



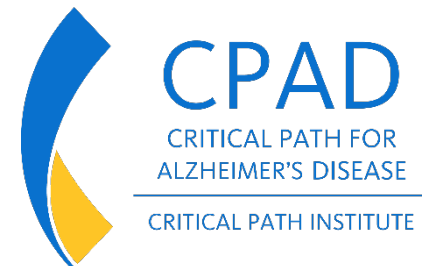
**Developing a digital eco-system for disease understanding,
insightful drug development tools, and innovative treatments
require a standardized, actionable database**

Critical Path for Alzheimer's Disease Consortium

Stephen P. Arnerić, PhD, Executive Director



**Harnessing Mobile Technology
to Predict, Diagnose, Monitor, and
Develop Treatments
for Nervous System Disorders**



ADVANCING SCIENCE THROUGH CROSS-DISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

Mission

Critical Path Institute is a catalyst in the development of new approaches to advance medical innovation and regulatory science. We achieve this by leading teams that share data, knowledge, and expertise, resulting in sound, consensus-based science (<https://c-path.org/about/>).

Who We Are

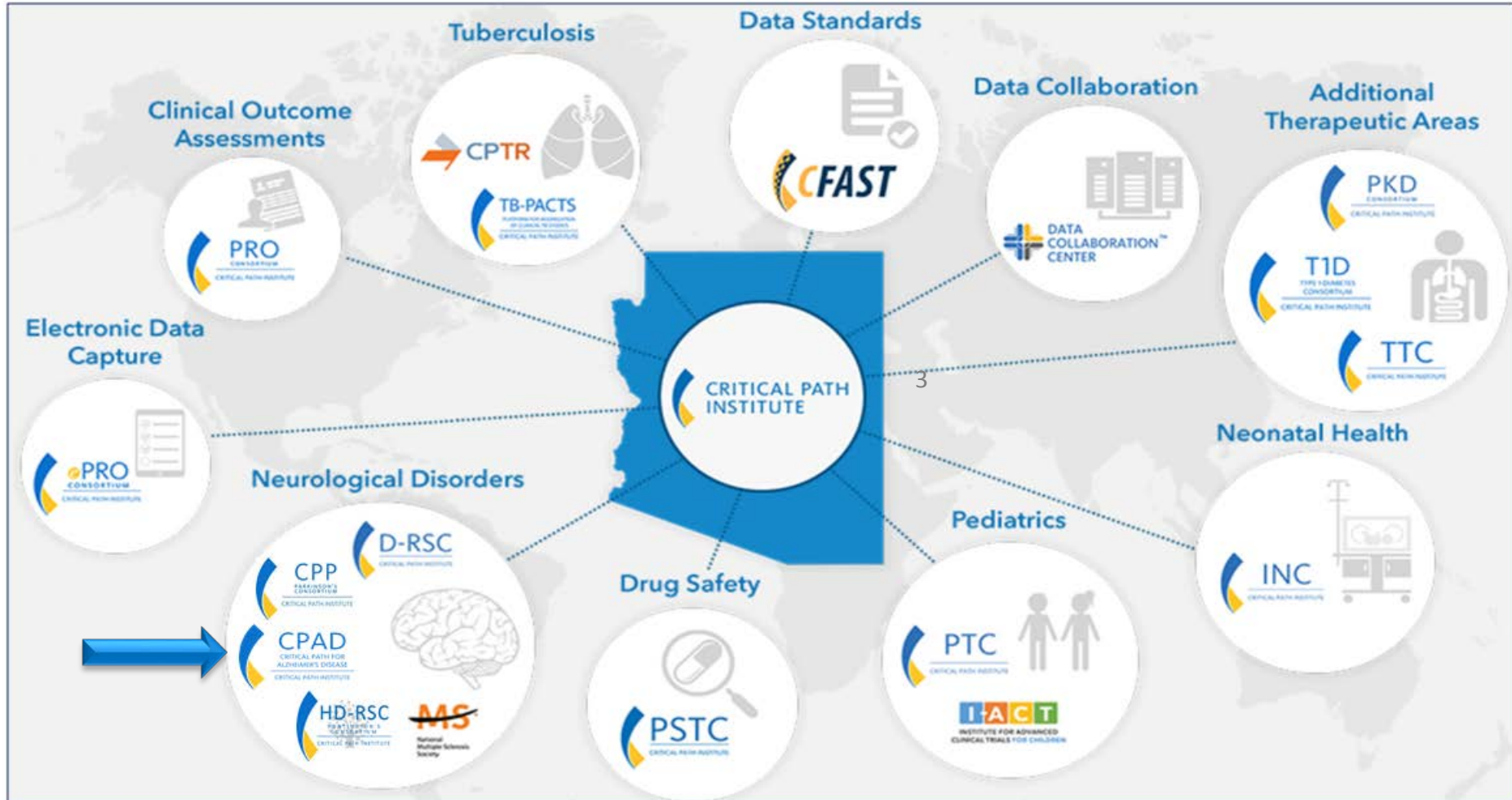
Critical Path Institute (C-Path) is a nonprofit, public-private partnership with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) created under the auspices of the FDA's Critical Path Initiative program in 2005.

C-Path's aim is to accelerate the pace and reduce the costs of medical product development through the creation of new data standards, measurement standards, and methods standards that aid in the scientific evaluation of the efficacy and safety of new therapies.



CRITICAL PATH INSTITUTE

Fifteen global consortia collaborating with 1,450+ scientists and 84 organizations



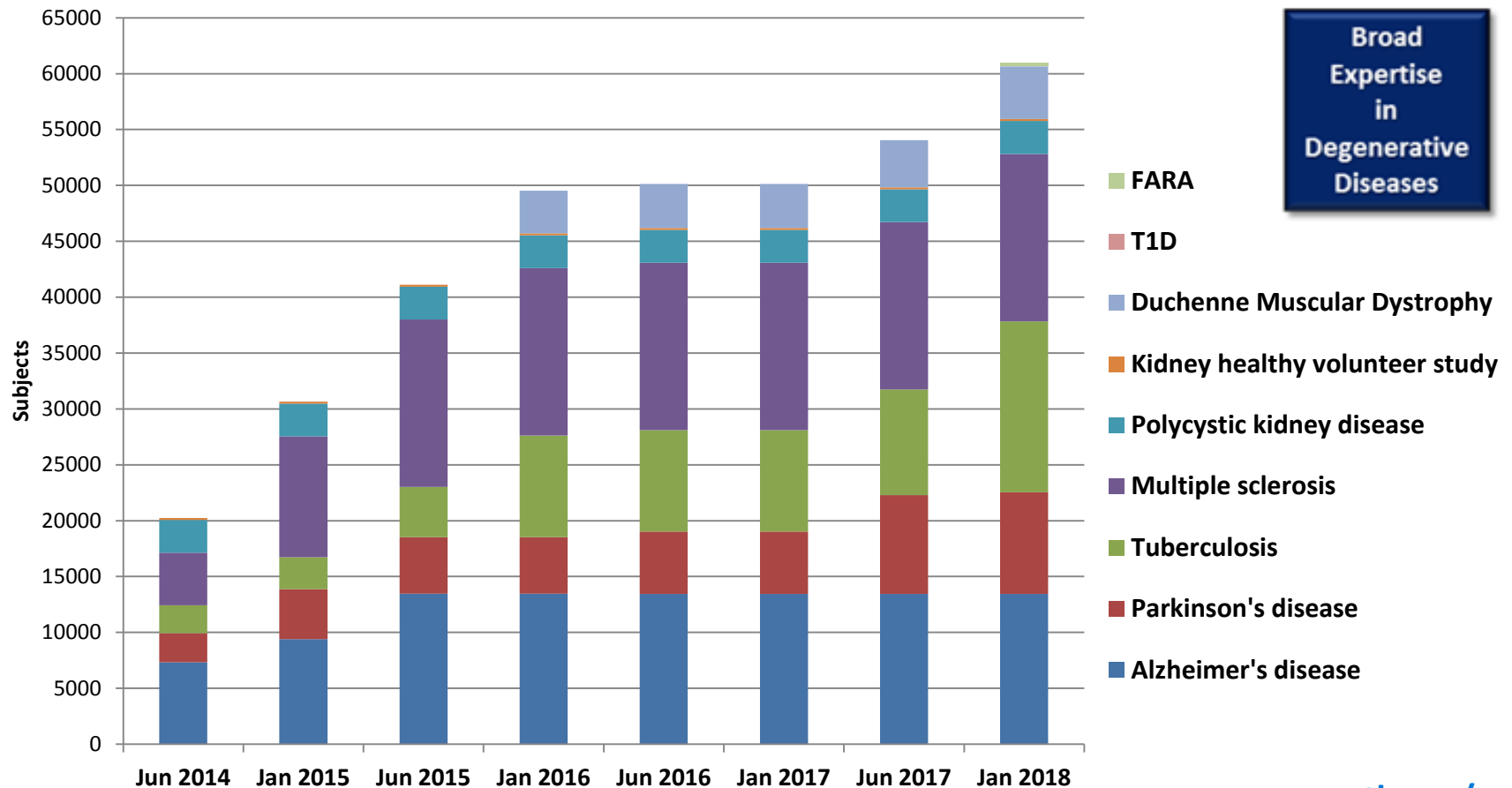
FOCUS: Data standards; clinical trial simulation tools from actionable data, disease progression models; biomarkers; clinical outcome assessment instruments

C-PATH CLINICAL DATA

Clinical data: 107 studies
60,642 subjects

Note: nonclinical 119 studies. 6296 subjects.
ReSeqTB: 7835 Individual Isolates

Clinical data contributed to C-Path



CPAD QUALIFIES DRUG DEVELOPMENT TOOLS FOR CLINICAL DRUG TRIALS TREATING DEMENTIA

Why? / What?

- To understand disease progression rates and responses to treatments, as these can vary significantly across different patients
- Advance Drug Development Tools



Who?

Key stakeholders: Patients, Pharma Companies, Regulators, Patient-Advocacy Organizations, Academics, Government Agencies



How?

Integrate anonymized patient-level data from past clinical trials and longitudinal observational studies



IMPACT

- **Actionable data/models to inform optimal trial design**
- **Improved trial efficiency, and accelerated delivery of innovative treatments to the right patients**

Information from model

Regulatory agencies



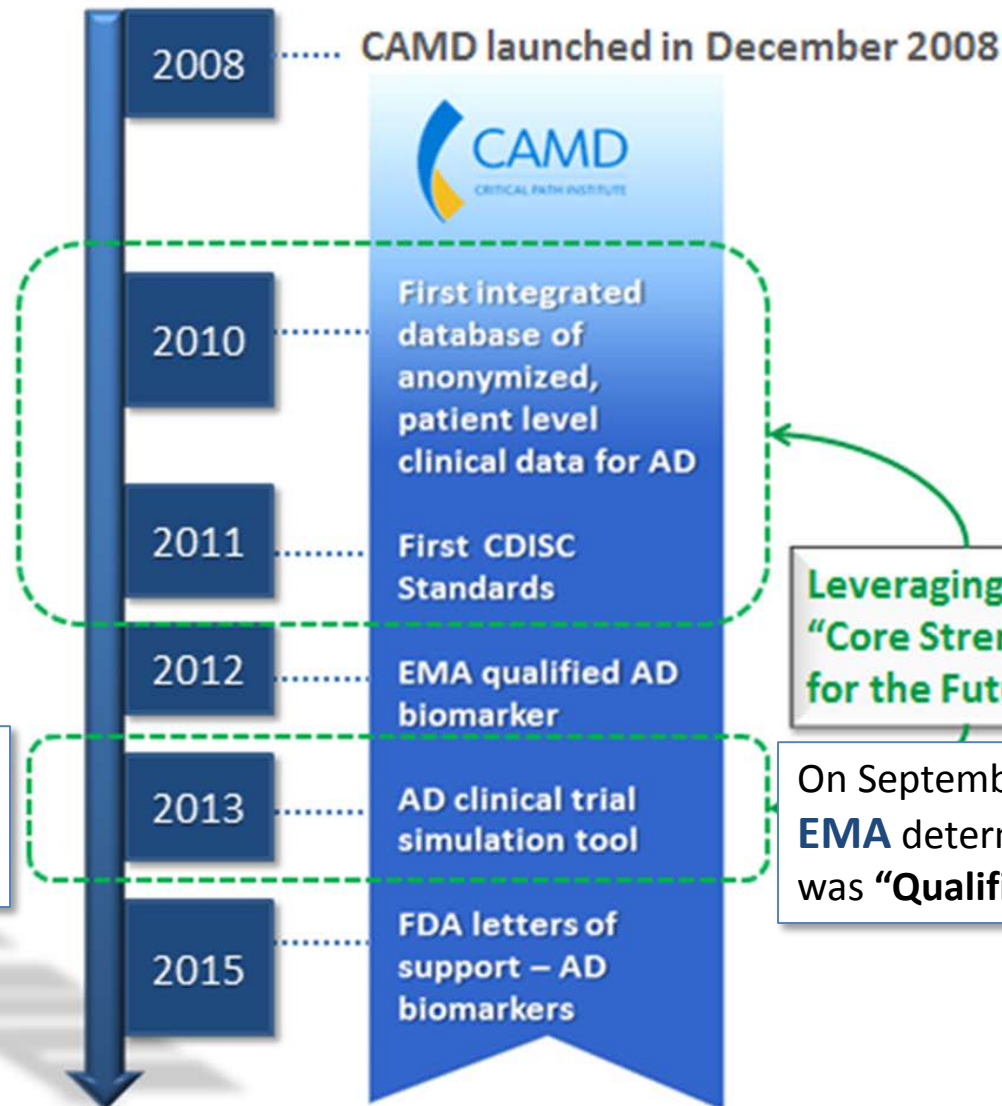
+



Results in



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR CPAD (previously CAMD)

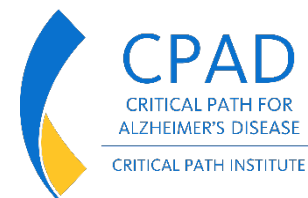


On June 12, 2013 the **FDA** determined the CTS tool was **"Fit for Purpose."**

Leveraging our
**"Core Strengths
for the Future"**

On September 19, 2013 the **EMA** determined the CTS tool was **"Qualified for Use."**

VALUE, HISTORY, & FUTURE OF CDISC (Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium) STANDARDS FOR AD



Value Proposition:

- A reproducible research framework with controlled terminology which accelerates our understanding of AD across trials using a uniform format.
- Improves our ability to detect signals in new compounds; maximizes learnings from successes and failures.

Historical Perspective (CPAD/CDISC partnership):

Version 1.0 (2011) –

- First user guide for AD CDISC standards (did not include biomarkers) focused on key demographic, genetic and clinical outcome assessments (COAs).

Version 2.0 (2016) –

- Added global consensus data standards for key **CSF AD biomarkers, vMRI imaging and PET ligands.**

Future:

Version 3.0 (~2019) –

- Focus on promising **exploratory biomarkers and biometric assessments.**

FDA REQUIREMENT **(as of December 2016)**

**All clinical data from
registration trials must
be in CDISC format**

Concepts covered by the Alzheimer's CDISC User Guide

ApoE Genotype

Family History of AD

Volumetric MRI

**PET, PET/CT (FDG, Flortetapir,
PiB)**

CSF Biomarkers and Sampling

Outcome Assessment Scales

ADAS-COG

CDR

AVLT

FAQ

Modified Hachinski

DAD

ADCS-ADL MCI

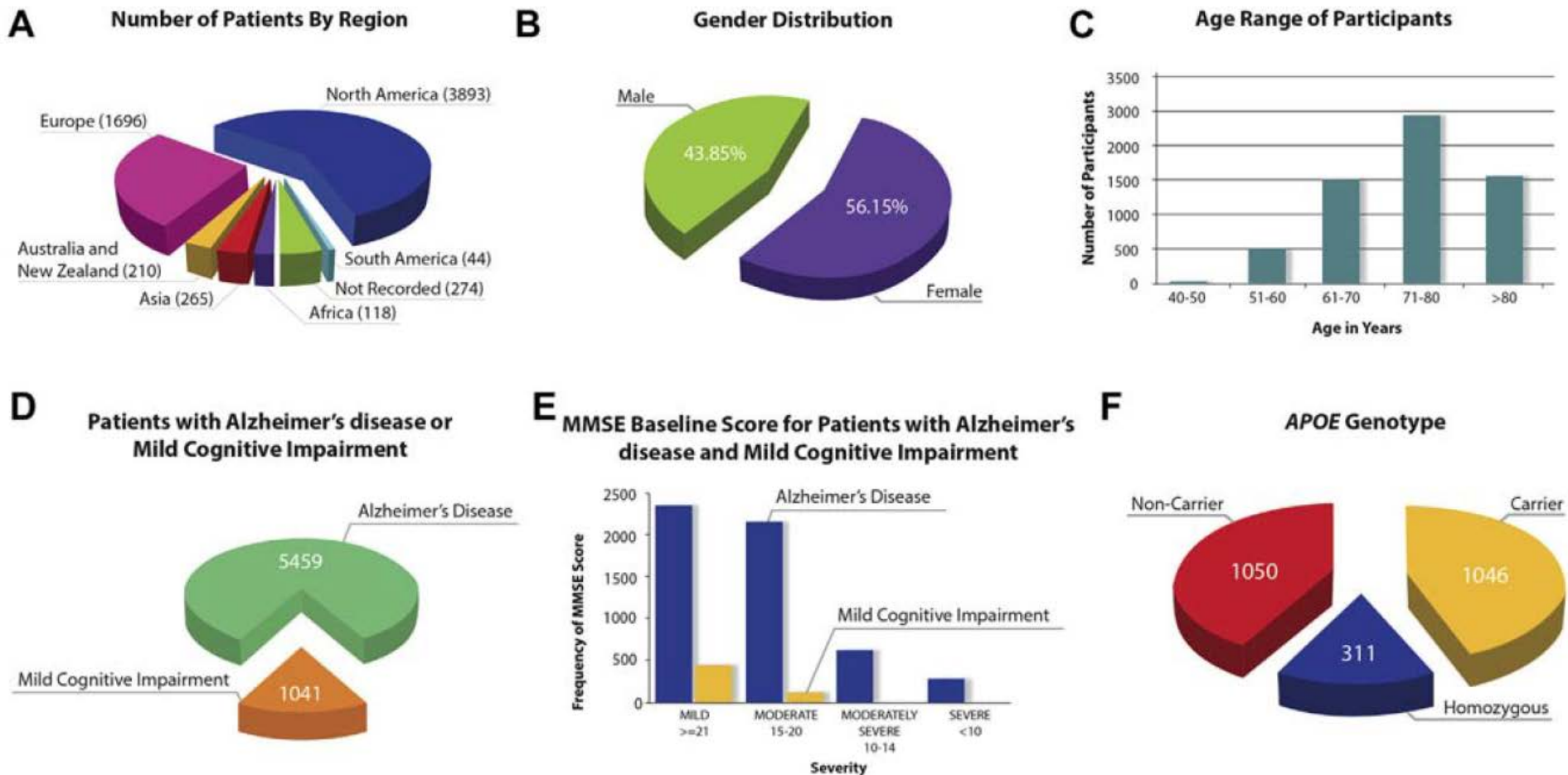
NPI

CGI

GDS

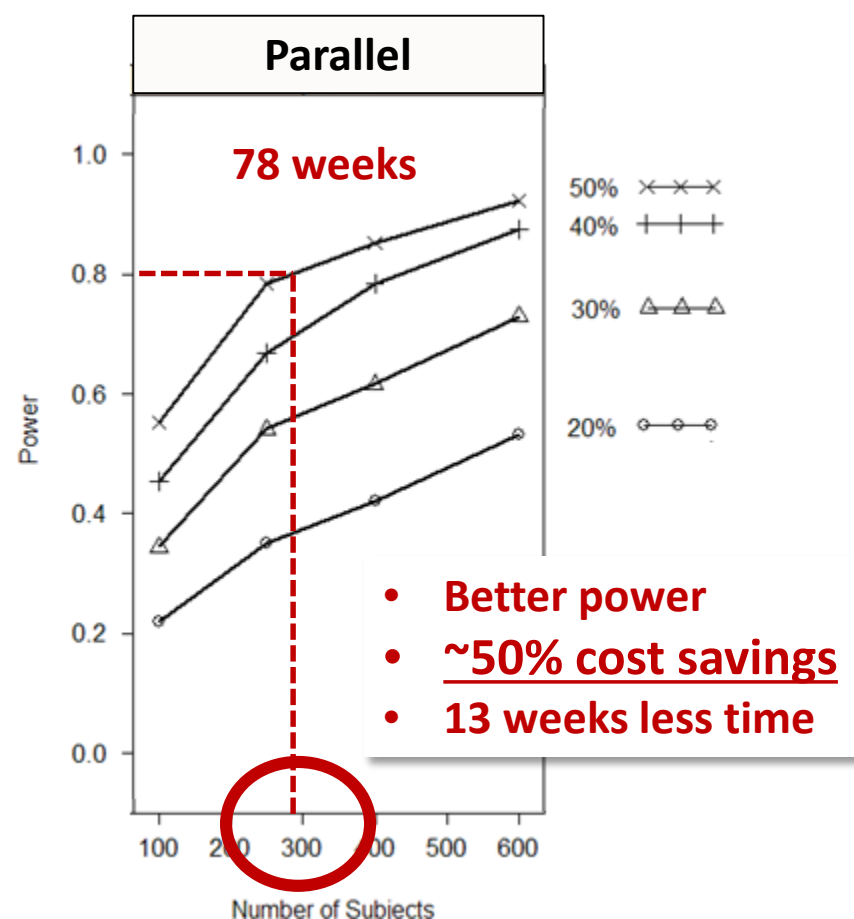
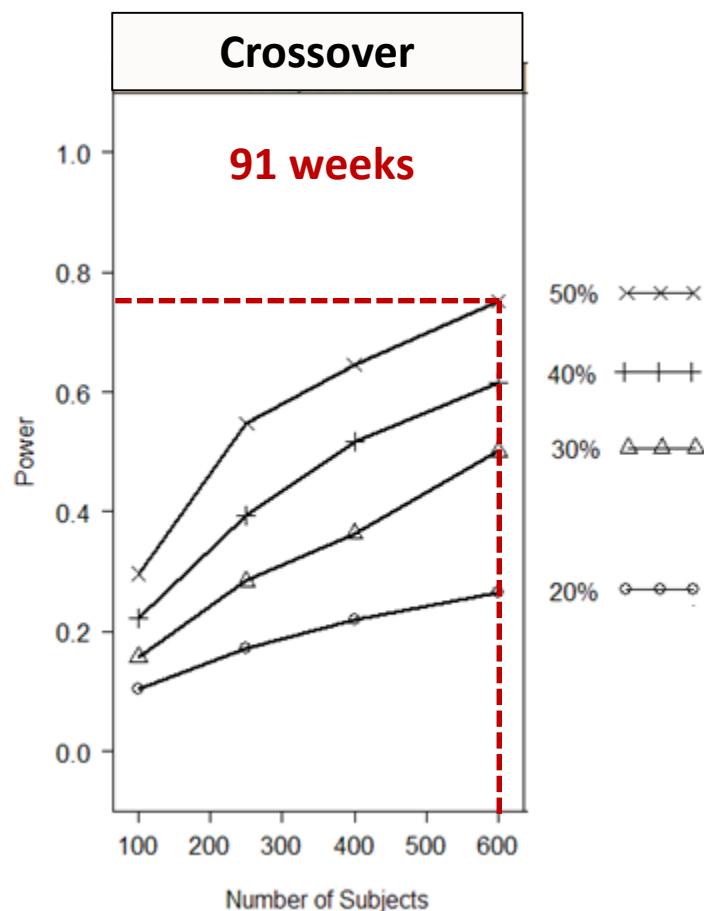
OVERVIEW OF CPAD'S AD PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

J. Neville et al. / Alzheimer's & Dementia 11 (2015) 1212-1221



DEMONSTRATED UTILITY OF THE CLINICAL TRIAL SIMULATION TOOL

Balancing power, sample size, and duration, given varying effect magnitudes



CPAD DATABASE UTILIZATION (as of 4/30/2018)

550 Total Applicants

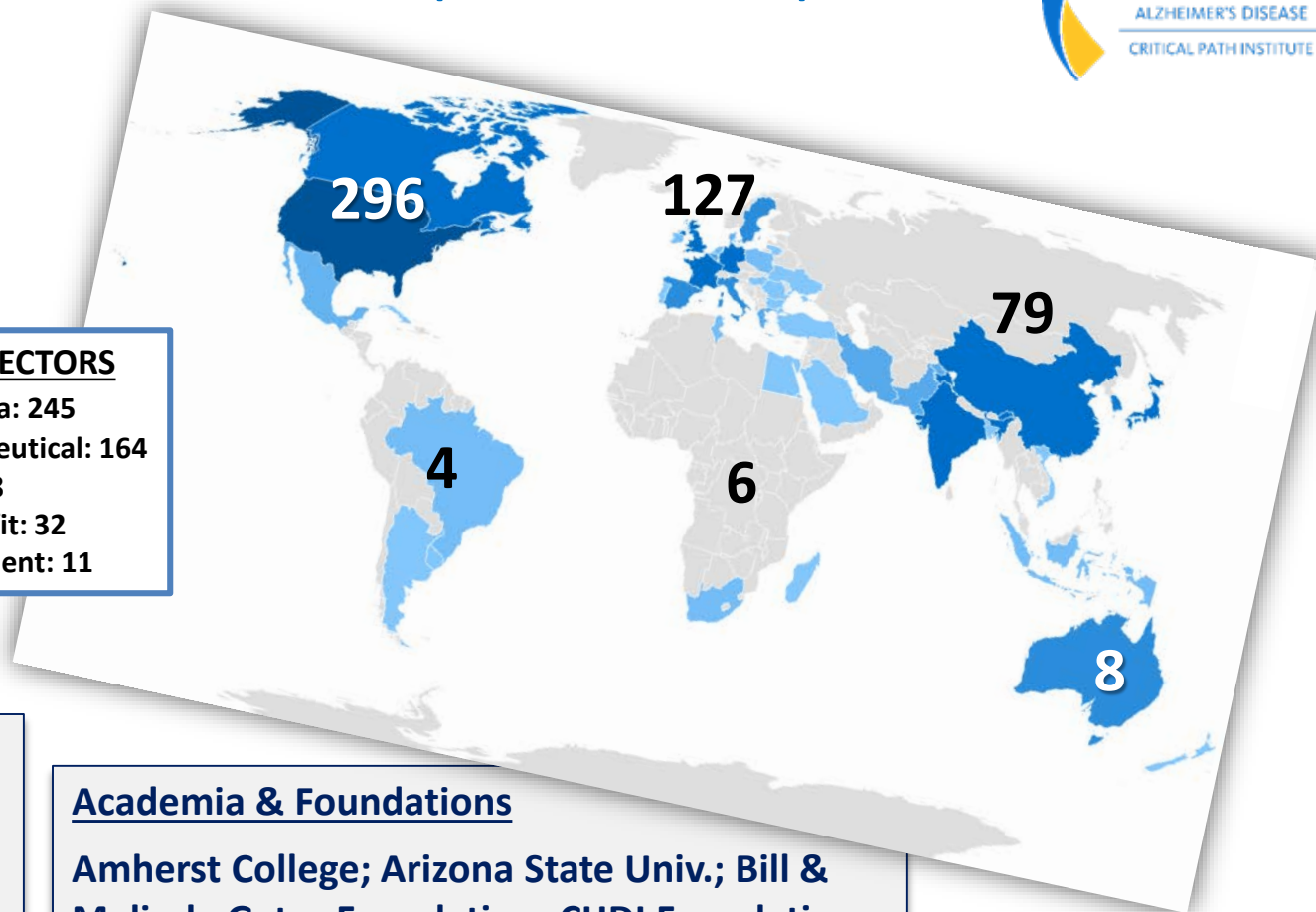
from

338 Distinct Institutions



USE BY SECTORS

Academia: 245
Pharmaceutical: 164
Other: 68
Non-profit: 32
Government: 11



Industry

Abbvie; Allergan;
AstraZeneca; Biogen;
Biomarkable; CoreLab;
Daewong; Eisai; GE
Healthcare; IBM; Johnson &
Johnson; Lundbeck; Merck;
NeuroCog; Novartis; Pentara;
Pfizer; Siemens; SAS

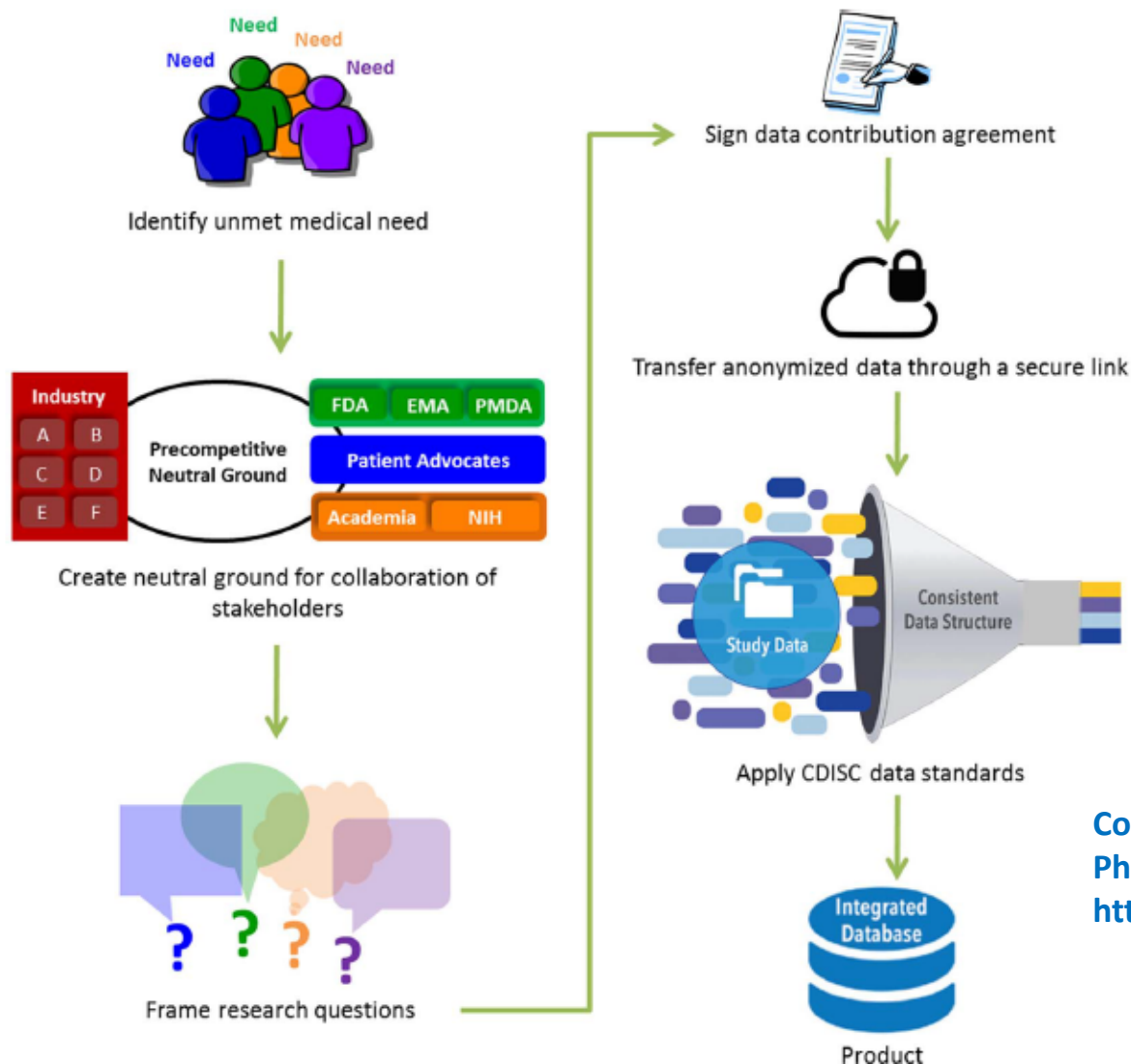
Academia & Foundations

Amherst College; Arizona State Univ.; Bill &
Melinda Gates Foundation; CHDI Foundation;
Duke Univ.; Fraunhofer Institute; Goethe
Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Karolinska Institute;
King's College London; Michael J Fox
Foundation; Rockefeller Univ.; Seoul National
Univ.; Univ. of Oxford; Yale Univ.

Government & Other

NIH; Neurology
Today; Gigatrust

CREATE AN INTEGRATED DATA SHARING APPROACH TO FRAME QUESTIONS ADDRESSING UNMET NEEDS



What changes can be seen in the pre-symptomatic stages of the disease?

Conrado, D.J., European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2017)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2016/j.ejps.2017.06.035>

"F-A-I-R"

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Data Standards Strategy FY2018-FY2022

**Center for Biologics Evaluation and
Research (CBER)
Center for Drug Evaluation and
Research (CDER)**

January 2018

Link includes a video with Janet Woodcock:

https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/FormsSubmissionRequirements/ElectronicSubmissions/ucm249979.htm?utm_campaign=CDER%20New%202%2F6&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Eloqua&elqTrackId=6fe706eedc0640aab77d7fca9e9a9277&elq=895d2651f88e431ca0cb8644f26cb542&elqaid=2342&elqat=1&elqCampaignId=1658

ACCELERATE DATA SHARING

- Data sharing – especially from prevention trials
[Informed Consent]
- Understanding of what matters most to patients and caregivers
- Data sharing from pilot Biometric Monitoring Device (BMD) studies

Collaboration for Alzheimer's Prevention

Facilitating data sharing as early as possible

- Where possible, standardized data acquisition techniques and assessments should be included to enhance the ability to compare data between trials.
- Measurement of multiple potential biomarkers should be included in trial designs to facilitate the identification of biomarkers of disease evolution and treatment response that could be used in future trials.
- Screening and prerandomization baseline data should be made available to the scientific community within 12 months of enrollment completion.
- All study data should be made available to the scientific community after the earlier of either regulatory approval of the tested treatment or 18 months after the completion or early termination of the trial.

A proposed framework



Alzheimer's & Dementia 12 (2016) 631-632



Collaboration for Alzheimer's Prevention: Principles to guide data and sample sharing in preclinical Alzheimer's disease trials

Stacie Weninger^{a,*}, Maria C. Carrillo^{b,***}, Billy Dunn^c, Paul S. Aisen^d, Randall J. Bateman^e, Joanne D. Kotz^a, Jessica B. Langbaum^f, Susan L. Mills^e, Eric M. Reiman^f, Reisa Sperling^g, Anna M. Santacruz^e, Pierre N. Tariot^f, Kathleen A. Welsh-Bohmer^h

Sharing of Data After Trial Completion

Trial	Data After Trial Completion	
	Analyses and sharing with collaborators	General availability (through approved data request)
DIAN-TU		
<i>Sola</i>	2019+ (timing may change w/ open label extension)	2020+ (timing may change w/ open label extension)
<i>Gant</i>	2019+ (timing may change w/ open label extension)	2020+ (timing may change w/ open label extension)
<i>NexGen</i>	Agree to adhere to principles	Agree to adhere to principles
<i>API ADAD Colombia</i>	Agree to adhere to principles (~2023+)	Data will be shared following the earlier of (a) approval by the FDA for commercialization of the Study Drug for any indication or (b) 18 months following completion or early termination of the Study.
<i>API Generation (APOE4 HM) Study</i>	Agree to adhere to principles (~2024+)	Data will be shared following the earlier of: (a) a Joint Publication, (b) the FDA has approved for commercialization the Study Drug to which the proposed presentation or publication relates, or (c) eighteen (18) months have elapsed following the completion or early termination of the Study.

INFORMED CONSENT IS CRITICAL



Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational Research & Clinical Interventions 3 (2017) 536-541

Alzheimer's
&
Dementia

Perspective

Concise informed consent to increase data and biospecimen access may
accelerate innovative Alzheimer's disease treatments

Ann M. Hake^a, Penny A. Dacks^b, Stephen P. Arneric^{c,*}, CAMD ICF working group¹

^aEli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, USA

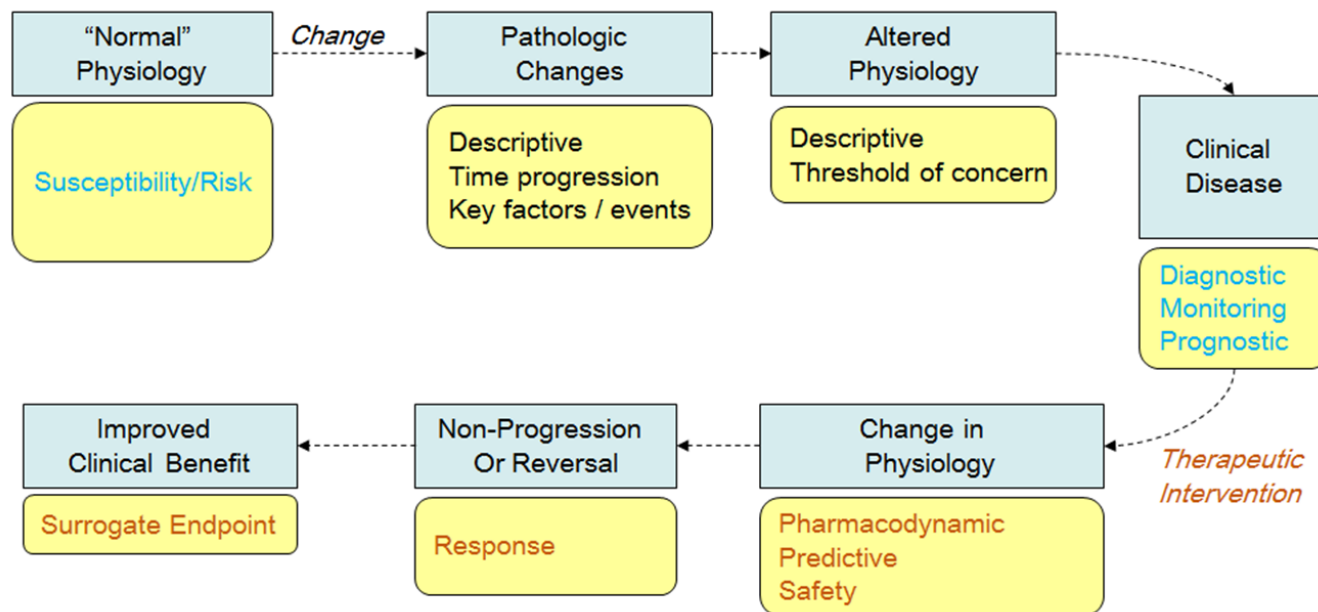
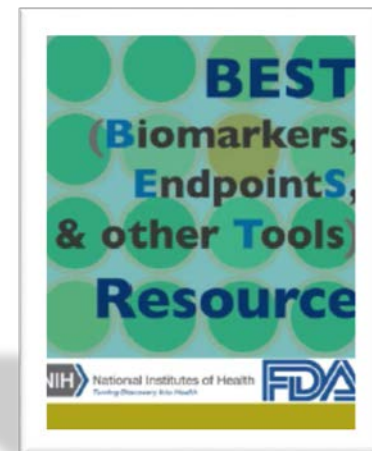
^bAlzheimer Drug Discovery Foundation, New York City, NY, USA

^cCoalition Against Major Diseases (CAMD), Tucson, AZ, USA

TYPES OF BIOMARKERS & DRUG DEVELOPMENT TOOLS



“Fit for Purpose”: BEST Biomarker Classes in Perspective



NCBI.nlm.nih.
BEST (Biomarkers,
EndpointS, and other
Tools) Resource.
NCBI Bookshelf, 2016
Available from:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK338448>

NEUROFILAMENT LIGHT (NfL) AND BIOMETRIC MONITORING DEVICES: POTENTIAL SURROGATE ENDPOINTS?

BIOMARKER TERMINOLOGY: SPEAKING THE SAME LANGUAGE

Shashi Amur, Ph.D.

Scientific Lead, Biomarker Qualification Program, Office of Translational Sciences, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, FDA



SURROGATE ENDPOINT

An endpoint that is used in clinical trials as a substitute for a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives.

Validated Surrogate Endpoint

Supported by a clear mechanistic rationale and clinical data providing strong evidence that an effect on the surrogate predicts a clinical benefit; therefore, such endpoints can be used to support traditional approval without the need for additional efficacy information.

Example: Hemoglobin A1C reduction in diabetes clinical trials

Reasonably Likely Surrogate Endpoint

Supported by clear mechanistic and/or epidemiologic rationale but with insufficient clinical data to show that it is a validated surrogate endpoint; such endpoints can be used for accelerated approval for drugs or expedited access for medical devices.

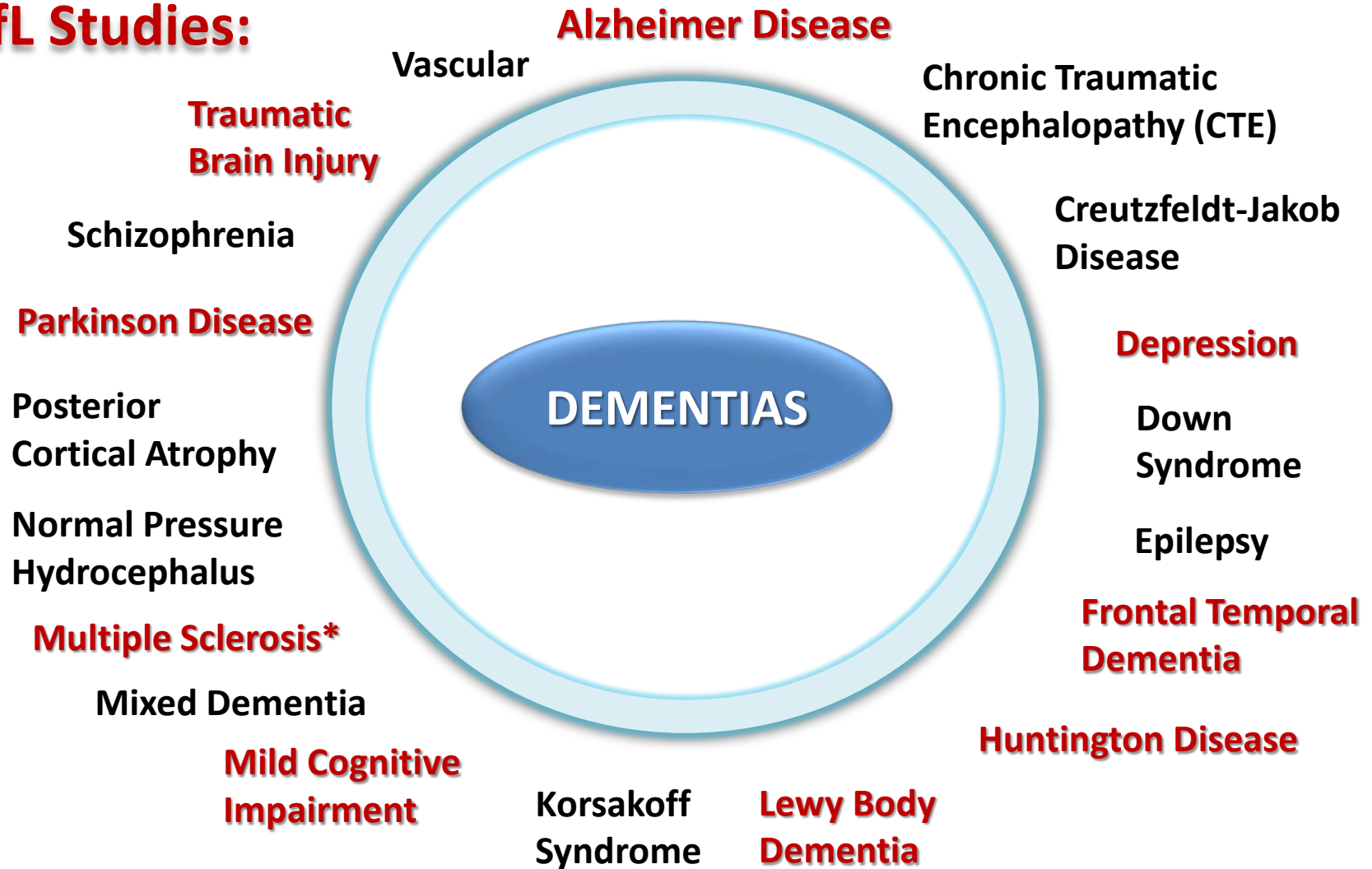
Example: Radiographic evidence of tumor shrinkage in some cancer types

Candidate Surrogate Endpoint

A surrogate under evaluation for its ability to predict clinical benefit.

WHAT ARE THE COMMON AND DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES?

NfL Studies:



DIGITAL DRUG DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Qualifying Biometric Monitoring Devices (BMDs)

FDA approves pill with sensor that digitally tracks if patients have ingested their medication

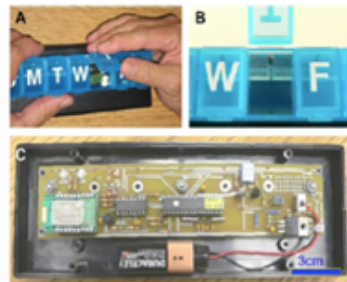
New tool for patients taking Abilify

f SHARE t TWEET in

For Immediate Release

Summary

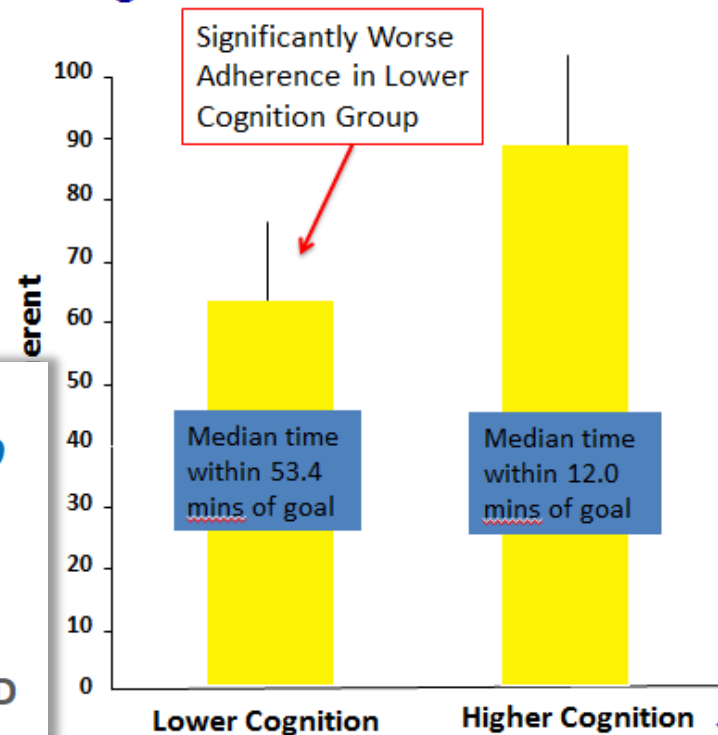
Release



- Adherence assessed continuously x 5 wks with MedTracker taking a

Every Day Cognition:

Medication adherence as a measure of cognitive function



'Drugs don't work in patients who don't take them'

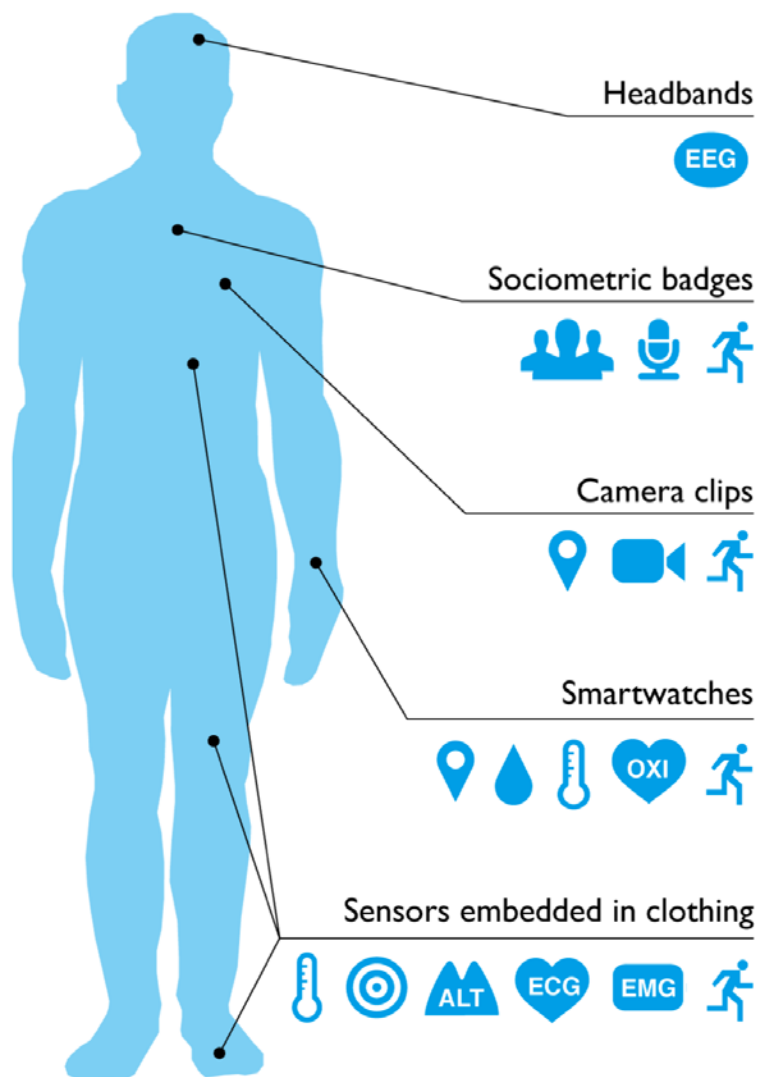
- C. Everett Koop, MD

Former US Surgeon General, 1985

Sensor-enabled pill that can monitor patients' adherence to medication.

Biostamp or electronic Tattoos
University of Illinois - MC10

COLLECTING REAL WORLD DATA



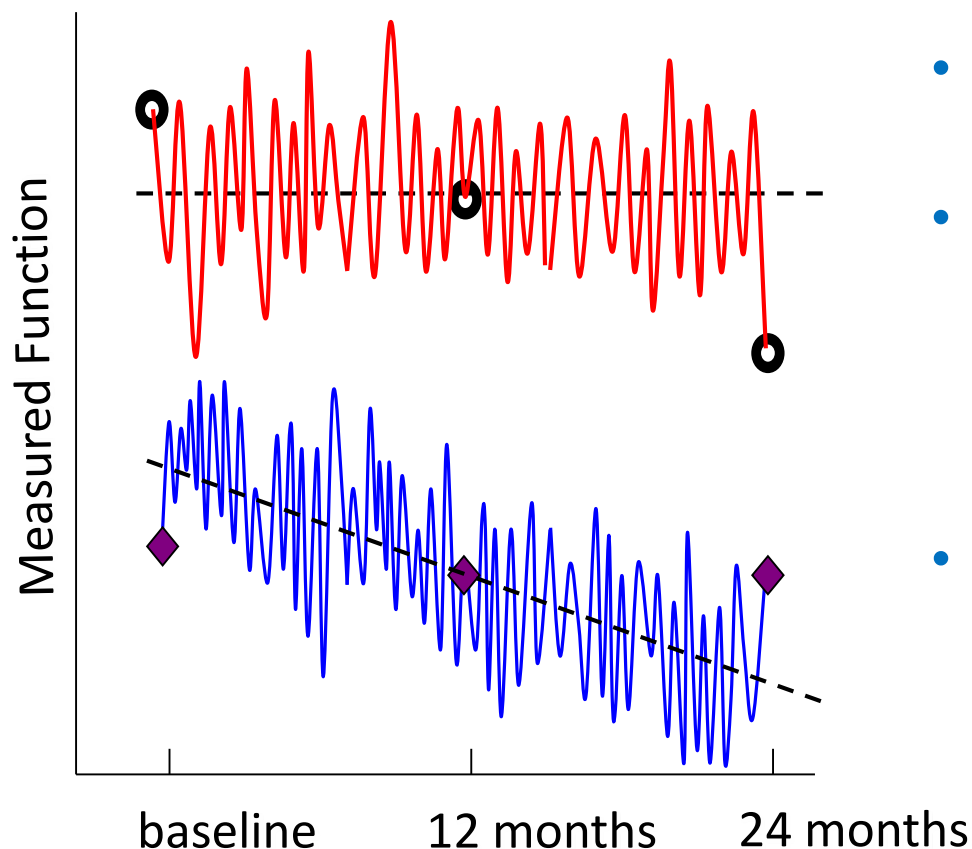
- Accelerometer
- Altimeter
- Digital camera
- Electrocardiogram
- Electromyograph
- Electroencephalogram
- Electrodermograph
- Location GPS
- Microphone
- Oximeter
- Bluetooth proximity
- Pressure
- Thermometer

The Rise of Consumer Health Wearables: Promises and Barriers.
Piwek L, Ellis DA, Andrews S, Joinson A
PLoS Med 13(2): e1001953.
pmed.1001953, Feb 2016

Careful data standardization, aggregation, and quantitative modeling will be required to transform RWD to RWE

WHY CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT IS RELEVANT AND CRITICAL!

Which patient is rapidly declining?



- These data highlight the challenge of infrequent cross-sectional assessments
- Understanding vector trends in individual continuous performance would be more reflective of true long-term trends in performance/health maintenance
- Infrequent 'snapshots' of day-to-day performance of people, like the stock market, can be misleading

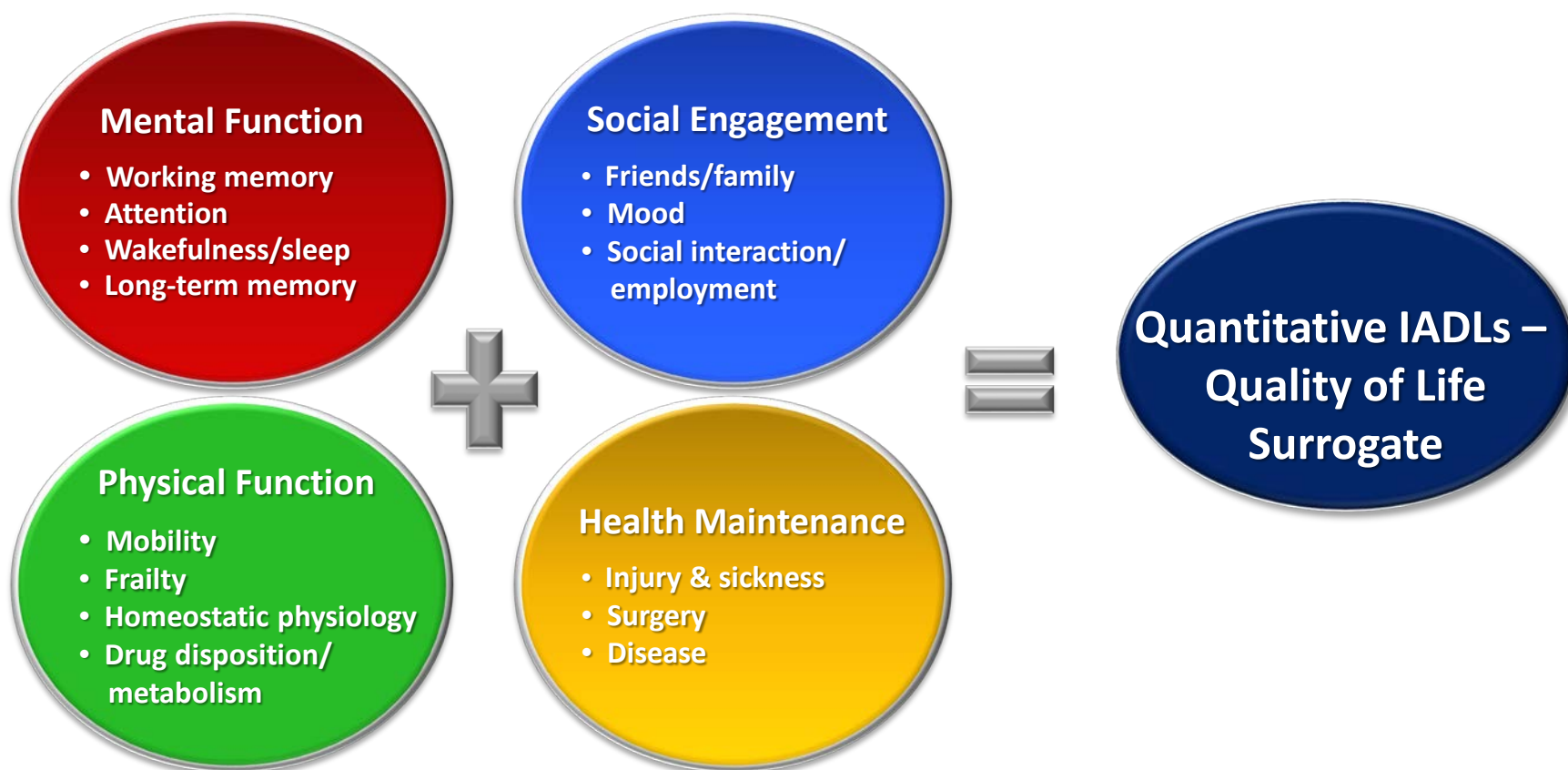
*Courtesy of
Dr. Jeff Kaye*



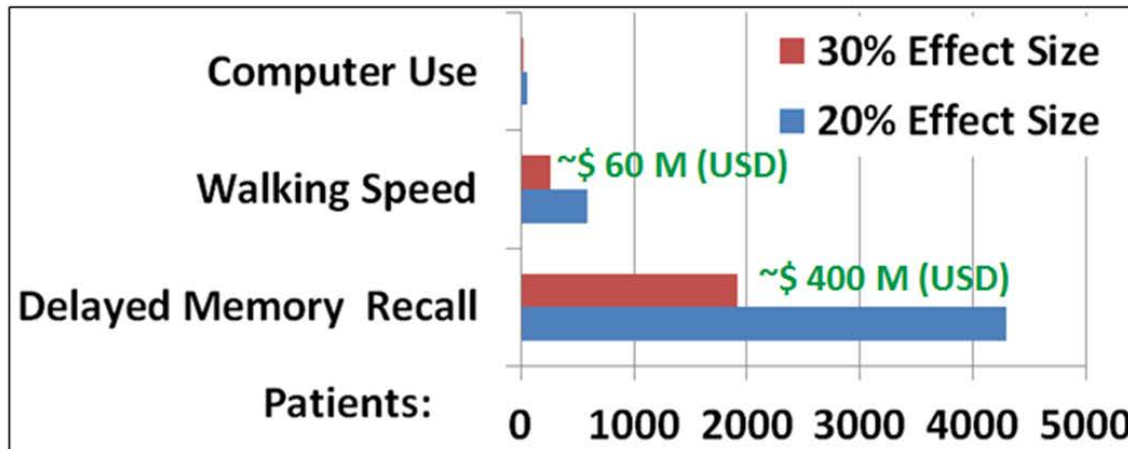
ORCATECH

Measuring 'Signs' Related to Instrumental Activities of daily Living

BMDs have the potential to measure signs related to all domains of function comprising what is viewed as Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)



TRANSFORMING CLINICAL TRIALS WITH HIGH FREQUENCY, OBJECTIVE, CONTINUOUS DATA



TRIAL COSTS
(3 yr. Prevention Study)
• ~\$ 1 M/5 patients

**Dodge et al.,
PLoS One, 2015**

MCI Prevention Trial – sample size estimates

- Reduces required sample size and/or time to identify meaningful change
- Reduces exposure to harm (fewer needed/fewer exposed)
- Provides the opportunity to substantially improve efficiency and inform go/no-go decisions of trials
- **Dramatically reduces recruitment time and costs**
- **>80% Cost Savings of current approaches**

WE MUST WORK COLLECTIVELY TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEM

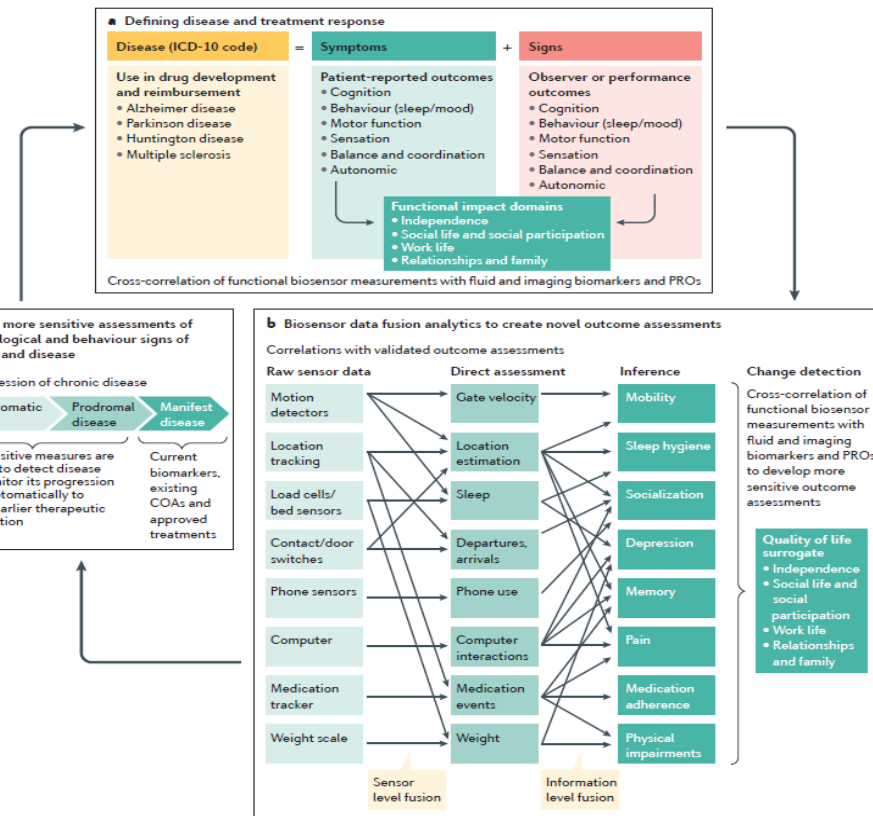
CORRESPONDENCE

Biometric monitoring devices for assessing end points in clinical trials: developing an ecosystem

Stephen P. Arnerić, Jesse M. Cedarbaum, Sean Khozin,
Spyros Papapetropoulos, Derek L. Hill, Michael Ropacki, Jane Rhodes,
Penny A. Dacks, Lynn D. Hudson, Mark Forrest Gordon, Volker D. Kern,
Klaus Romero, George Vradenburg, Rhoda Au, Daniel R. Karlin,
Maurizio F. Facheris, Cheryl J. Fitzer-Attas, Ottavio V. Vitolo, Jian Wang,
Bradley M. Miller and Jeffrey A. Kaye

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery
(online September 22, 2017)

<http://rdcu.be/v5bS>



VISION TO EXPAND A GLOBAL AD DATA REPOSITORY

Actionable, standardized,
anonymized, patient-level
data sources:

- Clinical trials

Linked to:

- Observational studies
- Healthy aging cohorts
- eHealth records (future)

mHealth Data

24/7/365 Behavioral Activity:
Computer/phone/mobility activity –
Time in and out of home – sleep
quality- drug adherence

**Specific
Trial/Study**

Daily measurements

Self-Reports/Metadata:
Mood/pain/falls/
visitors/sickness

Clinical Assessments:
Lab chemistry/imaging
data/biomarker/physical
function/genetics

Context:
Weather, type of living
environment

Demographics:
Age, education,
socioeconomic status, etc.



**GAAIN as the
Access & Collaboration Portal**

'Sandbox for Open Science'
Data Analysis
& Modeling

CPAD MEMBERS & CONTRIBUTORS

Pharmaceutical Industry

- AbbVie Inc.
- Biogen
- Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
- Eisai
- Eli Lilly and Company
- Roche/ Genentech
- Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development, LLC
- Merck, Sharp & Dohme Corp.
- Novartis Pharmaceutical
- Pfizer, Inc.
- Takeda

Government and Regulatory Agencies

- European Medicines Agency (EMA)
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)
- National Institute on Aging (NIA)
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Non-profit Research Organizations

- Alzheimer's Association
- UsAgainstAlzheimer's Network
- Alzheimer's Research UK
- Alzheimer's Drug Discovery Foundation
- CHDI Foundation



Grant number 1U18FD005320 from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Critical Path Public Private Partnerships Grant



C-Path Staff Advancing CPAD

Stephen P Arnerić

Executive Director

Volker D Kern

Senior Project Manager

Nicky Kuhl

Project Coordinator

Klaus Romero

Director of Clinical Pharmacology and Quantitative Medicine

Daniela Conrado

Associate Director of Quantitative Medicine

Jackson Burton

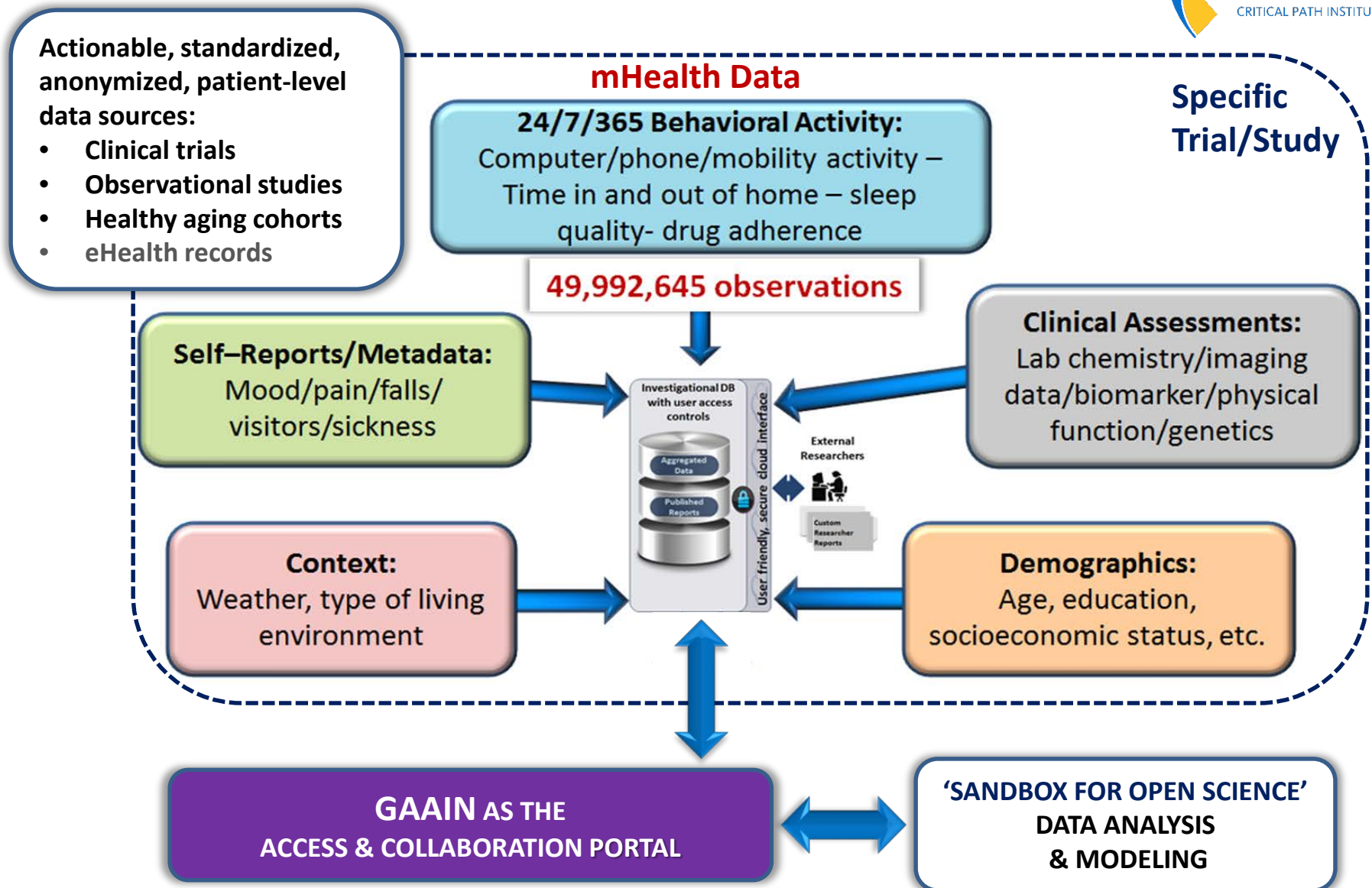
Associate Program Director, Quantitative Medicine

Robert Stafford

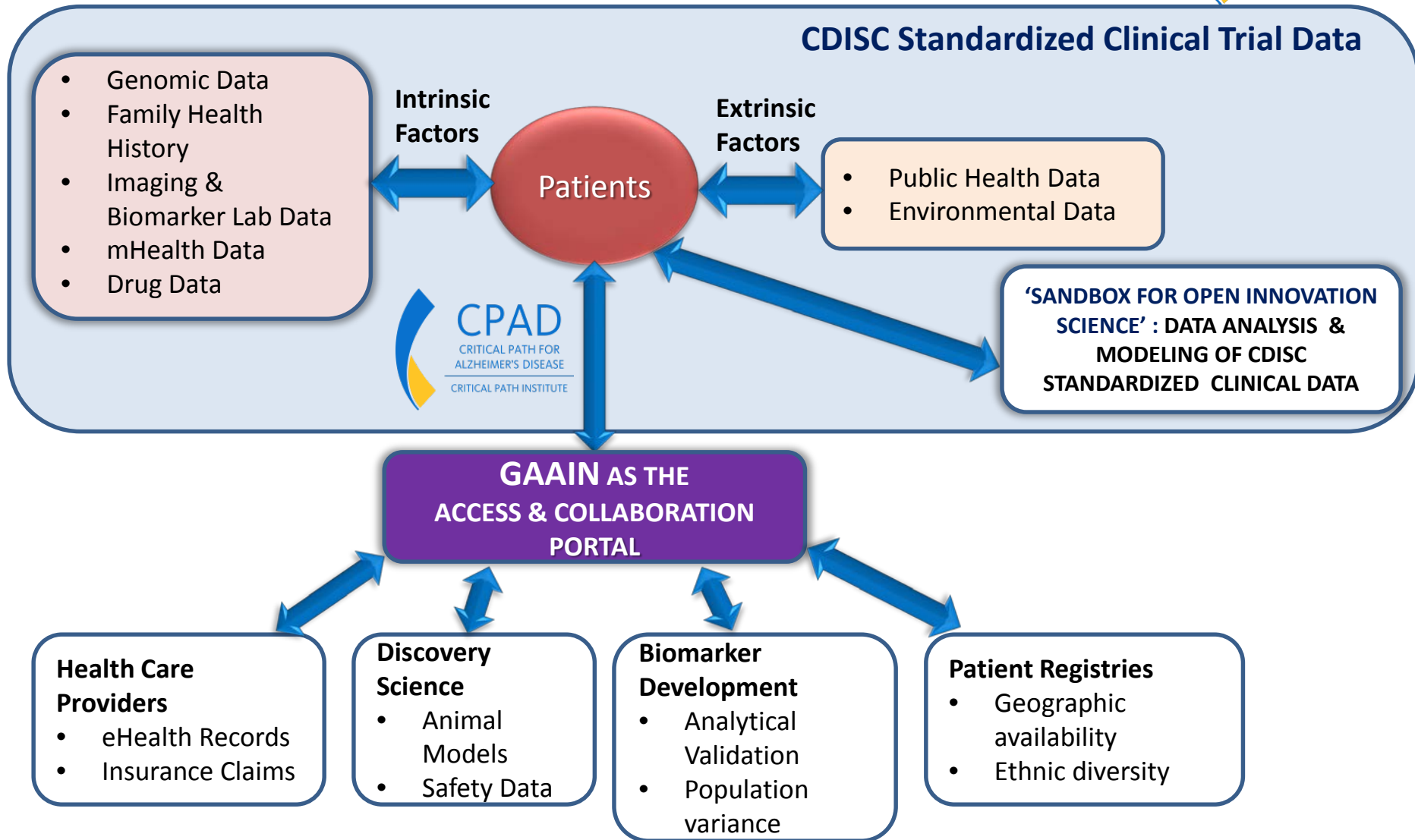
*Senior Data Specialist,
Data Programming Team Lead*

All other C-Path Support Staff.....

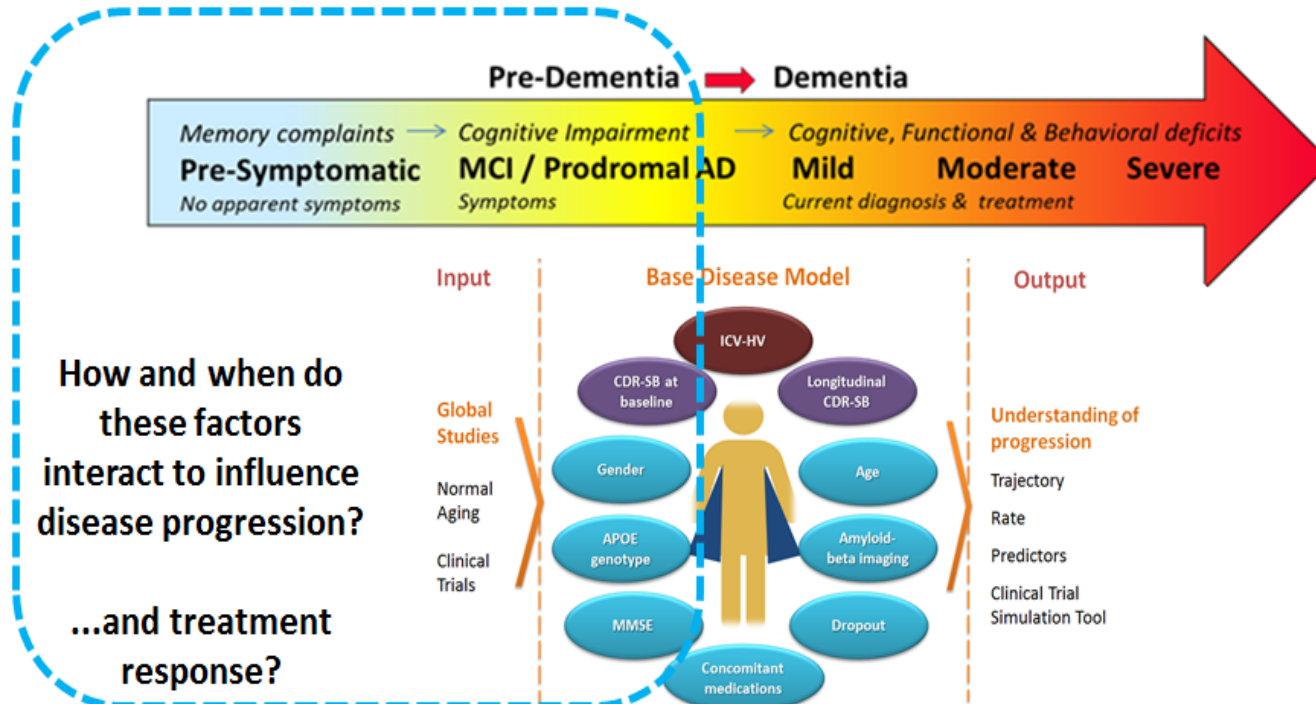
GLOBAL AD DATA REPOSITORY



CREATING AN OPEN INNOVATION ECO-SYSTEM



THE VISION: END-TO-END MODEL OF ALZHEIMER DISEASE



Other Relevant Sources of Variability to Evaluate

Genetics	Life Events	Co-Morbid Infections [active /latent]	Co-Morbid Disease	Biomarkers	Outcome Assessments
- Protective - Promoting - Race/ Ethnicity	- Trauma - Surgery - Nutrition - Education	- Bacterial - Viral - Parasites - Fungal	- Depression - Diabetes - Cardiovascular - Cancer - Inflammation - Etc.	- Fluid - PET Imaging - EEG - Evoked responses - Etc.	- PROs - Digital/ wearables - IADLs - Etc.

IMPAIRED FUNCTION & COGNITION IS PROMINENT ACROSS NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Functional Impact:

- Social life and social participation
- Work/life
- Relationships and family
- Independence

Alzheimer disease

Symptoms & Signs

- Gait slowed
- Sleeping changes
- Cognitive impairments

Parkinson disease

Symptoms & Signs

- Walking and gait impairment
- Sleeping impaired
- Cognitive impairments

Multiple Sclerosis

Symptoms & Signs

- Walking impairment
- Sleeping impaired
- Cognitive impairments

Huntington disease

Symptoms & Signs

- Walking impairment
- Sleeping problems
- Cognitive impairments

- Dizziness/vertigo
- Depression
- Speech problems
- Swallowing (advanced stages)
- Pain

- Dizziness/vertigo
- Depression
- Spasticity
- Tremor
- Pain
- Bowel/bladder problems
- Fatigue
- Speech problems

- Dizziness/vertigo
- Depression
- Pain
- Sexual dysfunction
- Fatigue
- Spasticity
- Lower and upper extremity impairments
- Speech problems

- Dizziness/vertigo
- Depression
- Irritability
- Pain
- Fatigue
- Spasticity
- Upper and lower extremity impairments
- Speech problems

THREE KINDS OF CLINICAL STUDIES

- Meets all pre-specified criterion of success



- **Positive Study** leads to Product Approval

- Does not meet pre-specified criterion of success



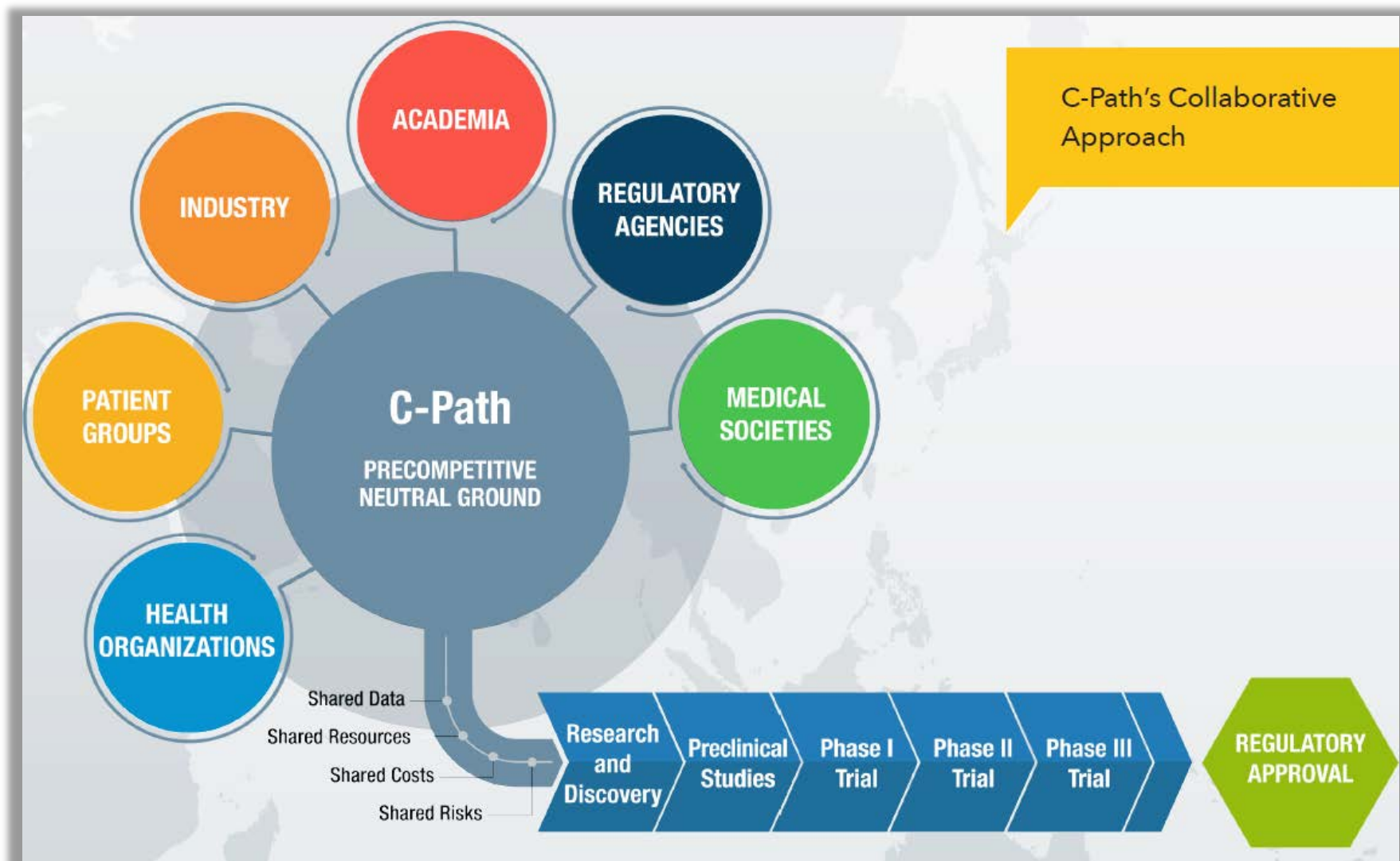
- **Negative Study** does not support Product Approval – **but data shared to augment disease understanding**

- Does not meet pre-specified criterion of success



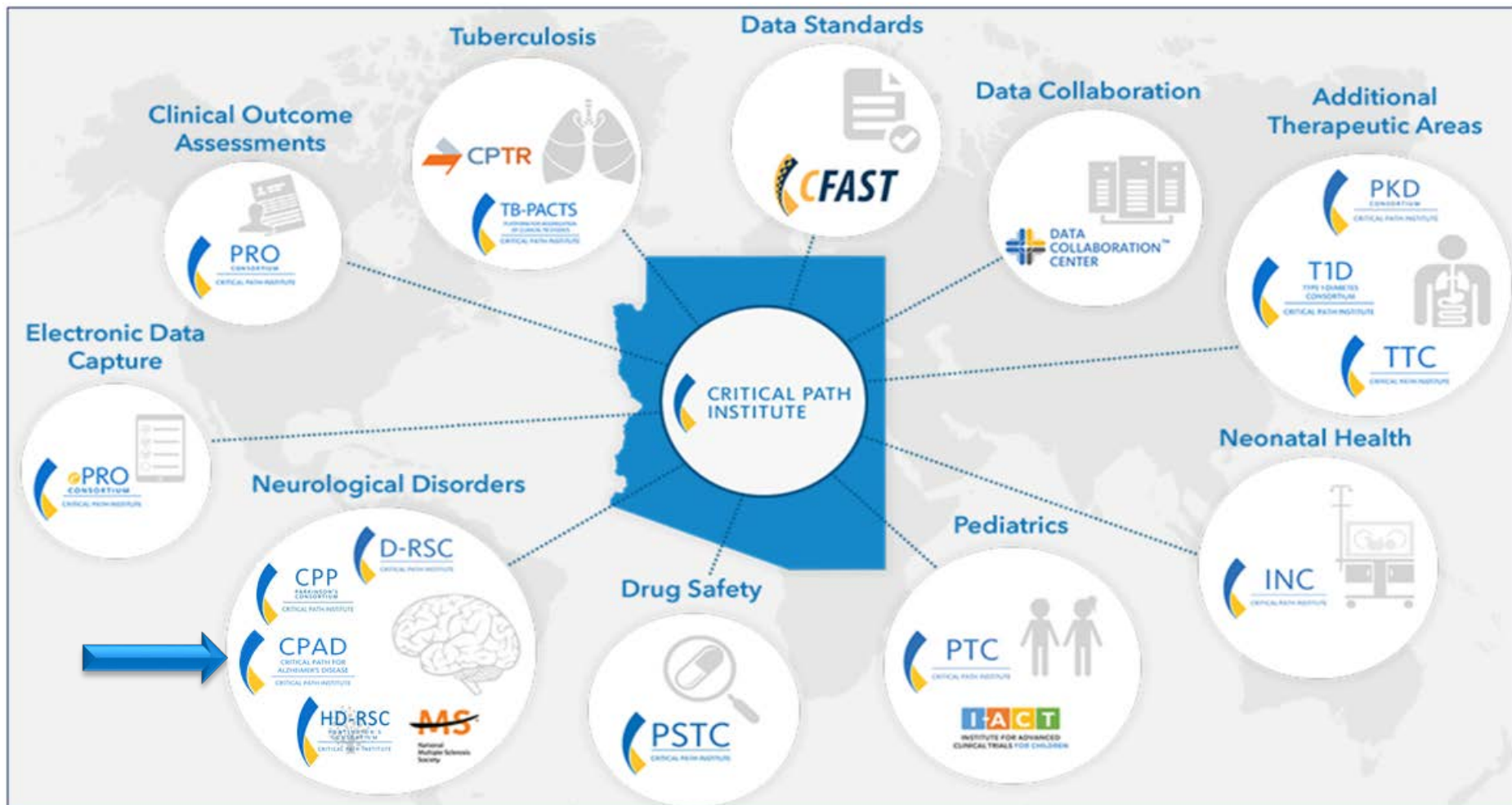
- **Failed Study** does not support Product Approval – data not shared to augment disease understanding

‘It takes a village to advance science and healthcare’ - Janet Woodcock, Director, CDER, FDA



CRITICAL PATH INSTITUTE

Fifteen global consortia collaborating with 1,450+ scientists and 84 organizations



FOCUS: Data standards; clinical trial simulation tools from actionable data, disease progression models; biomarkers; clinical outcome assessment instruments

C-PATH ONLINE DATA REPOSITORY (CODR) DATABASES

Database Selection

Welcome **riiwski**, please select a database:



Catalysis Health Foundation
Database



CPTR/CDC



CPAD-AD/MCI



Critical Path for Parkinson's



PSTC Normal Healthy Volunteer
Study



Multiple Sclerosis Placebo Data



TB-PACTS



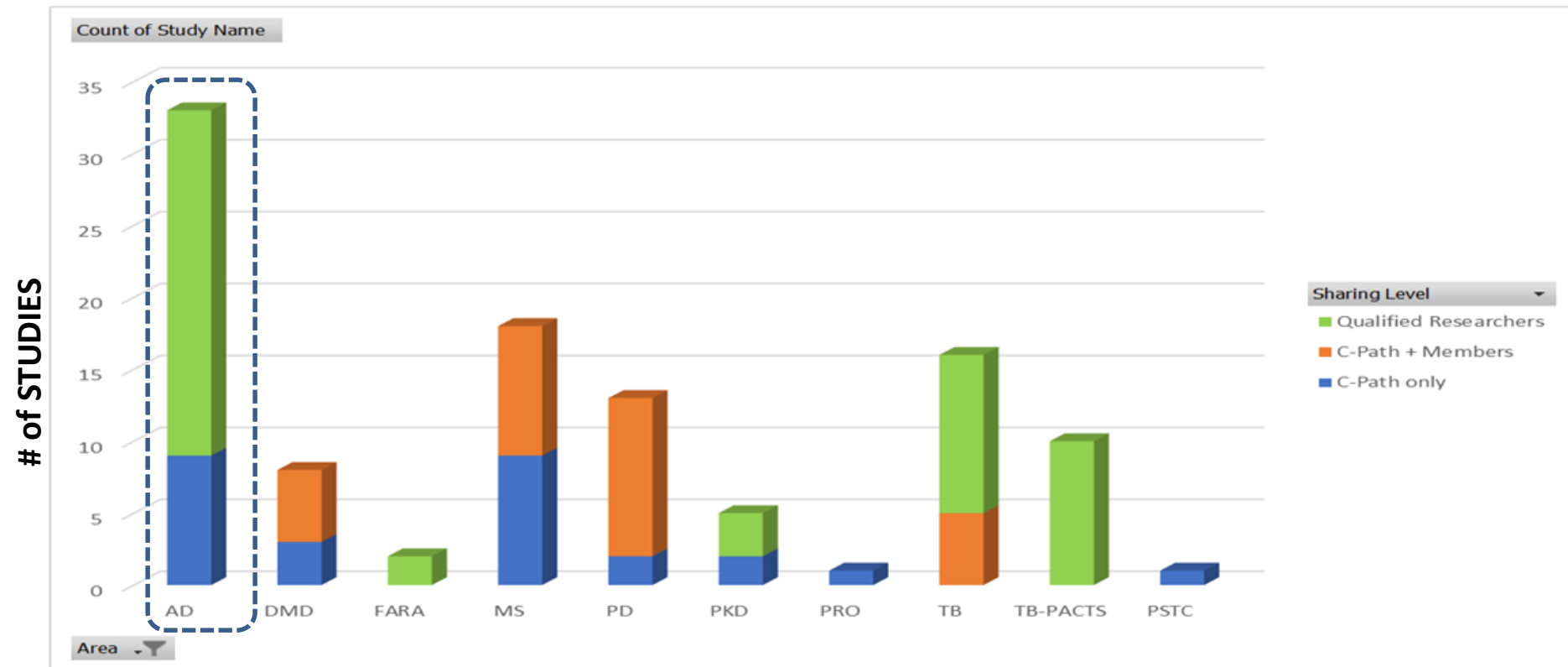
Polycystic Kidney Disease



Duchenne Regulatory Science
Consortium

- ✓ Enterprise Class Data Platform
- ✓ CDISC-Based DB Schema
- ✓ Curated, Anonymized, Aggregated Data
- ✓ Data Source Anonymity
- ✓ Secure, Multi-Tiered Access Control
- ✓ Fully ACID Compliant
 - ✓ Atomicity
 - ✓ Consistency
 - ✓ Isolation
 - ✓ Durability

C-PATH CLINICAL DATABASE: NUMBER OF EXTERNALLY-SHARED AD STUDIES



Sharing Scope	# Studies by Database										
	AD	DMD	FARA	MS	PD	PKD	PRO	TB	TB-PACTS	PSTC	Grand Total
C-Path Internal Use Only	9	3		9	2	2	1			1	27
C-Path + Consortia Members		5		9	11			5			30
External	24		2			3		11	10		50
SubTotal	33	8	2	18	13	5	1	16	10	1	107

CPAD DEVELOPS REGULATORY-ENDORSED TOOLS TO OPTIMIZE DRUG DEVELOPMENT IN AD

Why? / What?

- To understand disease progression rates and responses to treatments, as these can vary significantly across different patients
- Advance Drug Development Tools



Who?

Key stakeholders: Patients, Pharma Companies, Regulators, Patient-Advocacy Organizations, Academics, Government Agencies



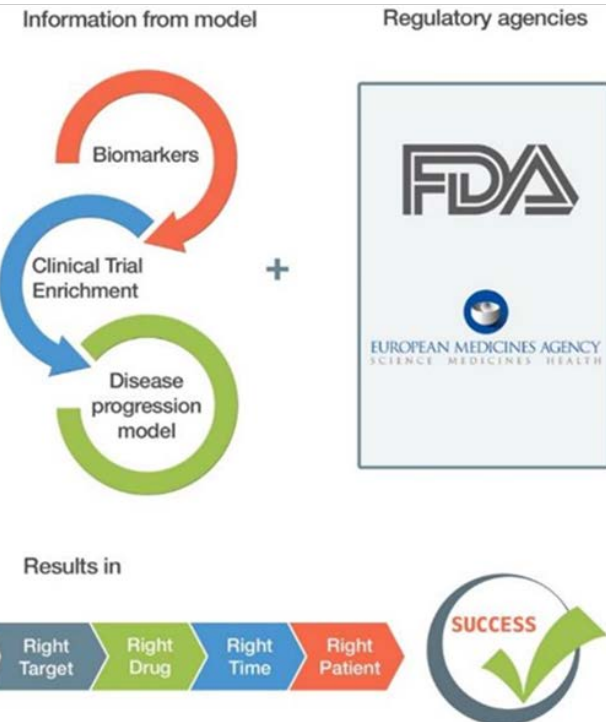
How?

Integrate anonymized patient-level data from past clinical trials and longitudinal observational studies



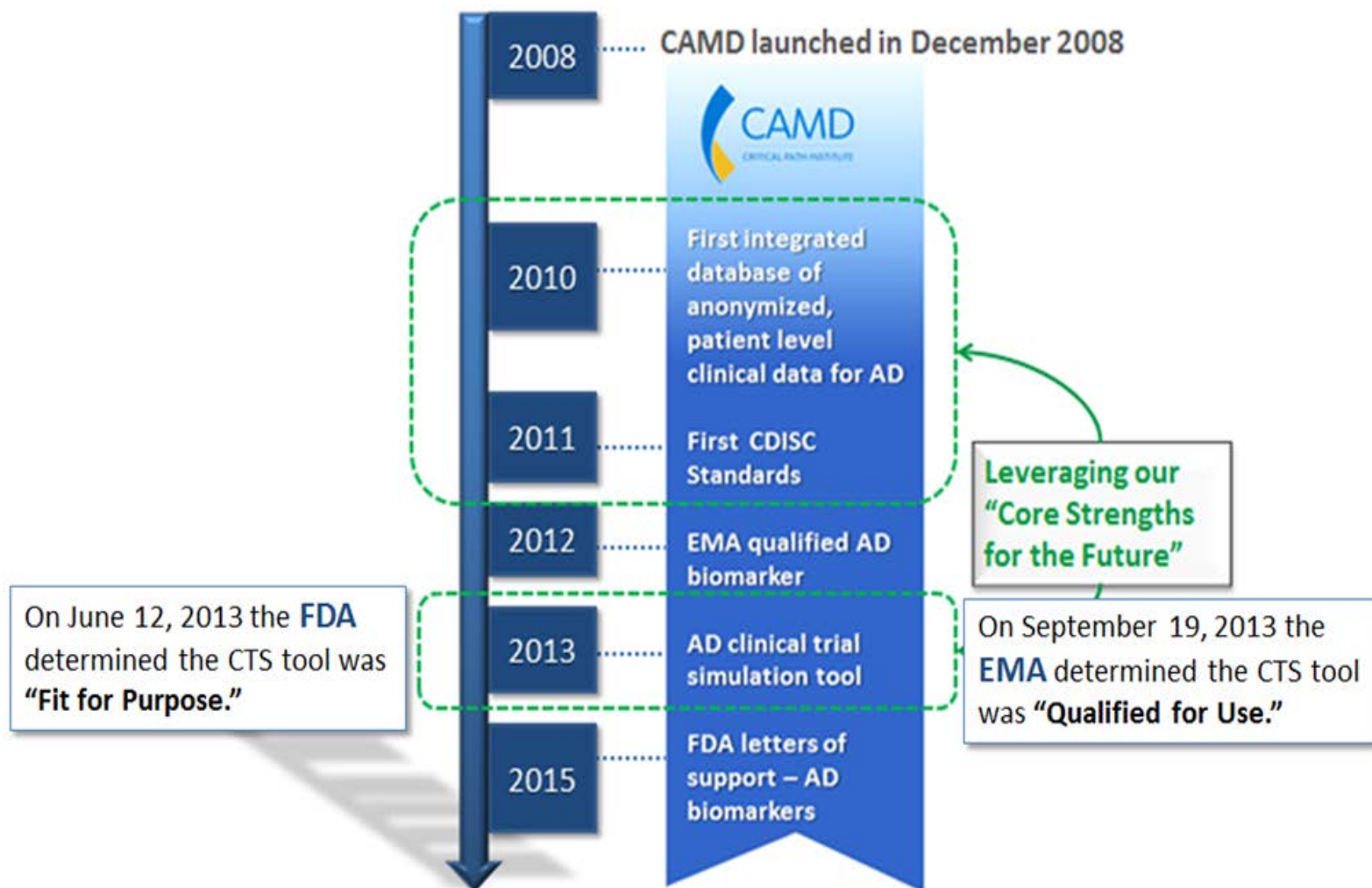
IMPACT

- **Actionable data/models to inform optimal trial design**
- **Improved trial efficiency, and accelerated delivery of innovative treatments to the right patients**

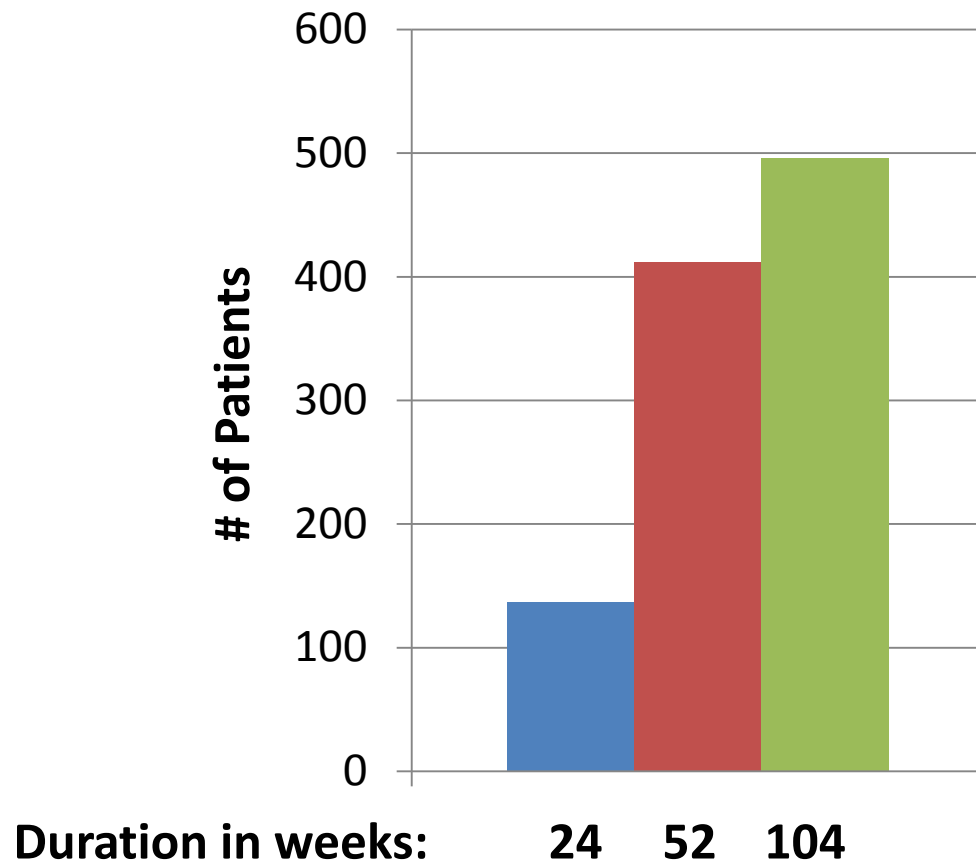


CPAD's KEY MILESTONES

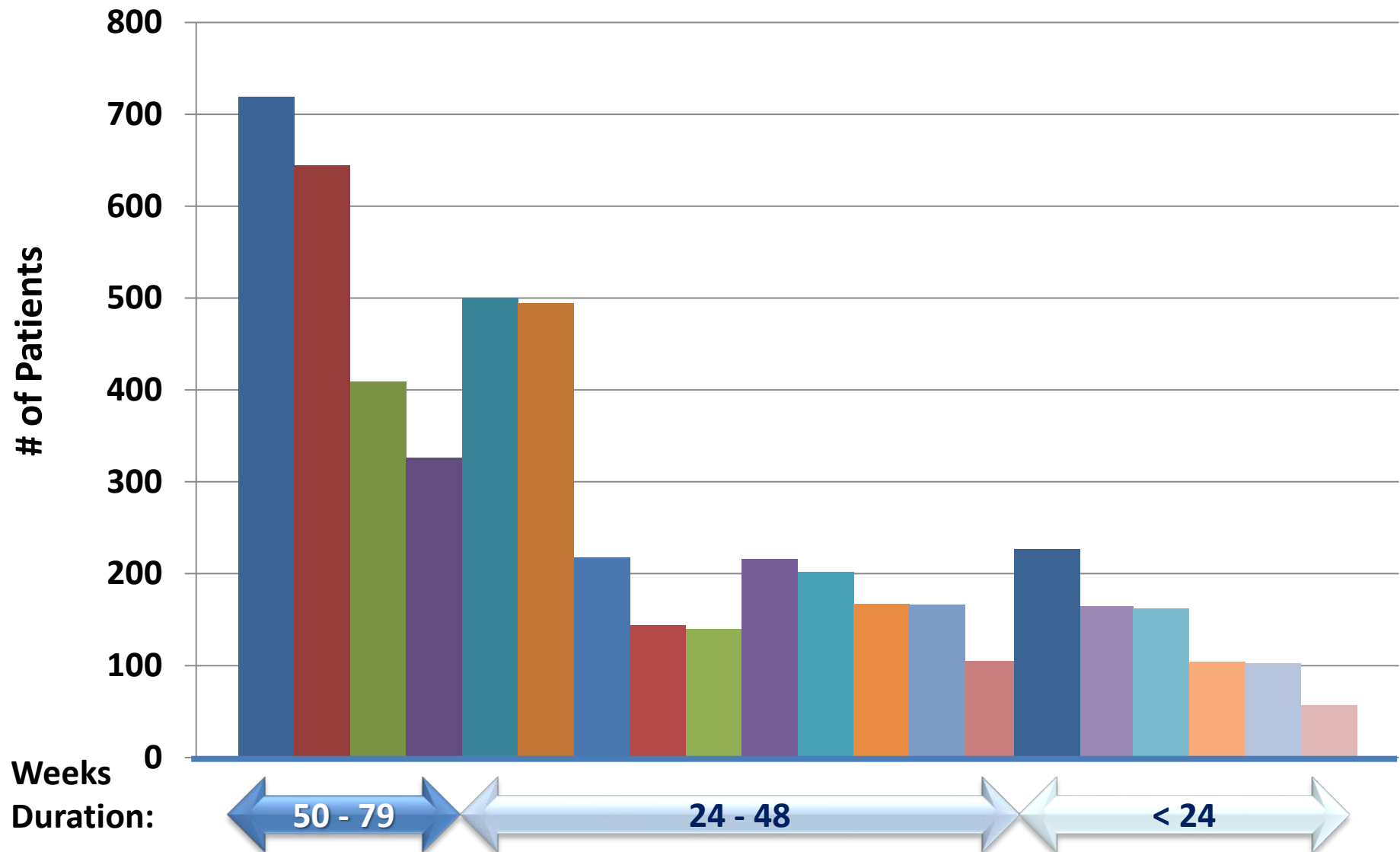
[previously known as Coalition Against Major Diseases]



MCI STUDIES IN SHARED CPAD DATABASE



MILD-TO-MODERATE STUDIES IN SHARED CPAD DATABASE

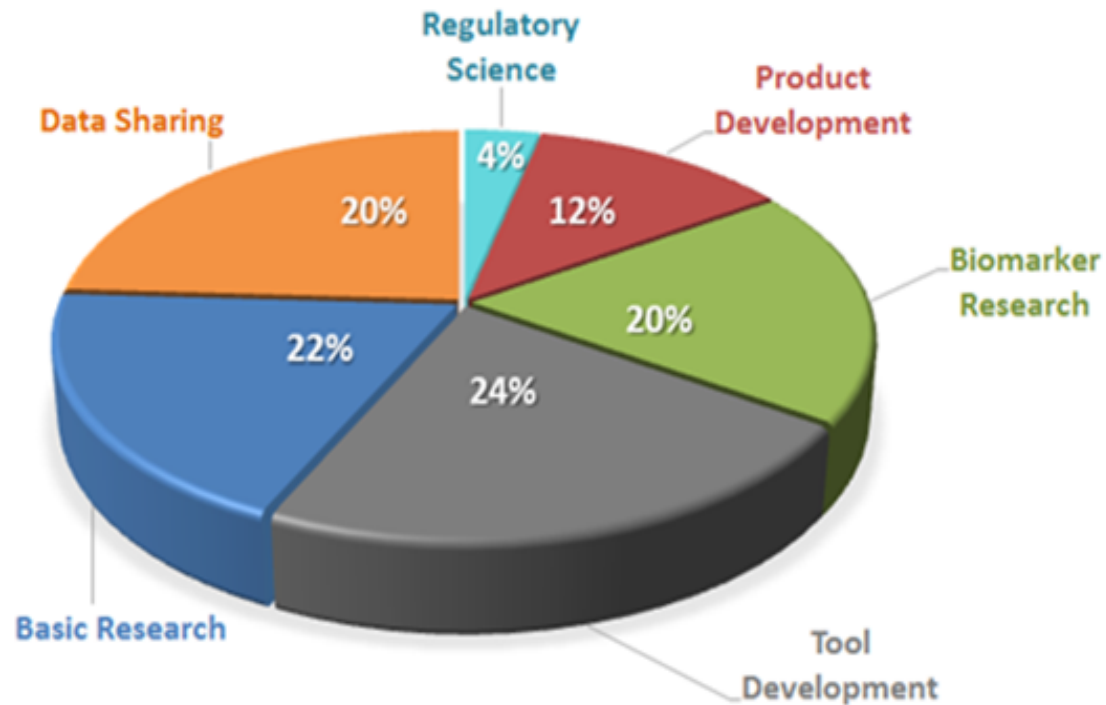


FasterCure's Consortia-pedia (34 organizations)

CHALLENGES

- 80% of consortia choose not to invest in data sharing; of the 20% that do, not all make data available outside the consortium
- 4% focus on advancing regulatory sciences (i.e., Critical Path Institute)

SPECIFIC AREAS OF FOCUS:

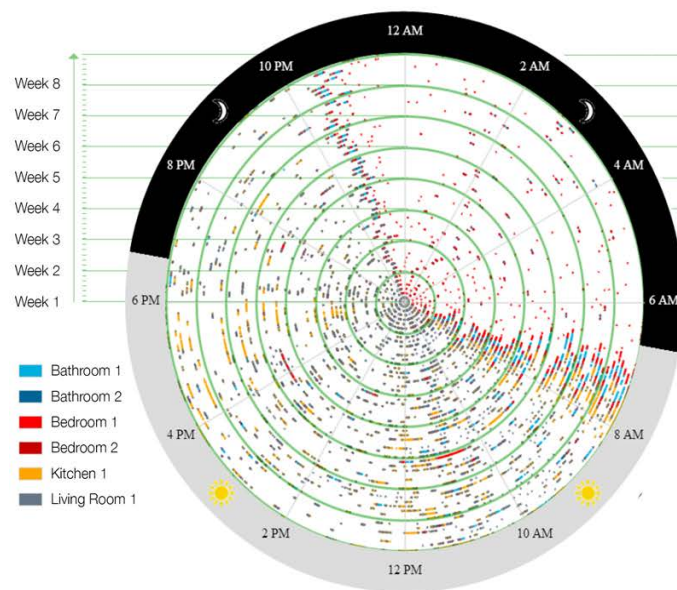


WHAT CAN YOU SEE?

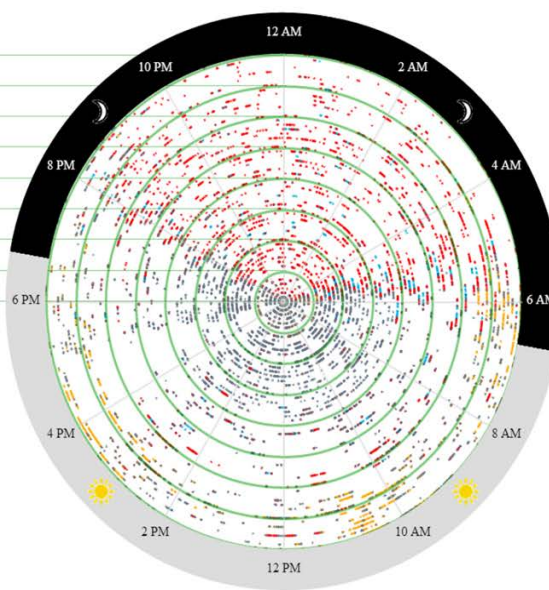
FEB-MAR 2011

SEPT-OCT 2012

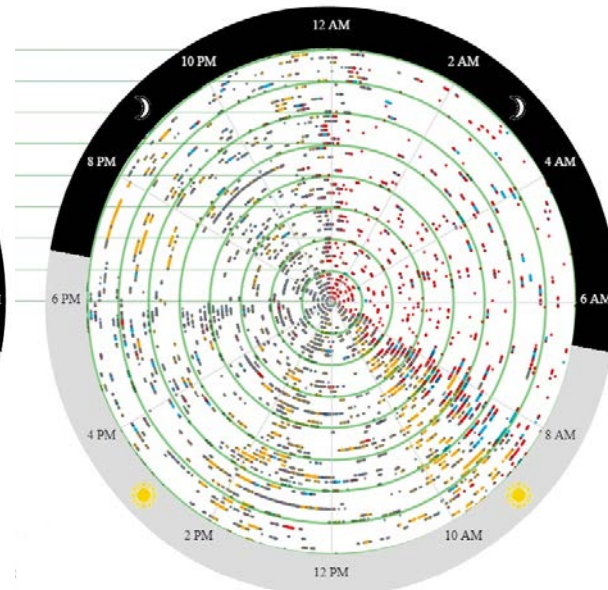
SEPT-OCT 2013



Healthy



Diagnosed with
Parkinson disease



Treatment with
Sinemet

Courtesy of
Dr. Jeff Kaye



DIFFERENTIATING AD & FTD

Using the Disease State Fingerprint Tool for Differential Diagnosis of Frontotemporal Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease

Miguel Ángel Muñoz-Ruiz^a Anette Hall^a Jussi Mattila^d
Juha Koikkalainen^d Sanna-Kaisa Herukka^{a, b} Minna Husso^c
Tuomo Hänninen^b Ritva Vanninen^c Yawu Liu^{a, c} Merja Hallikainen^a
Jyrki Lötjönen^d Anne M. Remes^{a, b} Irina Alafuzoff^{e, f} Hilkkka Soininen^{a, b}
Päivi Hartikainen^{a, b}

Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord Extra 2016;6:313–329

DOI: 10.1159/000447122

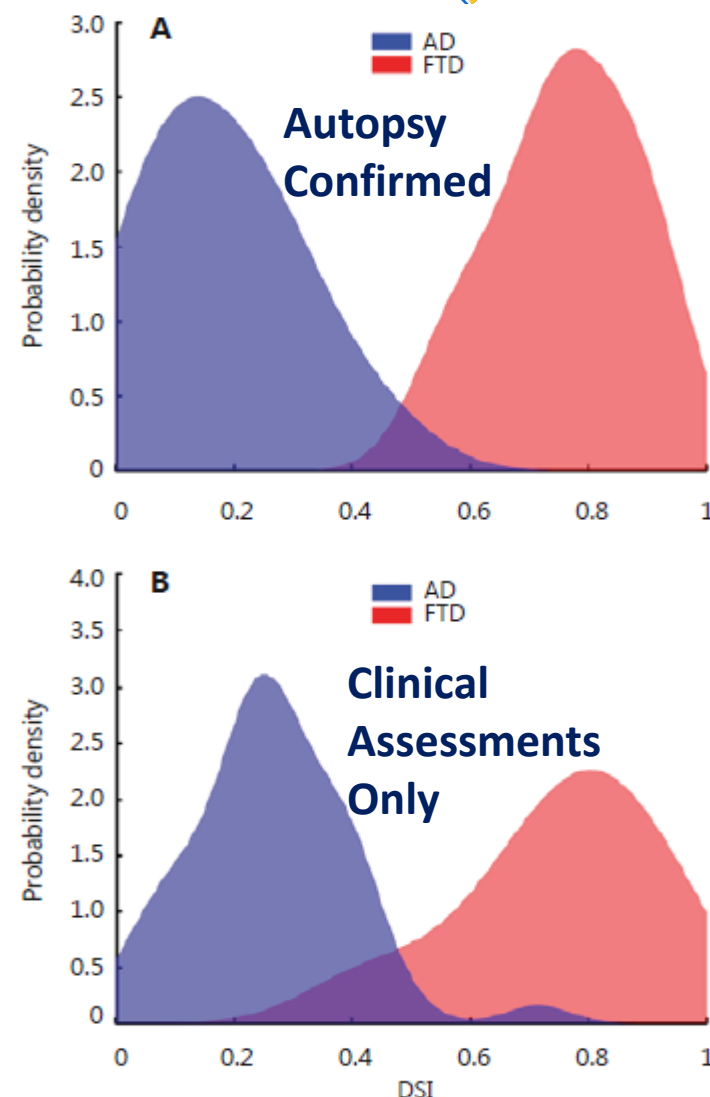
Published online: July 22, 2016

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Published by S. Karger AG, Basel
www.karger.com/dee

Table 3. The classification results for the DSI calculated by using bootstrapping for each case separately, excluding the case being tested from the randomized training sets

	C vs. FTD	C vs. AD	AD vs. FTD all	AD vs. FTD autopsy	AD vs. FTD clinical
AUC	0.99±0.01	1.00±0.00	0.89±0.01	0.97±0.02	0.94±0.02
Accuracy	0.95±0.02	0.98±0.01	0.83±0.02	0.91±0.04	0.89±0.03
Sensitivity	0.92±0.03	0.98±0.01	0.81±0.03	0.92±0.05	0.81±0.05
Specificity	0.99±0.02	1.00±0.01	0.83±0.03	0.90±0.06	0.93±0.03

The means and standard deviations are calculated from each round of bootstrapping (n = 100) for all tested cases. DSI classification results calculated with bootstrapping. Values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.



DATABASE UTILIZATION (as of 1/31/2018)

410 Total Applicants

from

327 Distinct Institutions



USE BY SECTORS

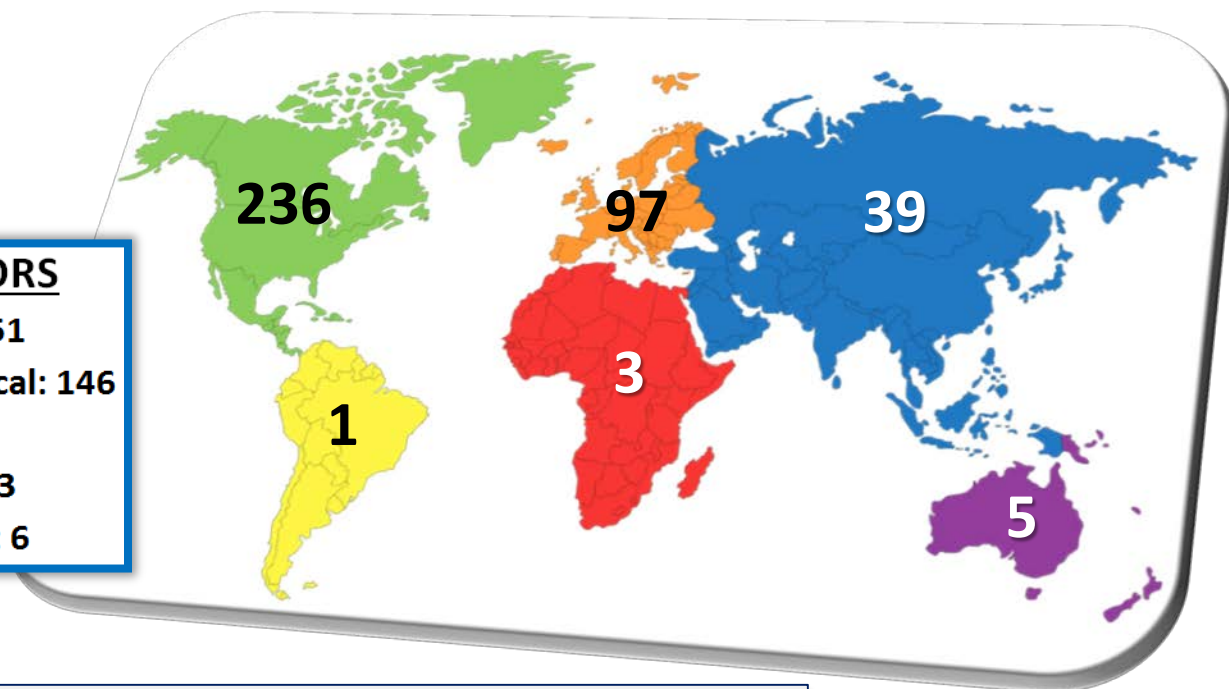
Academia: 151

Pharmaceutical: 146

Other: 55

Non-profit: 23

Government: 6



Industry

Abbvie; Allergan;
AstraZeneca; Biogen;
Biomarkable; CoreLab;
Daewong; Eisai; GE
Healthcare; IBM; Johnson &
Johnson; Lundbeck; Merck;
NeuroCog; Novartis; Pentara;
Pfizer; Siemens; SAS

Academia & Foundations

Amherst College; Arizona State Univ.; Bill &
Melinda Gates Foundation; CHDI Foundation;
Duke Univ.; Fraunhofer Institute; Goethe
Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Karolinska Institute;
King's College London; Michael J Fox
Foundation; Rockefeller Univ.; Seoul National
Univ.; Univ. of Oxford; Yale Univ.

Government & Other

NIH; Neurology
Today; Gigatrust

DRUG DISEASE TRIAL MODEL OF MILD-to-MODERATE AD: THE REGULATORY PATH

The total journey took 1,317 days (3 years, 7 months and 9 days)

- On June 12, 2013 the **FDA** determined the CTS tool was **"Fit for Purpose."**

- On September 19, 2013 the **EMA** determined the CTS tool was **"Qualified for Use."**

Submission for Regulatory Evaluation



THE PATIENT CONNECTED TO THE 'INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)'

Aptar Pharma Image

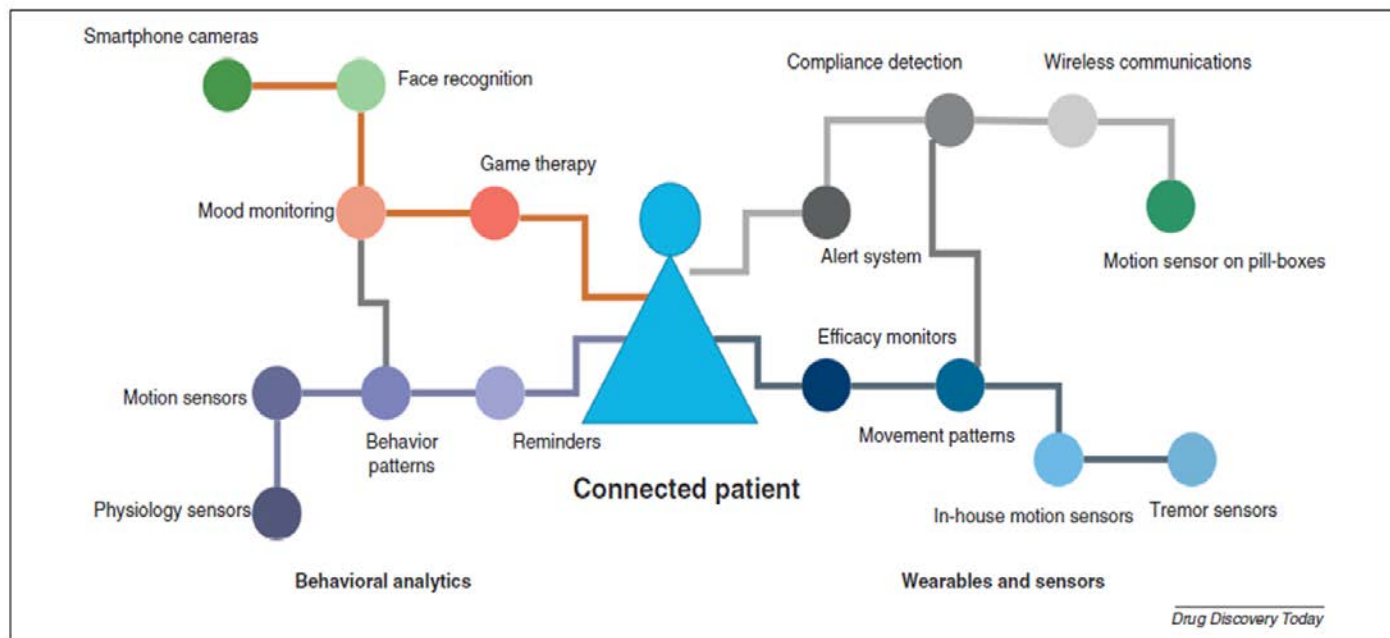


FIGURE 2

Connected patient. With a wide variety of sensors, wearable devices and personal health monitors becoming readily available, it is becoming increasingly important to connect these diverse devices and data to provide benefit to patients in a holistic manner.

CONSENSUS SCIENCE MUST INCLUDE REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Consensus Statement



ELSEVIER



CrossMark

Alzheimer's & Dementia 13 (2017) 186-195

Alzheimer's
&
Dementia

Perspective

Recommended cognitive outcomes in preclinical Alzheimer's disease:
Consensus statement from the European Prevention of Alzheimer's
Dementia project

Karen Ritchie^{a,b,j,l,*}, Michael Ropacki^{c,l}, Bruce Albala^d, John Harrison^{e,f}, Jeffrey Kaye^g,
Joel Kramer^h, Christopher Randolphⁱ, Craig W. Ritchie^j

RBANS:

Repeatable Battery for
the Assessment of
Neuropsychological
Status

CONSIDERATION

**This Clinical Outcome
Assessment does not
have CDISC standards**

CONSEQUENCE

**Data not suitable for
FDA registration
submission (potential
18-months delay)**