

Diverse Older Adults' Perspectives on Undergoing Amyloid PET and Participate in a Preclinical AD Trial

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Melany Medina, BA ¹, Eunji Russ, MA ¹, Megan G. Witbracht, PhD ¹, Kristin Harkins, MPH ², Jason Karlawish, MD ², Joshua D. Grill, PhD ¹, and Crystal M. Glover, PhD^{1,3}

1. Institute for Memory Impairments and Neurological Disorders, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA ; 2. University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA ; 3. Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA



Background

- Preclinical Alzheimer's disease (AD) trials require biomarker testing, such as amyloid PET, to determine participant eligibility.
- Less is known about factors that may shape older adults' willingness to undergo biomarker testing and receive their results, especially among diverse groups.

Objective

- To assess factors associated with older adults' willingness to undergo amyloid PET and learn their results, both generally and within the context of a preclinical AD trial.

Methods

Sample and Measure

- Cognitively unimpaired [MoCA score, mean $\pm$ SD (range), 26.1 ± 2.0 (23-30)] older adults (**N=255**) aged 55-85 years who self-identified as Hispanic/Latino (n=68), non-Hispanic (NH) Asian (n=73), NH Black (n=44), or NH White (n=70).
- One-time, semi-structured qualitative interview comprised of 9 core questions, conducted in-person or remotely, in participants' preferred language [English (n=173), Korean (n=43), or Spanish (n=39)].
- Community-based recruitment across three counties in Southern California (Orange, Los Angeles, and Riverside).

Analysis

- Transcribed interviews were analyzed across all racial and ethnic groups using an inductive Grounded Theory Approach.
- The study team consisted of 5 trained interviewers. Four trained analysts performed coding, followed by discussion to achieve consensus on all codes and overarching themes.
- The following results represent a first analysis of qualitative themes across subgroups.

Results: Table 1. Participant Characteristics (N=255)

Sex, n (%)

Male	190 (74.5)
Female	64 (25.1)
Other	1 (0.4)

Education, n (%)

High School or Less	46 (17.6)
Some College or Trade	26 (10.2)
College Degree	161 (63.1)
Post-Secondary	22 (8.6)

Income need, n (%)

Insufficient to meet needs	39 (15.3)
Able to meet basic needs only	70 (27.5)
Allows some excess spending	91 (35.7)
Able to meet all needs without concerns	52 (20.4)

Conclusions

- This study used a rigorous qualitative approach informed by Grounded Theory and included multilingual data collection from a diverse sample.
- Consensus coding yielded 5 interconnected themes that provide in-depth insights into factors associated with participants' willingness to undergo amyloid PET and learn their results.
- Qualitative findings offer key considerations for future preclinical AD trial designs.

Considerations for Preclinical AD Trials

- The impact of biomarker results on participants and their support networks, outside of research participation.
- The critical role of support networks in decision-making.
- The importance of accessible information from trusted sources.
- Participant preferences about procedures commonly associated with preclinical AD trials.

Limitations

- Participants were enrolled in an interview study, rather than a real clinical trial that included biomarker testing.
- Geographically focused in Southern California; thus, potentially limiting generalizability to other geographic areas.

Future Directions

- Examining similarities and differences across racial and ethnic groups to identify unique factors associated with amyloid PET and preclinical AD trial willingness to facilitate equitable enrollment.

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Results: Five Overarching Themes

