

National ALS Registry: A Multi-Faceted Research Platform

Paul Mehta, MD

Principal Investigator, National ALS Registry

Office of Innovation and Analytics (OIA)

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Accelerating Treatments and Improving Quality of

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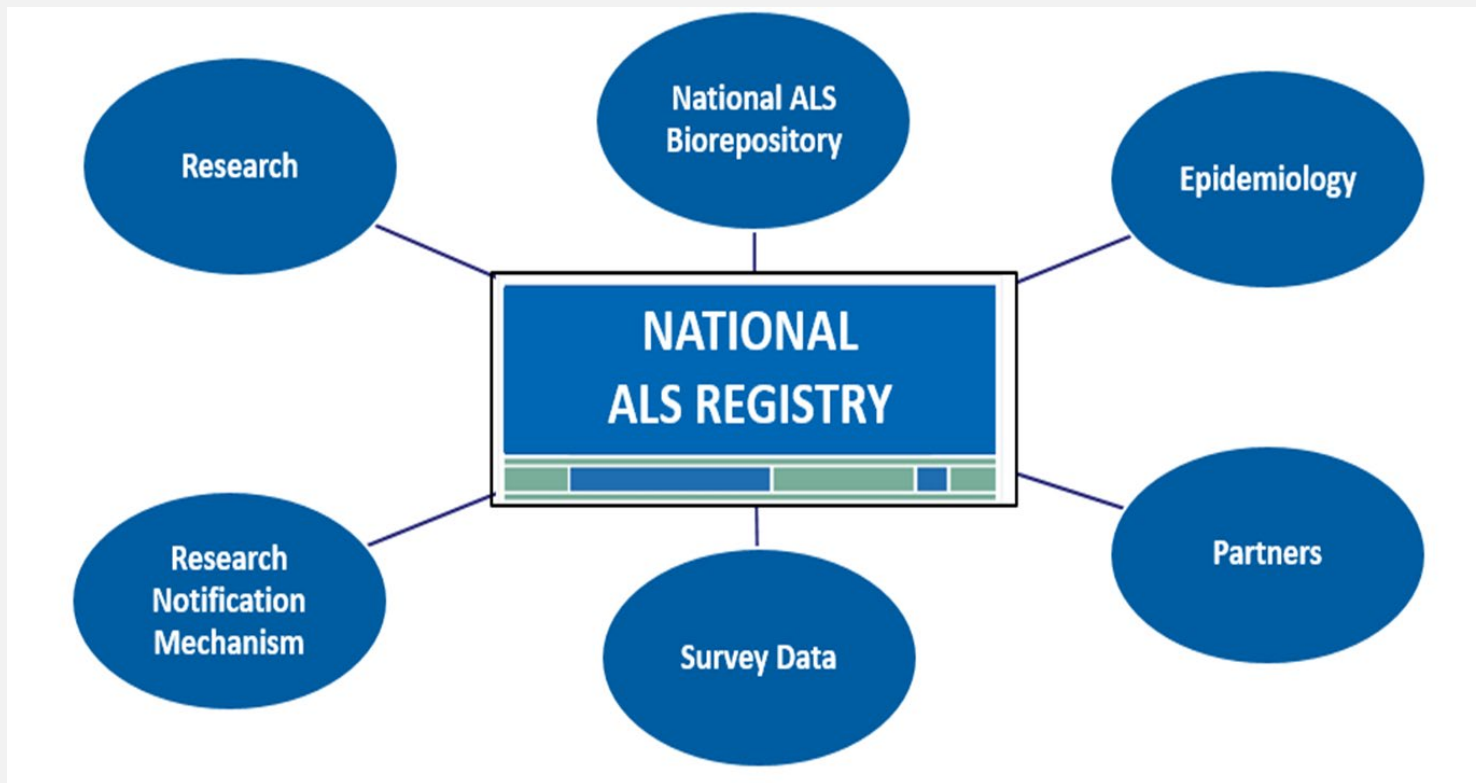
Disclosures

- None
- **The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally disseminated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.**

U.S. ALS Registry Act

- **Enacted as Public Law 110-373 (October, 2008)**
- **Directed CDC/ATSDR to create a population-based U.S. registry**
- **National ALS Registry launched in October 2010**
- **Registry purposes (as specified by the Act)**
 - Describe incidence and prevalence of ALS
 - Describe the demographics of ALS patients
 - Examine risk factors for the disease
- **ALS is non-notifiable to CDC in the United States**

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ALS Program Recommendations

- **NIH has tasked NASEM to accelerate ALS treatments and research.**
- **NASEM has asked the CDC/ATSDR's National ALS Registry along with other agencies (e.g., DOD CDRMP) to provide 2-3 recommendations to improve the success and pace of ALS research.**
- **The ALS program synthesized the following recommendations.**

NASEM = National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine

NIH = National Institutes of Health

DOD CDRMP = Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program

Recommendations

- 1. Utilize existing research platforms (e.g., National ALS Registry) to facilitate and augment the recruitment of persons with ALS into clinical trials and studies as well as better understand the national epidemiological trends. This should reduce costs for industry and increase enrollment and participation for persons with ALS.**

Recommendations

2. The identification of possible risk factors and etiologies for ALS is key to reducing the public health burden and making this disease livable by 2030. Without knowing and identifying the possible cause(s) of ALS, it will be difficult to reduce the incidence, prevalence, and mortality of this disease which in turn could lead to a faster diagnosis.

Recommendations

3. Coordination with other federal agencies on funding opportunity announcements, possibly joint proposals, and the sharing of resources can lead to research advancements and demonstrate to the public that these collaborative initiatives are important and beneficial. Currently, there is confusion by the public on how federal agencies advance ALS research and what each organization is mandated to do by Congress.

Comments/Questions

www.cdc.gov/als



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