Alzheimer’s disease
Generosity in Action

Improving Disease Detection
Alzheimer’s is more treatable the earlier it’s detected, making the Self-Administered Gerocognitive Exam (SAGE) instrumental. The SAGE, which was developed by Douglas Scharre, MD, here at Ohio State, is now being used by physicians worldwide.

Slowing Early Alzheimer’s
Early Alzheimer’s is characterized by the appearance of specific toxic protein deposits in the brain. We are conducting the VIVA-MIND Phase 2A clinical trial of an oral drug that could be critical to slowing — and even stopping — disease progression.

Gene Therapy’s Promise
Gene therapy is designed to correct mutations in a person’s DNA. At Ohio State, we are pioneering research of the AAV2-BDNF, a study drug administered directly to the brain via surgery. A first-in-human clinical trial is now underway that could hold promise for future Alzheimer’s treatment.

Alzheimer’s begins 20 or more years before symptoms develop.
The SAGE has identified patients 6 months earlier than other testing methods.
Ohio State has conducted 200 dementia-related clinical trials over 20 years.

Questions? Contact WMCDonorRelations@osu.edu.