

UC Irvine

UC Irvine Previously Published Works

Title

Tackling a Major Deficiency of Diversity in Alzheimer's Disease Therapeutic Trials: An CTAD Task Force Report

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1n67g24f>

Journal

The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, 9(3)

ISSN

2274-5807

Authors

Raman, Rema

Aisen, P

Carillo, MC

et al.

Publication Date

2022

DOI

10.14283/jpad.2022.50

Peer reviewed

Tackling a Major Deficiency of Diversity in Alzheimer's Disease Therapeutic Trials: An CTAD Task Force Report

R. Raman¹, P. Aisen¹, M.C. Carillo², M. Detke³, J.D. Grill⁴, O.C. Okonkwo⁵, M. Rivera-Mindt^{6,7}, M. Sabbagh⁸, B. Vellas⁹, M. Weiner¹⁰, R. Sperling¹¹ and CTAD Task Force*

*CTAD Task Force members: Susan Abushakra (Framingham, USA); Sandrine Andrieu (Toulouse, France); Matthew Barton (Raleigh, USA); Randall Bateman (St Louis, USA); Monika Baudler (Basel, Switzerland); Joanne Bell (Wilmington, USA); Tobias Bittner (Basel, Switzerland); Adam Boxer (San Francisco, USA); Dawn Brooks (Indianapolis, USA); Mirek Brys (Indianapolis, USA); Szofia Bullain (South San Francisco, USA); Cherie Butts (Cambridge, USA); Carmen Castrillo-Viguera (Cambridge, USA); Bill Chan (Beijing, China); Ivan Cheung (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Min Cho (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Suzanne Craft (Winston-Salem, USA); Jeffrey Cummings (Las Vegas, USA); Julien Delrieu (Toulouse, France); Shobha Dhadha (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Rachelle Doody (Basel, Switzerland); Sanjay Dube (Viejo, USA); Billy Dunn (Beltsville, USA); Michael Egan (North Wales, USA); Rianne Esquivel (Malvern, USA); Colin Ewen (United Kingdom); Phyllis Ferrel (Indianapolis, USA); Michela Gallagher (Baltimore, USA); Wendy Galpern (New Jersey, USA); Hideki Garren (San Francisco, USA); Serge Gauthier (Montreal, Canada); Grönblad Anna-Kaija (Stockholm, Sweden); Juergen Haeussler (Titusville, USA); Harald Hampel (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Suzanne Hendrix (Salt Lake City, USA); Joseph Herring (North Wales, USA); Michael Irizarry (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Gene Kinney (San Francisco, USA); David Knopman (Rochester, USA); Hartmuth Kolb (Titusville, USA); Shailaja Korukonda (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Akihiko Koyama (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Lynn Kramer (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Luka Kulic (Basel, Switzerland); Ricky Kurzman (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Jaren Landen (Cambridge, USA); Lars Lannfelt (Uppsala, Sweden); John Lawson (Malvern, USA); Valérie Legrand (Nanterre, France); Jinhe Li (Gilbert, USA); Frank Longo (Stanford, USA); Manoj Malhotra (Woodcliff Lake, USA); William Menard (Providence, USA); Mark Mintun (Indianapolis, USA); Cecilia Monteiro (South San Francisco, USA); Stacie O'Sullivan (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Tomas Obergren (Stockholm, Sweden); Gunilla Osswald (Stockholm, Sweden); Ronald Petersen (Rochester, USA); Michael Pontecorvo (Indianapolis, USA); Mary Ellen Quiceno (New Jersey, USA); Rema Raman (San Diego, USA); Larisa Reyderman (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Sharon Rogers (Los Angeles, USA); Sharon Rosenzweig-Lipson (Baltimore, USA); Ivana Rubino (Cambridge, USA); Stephen Salloway (Providence, USA); Rachel Schindler (New York, USA); Lon Schneider (Los Angeles, USA); Peter Schüller (Langen, Germany); Hiroshi Sekiya (Malvern, USA); Dennis Selkoe (Boston, USA); Melanie Shulman (Cambridge, USA); Eric Siemers (Zionsville, USA); John Sims (Indianapolis, USA); Kaycee Sink (South San Francisco, USA); Joyce Suhy (San Mateo, USA); Chad Swanson (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Jina Swartz (London, United Kingdom); Pierre Tariot (Phoenix, USA); Edmond Teng (South San Francisco, USA); Jacques Touchon (Montpellier, France); Martin Traber (Basel, Switzerland); Dominic Walsh (Cambridge, USA); Lisa Yarens (Woodcliff Lake, USA); Wagner Zago (San Francisco, USA); Kenton Zavitz (Cambridge, United Kingdom)

1. Alzheimer's Therapeutic Research Institute, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, San Diego CA, USA; 2. Alzheimer's Association, Chicago, IL, USA; 3. Cortextyme, South San Francisco, CA, USA; 4. Institute for Memory Impairments and Neurological Disorders, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA; 5. Wisconsin Alzheimer's Disease Research Center and The Department of Medicine, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine And Public Health, Madison, WI, USA; 6. Neurology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA; 7. Psychology & Latin American Latino Studies Institute, Fordham University, Bronx, NY, USA; 8. Barrow Neurological Institute, Phoenix, AZ, USA; 9. Gerontopole of Toulouse, Institute of Ageing, Toulouse University Hospital (CHU Toulouse), Toulouse, France; 10. University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA; 11. Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Corresponding Author: Rema Raman, Professor of Neurology, Director of Biostatistics and Recruitment, Alzheimer's Therapeutic Research Institute (ATRI), Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, 9860 Mesa Rim Road, San Diego, CA 92121, USA, E-mail: remar@usc.edu

Abstract

As the last opportunity to assess treatment effect modification in a controlled setting prior to formal approval, clinical trials are a critical tool for understanding the safety and efficacy of new treatments in diverse populations. Recruitment of diverse participants in Alzheimer's Disease (AD) clinical trials are therefore essential to increase the generalizability of study results, with diversity broadly described to be representative and inclusive. This representation of study participants is equally critical in longitudinal cohort (observational) studies, which will be key to understanding disease disparities and are often used to design adequately powered AD clinical trials. New and innovative recruitment initiatives and enhanced infrastructure facilitate increased participant diversity in AD clinical studies.

Key words: Alzheimer's disease, clinical trials, participant diversity, generalizability.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and exacerbated health inequities globally. Health and healthcare disparities are sustained when clinical research, including observational studies and clinical trials, fail to recruit samples that are representative and generalizable. In the United States, disparities based on social constructs of race and ethnicity, as well as age, sex, educational attainment, and socioeconomic status are striking (1-3). In 2020, in industry-sponsored trials that supported Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval of drugs and biologics, only 8% of participants were Black or African American, 6% Asian, and 11% Hispanic or Latino(a) (4). Diversity in terms of racial and ethnic representation in clinical trials participation is similarly poor in other regions of the world as well (5).

The situation is worse in Alzheimer's disease (AD) research. The risk and burden of AD are greater among African Americans/Blacks and Hispanics/Latinos, compared to non-Hispanic Whites; yet these groups and other racial and ethnic groups are underrepresented

both in AD observational studies (6) and randomized clinical trials (7). In the aducanumab trials, the first new drug approved by the FDA in over 20 years of research and development, only 0.6% of participants were of African American/Black race and 1.5% were of Hispanic/Latino(a) ethnicity (8).

Making studies more inclusive and representative is imperative. Recognizing this as a decisive moment in AD research, the EU/US/Clinical Trials in Alzheimer's Disease (CTAD) Task Force, an international collaboration of AD investigators across industry and academia, met November 2021 to review current data, describe new and unique diversity initiatives being implemented in the United States (US) to address this problem, and combine efforts that will immediately support the inclusion of representative populations in US AD cohort studies and clinical trials.

National Strategy

In 2019, the US National Institute on Aging (NIA), in collaboration with the Alzheimer's Association, established the National Strategy for Recruitment and Participation in Alzheimer's and Related Dementias (ADRD) Clinical Research (9). The goal was to engage broad segments of the public in the AD and AD Related Dementias (ADRD) research enterprise, with a particular focus on underrepresented communities, to enroll and retain individuals in clinical research studies successfully and more quickly. This strategy had four broad areas of focus: (a) Increase awareness and engagement at a broad, national level, (b) Build and improve capacity and infrastructure at the study site level, (c) Engage local communities and support participants, and (d) Develop an applied science of recruitment. The NIH UNITE initiative was established to identify and address structural racism within the NIH-supported research and the greater scientific community. Multiple tools were developed for the global AD research community, including an ADRD recruitment planning guide, an NIA repository of Alzheimer's & Dementia Outreach, Recruitment & Engagement Resources (ADORE), and a suite of tools to build or enhance outreach effort (OUTREACH PRO). More recently, an effort to accelerate access to NIA-funded clinical research enrollment data led to the establishment of the Clinical Research Operations and Management System (CROMS) to provide real-time tracking, reporting, and management of clinical research enrollment data.

Several training programs have been established to diversify the ADRD clinical research workforce (10). These include predoctoral, postdoctoral and junior faculty Fellowship awards as well as a training program to diversify the next generation of ADRD clinical trialists (11).

Observational Studies

Over the past several decades, multiple longitudinal observational studies have been conducted to better characterize the progression of the disease across the AD spectrum, from autosomal-dominant to early-onset to sporadic AD. The primary aim of several of these observational studies is to improve clinical trial design, develop better trial endpoints, and to discover and validate biomarkers for AD clinical research. Participant populations in these studies are consistently homogeneous, namely, White race, non-Hispanic ethnicity and having over 12 years of formal education. Lack of representation in these studies is highly problematic as it could lead to inaccurate and biased disease progression models, which then lead to sub-optimal clinical trial study designs and outcomes. Discussion at the Task Force meeting centered around some early successes in changing this demographic through innovative recruitment initiatives.

New IDEAS

The New IDEAS study, built upon the IDEAS study platform (12), is a national, open-label study to determine the utility of a brain amyloid PET scans in more accurate diagnosis and better treatment decisions. Seeking to understand the differences by race/ethnicity in positive amyloid PET scan proportions, this study will enroll a diverse cohort of 7000 Medicare beneficiaries, with at least 2000 Black/African American and at least 2000 Hispanic/Latino(a) participants with early-onset or late-onset dementia and typical and atypical presentations of AD. The study will use a comprehensive recruitment strategy using both general and study level barriers including lack of study awareness, study materials for families involved in decision making and co-pays (13, 14).

ADNI

The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) was established as an observational study to instruct clinical trials and develop standardized imaging techniques and biomarker procedures in normal participants, participants with MCI, and participants with mild AD. The current version of ADNI, ADNI-3 (15), continues follow existing and new participants with the goal of informing AD clinical trial design.

General recruitment strategies have included online advertisements, local radio and newspaper coverage, and emails and referrals from patient registries (16), like the Brain Health Registry (17). Additionally, TV campaigns with community influencers such as B. Smith (a Black former model, restauranter, and TV host diagnosed with AD) and development of a Latino(a) focused participant registry aimed to improve study diversity. With these efforts, the current composition of the ADNI sample

is 89% White, with 5% Black/African American, 8% Hispanic/Latino(a), and 3% Asian. Additionally, only 15% of the participants have education levels of 12 years or lower.

To ensure that the findings from ADNI3 would be generalizable, improved diversity will be key. To that end, a diversity task force (DVTF) was established with the aim of increasing the recruitment and engagement of participants from underrepresented populations, with a focus on participants of Black/African American race and Hispanic/Latino(a) ethnicity. Key elements to this task force approach included (a) a community-engaged research approach, (b) engagement and support of 13 DVTF clinical sites, (c) changes to protocol design including optional lumbar punctures and remote assessments and (d) applying a health equity lens to the existing ADNI data. Initial results were promising. The rate of URP enrollment into ADNI increased from 1.1 participants/month before DVTF efforts to 4 participants/month after DVTF efforts. Of the 43 enrollments since February 2021, 10 (23%) self-identified to URPs.

Recommendations from the ADNI DVTF initiative include:

- Have study investigators from URPs in leadership.
- Establish community advisory board(s), as well as a scientific advisory board
- Use marketing firms with community ownership and experience
- Important to have local site participation
- Incorporate community-engaged digital marketing to centralized recruitment initiatives

Clinical Trials

Clinical trials are the last step before potential approval in understanding how new treatments might impact diverse populations. Yet, most AD trial participants from the United States are of White race, non-Hispanic ethnicity, have over 12 years of formal education, are married, and enroll with a spousal study partner (7, 18, 19). Recruitment approaches being utilized, and infrastructure being established to increase the enrollment of diverse participants into trials were discussed at the Task Force meeting.

ACTC

The Alzheimer's Clinical Trials Consortium (ACTC) is a U.S.-based NIH-funded national consortium established to accelerate the development of effective interventions for AD and related disorders (ADRD). Through a formal recruitment unit, the goals of the ACTC include the development and implementation of cutting-edge strategies and tactics to accelerate and make more efficient participant accrual and randomization, increase trial representativeness through enhanced diversity, and

maximize participant retention across the spectrum of AD clinical trials. The approach is site and participant-focused, culturally sensitive, data-driven, and evidence-based and includes a four-part strategy:

- (a) Establishment of infrastructure: In addition to the establishment of the Recruitment Unit, ACTC member sites are provided infrastructure funding that increases expectations toward site performance in trial start-up and participant recruitment. Additional aspects of the ACTC infrastructure include a diverse centralized recruitment team, participation of the Unit leadership in the earliest stages of trial design, beginning with proposal development and carrying through protocol design, establishment of inclusion/exclusion criteria, site selection with a focus on diverse recruitment (including site capacity to enroll monolingual Spanish speakers), centralized support for recruitment and retention activities for all trial sites, and the development of a recruitment and retention plan for each specific trial.
- (b) Comprehensive outreach and engagement model: ACTC sites use multiple recruitment strategies, including well established local efforts but also key support from the central team. These include the development of a study website that can serve as a key landing spot for recruitment activities and inform the public about a specific trial. The Unit develops a catalog of recruitment materials in multiple languages such as study brochures, community presentations, educational materials, letters to the editor for use by site teams in their local markets. Central efforts include attempts to increase national, regional, and local public awareness through earned media (with professional partners when budgets permit). These include placement of stories about a trial on television, radio, and newspaper outlets, as well as novel efforts to reach participants through things like grocery store advertisements. The Unit also utilizes a Hub-and-Spoke model to support an innovative and deep collaboration with non-academic experts in health disparities and community engagement. The "Hub" features leadership with extensive experience in ADRD clinical trials as well as community-based participant advocacy. These Hub investigators, work closely with select "Spoke" site recruitment teams to provide sustained and intensive guidance, with the goal of building and enhancing community partnerships, avoiding common pitfalls, and ultimately improving recruitment of underrepresented communities into trials at their sites.
- (c) Recruitment Science: The Unit takes a data-driven, evidence-based approach to evaluating the success of recruitment strategies and guiding future approaches. Recent work has shown that there are

racial and ethnic differences in the frequency of screen failure in preclinical AD trials and noted differential rates of exclusion based on cognitive as well as biomarker requirements (19). Disparities such as these likely result from genetic (20) as well as social/environmental causes such as co-morbidity rates and challenges resulting from cognitive testing in a second language. Addressing risk for differential exclusion requires a study-specific approach (21) but also a consistent focus on and effort toward inclusivity.

- (d) Establishment of a pre-screening database and minimal dataset to be used in all ACTC trials. Participant recruitment equates to a large funnel, with top of that funnel representing all potentially eligible participants. The funnel narrows based on trial awareness, willingness to participate, and eligibility. Traditionally, recruitment data focus on screening rates, but understanding the impact of recruitment efforts on awareness and initial interest in trials may facilitate recruitment intervention designs and resource expenditures. The ACTC pre-screening database captures site activities in the forms of participant calls, referrals from registries and other sources, and other forms of initial contact that may move earliest in response to central recruitment campaigns or reveal potential differential exclusion of specific groups or communities, even before consenting, enrollment, and screening. Once participants are screened for trials, a common minimal data set can be used to facilitate meta-analyses across network trials, including assessments of recruitment, retention, and trial inclusivity. Ensuring careful and consistent assessment of race, ethnicity, and potential social determinants of health may reveal important trends or opportunities in recruitment and retention.

U. S. POINTER

The U.S. Study to Protect Brain Health through Lifestyle Intervention to Reduce Risk (U.S. POINTER) is a Phase 3, two-year clinical trial to evaluate whether lifestyle interventions that simultaneously target multiple risk factors protect cognitive function in older adults at increased risk for cognitive decline conducted across 5 sites within the United States. U.S. POINTER employs multiple approaches to meet the diverse recruitment study goals, including, grassroots recruitment structure, staff education and leadership support, working with Institutional review boards, developing toolkits for network-based outreach, a 3-tier approach for constant engagement, and through the activation of community advocates.

Conclusions/Next Steps

While challenges continue to exist in the enrollment of a diverse sample in AD clinical studies, addressing this issue for the field is now a priority across academia, industry, non-profit and government agencies. To meet the challenges in recruiting a representative sample in US ADRD clinical trials, intentional and sustained efforts are needed. Future ADRD clinical trials must include clear, measurable, and attainable goals for diverse enrollment with attention to these issues from the point of study planning through design and conduct, with adequate resources for site and community engagement. Evidence-based recruitment science should be incorporated to better understand the reasons and sources of participant bias and whether it differs across sub-populations. There is much progress in the field with the recent guidance by the Food and Drug Administration that emphasizes the need for diversity of clinical trials participants (21) and the Equity in Neuroscience and Alzheimer's Clinical Trials Act (ENACT) being considered by the United States Congress to increase the participation of underrepresented populations in Alzheimer's and other dementia clinical trials. Similar efforts are ongoing in the United Kingdom, across Europe, Latin America and in the Asia-Pacific region. Continued global collaborations and open sharing of data, knowledge, and experiences across all regions of the world will be needed to establish inclusive and representative study samples in national and global AD clinical trials.

Conflicts of Interest: The Task Force was partially funded by registration fees from industrial participants. These corporations placed no restrictions on this work. Dr. Raman reports grants from Eli Lilly, grants from Eisai, from NIA, from Alzheimer's Association outside the submitted work. Dr. Aisen reports grants from Janssen, grants from NIA, grants from FNIIH, grants from Alzheimer's Association, grants from Eisai, personal fees from Merck, personal fees from Biogen, personal fees from Roche, personal fees from ImmunoBrain Checkpoint, personal fees from Abbvie, personal fees from Rainbow Medical, personal fees from Shionogi, personal fees from Vigil Neuroscience, Inc, personal fees from Hengrui USA, outside the submitted work. Dr. Carrillo does not have any COI and is a full time employee of the Alzheimer's Association. The Alzheimer's Association received 0.70 percent of its total 2021 contributed revenue from the biotechnology, pharmaceutical, diagnostics, and clinical research industries. This and additional information can be found at alz.org/about/transparency. Dr. Detke reports personal fees, non-financial support and other from Cortexyme, Inc., personal fees and other from Embera Neurotherapeutics, Inc, outside the submitted work. Dr. Grill reports grants from National Institute on Aging, grants from Alzheimer's Association, grants from Eisai, grants from Eli Lilly, grants from Biogen, grants from Genentech, grants from BrightFocus Foundation, personal fees from Cogniciti, personal fees from FlintRehab, personal fees from SiteRx, outside the submitted work. Dr. Okonkwo has nothing to disclose. Dr. Rivera Mindt has nothing to disclose. Dr. Sabbagh reports royalties or licenses from HarperCollins, royalties or licenses from Humanix, personal fees from Alzheon, personal fees from Biogen, personal fees from Cortexyme, personal fees from Roche-Genentech, personal fees from Eisai, personal fees from KeifeRx, personal fees from Lilly, personal fees from Qynapse, personal fees from Synaptogenix, personal fees from NeuroTherapia, personal fees from T3D, personal fees from Signant Health, personal fees from Novo Nordisk, stock and stock options from NeuroTau, stock and stock options from Optimal Cognitive Health Company, stock and stock options from uMethod Health, stock and stock options from Versanum, stock and stock options from Athira, stock and stock options from Cognoptix, stock and stock options from TransDermix, stock and stock options from Seq BioMarque, stock and stock options from NeuroReserve, outside the submitted work. Dr. Vellas is an investigator in clinical trials sponsored by Biogen, Lilly, Roche, Eisai Pharmaceuticals and the Toulouse University Hospital (Inspire Geroscience Program). He has served as SAB member for Biogen, Alzheon, Green Valey, Norvo Nordisk, Longeveron, but received no personal compensation. He has served as consultant and/or SAB member for Roche, Lilly, Eisai, TauX with

personal compensation. Dr Vellas is an investigator in clinical trials sponsored by Biogen, Lilly, Roche, Eisai Pharmaceuticals and the Toulouse University Hospital (Inspire Geroscience Program). He has served as SAB member for Biogen, Alzheon, Green Valey, Norvo Nordisk, Longeveron, but received no personal compensation. He has served as consultant and/or SAB member for Roche, Lilly, Eisai, TauX with personal compensation. His family members have equity ownership interest in Serdi. He is member of the Editorial Board of JPAD with no personal compensation. He did not have a role in the editorial process/review for this manuscript. Dr. Weiner reports grants and personal fees from National Institutes of Health (NIH), grants from Department of Defense (DOD), grants from Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI), grants from California Department of Public Health (CDPH), grants from University of Michigan, grants from Siemens, grants from Biogen, grants from Hillblom Foundation, grants from Alzheimer's Association, grants from The State of California, grants from Johnson & Johnson, grants from Australian Catholic University, grants from GE, grants from The Veterans Administration, grants from The Stroke Foundation, personal fees from Baird Equity Capital, personal fees from BioClinica, personal fees from Cerecin, personal fees from Cytox, personal fees from Dolby Family Ventures, personal fees from Duke University, personal fees from Eisai, personal fees from FUJIFILM-Toyama Chemical (Japan), personal fees from Garfield Weston, personal fees from Guidepoint Global, personal fees from Genentech, personal fees from Indiana University, personal fees from Japanese Organization for Medical Device Development, Inc. (JOMDD), personal fees from Medscape, personal fees from Nestle/Nestec, personal fees from Peerviv Internal Medicine, personal fees from T3D Therapeutics, personal fees from Roche, personal fees from University of Southern California (USC), personal fees from Vida Ventures, personal fees from The Buck Institute for Research on Aging, personal fees from China Association for Alzheimer's Disease (CAAD), personal fees from Japan Society for Dementia Research, personal fees from Korean Dementia Society, outside the submitted work. Dr. Sperling reports personal fees from AC Immune, personal fees from Janssen, grants from Eli Lilly, grants from Eisai, personal fees from Ionis, personal fees from Oligomerix, personal fees from NervGen, personal fees from Prothena, personal fees from Genentech, outside the submitted work.

Open Access: This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits use, duplication, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

References

- Zhou Y, Elashoff D, Kremen S, Teng E, Karlawish J, Grill JD. African americans are less likely to enroll in preclinical alzheimer's disease clinical trials. *Alzheimers Dement (N Y)*. 2016;3(1):57-64. doi: 10.1016/j.trci.2016.09.004 [doi].
- Salazar CR, Hoang D, Gillen DL, Grill JD. Racial and ethnic differences in older adults' willingness to be contacted about alzheimer's disease research participation. *Alzheimers Dement (N Y)*. 2020;6(1):e12023. doi: 10.1002/trc2.12023 [doi].
- Oh SS, Galanter J, Thakur N, et al. Diversity in clinical and biomedical research: A promise yet to be fulfilled. *PLoS Med*. 2015;12(12):e1001918. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001918 [doi].
- US Food and Drug administration. 2020 drug trials snapshots: Summary report. accessed february 28 2022.
- US Food and Drug administration. 2015-2019 drug trials snapshots: Summary report. Accessed february 28, 2022. .
- ADNI demographic report 2012. Cited January 25, 2018. .
- Faison WE, Schultz SK, Aerssens J, et al. Potential ethnic modifiers in the assessment and treatment of alzheimer's disease: Challenges for the future. *Int Psychogeriatr*. 2007;19(3):539-558. doi: S104161020700511X [pii].
- Lin GA WM, Synnott PG, et al. Aducanumab for alzheimer's disease: Effectiveness and value. final evidence report and meeting summary. institute for clinical and economic review. august 5, 2021. accessed january 28, 2022.
- Elliott CL. Together we make the difference: National strategy for recruitment and participation in alzheimer's and related dementias clinical research. *Ethn Dis*. 2020;30(Suppl 2):705-708. doi: 10.18865/ed.30.S2.705 [doi].
- Elliott CL, Ryan L, Silverberg N. Building inclusive and open alzheimer disease and alzheimer disease-related dementias research programs. *JAMA Neurol*. 2021;78(10):1177-1178. doi: 10.1001/jamaneurol.2021.2941 [doi].
- Berkness T, Carrillo MC, Sperling R, et al. The institute on methods and protocols for advancement of clinical trials in AD/DR (IMPACT-AD): A novel clinical trials training program. *J Prev Alzheimers Dis*. 2021;8(3):286-291. doi: 10.14283/jpad.2021.12 [doi].
- Rabinovici GD, Gatsonis C, Apgar C, et al. Association of amyloid positron emission tomography with subsequent change in clinical management among medicare beneficiaries with mild cognitive impairment or dementia. *JAMA*. 2019;321(13):1286-1294. doi: 10.1001/jama.2019.2000 [doi].
- Schmotzer GL. Barriers and facilitators to participation of minorities in clinical trials. *Ethn Dis*. 2012;22(2):226-230.
- Heller C, Balls-Berry JE, Nery JD, et al. Strategies addressing barriers to clinical trial enrollment of underrepresented populations: A systematic review. *Contemp Clin Trials*. 2014;39(2):169-182. doi: 10.1016/j.cct.2014.08.004 [doi].
- Weiner MW, Veitch DP, Aisen PS, et al. The alzheimer's disease neuroimaging initiative 3: Continued innovation for clinical trial improvement. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2017;13(5):561-571. doi: S1552-5260(16)33072-2 [pii].
- Barger C, Fockler J, Kwang W, et al. Data-driven participant recruitment: Findings from the alzheimer's disease neuroimaging initiative 3. *J Prev Alzheimers Dis*. 2020;7(2):122-127. doi: 10.14283/jpad.2020.5 [doi].
- Weiner MW, Nosheny R, Camacho M, et al. The brain health registry: An internet-based platform for recruitment, assessment, and longitudinal monitoring of participants for neuroscience studies. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2018;14(8):1063-1076. doi: S1552-5260(18)30103-1 [pii].
- Grill JD, Raman R, Ernstom K, Aisen P, Karlawish J. Effect of study partner on the conduct of alzheimer disease clinical trials. *Neurology*. 2013;80(3):282-288. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0b013e31827debfe [doi].
- Raman R, Quiroz YT, Langford O, et al. Disparities by race and ethnicity among adults recruited for a preclinical alzheimer disease trial. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021;4(7):e2114364. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.14364 [doi].
- Deters KD, Napolioni V, Sperling RA, et al. Amyloid PET imaging in self-identified non-hispanic black participants of the anti-amyloid in asymptomatic alzheimer's disease (A4) study. *Neurology*. 2021;96(11):e1491-e1500. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000011599 [doi].
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Enhancing the diversity of clinical trial populations - eligibility criteria, enrollment practices, and trials designs. accessed February 28, 2022.

How to cite this article: R. Raman, P. Aisen, M.C. Carillo, et al. Tackling a Major Deficiency of Diversity in Alzheimer's Disease Therapeutic Trials: An CTAD Task Force Report. *J Prev Alz Dis* 2022;3(9):388-392; <http://dx.doi.org/10.14283/jpad.2022.50>