Alzheimer's Blood Tests: A New Era in Diagnosis

The Value of Early Detection

Alzheimer's is often recognized too late, limiting intervention options and missing opportunities to slow decline. Without biomarker testing, diagnosis is uncertain and frequently wrong.

40%
of cases go unrecognized in primary care.[1]

25–30%
are missed in specialty care.[2]

Getting the diagnosis right, and getting it early, is critical.

- Confirming amyloid pathology is required for treatment, and therapies are most effective in the earlier stages of disease.
- Diet, exercise, and cognitive engagement can delay or slow decline – making early detection all the more important.

Key advantages of blood tests include:

- **Accessible:** a simple blood test, familiar to patients and providers.
- **Affordable:** less expensive than CSF and PET.
- **Safe and equitable:** expands access beyond specialty centers.

Blood tests are highly accurate.

They have shown accuracy that is the same or exceeds that of CSF and PET.[3]

In a clinical study, 90% of patients with Alzheimer's pathology were correctly identified using blood tests and a clinical evaluation, compared to less than 60% with just a clinical evaluation.[4]

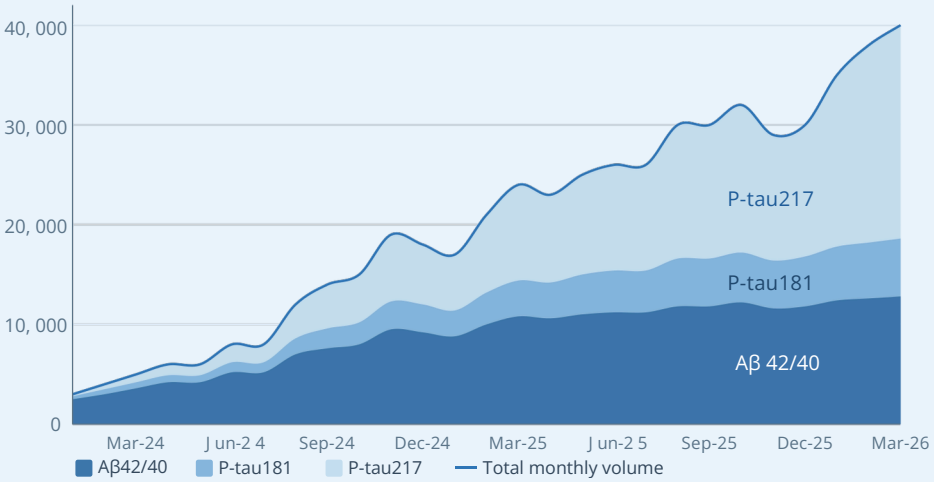
9 out of 10 patients accurately identified with AD pathology using %P-tau217 + standard clinical evaluation

6 out of 10 patients accurately identified with AD pathology using standard clinical evaluation alone

Blood Tests are Transforming Detection and Diagnosis *Today*

Physicians in both primary and specialty care are increasingly integrating blood tests into practice, reflecting growing confidence in their utility.

BBM Usage by Test Type[5]



Blood test use has grown roughly **12-fold** in just over two years, doubling about every six months since January 2024.[5]

P-tau217 is the fastest-growing blood test, up **123%** over the past year.[5]

For more information on Alzheimer's blood tests, visit *www.alzdiagnostichub.org*

1. Tideman, P., Karlsson, L., Strandberg, O., Calling, S., Smith, R., Midlöv, P., Verghese, P. B., Braunstein, J. B., Mattsson-Carlgren, N., Stomrud, E., Palmqvist, S., Hansson, O., & others. (2025). Primary care detection of Alzheimer's disease using a self-administered digital cognitive test and blood biomarkers. Nature Medicine. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-025-03965-4 2. Hansson, O., Edelmayer, R. M., Boxer, A. L., Carrillo, M. C., Mielke, M. M., Rabinovici, G. D., Salloway, S., Sperling, R., Zetterberg, H., & Teunissen, C. E. (2022). The Alzheimer's Association appropriate use recommendations for blood biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's & Dementia, 18(12), 2669–2686. https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.12756 3. Barthélemy, N. R., Salvadó, G., Schindler, S. E., He, Y., Janelidze, S., Collij, L. E., Saef, B., Henson, R. L., Chen, C. D., Gordon, B. A., Li, Y., La Joie, R., Benzinger, T. L. S., Morris, J. C., Mattsson-Carlgren, N., Palmqvist, S., Ossenkoppele, R., Rabinovici, G. D., Stomrud, E., Bateman, R. J., & Hansson, O. (2024). Highly accurate blood test for Alzheimer's disease is similar or superior to clinical cerebrospinal fluid tests. Nature Medicine, 30, 1085–1095. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-02869-z 4. Palmqvist, S., Tideman, P., Mattsson-Carlgren, N., Schindler, S. E., Smith, R., Ossenkoppele, R., Calling, S., West, T., Monane, M., Verghese, P. B., Braunstein, J. B., Blennow, K., Janelidze, S., Stomrud, E., Salvadó, G., & Hansson, O. (2024). Blood biomarkers to detect Alzheimer disease in primary care and secondary care. JAMA, 332(15), 1245–1257. https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2024.13855 5. Data sourced from Eisai AAIC 2026 conference presentation.