Alzheimer's blood test shows 90% accuracy, outperforming other exams

The findings come amid larger efforts to develop a cheap, simple test that can diagnose Alzheimer's without forcing people to undergo expensive or invasive exams.

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A new study shows that a simple blood test can outperform traditional exams when it comes to determining whether Alzheimer's is responsible for memory problems, accurately diagnosing the disease about 90 percent of the time.

Compare that with dementia specialists who successfully identified Alzheimer's 73 percent of the time, while primary care doctors did so with a 61 percent rate, according to the <u>study</u> of 1,213 patients in Sweden that was published Sunday on JAMA, the journal published by the American Medical Association, and presented at the Alzheimer's Association International Conference on the same day in Philadelphia.

The encouraging findings come amid larger efforts to develop a cheap, simple blood test that can quickly diagnose patients with Alzheimer's without forcing people to undergo more expensive and invasive exams, such as spinal taps. Although blood tests are already used in clinics, they are often not covered by insurance, costing hundreds of dollars or more.

"Overall, this is a nice addition to a rapidly growing literature, although not necessarily a game changer per se," said Cliff Abraham, a professor of neuroscience and psychology at the University of Otago in New Zealand who was not involved in the study.

The study's authors compiled data from patients with cognitive symptoms whose mean age was 74. About 23 percent of them had subjective cognitive decline, 44 percent mild cognitive impairment and 33 percent dementia. The authors measured the level of p-tau217, a type of protein that builds up and impairs the brain in Alzheimer's patients, and amyloid beta, another protein that is considered a biomarker of Alzheimer's.

"It is clear, but not surprising, that the blood test offers better diagnostic accuracy than clinical evaluation, which has access to only indirect information about brain health, for example cognitive tests," Abraham said. Alternatives for diagnosing Alzheimer's include PET scans, which can cost \$5,000 or more, and are not <u>covered</u> by Medicare except in trials, while spinal taps are invasive.

The study adds to evidence that diagnosing Alzheimer's could soon be done more quickly and easily. Faster and more accurate diagnoses allow patients and their families to better prepare for medical bills, enroll in clinical trials or anticipate care needs, according to the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u>.

Alzheimer's is the most common form of dementia, afflicting <u>more than 6</u> <u>million Americans</u>. Although younger people can get Alzheimer's, most patients are elderly, with the number of patients doubling every five years beyond age 65, according to the CDC. Up to 14 million Americans may have Alzheimer's by 2060.

The disease begins with mild memory loss but can progress to patients losing the ability to carry on a conversation. It is one of the top 10 causes of death in the United States, with death rates climbing. There is no cure, although there are drugs that can slow the disease.



By Andrew Jeong

Andrew Jeong is a reporter for The Washington Post in its Seoul hub. Twitter https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2024/07/29/alzheimers-blood-test/