Azeliragon, an orally bioavailable inhibitor of the receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE), was evaluated in an 18-month Phase 3 study as a treatment for patients with mild Alzheimer’s disease (AD) (the STEADFAST Study). Post hoc analyses in a subgroup of patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) (n=26 of 72 patients) showed a nominally significant improvement compared to patients treated with placebo (presented at ADPD 2019).

The current retrospective exploratory analysis on data from the STEADFAST A-Study diabetes subgroup was performed to evaluate adzelog total and CDR symptom domains and individual test items to ascertain which were sensitive to treatment effects.

**Objectives**
- To describe the effects of azeliragon on the 3 symptom ADAS-cog domains (memory, language and praxis) and individual items.
- To describe the effects of azeliragon on the 2 symptom CDR domains (cognition and function) and individual items.

**Methods**
- Retrospective, post-hoc analysis of data from the diabetes (HbA1c ≥ 6.5%) subgroup in the AZELIRAGON Phase 3 STEADFAST A-Study in patients with mild AD (MAGE 21-26 and CDR global 0.5 or 1).
- n=37 individuals
- Treatments: azeliragon 5 mg/day or placebo x 18 months
- Mean ADAS-cog11 changes from baseline at Month 18 were calculated for total score, domain score (memory, language and praxis) and individual item scores.
- Mean CDR changes from baseline at Month 18 were calculated for sum of boxes, domain score (cognition and function) and individual items scores.
- ADAS-cog total score and CDR sb were analyzed using MMRM.
- ADAS-cog and CDR symptom domain and individual item change from baseline to Month 18 were assessed using Student’s t-test. Tests were not corrected for multiple comparisons.
- Standard effects sizes calculated as Cohen’s d values

**Results**
- Improvement

**Conclusions**
- Results suggest that beneficial effects of less decline in memory, language and praxis contribute to the nominally statistically significant beneficial effect of azeliragon on ADAS-cog11 in patients with AD and type 2 diabetes.