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DLB is an aggressive disease with a reported average survival of 4.7-year but is frequently mistaken for other degenerative dementias, most often AD.

DIAGNOSTIC METHOD FOR DEMENTIA WITH LEWY BODIES

OVERVIEW

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NEEDS

DLB is widely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed due to its similarity to other types of dementia. Recent reports state that up to 20% of patients with diagnosed AD actually have DLB.

DLB is associated with a poorer prognosis when compared with AD. Up to 50% of DLB patients are extremely sensitive to neuroleptics and antipsychotics. If DLB is mistaken for AD, patients are at high risk of developing Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome if given antipsychotics.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop reliable, easily available diagnostic biomarkers for their use in the clinical practice.

SOLUTION

Our project proposes to create a 7-miRNA signature:

- for the diagnosis and stratification of dementia patients
- to distinguish DLB and AD patients, enabling adequate and faster treatment management

Furthermore, if AD and DLB patients are correctly included in clinical trials, this new method may also contribute to accelerate drug development, and promote and advance DLB research.

KEY ADVANTAGES

- Easily accessible and minimally invasive: from blood samples
- Quick and non-expensive
- Allows disease confirmation: high accuracy and less uncertainty
- Ensures adequate DLB treatment
- Shortens time to diagnosis
- Correct patient selection for Clinical Trials

CONTACT US!

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