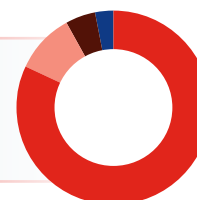


ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD) FUNDAMENTALS

The Hidden Pathological Progression of AD

AD is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that is thought to begin with the aberrant accumulation of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain, ultimately leading to cell death and increasingly debilitating cognitive, functional, and behavioral impairments.²

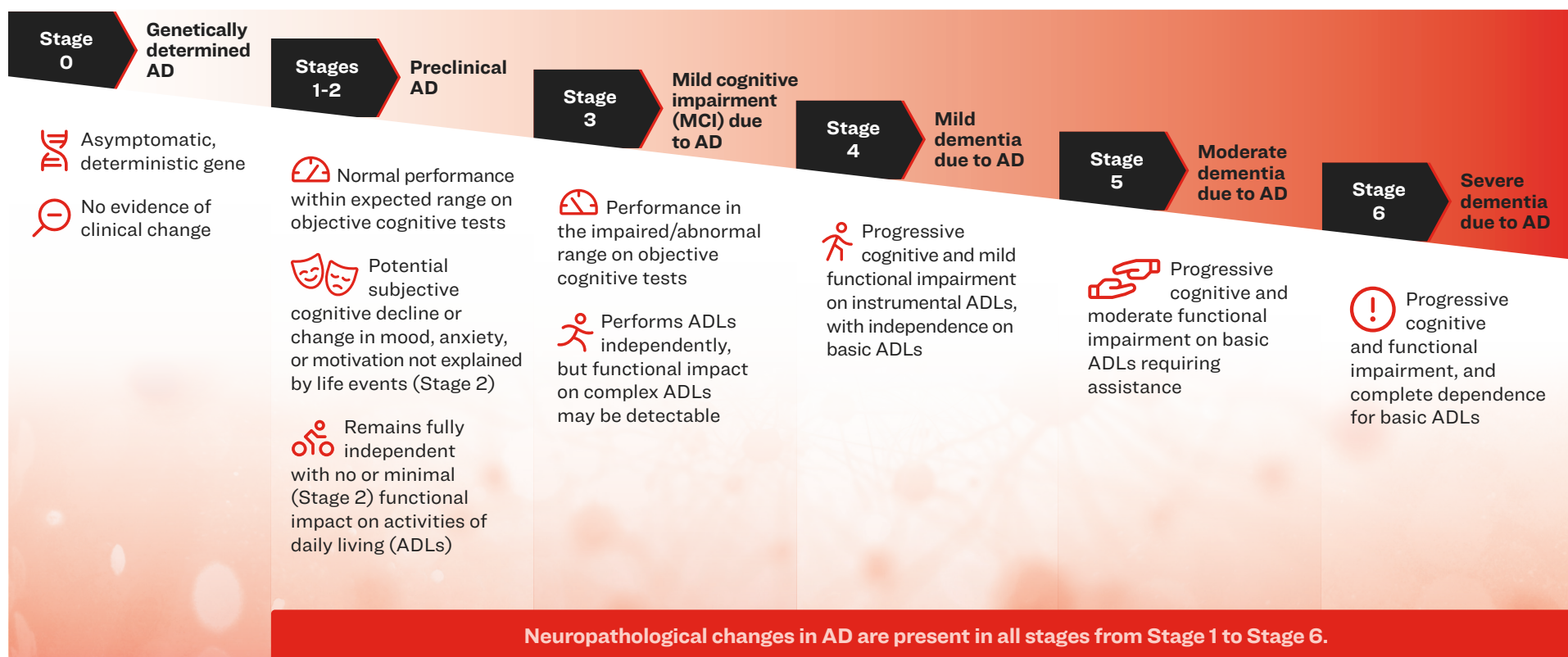
AD is the most common type of dementia, shown by percentage distribution of cases.¹



■ **60-80% AD**
■ 5-10% Vascular dementia
■ 5% Lewy body disease
■ 3% Frontotemporal degeneration
■ >50% Mixed pathologies



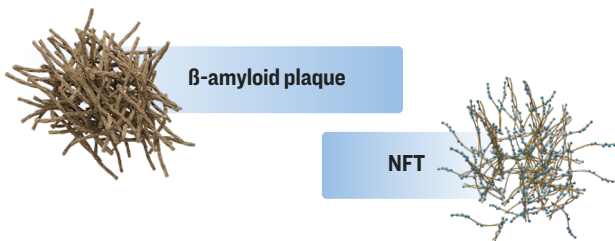
AD Exists Along a Progressive Continuum²⁻⁴



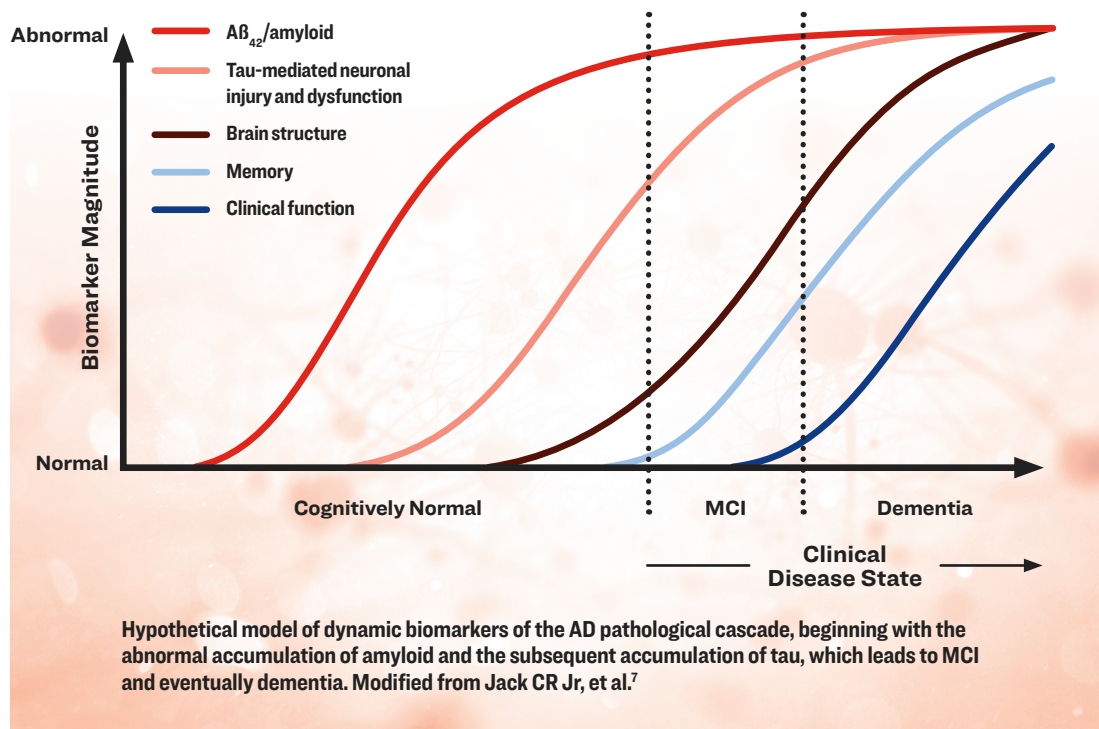


The Neuropathologic Changes of AD May Begin ~20 Years Before Clinical Symptoms^{2,4-7}

Two primary hallmark neuropathologies characterize AD: extracellular β -amyloid plaques comprised of amyloid beta peptides, and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) comprised of aggregated hyperphosphorylated tau protein.⁶



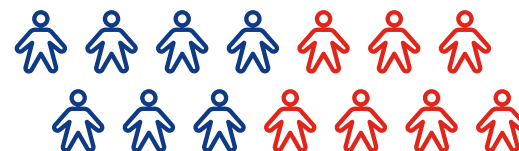
As the disease stages progress, neurodegenerative changes lag behind β -amyloid plaque and NFT accumulation.



AD Is a Growing Healthcare Crisis²

The prevalence of AD dementia in adults aged 65 years and older is projected to double in the United States by 2060.¹

~6.9 million in 2024¹

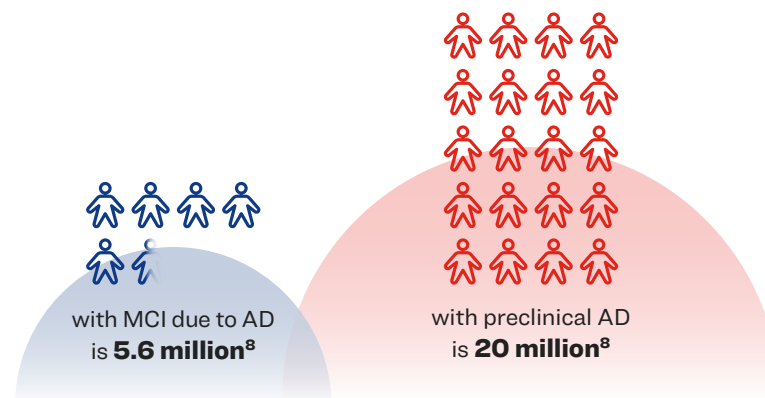


~14 million in 2060¹

1 human figure icon = 1 million adults

Today millions more people are in the early stages of AD.

The estimated number of people in the United States aged 50 and older



Explore AD's hidden story and learn more at: medical.lilly.com/us/diseases/cognitivehealth

1. Alzheimer's Association. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2024;20(5):3708-3821. 2. Porsteinsson AP, et al. *J Prev Alzheimers Dis.* 2021;8(3):371-386. 3. Jack CR, et al. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2018;14(4):535-562. 4. Jack CR Jr, et al. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2024;20(8):5143-5169. 5. McDade E, et al. *Alzheimers Dement (N Y).* 2020;6(1):1-9. 6. Aisen PS, et al. *Alzheimers Res Ther.* 2017;9(1):60. 7. Jack CR Jr, et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2013;12(2):207-216. 8. Gustavsson A, et al. *Alzheimer's Dement.* 2023;19:658-670.