

Real World Outcomes across the Alzheimer's Disease spectrum for better care: Multi-modal data Access Platform

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Background

- Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause of dementia without a cure so far.
- A disease model is needed that encompasses all the available evidence.
- Address challenge of how to best inform clinical and health-policy decision making.

Aims of ROADMAP

1. To model the progression of AD across the full disease spectrum.
2. To lay the foundation for a European-wide Real-World Evidence (RWE) platform on AD.
3. To identify key outcome measures across stakeholder groups.
4. To develop guidelines for combining different RWE data sources in AD.

Methods

The overall project consists of eight Work Packages (Figure 1). The project management and scientific coordination (WP1), four core applications (WP2-5) and three cross-cutting themes (WP6-8).

ROADMAP uses existing informatics infrastructures (EMIF and DPUK) for data access.

Identification, extraction, harmonization, integration and analysis of data sources relevant to AD (Figure 2), such as:

- Cohort studies
- National registries
- RCT placebo data
- Health care registries
- Electronic medical records
- Data from GPs

Key outcome measures will be identified and prioritized through systematic reviews and surveys.

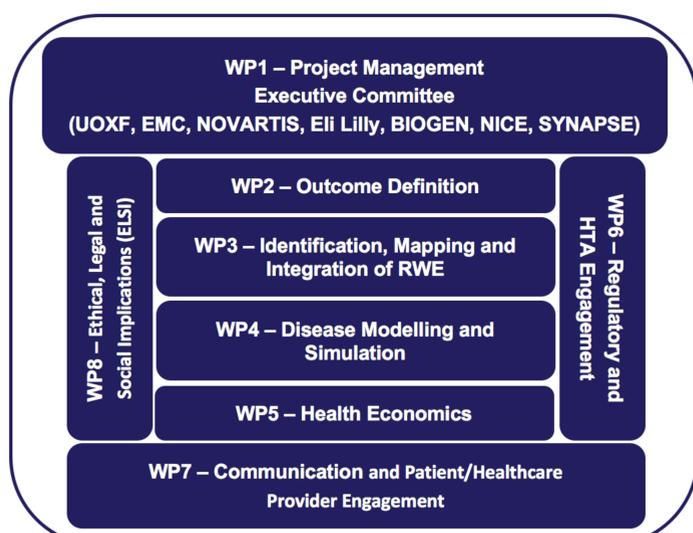


Figure 1. ROADMAP's organizational structure

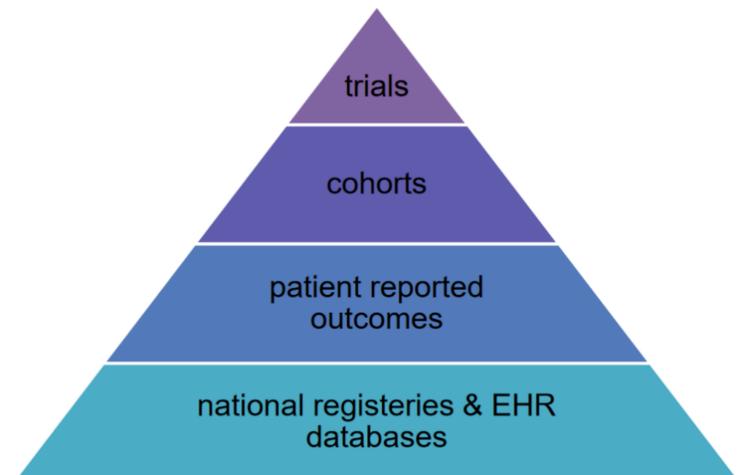


Figure 2. ROADMAP's strong data corpus

Innovation

- Involvement of patients, caregivers, pharmaceutical companies, academia, regulatory authorities, health technology assessment bodies and reimbursement agencies.
- Health data in the widest sense: combining population and dementia-related data across Europe and integrating data sources in relation to disease stage and outcome (Figure 3).
- Conceptualizing the entire population as the decision-making laboratory.
- Using short-term data to model long-term effects.

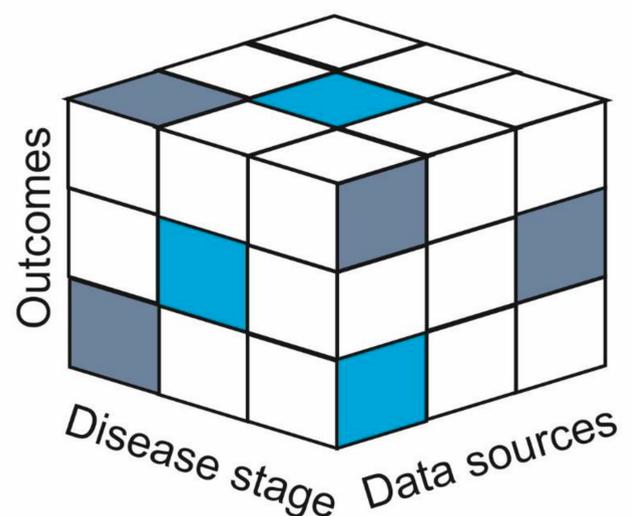


Figure 3. ROADMAP's data cube

Anticipated results

Improve understanding of the impact of AD on for example quality of life, treatment costs and health resource utilization.

- Prediction of real-life disease progression
- Improved clinical decision making