

Lecanemab Use In Chinese Patients With Alzheimer Disease: A 12-month Multicenter Real-world Study



天津市环湖医院
Tianjin Huanhu Hospital

Hao Wu¹, Lijun Chi², Shuai Liu¹, Jiawei Xin³, Lumin Leng⁴, Wang Pan¹, Jiewen Zhang⁵, Jun Liu⁶, Huayan Liu⁷, Huidong Tang⁸, Min Fang⁹, Qin Chen¹⁰, Guoping Peng⁴, Xiaochun Chen³, Yong Ji¹.

¹ Department of Neurology, Tianjin Key Laboratory of Cerebral Vascular and Neurodegenerative Diseases, Huanhu Hospital Affiliated to Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China, ² Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China, ³ Department of Neurology, Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, Fujian Key Laboratory of Molecular Neurology and Institute of Neuroscience, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, China, ⁴ Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China, ⁵ Department of Neurology, Zhengzhou University People's Hospital, Henan University People's Hospital, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Zhengzhou, China, ⁶ Department of Neurology, Institute of Neuroscience, Key Laboratory of Neurogenetics and Channelopathies of Guangdong Province and the Ministry of Education of China, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China, ⁷ Department of Neurology, First Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China, ⁸ Department of Geriatrics, Medical Center on Aging, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China, ⁹ Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongren Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China, ¹⁰ Department of Neurology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

Background

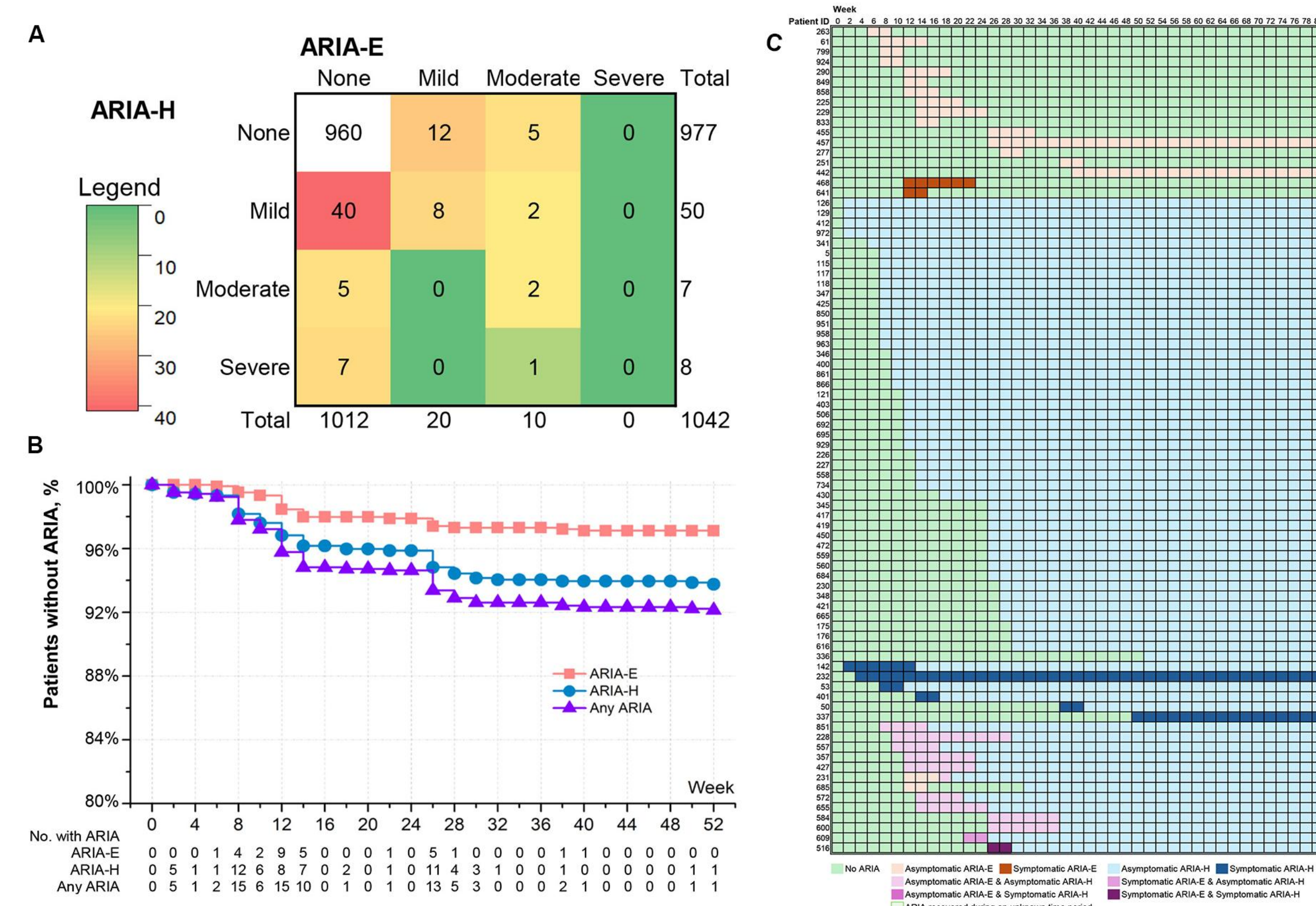
- The 12-month safety, cognitive outcomes, and adherence to lecanemab for Alzheimer's disease (AD) in Chinese real-world practice, and the utility of blood-based biomarkers (BBMs) for diagnosing AD and guiding lecanemab treatment is unclear. This study aimed to evaluate lecanemab's real-world safety and cognitive outcomes in Chinese patients with AD and the utility of BBMs for treatment guidance.

Methods

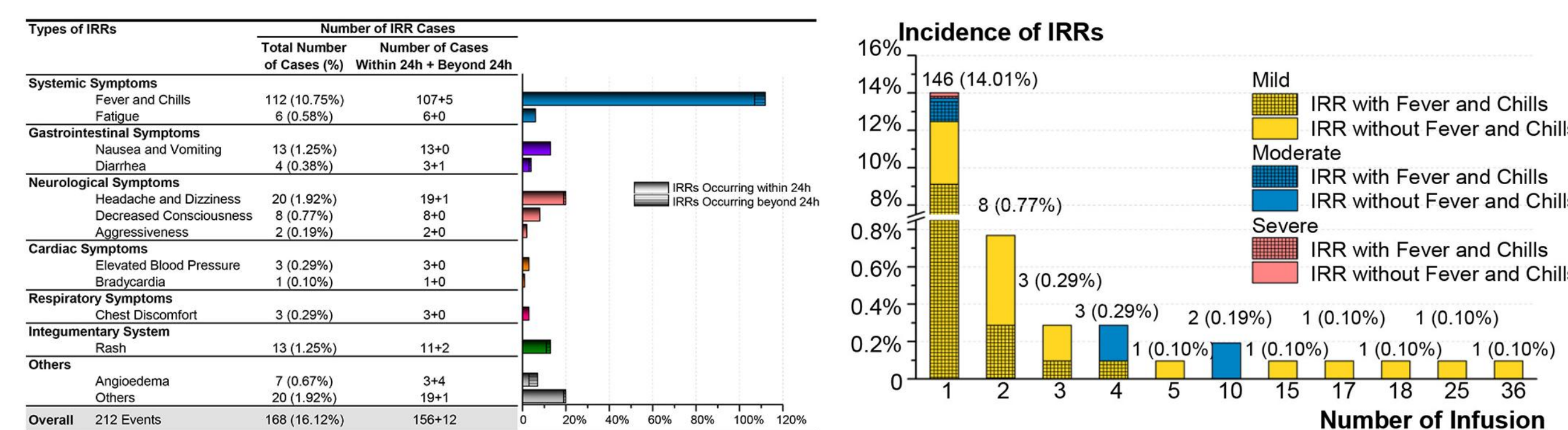
- This was a multicenter, real-world observational cohort study conducted across 37 major tertiary academic medical centers in China from June 26, 2024, to November 1, 2025, which enrolled 1,042 patients with AD who received at least one intravenous infusion of lecanemab. Follow-up was completed by 453, 359, and 97 patients at 3, 6, and 12 months, respectively, with safety outcomes including amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA) and infusion-related reactions (IRRs), and the main clinical outcome being the change in Clinical Dementia Rating Scale-Sum of Boxes (CDR-SB) score from baseline to each follow-up time point.

Results

- Of 1,042 patients (mean [SD] age, 68.93[8.60] years; 63.44% female), 516 (49.52%) were ApoE ε4 carriers. Overall, 82 patients (7.87%) developed ARIA, including 30 (2.88%) with ARIA-edema/effusion and 65 (6.24%) with ARIA-hemorrhage/hemosiderin deposition; 11(1.06%) patients were symptomatic.

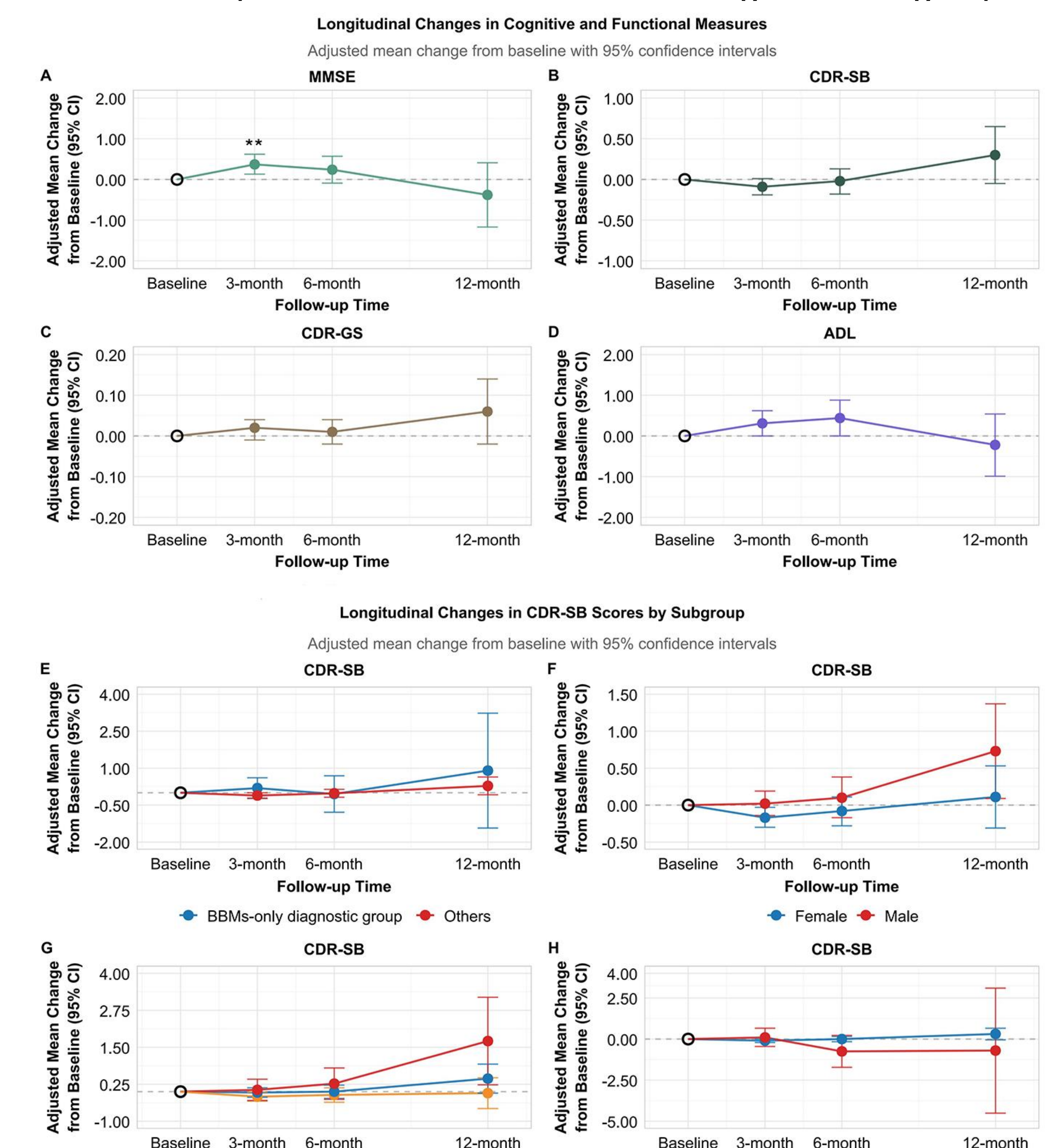


- IRRs occurred in 168 (16.12%) patients and were typically mild.



- Treatment was discontinued by 172 (16.51%) patients primarily due to financial burden(23.26%).

- Adjusted mean CDR-SB changes were -0.09 (95% CI, -0.19 to 0.01; P = 0.082) at 3 months, -0.02 (95% CI, -0.18 to 0.13; P = 0.773) at 6 months, and 0.30 (95% CI, -0.05 to 0.65; P = 0.097) at 12 months, indicating no change overall or across subgroups defined by sex, ApoE ε4 status, or disease severity. High-accuracy BBMs were the sole AD biomarker assay in 55 patients (5.28%), with cognitive outcomes comparable to the non-BBM-alone diagnostic subgroup.



Conclusion

- Lecanemab demonstrated a favorable 12-month safety profile and stable cognitive outcomes in routine Chinese clinical practice. BBMs may offer a practical, non-invasive alternative to traditional diagnostic tools for guiding lecanemab treatment in this population.