Alzheimer’s disease is a chronic, debilitating form of dementia, marked by memory loss, cognitive decline, behavioral disturbances, and difficulty communicating. While primarily affecting individuals age 65 and older, approximately 200,000 Americans under the age of 65 are living with early-onset Alzheimer’s.¹

In the U.S. approximately 2/3 of those with Alzheimer’s disease are women.¹

Hispanics and African Americans are 1.5 & 2 x more likely than white Americans to develop Alzheimer’s.¹

Alzheimer’s disease is the 6th leading cause of death in the U.S.¹

Between 2000 and 2017, deaths from Alzheimer’s disease increased 145%.¹

Research Delivers Solutions

While drug development for Alzheimer’s has been slow, there is a strong pipeline of new therapeutic candidates. As of May 2019, there were 517 active clinical trials for Alzheimer’s disease.³

As Alzheimer’s disease progresses, brain cells deteriorate. Researchers have found that this process increases the amount of neurofilament light protein found in the blood. In identifying this biomarker for Alzheimer’s disease, scientists have uncovered a way for health care providers and drug developers to track disease progression with a simple blood test.⁴

While the mechanism is not yet understood, scientists know that faulty amyloid-β protein aggregation plays a causal role in Alzheimer’s disease. Now, researchers at the University of Washington have built synthetic proteins that keep amyloid-β proteins from aggregating and forming toxic structures. These synthetic proteins could be crucial in the development of future medications.⁵

Researchers at Boston University have identified a small molecule that reduces the amount of amyloid-β protein that lab-grown cells produce. This discovery could lead to the development of drugs that limit amyloid-β protein production, and halt Alzheimer’s progression.⁶

Source: A ResearchAmerica poll of U.S. adults conducted in partnership with Zogby Analytics in January 2019
Alzheimer’s Disease

Then. Now. Imagine.

THEN
Before 1987, no genes associated with Alzheimer’s had been identified. No drugs had been approved, and there were no promising therapeutic candidates in development.7

NOW
Researchers have identified multiple genes associated with an increased risk of developing Alzheimer’s. Several medications are available to mitigate symptoms of early-stage Alzheimer’s.7

IMAGINE
A cure.

Projected percentage increases in Alzheimer’s prevalence from 2019 to 2025

18.5 billion:
That’s the amount of unpaid care hours that over
16 million Americans—
two thirds of them women
—provide to people with Alzheimer’s disease annually. This care is valued at over $230 billion.1

Research!America 241 18th St S, Arlington, VA 22202 | 703.739.2577
www.researchamerica.org | info@researchamerica.org

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