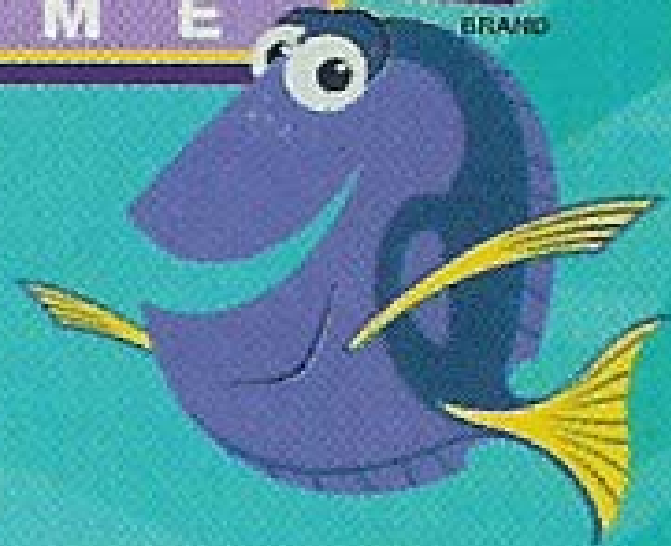


MEMORY[®]

G A M E

BRAND



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© Disney/Pixar

Breaking Barriers in Alzheimer's Disease Care and Research

Raj C Shah, MD
Medical Director
Rush Memory Clinic

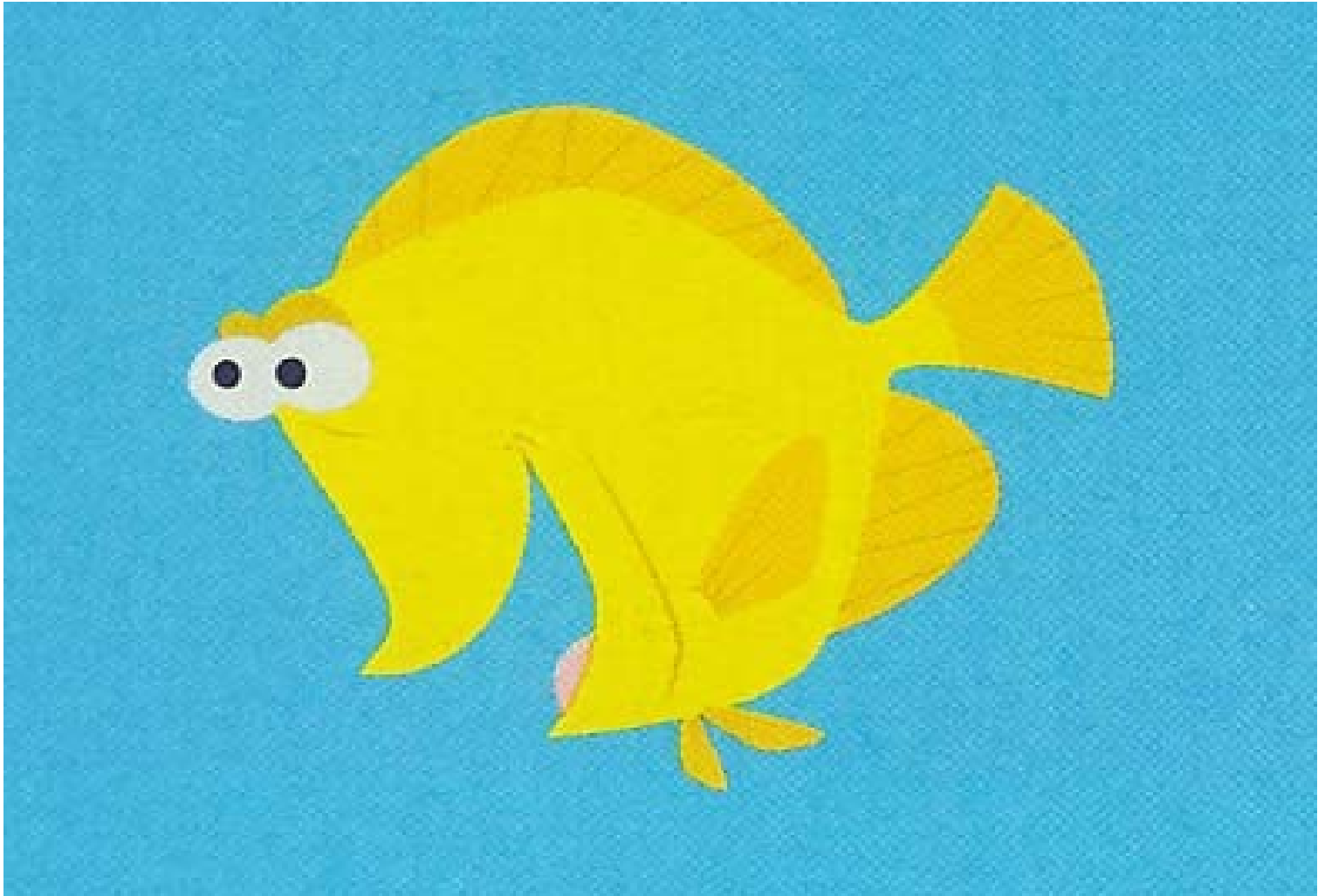
July 21, 2009

 RUSH UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER

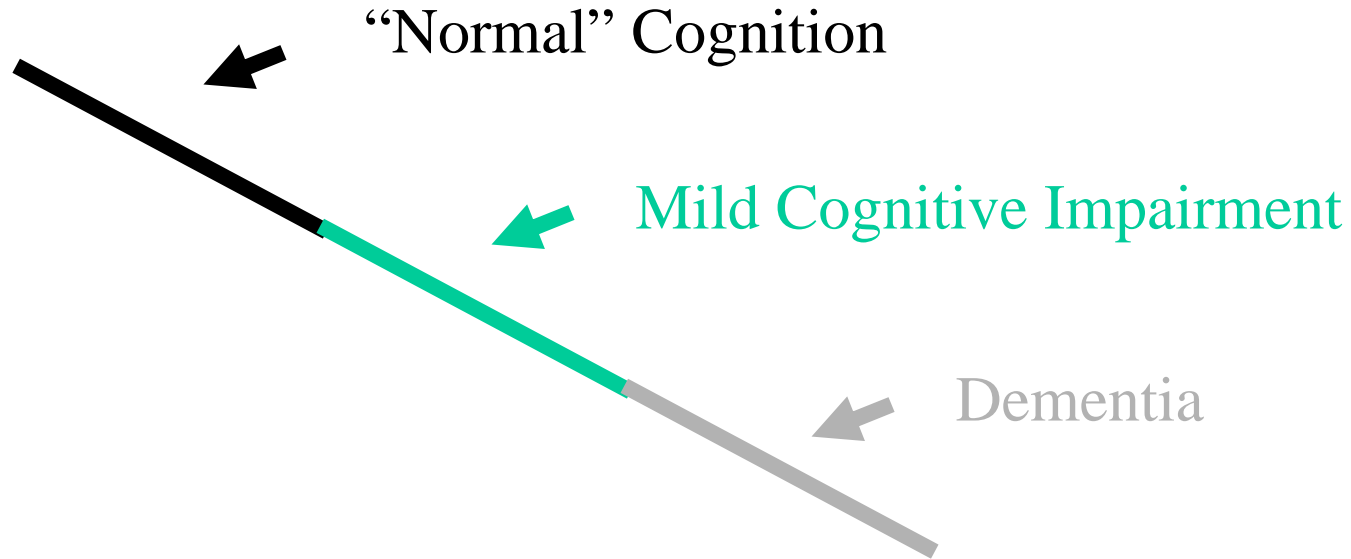
IT'S HOW MEDICINE
SHOULD BE

What are our questions today?

- What we know and do about memory loss now?
- Why we still need to know and do more about memory loss?
- How can we work together to learn and do more about memory loss?

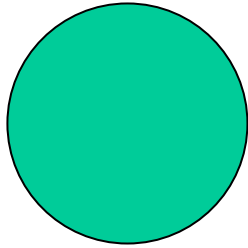


What is the cognitive spectrum?

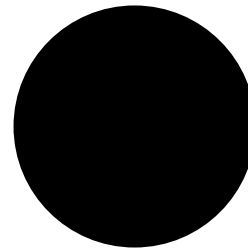


What are the types of dementia?

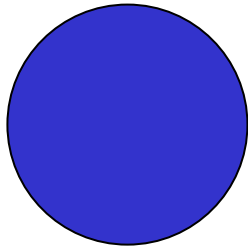
Alzheimer's Disease



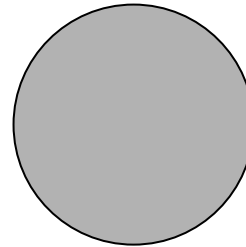
Lewy Body Dementia



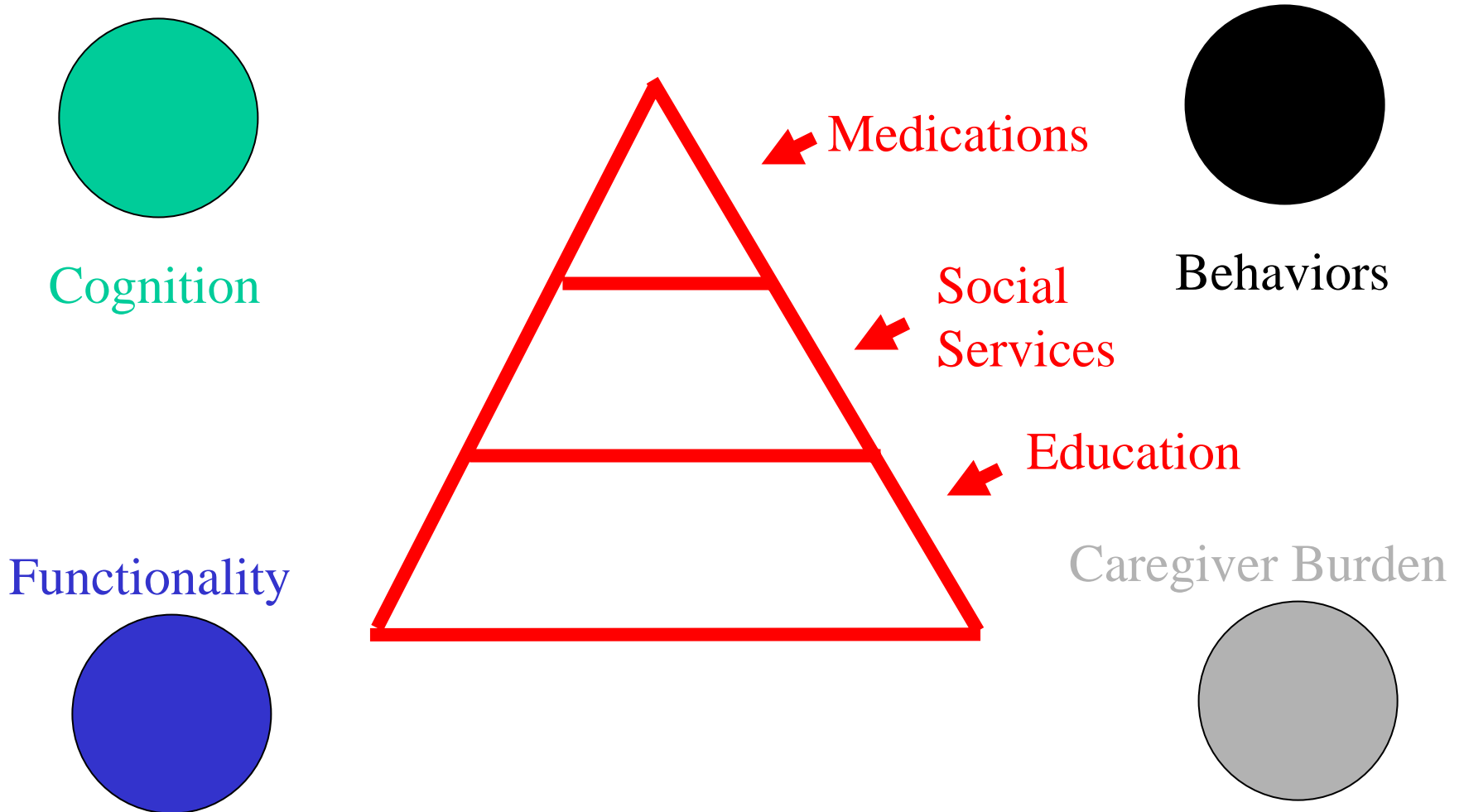
Frontotemporal Dementia

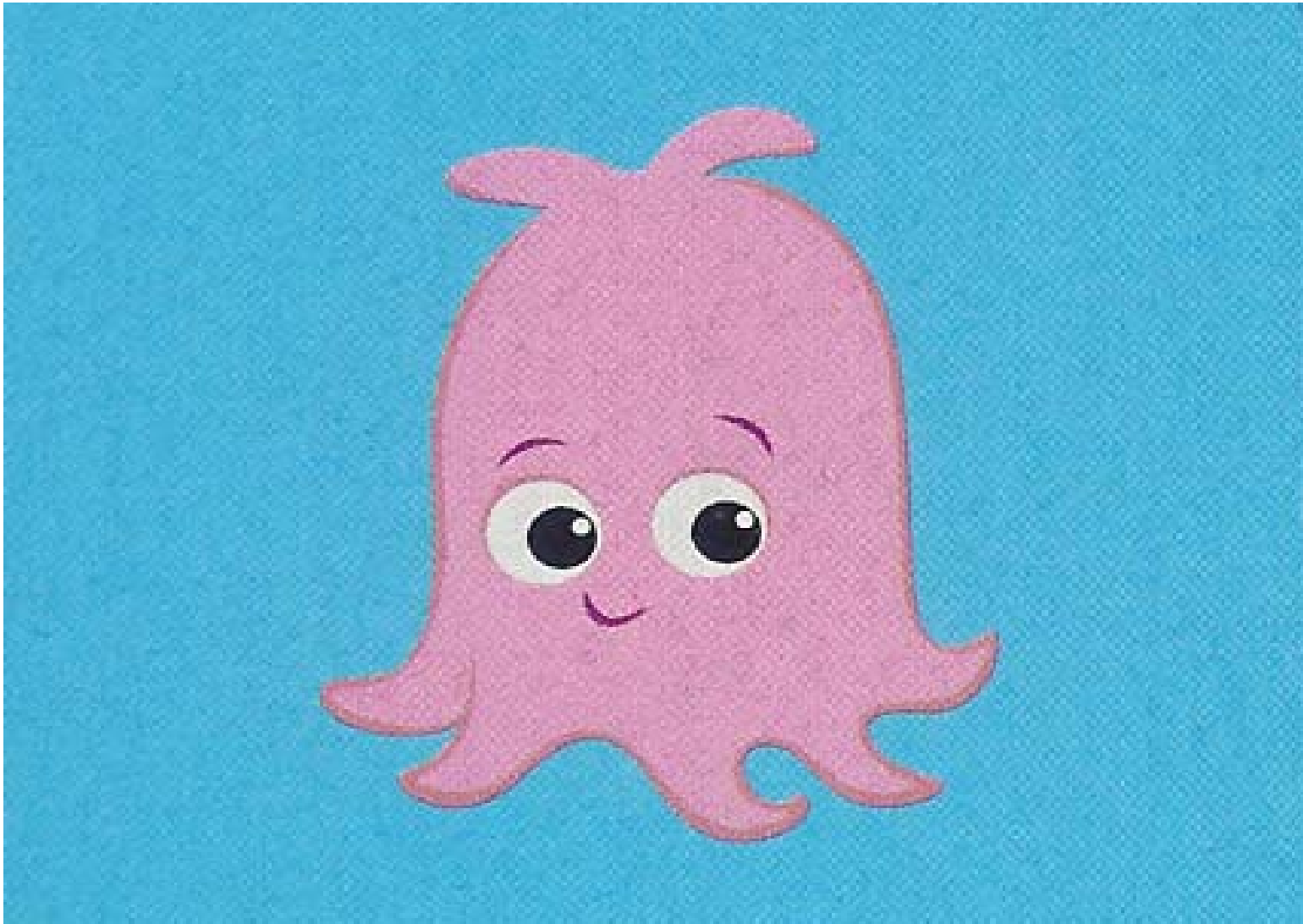


Vascular Dementia



What do we do now?

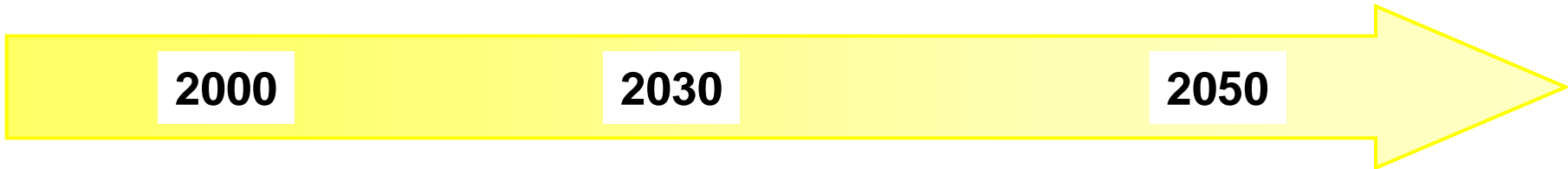




Why We Need to Do More?

- Alzheimer's disease and related disorders are the third most costly disease state behind heart disease and cancer in the United States
- Approximately \$100 billion is spent on the direct and indirect costs of care
- Hospitalization costs for an individual who has Alzheimer's disease are higher than for someone with normal memory

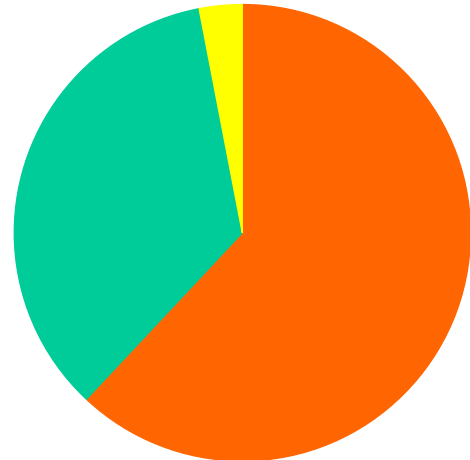
Why We Need to Know More?



4.5 Million (est)

7.7 Million (est)

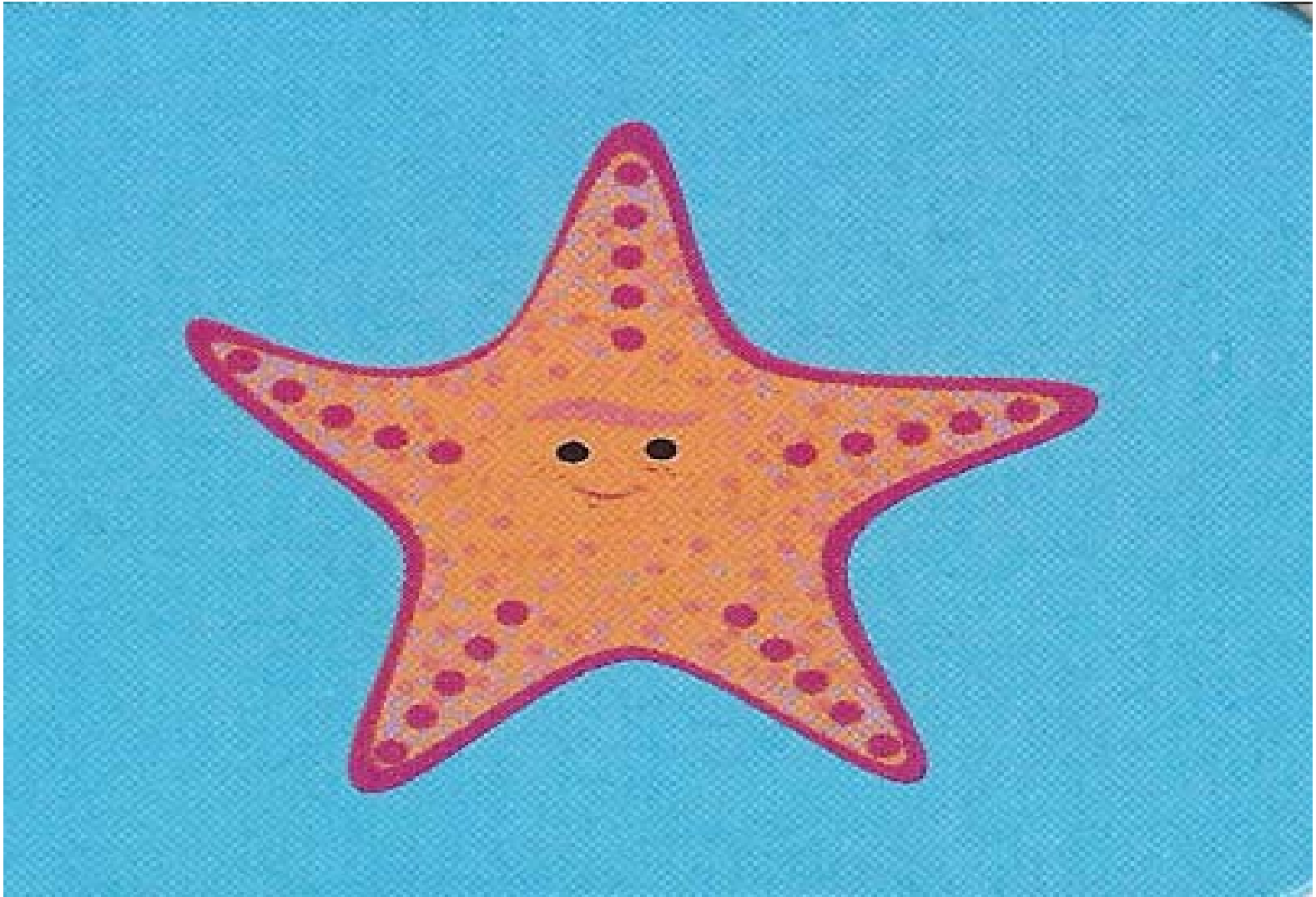
13.2 Million (est)



65-74 Years

75-84 Years

85+ Years



What Do We Still Need to Know?

- Understand what causes Alzheimer's disease
- Identify risk factors that can be modified
- Find markers to measure the disease before it is even recognized or risk of disease
- Understand what brings out the symptoms of the disease
- Understand the accelerators of the disease

What are the Goals of Intervention?

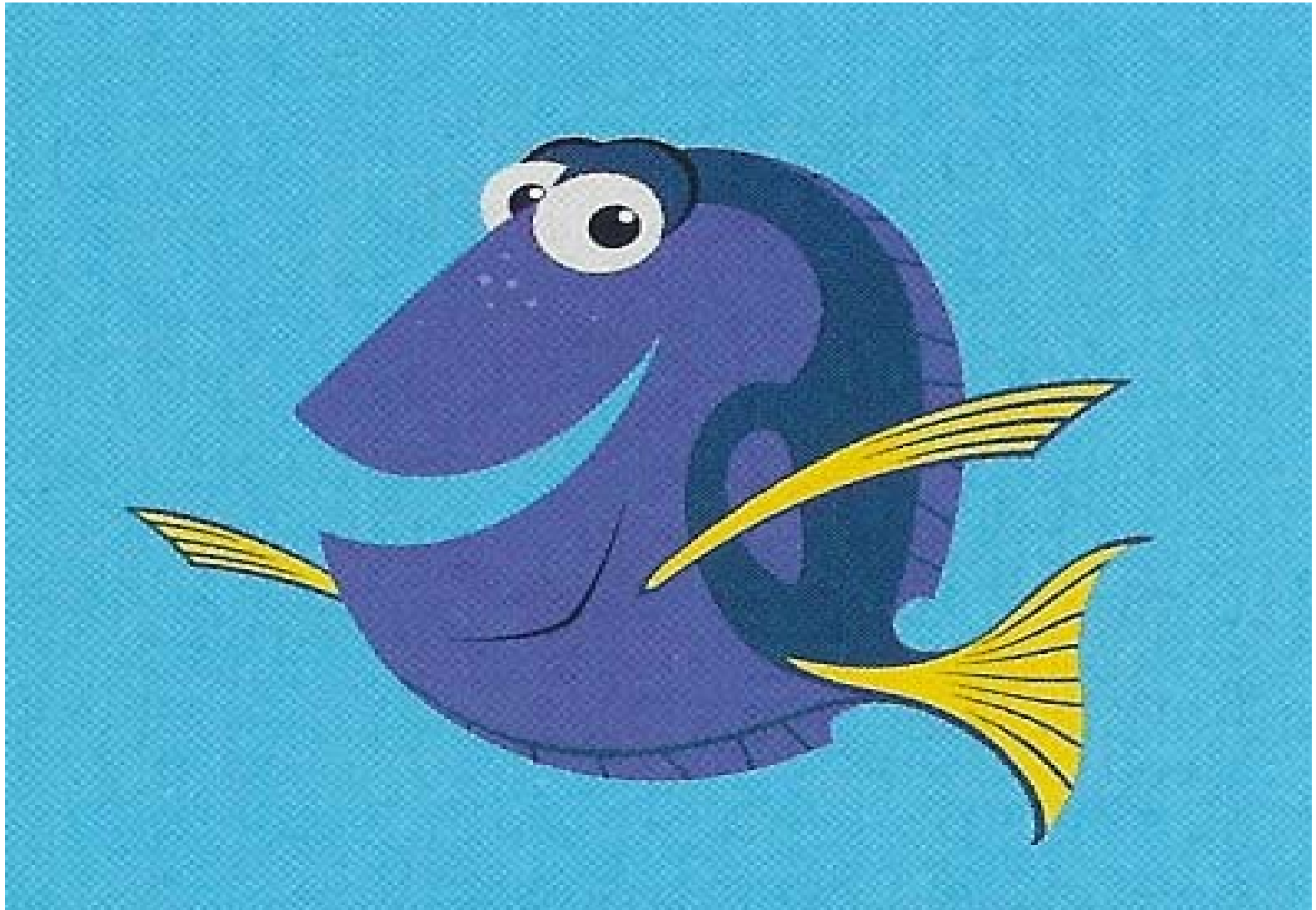
- Preventive
 - Prevent buildup of protein changes
 - Build brain reserve
- Early changes prior to disease diagnosis
 - Delay transition to disease
- Early Disease
 - Reverse or halt progress
- Late Disease
 - Improve quality of life
 - Reduce caregiver burden

How to learn and do more?

- Build better collaborations between persons and their families, researchers, and care communities to look for novel and effective preventive and treatment methods for dementia

What are the Barriers to Break?

- Persons and their Families
- Researchers
- Care Community



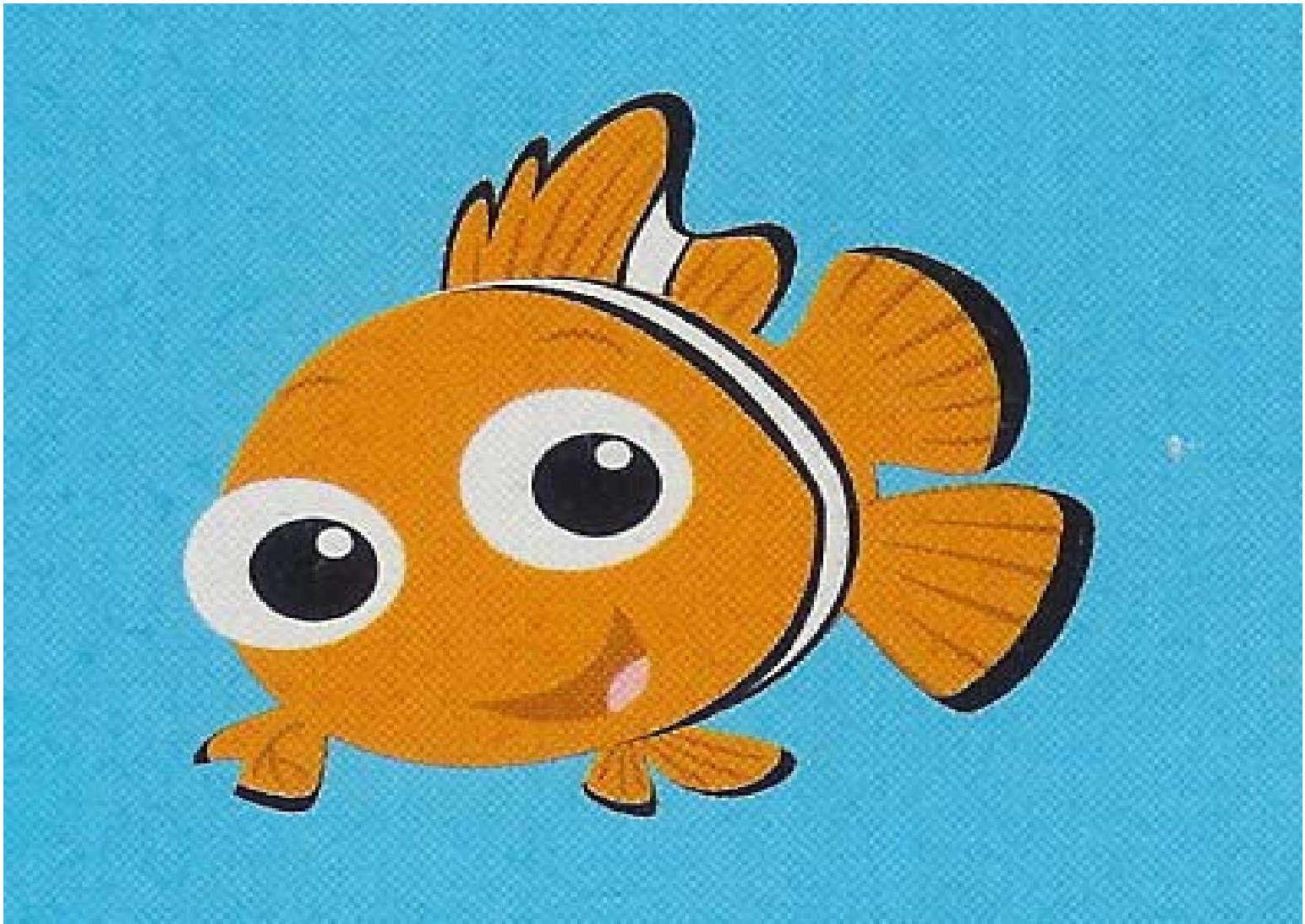
Genetics Initiative

- ***Purpose of trial:*** To determine the genes that play a role in late-life AD, and to learn more about the cause of AD & how to prevent it. Blood samples will be collected from all participants.
- ***Eligibility:*** Two siblings who developed AD after 60, and another family member over age 50 with memory loss, **or** a family member over age 60 with no memory loss.
Participants can live anywhere in the US.
- ***Duration of trial:*** One encounter with every two year follow-up

- ***Purpose of trial:*** To determine if an injectable vaccine against amyloid is safe in humans.
- ***Eligibility:*** Mild Alzheimer's disease
- ***Duration of trial:*** 4 years with about 42 visits; most visits in clinic but some at home

TRAC Caregiver Study

- ***Purpose of trial:*** To determine if a health promotion intervention can help improve well-being for family caregivers of persons with AD
- ***Eligibility:*** 40 years of age or older. Providing 10 hours of care each week for at least 6 months. Willing to learn new health and caregiving skills.
- ***Duration of trial:*** Interviews and contacts in your home over a period of 18 months.



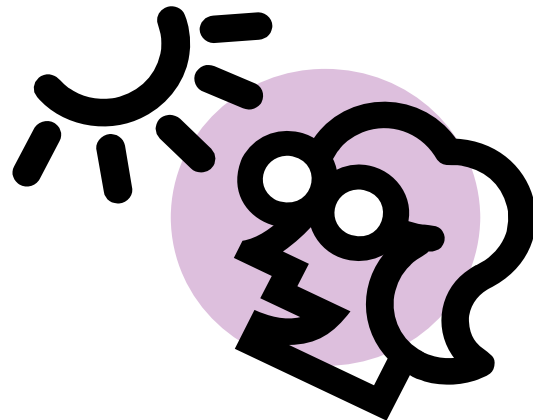
What is Research All About?

- Alleviating Fear
- Providing Hope
- Clearing a Path
- Giving Direction

Interested in Learning



- For more information about ongoing trials,
 - Visit www.rush.edu/radc, or
 - Visit www.clinicaltrials.gov, or
 - Visit www.alzheimers.org



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