

Anti-amyloid Monoclonal Antibody Therapies - Experience From A Singapore Specialist Memory Center

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KEY FINDINGS

- Fourteen patients with biomarker-confirmed early Alzheimer's disease received anti-amyloid therapy between October 2024 and December 2025.
- Patients were relatively young (mean age 65 years) and predominantly female.
- No amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA) or serious infusion-related reactions (IRR) were observed during the 110 administered infusions.
- Findings demonstrate the feasibility and safety of anti-amyloid therapy implementation within a specialist memory clinic in Singapore.

INTRODUCTION

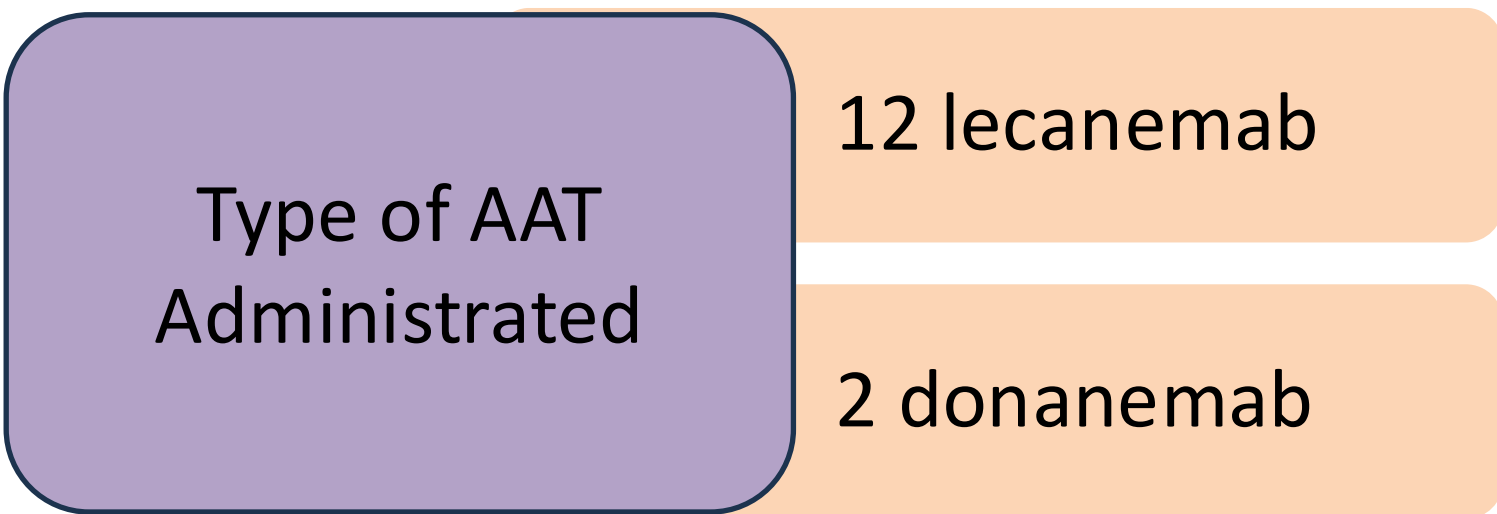
Background: Anti-amyloid monoclonal antibody therapies (AATs) have become available for early Alzheimer's disease (AD) treatment as disease-modifying therapies in Singapore.

While clinical trials have shown efficacy and safety in trial populations, there remain limited data in real-world clinical practice.

Aim: Here, we describe the characteristics of patients receiving AATs at a specialist memory clinic in the National Neuroscience Institute, Singapore and report the early safety outcomes.

METHOD

We performed a descriptive study of patients who were initiated on AATs at our memory clinic from Oct 2024 to Dec 2025. Data were extracted from routine clinical records. All patients underwent a standardised eligibility pathway .



RESULTS

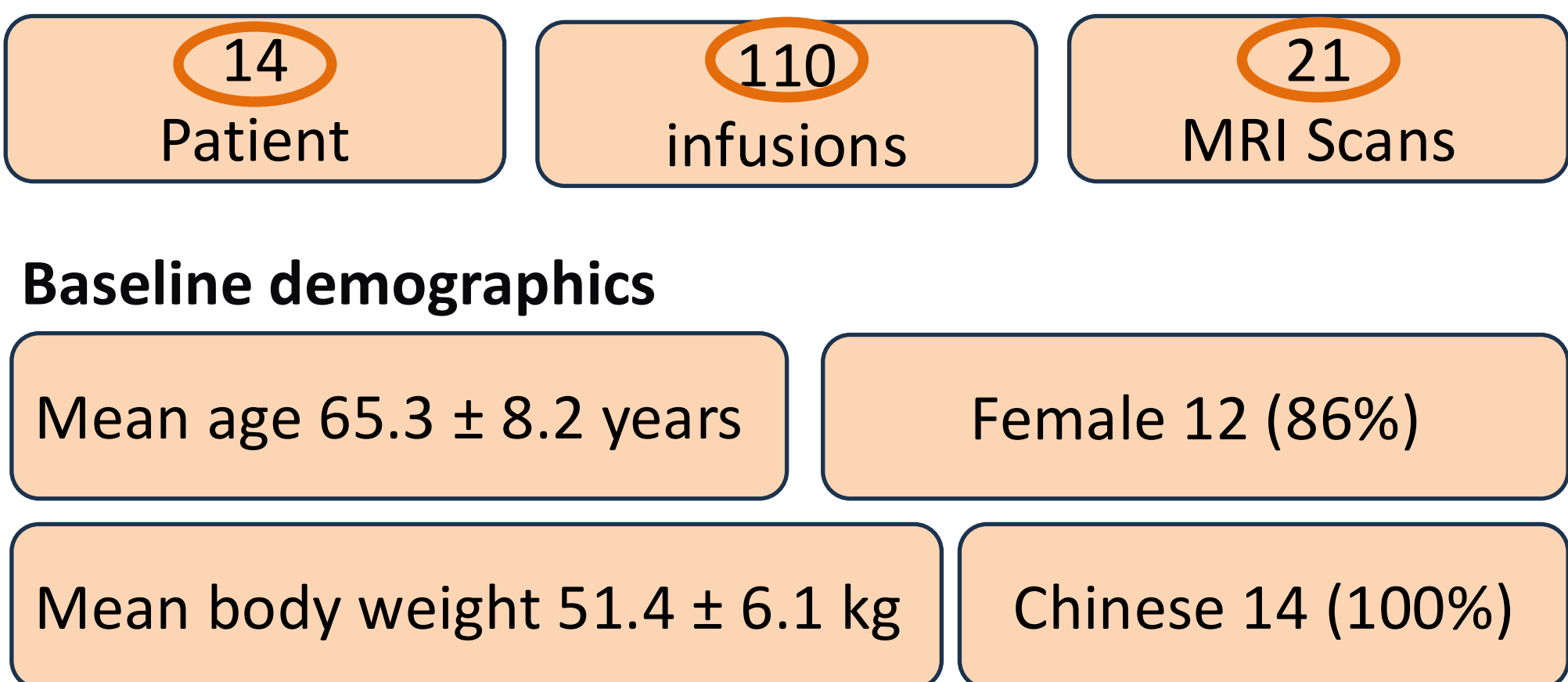
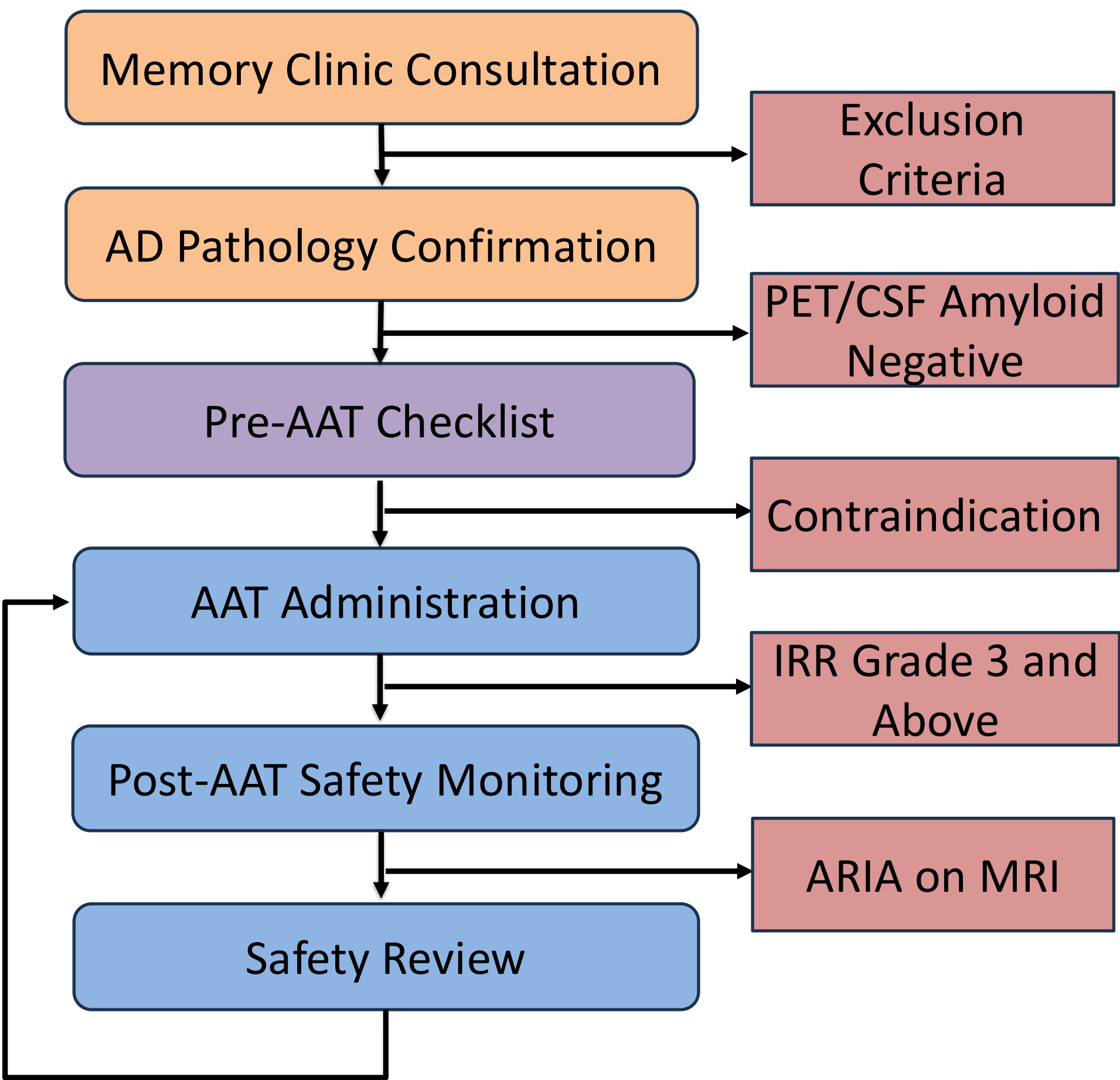
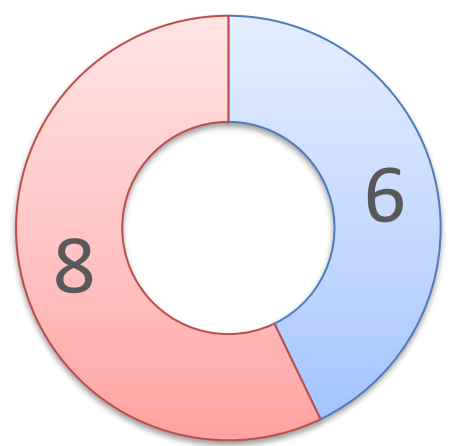


Figure: AAT eligibility, treatment and monitoring pathway

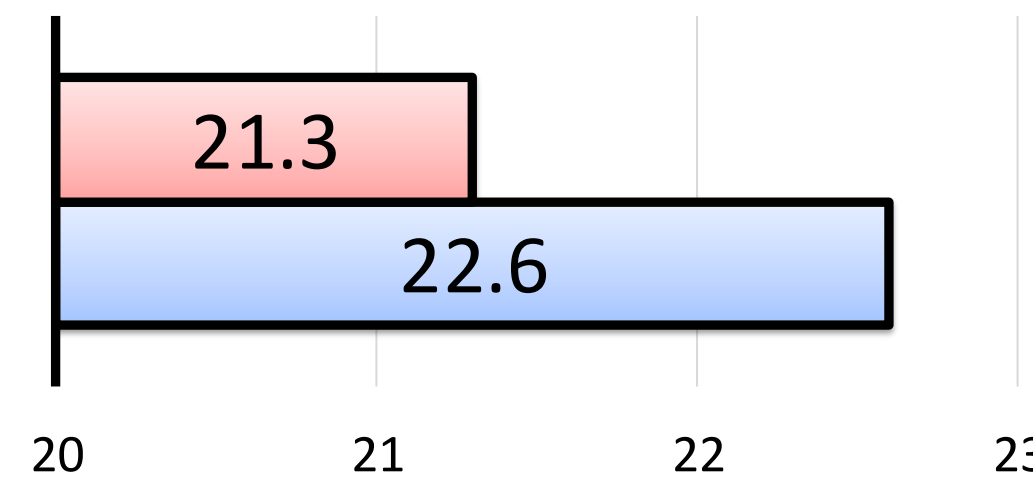


Baseline Clinical Diagnosis



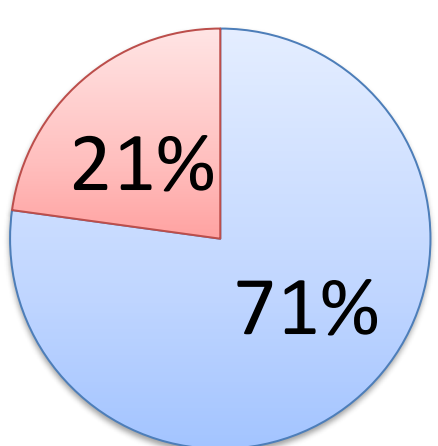
■ MCI ■ Mild AD

Baseline Cognitive Status



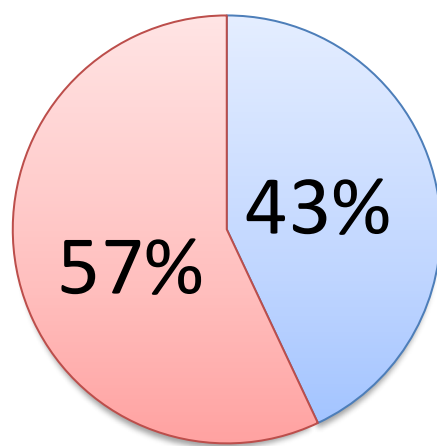
■ MoCA ■ MMSE

Amyloid Confirmation



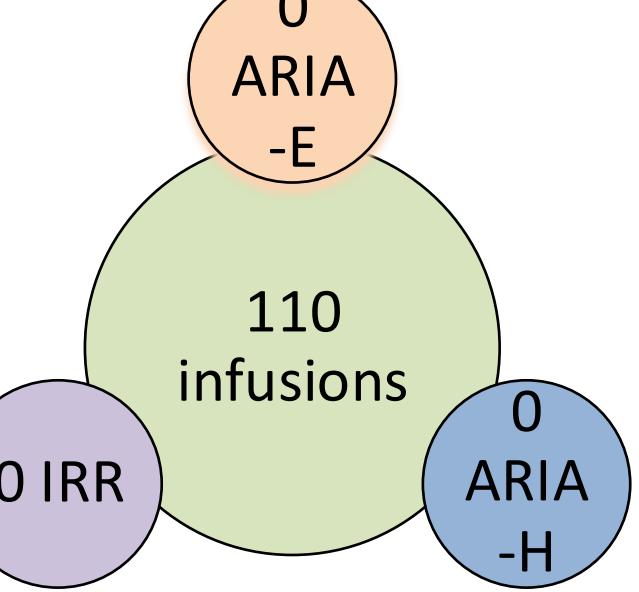
■ PET ■ CSF

APOE Status



■ E4 Carrier ■ E4 Non-carrier

Safety Outcomes



CONCLUSION

Patients treated with AATs in our memory clinic represent a carefully selected, relatively young population with early-stage AD and biomarker-confirmed amyloid pathology.

Our findings complement clinical trial reports and provide insight into real-world patient characteristics and safety outcomes.

Further real-world studies in ethnically diverse populations are needed with the broader implementation of disease-modifying therapies for AD.

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