

Hannah Brown¹, Simone Gabriele¹, Georgia Giannakopoulou¹, Amber King¹, Isabel Arrusi¹, Joseph Vindici², Sandra Teoh³, Nazira Jainis³, Abel Teh³
¹Ipsos, London, United Kingdom, ²Ipsos, New York, NY, ³Ipsos, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

AAIC 2026, London, 12-16 July 2026

Introduction:

Blood-based biomarker (BBBM) tests are emerging as accessible diagnostic tools for Alzheimer’s disease (AD), yet their real-world adoption patterns and relationship to disease-modifying therapy (DMT) prescribing remain unclear.

Objective:

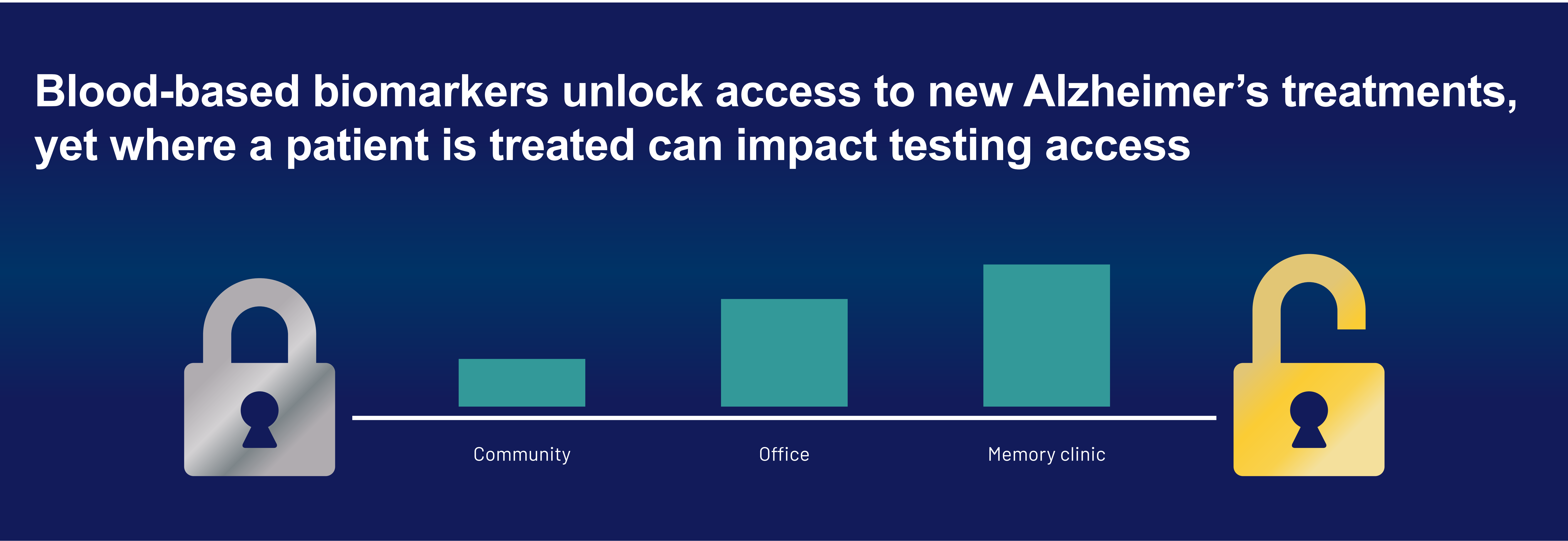
This study evaluated BBBM utilization across different US practice settings and their association with treatment decisions.

Methods:

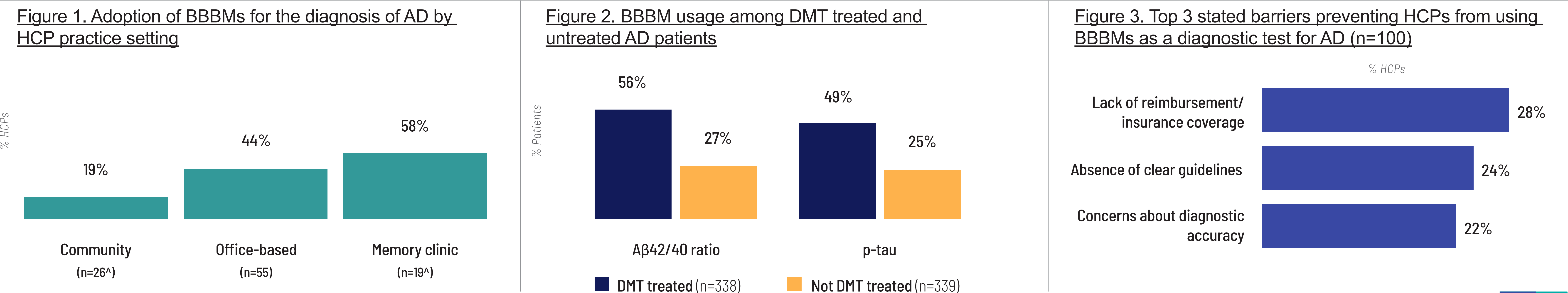
A multi-centre online survey was conducted among US neurologists, geriatricians, geriatric psychiatrists and internists specialising in geriatrics (October-December 2025). De-identified patient charts were collected from the physicians for patients with mild cognitive impairment, mild or moderate AD seen in the last 3 months. 123 HCPs recorded diagnostic test use, biomarker status, and treatment decisions for 677 patients. Participating HCPs were screened for specialty duration and AD caseload.

Conclusion:

The findings in this study cohort indicate some disparities in BBBM adoption across US practice settings, with memory clinics leading implementation. The association between biomarker testing and DMT initiation underscores the importance of expanding BBBM access; in turn, this means simultaneously addressing reimbursement barriers and guideline gaps to ensure all patients have equitable opportunities for diagnosis and treatment evaluation.



Results



Source: Ipsos Alzheimer’s US Monitor (October-December 2025) among neurologists, geriatric psychiatrists, geriatricians, and Internists specialising in Geriatrics (n=77, n=17, n=13, and n=16 respectively), data collected online. Participating physicians were primary treaters and saw a minimum number of patients per wave. Data are © Ipsos 2026, all rights reserved.