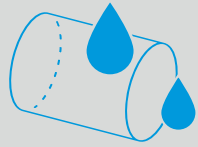


Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy is a Progressive and Debilitating Cerebrovascular Disease



Patients with CAA typically present with either hemorrhagic stroke (ICH or cSAH) or cognitive impairment;^{1–3} 1-year mortality after CAA-related hemorrhage has been reported as 20%⁴



CAA pathology begins with A β deposition in cerebral vasculature and culminates in loss of integrity of the vessel wall, resulting in micro- and macrohemorrhage¹



CAA is often comorbid with Alzheimer's disease, but also independently contributes to cognitive decline^{5–7}



Patients with a high number of lesions suggestive of CAA were excluded from AD clinical trials of antibody-based therapies targeting A β due to increased risk of ICH^{8–10}

Despite advances in stroke prevention, there remain no disease-modifying treatments to slow or halt the progression of CAA, and clinical trials in CAA are limited^{5,11}

A β , amyloid-beta; AD, Alzheimer's disease; CAA, cerebral amyloid angiopathy; cSAH, cortical subarachnoid hemorrhage; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage. 1. Koemans EA et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2023;22(7):632–42. 2. Charidimou A et al. *Neurology.* 2017;89(8):820–9. 3. Jäkel L et al. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2022;18(1):10–28. 4. Che R et al. *CNS Neurosci Ther.* 2022;28(11):1829–37. 5. Kozberg MG et al. *Int J Stroke.* 2021;16(4):356–69. 6. Cozza M et al. *J Neurol Sci.* 2023;454:120866. 7. Boyle PA et al. *Neurology.* 2015;85(22):1930–6. 8. Cummings J et al. *J Prev Alzheimers Dis.* 2023;3:362–77. 9. van Dyck CH et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2023;388:9–21. 10. Mintun MA et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2021;384:1691–704. 11. McLauchlan D et al. *J Neurol.* 2017;264:2184–6.