Innovative Medicines Initiative, a joint undertaking between the European Union and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations, EFPIA. The project has a budget of €27.3M distributed across partners