CONSORTIUM ISSUES

Detecting early changes related to Alzheimer's disease in adults with Down Syndrome can be difficult due to the presence of intellectual disability and other health issues.

The diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease in persons with Down Syndrome requires appropriate evaluation tools and a specialized team with significant experience.

In order to conduct research projects, the investigating centers need to work hand in hand and harmonize their protocoles so that data can be compared and combined.

This consortium also collaborates with other research centers all over the world.

Methods:

- Harmonizing diagnosis procedures (in clinical investigations, neuropsychology, biochemistry, blood and CSF, imaging)
- Defining common criteria for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease
- Diversificating and multiplicating studies thanks to the sharing of expertises: cognitive evaluation, clinical evaluation, identification of biomarkers in biochemistry, genetics and imaging
- **Developing** publications and network
 - For a unique European cohort (over 1 000 patients) in order to develop clinical trials.

ONGOING PROJECTS

- Genetic markers: large-scale genotyping of persons with Down Syndrome in order to identify risk or protective factors of Alzheimer's disease
- Harmonisation of cognitive evaluation tools
- **Biological markers**: e.g neurofilaments light analysis in plasma
- **Sleep evaluation:** impact of Alzheimer's disease on sleep of adults with Down Syndrome



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A European project to stop Alzheimer's before it starts

Down syndrome and Alzheimer's disease





HORIZON 21

The Horizon 21 Consortium was born from a collaboration between clinicians from various European centres dedicated to adults and seniors with Down syndrome (DS).

This program aims at identifying factors that influence Alzheimer's disease development in persons with DS, and developing clinical trials in order to prevent and/or slow the disease in this population.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DOWN SYNDROME

People with DS are at a higher risk of developing Alzheimer's disease precociously. This is because chromosome 21 carries the APP gene which is the precursor of beta-amyloid protein. Beta-amyloid accumulates in the brain of people with Alzheimer's disease and in DS an excess of this protein is produced.

In the DS population Alzheimer's disease onset occurs around the age of 55. After the age of 65 the proportion of people suffering from Alzheimer's disease exceed 80%. In comparison it is less than 4% in the general population.

HORIZON 21 RESEARCH CENTRES ALL OVER EUROPE

The Horizon 21 consortium gathers 10 European centers.



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