

Real-World Experience with Safety and Effectiveness Profile of Lecanemab for Alzheimer’s Disease: A Multi-center Study in Eastern China



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■ BACKGROUND

Although the Clarity AD trial demonstrated that lecanemab reduces Aβ burden and slows cognitive decline in Alzheimer’s disease (AD), real-world evidence from larger populations and longer follow-up periods remains limited in China.

■ METHODS

This multi-center observational real-world study included 210 AD patients in Zhejiang Province who received standard-dose lecanemab and subsequent follow-up from July 2024 to March 2026. Preliminary safety and effectiveness profile of this cohort were analyzed.

■ RESULTS

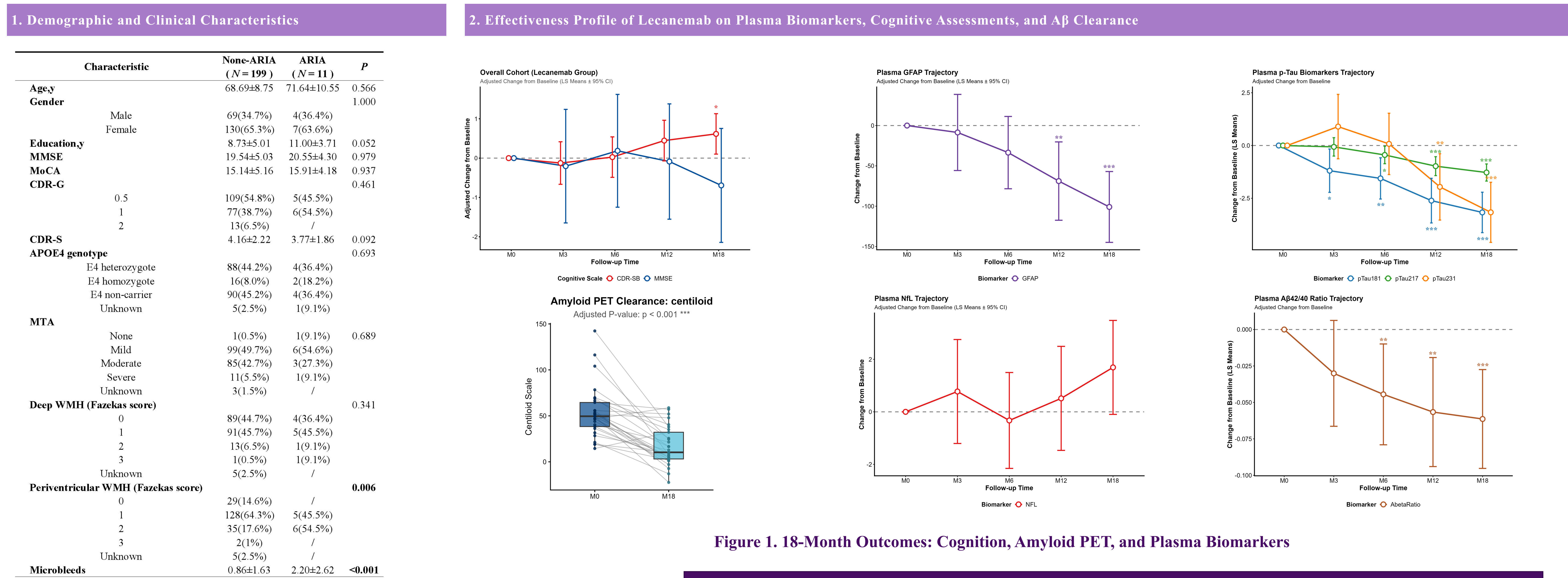


Figure 1. 18-Month Outcomes: Cognition, Amyloid PET, and Plasma Biomarkers

■ CONCLUSIONS

In this multi-center real-world cohort, lecanemab demonstrated a manageable safety profile and successfully reduced the Aβ burden in AD patients. Higher periventricular Fazekas scores and more baseline microbleeds were associated with ARIA. Plasma biomarkers appear to serve as sensitive indicators for monitoring therapeutic efficacy. Confirming the ultimate clinical benefits in delaying cognitive decline warrants extended real-world follow-up.

Table 1. Intergroup Comparison of the non-ARIA and ARIA

- **28 (13.3%)** patients experienced IRR, and **11 (5.2%)** developed ARIA.
- **6 (2.9%)** had ARIA-E and **10 (4.8%)** had ARIA-H.
- **56 (26.7%)** patients completed 18 months of treatment and follow up.