

Learning Objectives

Drug Development

1. Provide an overview of the drug development process.
2. Describe the phases of the drug development process:
 - Discovery and Development: Discovery and origination of new compounds that become candidates. New compound efficacy and safety research.
 - Preclinical Research: Confirmation of efficacy and safety in humans.
 - Clinical Research: Healthy volunteer study.
 - FDA Review: registering the drug and seeking FDA approval.
 - FDA Post-Market Safety Monitoring: Market drug safety.

Practice Gap:

Misconceptions about the drug development process and FDA approval lead physicians to overprescribe newly approved drugs—particularly breakthrough therapies—and inadequately communicate how well these drugs work to the patients who will use them. This session will address deficits in knowledge of the meaning of FDA approval.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2512772>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5944588/>

Detection:

1. Provide an overview of the current Alzheimer's and memory concerns landscape:
 - Increase access to diagnosis and care
 - Prevalence
 - Detection/assessment of cognitive change
 - Cognitive Assessments and their value
2. The importance of early detection in the new era of treatment:
 - Medical benefits
 - Emotional and social benefits
 - More time to plan for the future
 - Cost savings

Practice Gap:

Primary care physicians play a vital role in the clinical care of their patients, early identification of dementia, and disease advocacy. In primary care, the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is often missed or delayed. With the increased prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and the growing impact of dementia on health care resources, early detection by primary care physicians is essential. Thus, their knowledge and attitudes about early detection and diagnosis are crucial. This session will educate

physicians on how navigate diagnosing a patient with Alzheimer's and dementia. It will provide tools that they can immediately apply in their practice.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.14283/jpad.2022.21>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28449849/>

New Anti-Amyloid Therapies: What do you need to know?

1. Identify current therapies that are now available
2. Understand the target audience for the therapies
3. Describe the process of administering the drug
4. Describe the patient experience in the new journey of new treatments

Practice Gap:

This session intends to educate the audience about the new therapies available for early-stage and MCI patients. The goal is to ensure that healthcare professionals understand the importance of early detection, which will ensure that those needing the therapy can receive it in a timely manner. Additionally, we will hear about a patient's experience, which will further help healthcare professionals and caregivers understand the journey and process of being one of these therapies.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10195708/>

<https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/news/story/what-you-need-to-know-about-lecanemab-the-potential-new-alzheimers-drug>

Behaviors

1. Identify common triggers for behaviors associated with dementia
2. Explain the process for assessing and identifying challenging behaviors
3. List strategies to address common dementia - related behaviors

Practice Gap

Physicians often feel challenged in caring for dementia patients, particularly those who are more behaviorally complex, because of time and reimbursement constraints as well as other perceived barriers. This session will raise awareness of dementia patients and provide educational interventions for families and physicians to better meet the needs of the elderly with dementia and their families now and in the future.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11606-007-0317-y>

Cultural Considerations in Dementia

1. Recognition of dementia across cultures
2. Cultural specificity of screening tools
3. Identification of differences in risk factors, incidence, onset and prevalence across culture
4. Culturally related issues in decision making about management

Practice Gap

This session will focus on interventions to promote dementia knowledge among racial/ethnic minority groups. People from ethnic minorities are often under-represented in mental health services. Contributing factors may include lack of knowledge of dementia in these communities, lack of detection in primary care, expectations of family care and lack of appropriate services. For this to change, greater knowledge is needed about awareness and conceptualization of dementia in minority ethnic communities.

<https://agsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jgs.17495>

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04444.x>

<https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/alz.12976>

<https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1016/j.trci.2018.08.009>