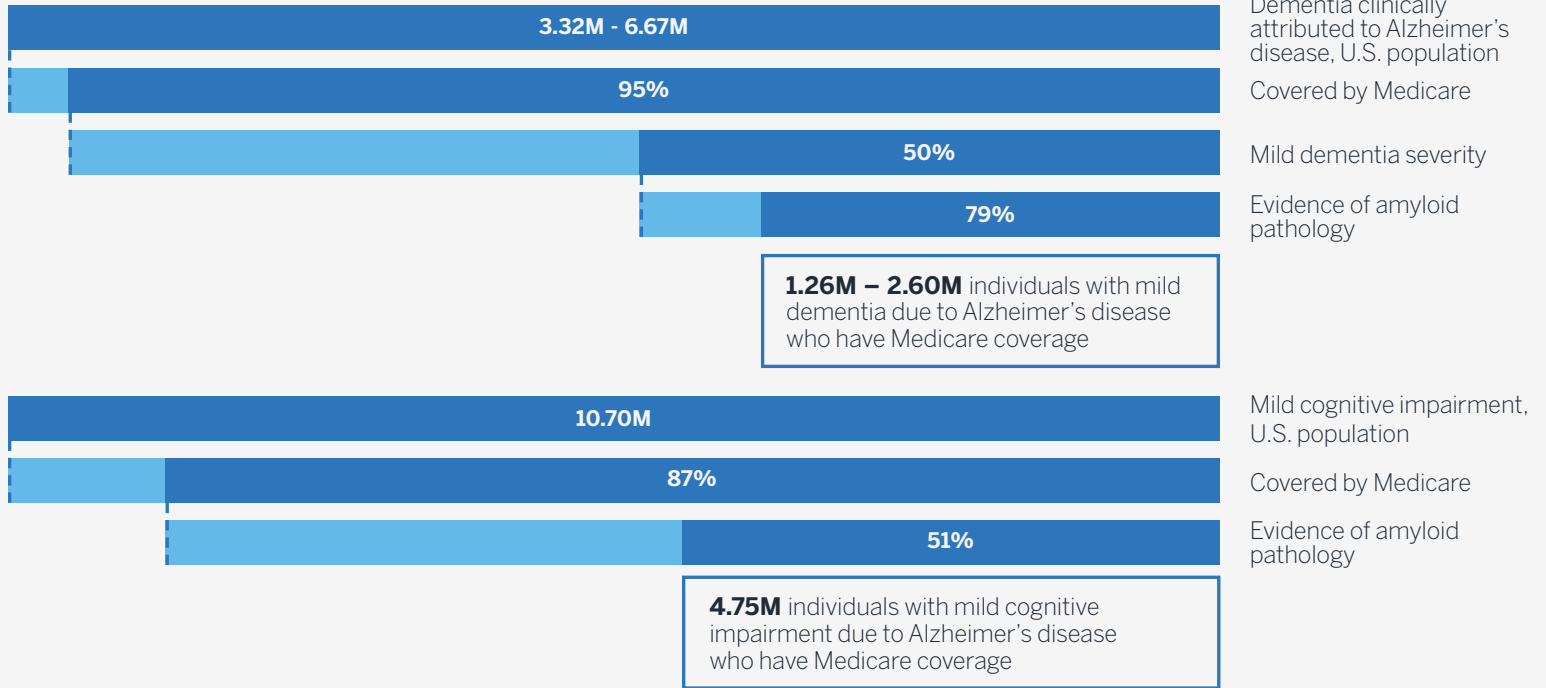


Alzheimer's Disease Severity Progression: Prevalent Population Estimates Over Time

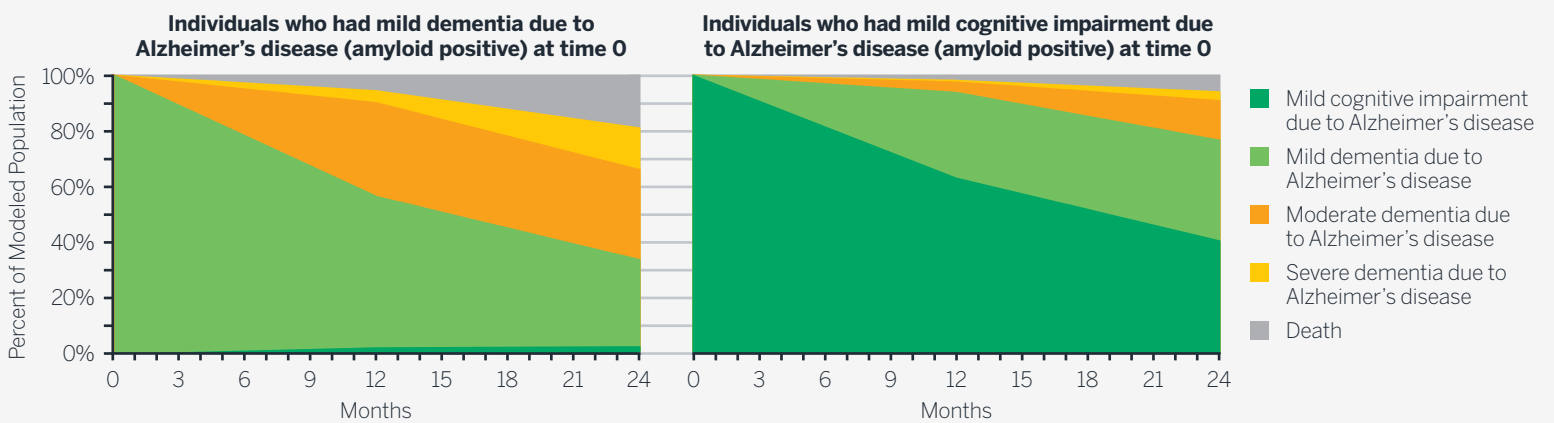
This analysis uses public and published research to estimate the number of people with Medicare coverage who have mild cognitive impairment or mild dementia due to Alzheimer's disease and to track their progression to moderate or severe dementia due to Alzheimer's disease over time.

Prevalent Population Estimates



The analysis assumptions used for population size, severity, and amyloid pathology are based on published prevalence and population studies. However, a notable characteristic of mild cognitive impairment and dementia due to Alzheimer's disease is a high rate of underdiagnosis, late diagnosis, or misdiagnosis. Therefore, the U.S. prevalent population estimates represented in this study are likely to include individuals who have not yet been diagnosed nor have been confirmed to be amyloid positive. Key contributors to under- or misdiagnosis include social factors, reimbursement barriers, lack of specialty providers, and clinical stigma related to these conditions.

Alzheimer's Disease Severity Progression Over Time



Number of Medicare beneficiaries per day who progress from mild dementia due to Alzheimer's disease to moderate or severe dementia due to Alzheimer's disease

1,307 – 2,677 per day in the first 12 months

Number of Medicare beneficiaries per day who progress from mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer's disease to moderate or severe dementia due to Alzheimer's disease

559 per day in the first 12 months

1,867 – 3,237
per day in the first 12 months

Total number of Medicare beneficiaries who started the year as mild cognitive impairment or mild dementia due to Alzheimer's disease who progress to moderate or severe dementia due to Alzheimer's disease

Results illustrate the estimated prevalent population and disease severity progression over time. The estimates are not representative of the total number of Medicare beneficiaries who are currently diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment or mild dementia due to Alzheimer's disease, nor are they representative of the number of individuals who may qualify for a therapy directed against amyloid for treatment of Alzheimer's disease.