

InRAD: Driving International Collaboration for Real-World Evidence in Alzheimer's Disease

International Registry for Alzheimer's disease
and other Dementias (InRAD)

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www.inradnetwork.org

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Disclosures

- ✧ Robert Perneczky has received research grants from Roche, Astra Zeneca, Bayer, Takeda and GE. He has received honoraria from Roche, Eisai, Biogen and Janssen-Cilag. RP provided consultancy services for Roche, Eisai, Biogen, Janssen-Cilag, Lilly, Astrazeneca, Grifols, Novo Nordisk, Abbvie and GSK. RP is a founder Board Member of InRAD.
- ✧ Rob Hyde is a Real-World Evidence strategic consultant for InRAD, Adviser to More Europa Project and PROMS initiative with no other disclosures.
- ✧ **InRAD is coordinated by the independent International Registry for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias Foundation, a health-related not-for-profit entity incorporated in the Netherlands**
- ✧ InRAD has received financial contributions from the pharmaceutical industry, including Eli Lilly, Eisai, Roche, Schwabe Group, Novo Nordisk, Bristol Myers Squibb, Biogen, Johnson & Johnson
- ✧ Others partners include: Alzheimer's Association Network, Icometrix NV, Neurophet, The Neurodegeneration Initiative UK
- ✧ InRAD does not endorse any companies or products
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The unmet needs in AD real-world data

- ✧ New AD therapies: uncertainties post-authorisation
- ✧ Fragmented real-world data sources, safety not collected routinely
 - Many at the “centre level”
 - Electronic Medical Records (EMRs) are not designed or standardised for research
 - Data from existing cohorts do not follow a common data model fit for treatment follow up
 - To include outcomes – benefits and risks
- ✧ Need for sustainable, long-term, quality follow-up
- ✧ Regulator advocate for **Disease Registries** (not drug-specific registries)
- ✧ No international disease registries exists

Agenda: Why we need a unified approach

- ✧ To unify clinicians, researchers, regulators, policymakers, industry – fit for several purposes including safety

The International Registry for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias (InRAD)

- ✧ International Consensus on Minimum Data Set (MDS) and Extended Data Set (EDS)
- ✧ Clinical Needs for Real-World Evidence
- ✧ InRAD Disease Registry
- ✧ Call for a Multi-stakeholder, Tripartite Collaboration

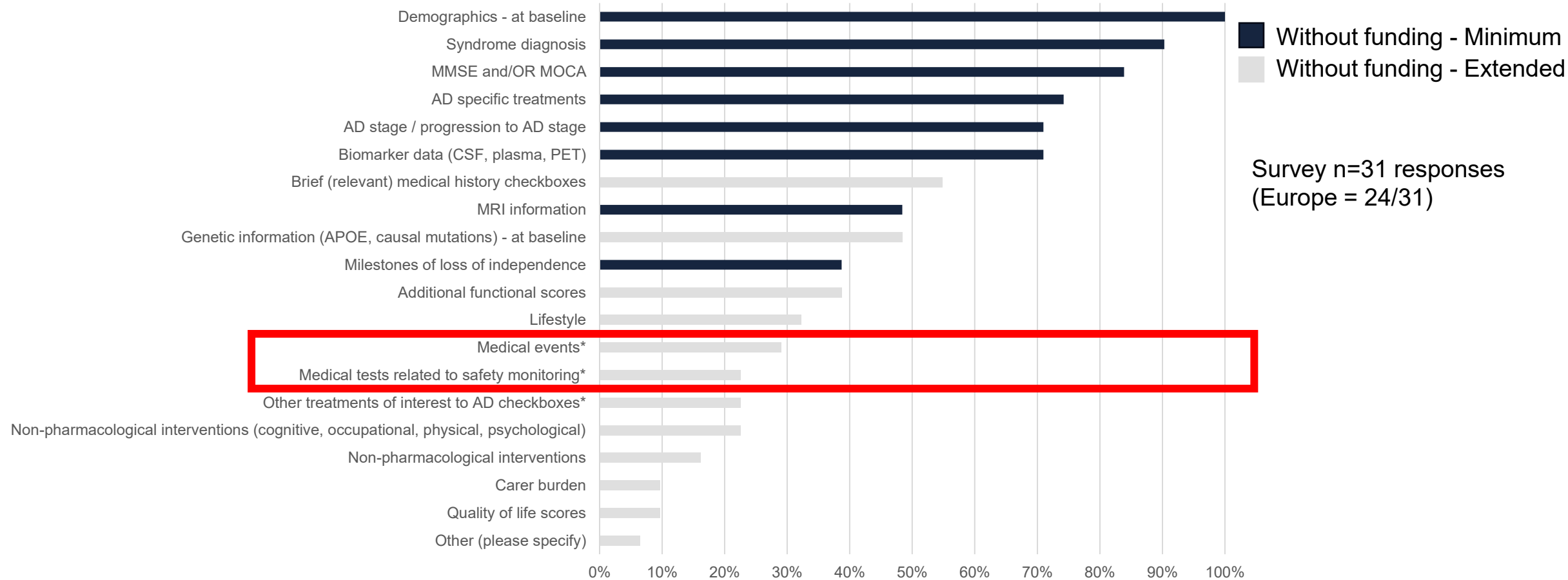


InRAD Minimum Data Set published: Basis for international registry platform

- ✦ International Steering Committee
- ✦ Modified Delphi Multistakeholder Consultation to define Minimum Data Set (MDS)
 - Clinicians & academics (Europe: 50/72)
 - Patient representatives
 - Pharmaceutical industry
 - Other registries
- ✦ Consensus agreement & Publication of Minimum and Extended Data Sets
- ✦ Minimum Data Set includes
 - Diagnosis pathway including biomarkers
 - Clinical Staging, from asymptomatic to severe (6 stages)
 - MOCA/MMSE
 - Treatments
 - Medical Conditions/Medical Events (Safety)



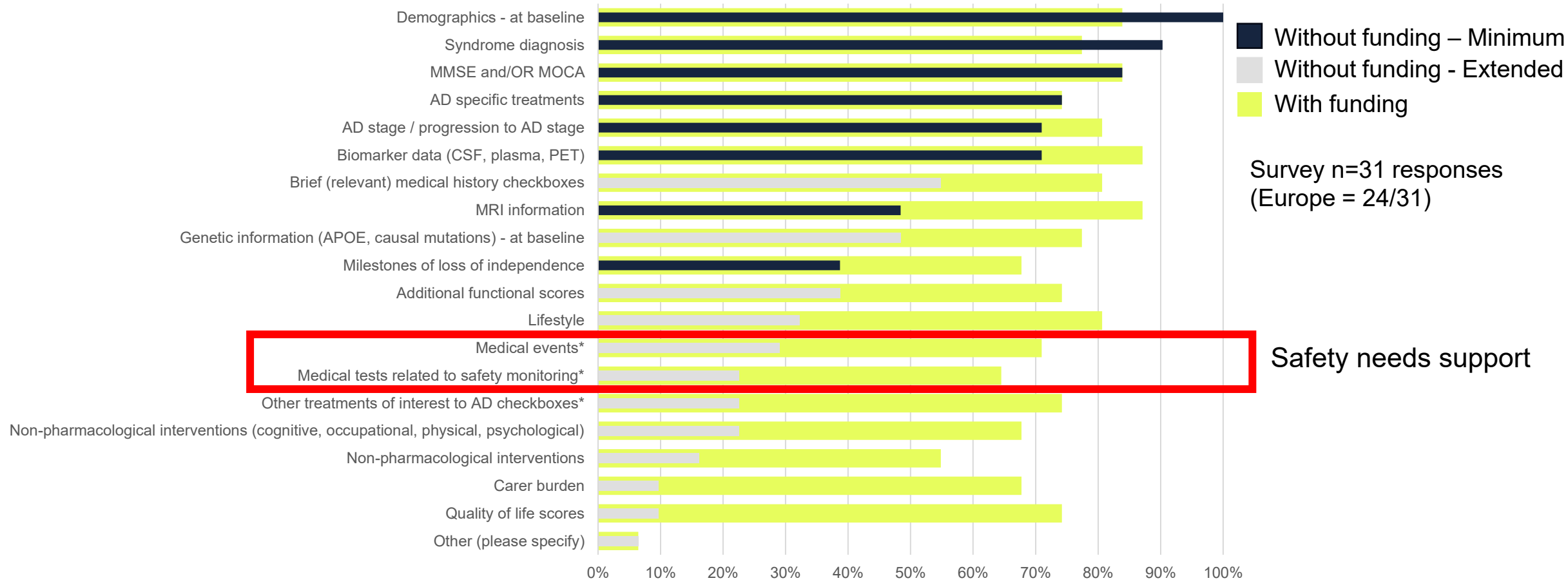
Clinicians are willing to collect InRAD's Minimum Data Set WITHOUT funding



Question: What type of longitudinal real-world data for AD patients could you realistically enter into a practice-based observational disease registry such as InRAD (with at least 1 entry each year per patient) within your current capacity and resources? (i.e. no additional funding) - select all that apply

Classified as internal/staff & contractors by the European Medicines Agency

Clinicians are willing to collect a broader set of data WITH funding

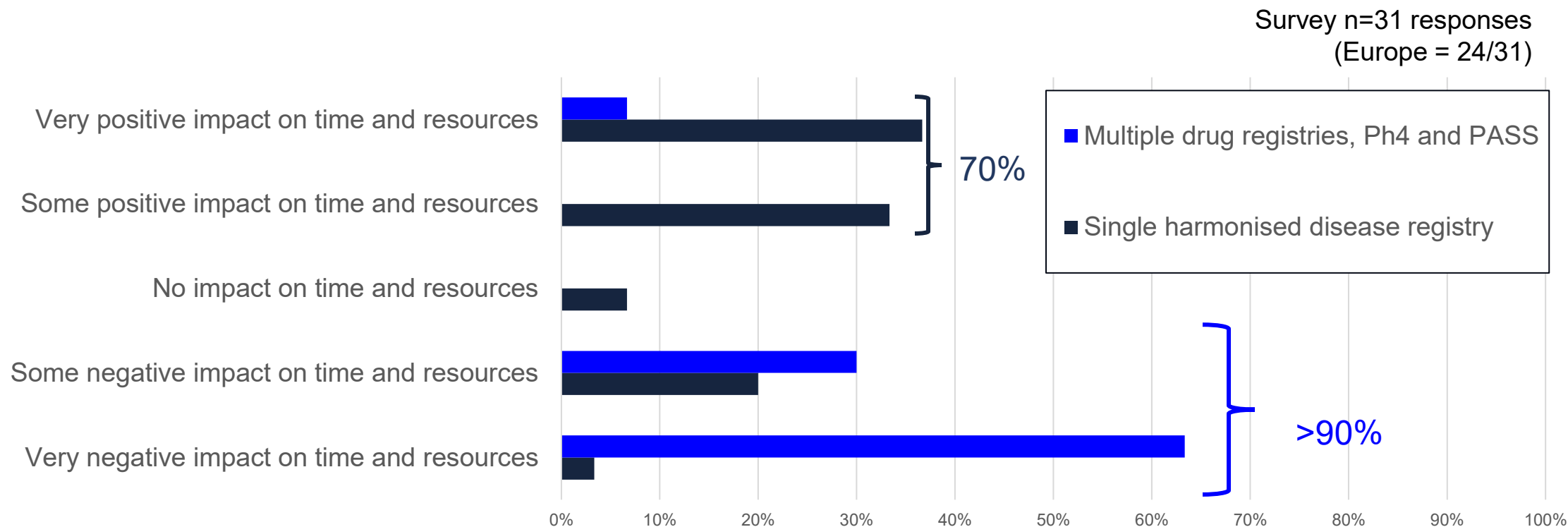


Question: What type of longitudinal real world data for AD patients could you realistically enter into a practice-based observational disease registry such as InRAD (with at least 1 entry each year per patient) if additional resource for data entry at a centre level was available - select all that apply

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Multiple drug studies/registries: negative impact >90%

Single harmonised disease registry: positive impact 70%



- What impact would it have on your clinical services (time/resources) if each pharmaceutical company collects real world data for each drug for post-authorisation safety and effectiveness studies (regulatory), HTA and clinical insights using different data collection platforms / registries and protocols?
- What impact would it have on your clinical services (time/resources) if real world data for AD patients was collected in one disease registry (or with interoperability if data could be shared from your local platform into a central registry)?

InRAD: An international clinical practice-based disease registry (treated with any DMT/ untreated) in AD

Meaningful data

Sustainable platform

Collaborative science



Free-to-access cloud-based data platform and collaboration infrastructure



Contributing doctors' centres own their data (Data Controller)



Collaboration within and outside the network



InRAD (Data Processor) coordinates international research and studies



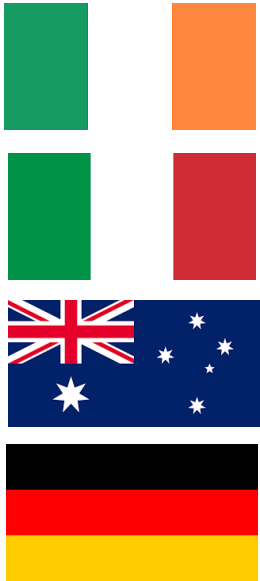
Participation in scientific agenda (e.g. own research; multicentre or national research studies)



Data Quality workstream to support use regulatory & HTA use cases

InRAD 1.0 (MVP) Global deployment readiness

PILOT centres



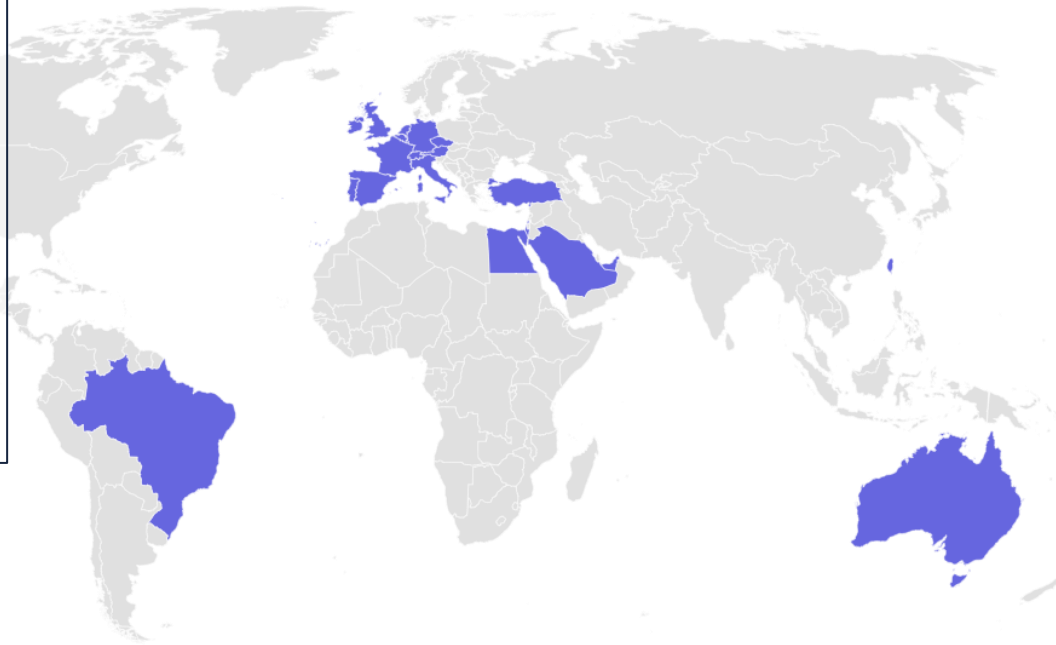
Wave 1 deployment

January 2026

21 countries (11 EU,
UK, Switzerland)
29 PIs

Ready for expansion

InRAD to be used in
EU IHI initiative



Governance pack

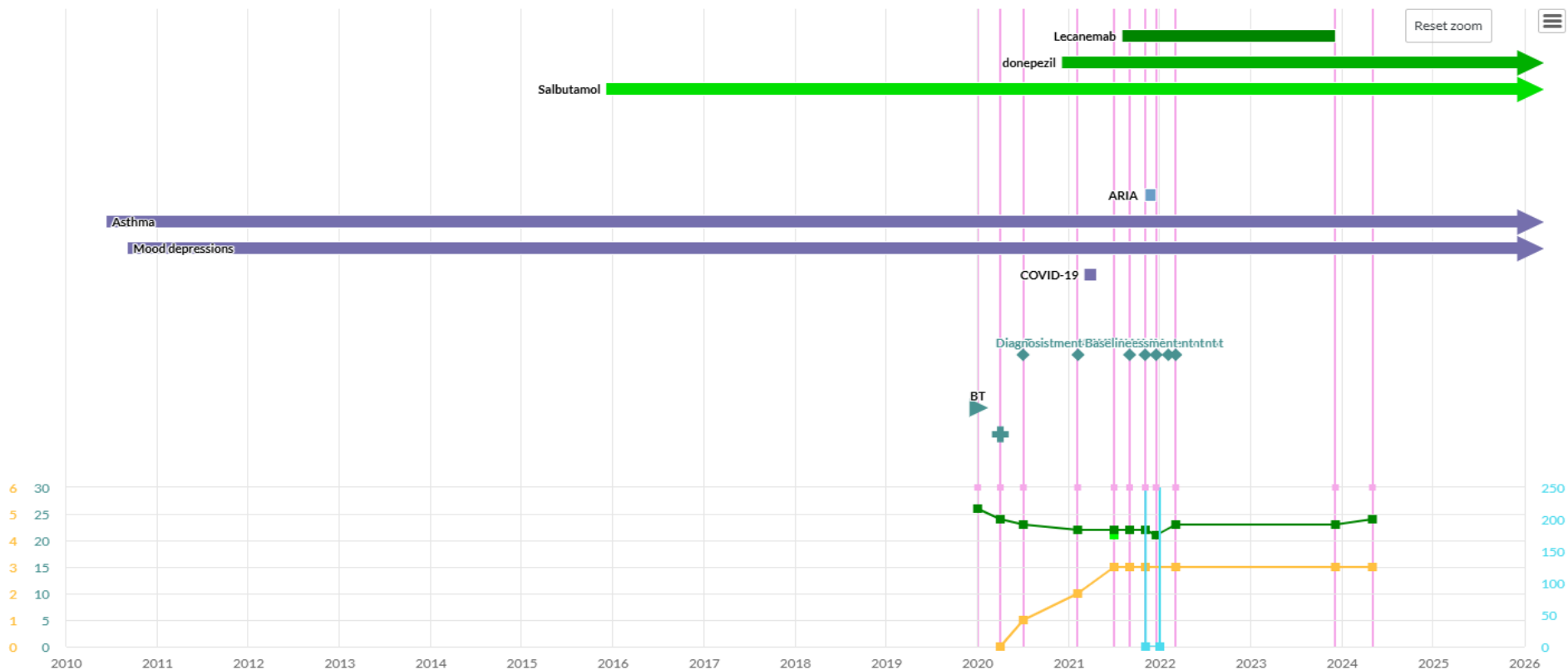
- Observational Protocol
- Informed Consent Form
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Participation Agreement
- Data Processing Agreement

Multi-country feasibility confirmed
Ready for expansion

Notes

Living status: Own Home (owned or rented)
Lives with spouse or partner (without professional help)

■ MoCA
■ MMSE



Early asymptomatic stages can be captured

Basic

Diagnosis

Medical
Conditions &
Events

Treatments

MRI &
Medical
Tests

Clinical
Outcome

Patient/CP
Outcome

Flexifields

Notes

Diagnosis

Status **REQUIRED**

☐ Not Yet Assigned ☐ Working Diagnosis ☒ Confirmed Diagnosis

Diagnosis date **REQUIRED**

05/02/2021



☒ Alzheimer's disease

Certainty **RECOMMENDED**

☐ Possible AD ☐ Probable AD ☐ Definite AD

Select an option...

- Stage 0 - Asymptomatic, deterministic gene
- Stage 1 - Asymptomatic, biomarker evidence only
- Stage 2 - Transitional decline (subjective cognitive decline)
- Stage 3 - Cognitive impairment with early functional impact (MCI)
- Stage 4 - Dementia with mild functional impairment
- Stage 5 - Dementia with moderate functional impairment
- Stage 6 - Dementia with severe functional impairment

NIA-AA 2018-24 Classification

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“Denominator” question for medical events of interest (ARIA/Infusion reactions)



- Patients
- Preferences
- Users
- Export
- Sync Last sync at 15:05

You are logged in as
Jean Vonsy

Log out

Visits

Visit Date REQUIRED  Examinated by  

- Basic
- Diagnosis
- Medical Conditions & Events
- Treatments
- MRI & Medical Tests
- Clinical Outcome
- Patient/CP Outcome
- Flexifields
- Notes

Since Last Visit

Has the patient experienced any medical conditions & events? RECOMMENDED

☐ Unknown ☒ Yes ☐ No

At least one Medical Condition & Event related question must be answered 'Yes'

ARIA?

☐ Yes ☒ No

+ Add ARIA

Significant Injection or Infusion Reactions?

☐ Yes ☒ No

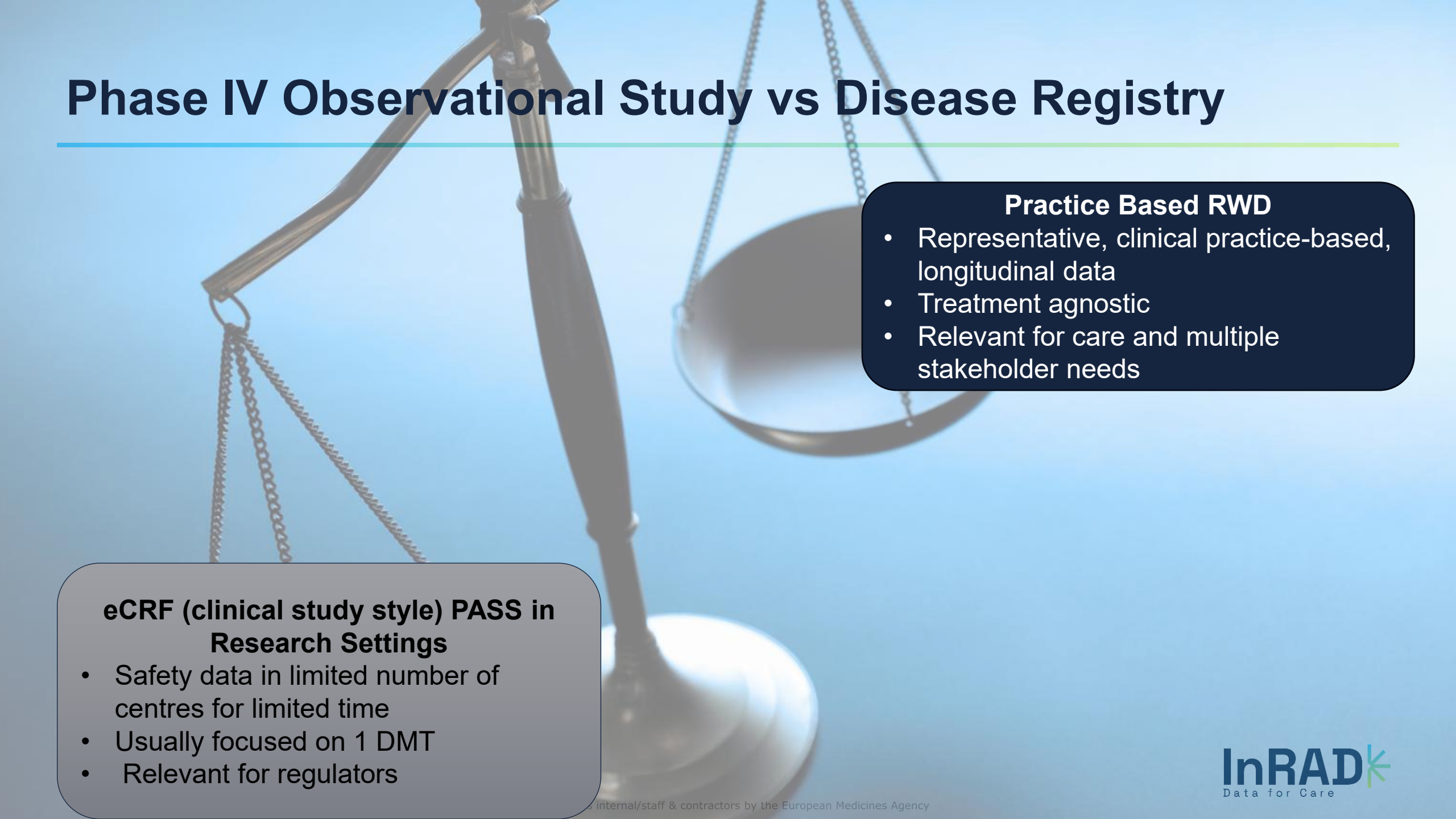
+ Add Injection/Infusion

Malignancies?

☐ Yes ☒ No

+ Add Malignancy

Phase IV Observational Study vs Disease Registry



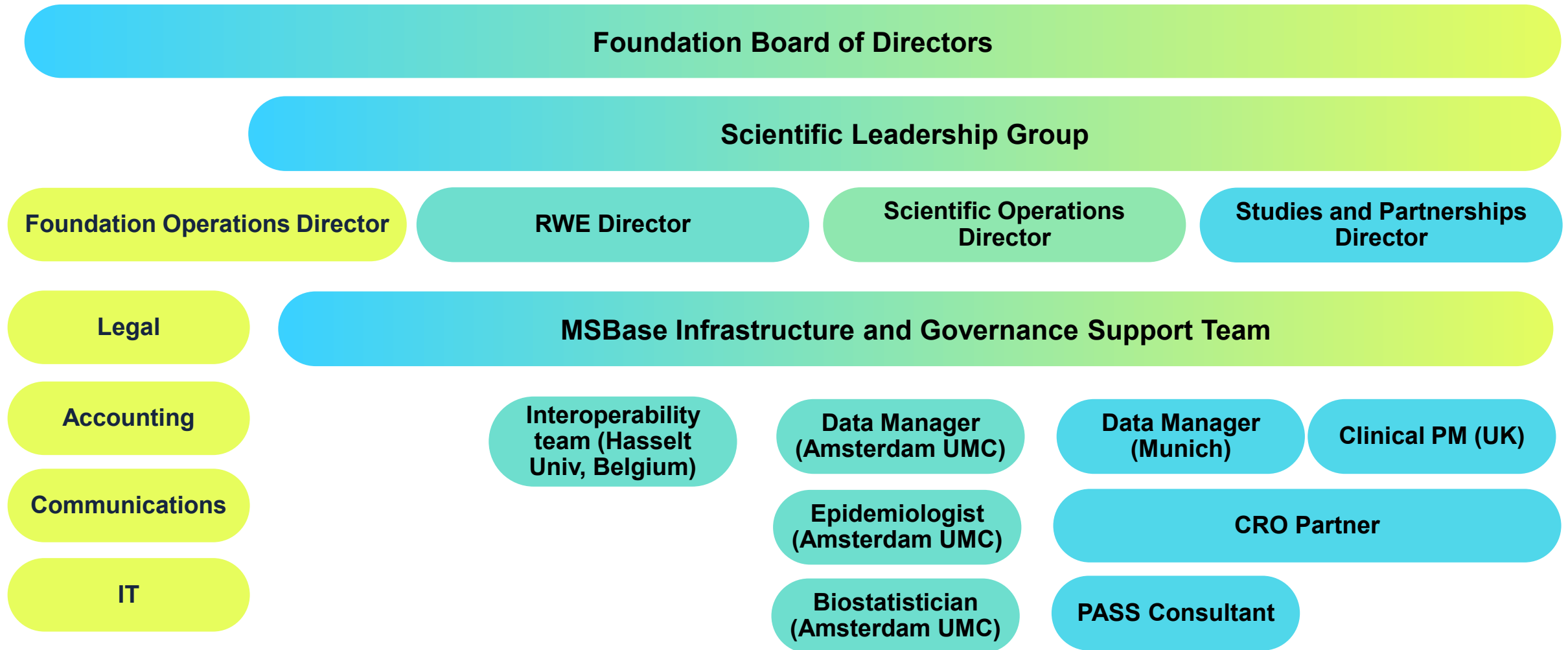
Practice Based RWD

- Representative, clinical practice-based, longitudinal data
- Treatment agnostic
- Relevant for care and multiple stakeholder needs

eCRF (clinical study style) PASS in Research Settings

- Safety data in limited number of centres for limited time
- Usually focused on 1 DMT
- Relevant for regulators

Data quality scale-up for regulatory-ready studies



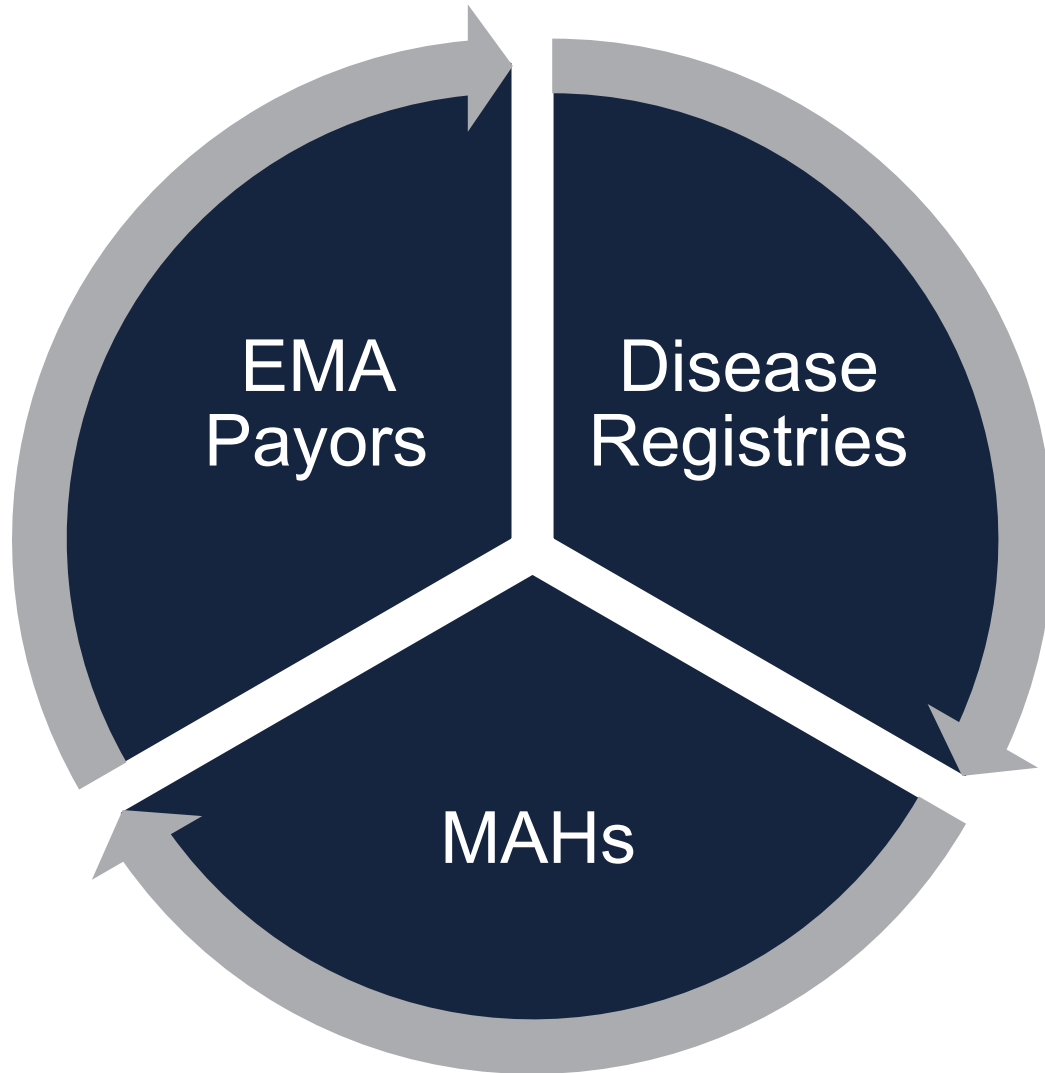
Data Quality roadmap for InRAD

- ✧ InRAD 1.0 (MVP) launched, InRAD 2.0 in 2026
- ✧ Minimum & Extended Data Set, Data Model
- ✧ Next steps:
 - Training Materials for InRAD and to be used across efforts
 - InRAD Data Quality Roadmap - Working with Data Quality Framework to fit Practice-based Data Collection
 - Fitness-for-multiple use cases e.g. HTA/PASS/PAES
 - EMA qualification process to start
 - Standards for Data Sharing: Interoperability and Mapping to OMOP Common Data Model



<https://catalogues.ema.europa.eu/institution/1000000691>

Call for Multistakeholder / Tripartite Collaboration to Set Standards for Sustainable Disease Registries



- Regulatory Use Case discussions can be very technical
- Need to avoid siloed discussions and get answers faster e.g. *practice-based audit trail*
- To save time and resources & ensure long-term sustainability for disease registries
- To benefit patients
- **First topic: PASS/PAES Design Advisory Group**

A Pivotal Moment for a Unified & Sustainable Approach

- ✧ InRAD the **first international, not-for-profit, registry solution** in AD
 - Foundation to overcome fragmentation when EMRs are not designed for research
- ✧ Defined a **Minimum Data Set (MDS) and Extended Data Set (EDS)**, ensuring **standardised, high-quality data collection** across AD registries¹
- ✧ Data dictionary and common data model provides a **blueprint for structured and harmonised data capture**
- ✧ **Data collection is about to start**
- ✧ **Joining an international disease registry like InRAD means making a bigger impact** than any single centre or single country could alone
- ✧ InRAD is open to **ALL** centres
- ✧ **Calling for Tripartite Collaboration between Regulators & Payors / Disease Registries / MAHs**

✧ InRAD resources available <https://www.inradnetwork.org>

✧ info@inradnetwork.org



1. Perneczky et al. Real-world datasets for the International Registry for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias (InRAD) and other registries: An international consensus, The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease 2025 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tpad.2025.100096>

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EU IHI Consortium

Interoperability

ABOARD



MRI



Industry Forum

Eli Lilly, Eisai, Schwabe Group, BMS, Johnson & Johnson, Biogen, Roche, Novo Nordisk

