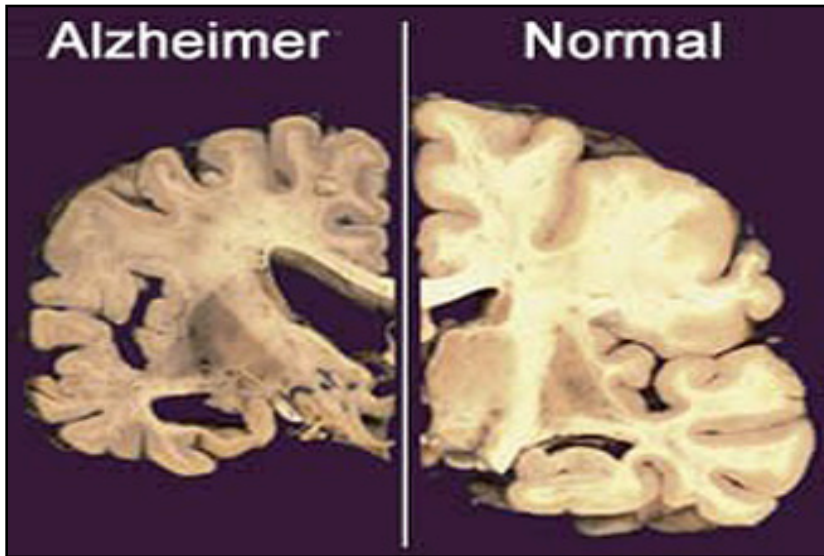


Earliest Diagnosis of AD

“Curing” AD Requires Early Diagnosis
*Alzheimer’s Can be Detected 20 Years Before
Symptoms - Here is How.*



An MRI/Alzheimer’s study at Harvard led to the following conclusion, “By focusing on cortical regions known to be affected in AD dementia, subtle but reliable atrophy is identifiable in asymptomatic individuals nearly a decade before dementia, making this measure a potentially important imaging biomarker of early neurodegeneration.”

1. Cost becomes an issue when considering MRI for population screening as the

test can cost \$5000. Simple math: Cost to screen every 40 year old in America:
30,000,000 people (times)
\$5000/test =
\$1,500,000,000,000 or half of our current healthcare budget.

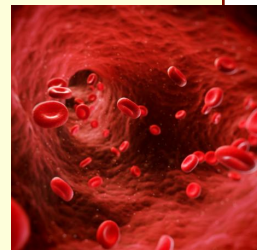
2. Insurance coverage: Will health insurance pay \$5000 for a screening for a person who is apparently well and healthy? Certainly not when the cost is \$5000/test. And MRI data does not help understand AD causes.

What is Earliest?

Much effort is being expended to detect Alzheimer’s by examining the brain. However, the brain is protected from disease to some extent and access is difficult and expensive.

The eye is seeing sudden interest as a diagnostic marker for AD. It offers much easier and less expensive access compared to the brain. It also appears to have “immune privileged” that actually makes it susceptible to disease. However, the eye, like other tissue in the body, has repair mechanisms that can hold of the deleterious impacts of disease.

To detect AD very early requires an understanding of how it develops. AD is an disease of inflammation, and inflammation first shows up in our blood. If you want the earliest detection of your potential for future Alzheimer’s, test your blood. The biomarkers are known and they are in the blood!



Blood-Based Testing for Alzheimer’s Disease

A team of US researchers developed, “A Blood-Based Algorithm for the Detection of AD.” They created a serum (blood) algorithm (multiple blood tests analyzed together) that yielded excellent diagnostic accuracy in Alzheimer’s disease. Further they state, “Our previously published diagnostic algorithm can be restricted to only 30 serum proteins and still retain excellent diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, the revised biomarker risk score is

significantly related to neuropsychological test performance.”



This means simple, but targeted blood tests, can detect Alzheimer’s. And, as the disease develops, it is clear that the blood results correspond well with more standardized tests of brain function. The blood, however, shows the signs of disease very early on.