

THE CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH LECANEMAB IN THE NORTHWEST OF CHINA

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Background

- Lecanemab is the first FDA-approved therapeutic agent for Alzheimer's disease (AD). Nevertheless, the clinical characteristics of AD patients receiving Lecanemab treatment remain insufficiently characterized, limiting the comprehensive understanding of its real-world application.

Methods

- This real- world study enrolled AD patients who received lecanemab therapy at 18 medical centers in Northwest China between August 2024 and November 2025.

Results

- A total of 171 patients received lecanemab. Males accounted for 35.7% (61/171); mean age was 67.16 ± 9.59 years, and 39.8% were aged 65–74 years.
- Disease severity:** 62.6% (107/171) with mild dementia, 13.5% (23/171) with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), 18.1% (31/171) with moderate dementia.
- Diagnostic methods:** 52.0% (89/171) diagnosed via CSF biomarkers, 36.3% (62/171) via A β PET-CT.
- Clinical Manifestations:** 96.5% (165/171) typical AD with memory decline, 3.5% (6/171) atypical AD.
- Disease course:** 43.9% (75/171) for 25–60 months, 28.1% (48/171) for 13–24 months.
- Occupation:** 74.3% (127/171) retired/semi-retired, 9.9% unemployed.
- Education level:** 39.8% (68/171) college/junior college, 26.3% (45/171) high school/technical secondary school.
- Family history:** 88.9% (152/171) without family history of AD, 11.1% (19/171) with family history.
- Regional distribution:** 86.0% (147/171) from Shaanxi, 7.0% from Qinghai.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Participants.

Items, N (%)	Total (n=171)	Items, N (%)	Total (n=171)
Gender		Occupation	
Female	110 (64.3)	Government/Public Institution Employee	5 (2.9)
Male	61 (35.7)	Professional/Technical Personnel	3 (1.8)
Age-year (Mean$\pm$SD)		Staff Member/Clerk	3 (1.8)
<45	2 (1.2)	Farmer	10 (5.8)
45-54	16 (9.4)	Self-employed	6 (3.5)
55-64	45 (26.3)	Unemployed	17 (9.9)
65-74	68 (39.8)	Retired	127 (74.3)
75-84	34 (19.9)	Educational Level	
≥ 85	6 (3.5)	Illiterate	3 (1.8)
ApoE type		Primary School	12 (7.0)
E2/E3	14 (8.2)	Junior High School	38 (22.2)
E2/E4	5 (2.9)	or High School/Technical Secondary School	45 (26.3)
E3/E3	53 (31.0)	College/Undergraduate Degree	68 (38.9)
E3/E4	69 (40.4)	Postgraduate Degree or Above	5 (2.9)
E4/E4	15 (8.8)	Marital Status	
Unknown	15 (8.8)	Never married	0 (0)
Diagnostic methods		Married	163 (95.3)
CSF biomarker	89 (52.0)	Divorced/Remarried	1 (0.6)
A β -PET	62 (36.3)	Widowed	7 (4.1)
A β -PET+CSF	17 (9.9)	Geographic Distribution	
AD blood biomarker	3 (1.8)	Shaanxi	147 (86.0)
Clinical subgroup		Qinghai	12 (7.0)
MCI	23 (13.5)	Xinjiang	7 (4.1)
Mild dementia	107 (62.6)	Ningxia	5 (2.9)
Moderate dementia	31 (18.1)	Family History of Dementia	
Severe dementia	10 (5.8)	Yes	19 (11.1)
Clinical Manifestations		No	152 (88.9)
Typical AD	165 (96.5)		
Atypical AD	6 (3.5)		

Conclusion

- Northwest Chinese AD patients treated with lecanemab were younger than those in Clarity AD. Most were diagnosed by CSF biomarkers, had mild dementia, were highly educated, and lived in Shaanxi Province.