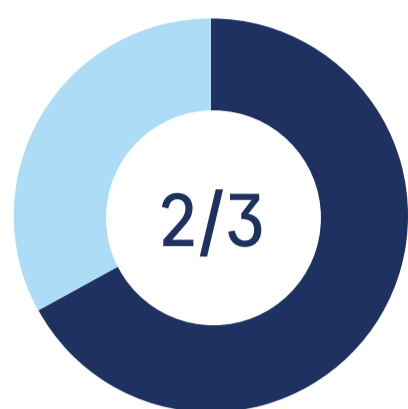


Alzheimer's disease in numbers

Alzheimer's is a chronic, progressive brain disease that slowly gets worse over time and affects memory, behaviour, problem-solving and daily activities. It is a medical condition and is not a part of normal ageing.¹

Alzheimer's is the most common cause of dementia¹

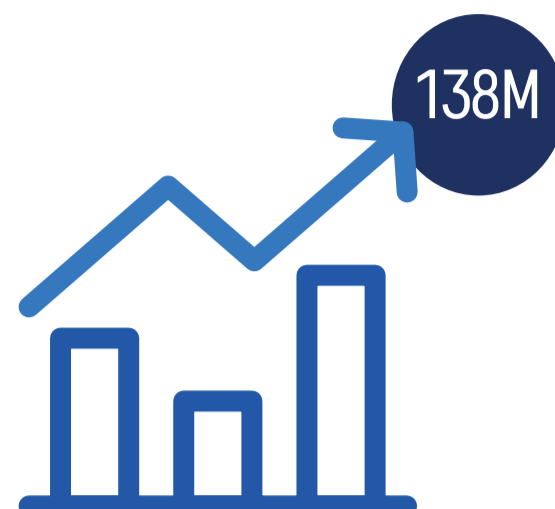
Worldwide



2/3 of dementia cases thought to be Alzheimer's¹

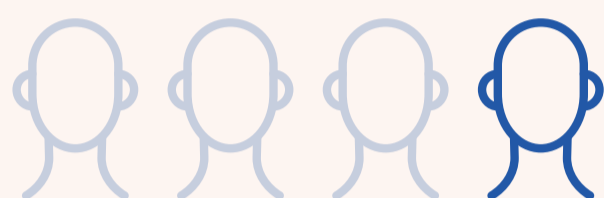


More than 55 million people living with dementia¹

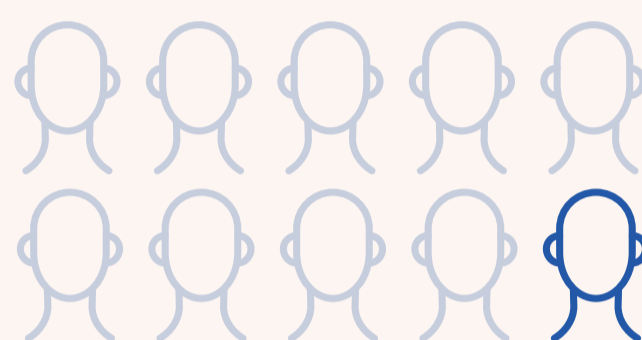


139 million people living with dementia expected by 2050¹

Diagnosis is often missed or delayed



Worldwide, 3 out of 4 of people living with dementia have not been diagnosed²



In low- and middle-income countries this diagnosis gap rises to 9 out of 10²

The economic impact of Alzheimer's is a growing global challenge

Alzheimer's is acknowledged to be one of the most expensive diseases, with both tangible and intangible costs to individuals and wider society.³

Direct / tangible costs

Goods and services for which money is exchanged



Medical costs:

- Doctor's visits
- Hospital care
- Medication
- Specialised aids and equipment



Social care and non-medical costs:

- Community and social services such as transportation and non-medicine interventions
- Private and publicly funded home care
- Nursing home accommodation
- Income and welfare support

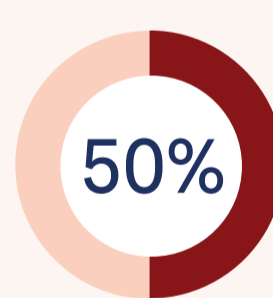
Indirect / intangible costs

Resources lost or invested for which no money is exchanged



Care and non-medical costs:

- Unpaid (informal) care provided by family and friends
- Productivity losses of those providing informal care
- Productivity losses in people with Alzheimer's due to being unable to work, on sick leave or early retirement

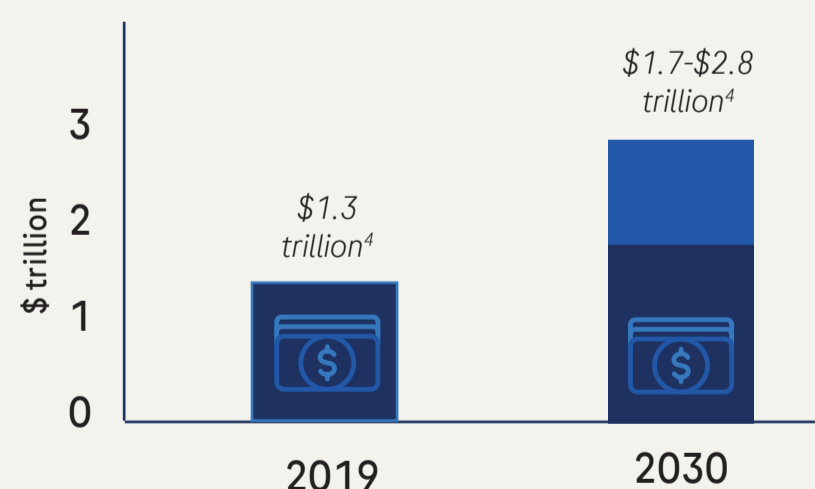


Informal care makes up for 50% of the global cost of dementia¹

As the population ages, governments are being strongly encouraged to take action on Alzheimer's planning and preparedness⁴

Today, most available treatments for Alzheimer's address symptoms rather than the underlying cause, and individuals are diagnosed late in the disease journey.

Alzheimer's costs forecasted to increase to levels that are not sustainable for unprepared healthcare systems⁴



However, there is good reason to hope for a brighter future for people living with Alzheimer's

- The Alzheimer's research community has learned from scientific setbacks and the field has advanced significantly
- Diagnostic tests that enable confirmatory diagnosis of Alzheimer's are becoming increasingly available
- Additional innovative medicines that target the underlying disease to slow disease progression are in late-stage development



1. World Health Organization. Dementia. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/dementia>. Last accessed: June 2022.
 2. Alzheimer's Disease International. World Alzheimer's Report 2021. Available at: <https://www.alzint.org/resource/world-alzheimer-report-2021/>. Last accessed: June 2022.
 3. El-Hayek YH, et al. *J Alzheimers Dis*. 2019;70:321-339.
 4. World Health Organization. Global status report on the public health response to dementia, 2021. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240033245>. Last accessed: June 2022.