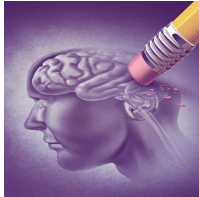


**Despite substantial research and development investments for Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related dementias, as well as advances in the understanding of the disease pathogenesis, safe and effective treatments for AD are still lacking.**

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE is the **most common** cause of dementia among older adults.



As the baby boomer generation ages, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias present one of the greatest health and economic threats to our nation.

**Nearly 7 million Americans** are living with Alzheimer's today.



Every **65 seconds** someone in the U.S. is diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.



Alzheimer's is the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the U.S.



Treatments that delay the onset of Alzheimer's by five years would result in Medicare and Medicaid savings of **\$534 B in the first ten years, and \$3.1T over 25 years.**



NIH currently funds ground-breaking basic and translational research of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias at major medical institutions across the country.

NIH-funded research aims to answer the following questions:

- **Why** do some people with memory problems develop Alzheimer's while others do not?
- **What** genetic or protective factors affect the onset and progression of Alzheimer's disease?
- **Who** is most at-risk of Alzheimer's and **how** can they benefit from tailored interventions and personalized treatments as soon as possible?

More than **120 drugs** are currently in clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, and **many more** are in the pipeline.

Alzheimer's disease is the most expensive disease in the nation, costing more than cancer and heart disease. Reliable research investments in prevention and treatment will improve lives and reduce future healthcare costs.

Sources: 1. Alzheimer's Association. (2024). Retrieved from [https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/facts-figures?utm\\_source=google&utm\\_medium=paidsearch&utm\\_campaign=google\\_grants&utm\\_content=alzheimers&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CiwKCajwuMC2BhA7EiwAmJKRrAliOxXoigt39cJ5VKZKSmuwz\\_thnOPR-4XYrUnJ26h-TmkYU0VqxoCOdcQAVD\\_BwE](https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/facts-figures?utm_source=google&utm_medium=paidsearch&utm_campaign=google_grants&utm_content=alzheimers&gad_source=1&gclid=CiwKCajwuMC2BhA7EiwAmJKRrAliOxXoigt39cJ5VKZKSmuwz_thnOPR-4XYrUnJ26h-TmkYU0VqxoCOdcQAVD_BwE); 2. Alzheimer's Association. (2024). Retrieved from <https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/trc2.12465>; 3. The Cancer Letter (2019). Retrieved from [https://cancerletter.com/guest-editorial/20190215\\_1/](https://cancerletter.com/guest-editorial/20190215_1/); 4. The National Institute on Aging (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/alzheimers-and-dementia/alzheimers-disease-fact-sheet>

This is a time of great promise in the quest to end Alzheimer's. But sustained funding increases for NIH are instrumental to finding new treatments and preventions.