AMBAR clinical trial shows positive effects in slowing down the progression of Alzheimer’s in patients in mild-to-moderate stages

**PRIMARY ENDPOINTS**

**COGNITION**

**ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING**

61%
Reduction in disease progression in patients with moderate Alzheimer’s (ADAS-Cog + ADCS-ADL scales)¹

**SECONDARY ENDPOINTS**

**NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS**

71%
Less clinical decline in all treated patients (CDR-Sb scale)²
Positive impact in memory and quality of life in patients with moderate Alzheimer’s
Positive impact in language and processing speed in patients with mild Alzheimer’s (RAVLT, SDMT, PVF & QoL-AD scales)³

**NEUROIMAGING & BIOMARKERS**

Less reduction of brain glucose metabolism, suggesting less progression in neuronal damage in patients treated with albumin and immunoglobulin (FDG-PET technique)⁴
Stabilization of Abeta 42 and P-Tau levels in cerebrospinal fluid in all treated patients

1. ADAS-Cog + ADCS-ADL scales: assessing cognitive function and ability to carry out activities of daily living, respectively.
2. CDR-Sb scale: assessing memory, orientation, judgment, community affairs, home and hobbies, and personal care.
3. Neuropsychological tests assessing: verbal episodic memory (RAVLT), recognition of symbols (SDMT), verbal fluency (PVF) and quality of life (QoL-AD).
4. FDG-PET: a specific type of neuroimaging technique that assesses glucose metabolism in the brain.

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