

The Profile of the Italian Centers for Cognitive Disorders and Dementia in the Context of New Drugs in Alzheimer's Disease

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Abstract.

Background: The wait for the upcoming disease-modifying therapies (DMT) for Alzheimer's disease in Europe is raising questions about the preparedness of national healthcare systems to conduct accurate diagnoses and effective prescriptions. In this article, we focus on the current situation in Italy.

Objective: The primary goal is to propose a profile of the Italian Centers for Cognitive Disorders and Dementias (CCDDs) that could be taken into consideration by regional and autonomous provincial authorities when deciding on the prescribing centers for DMT.

Methods: Based on responses to a national survey on CCDDs in Italy, we identified the CCDDs that meet the requirements for effective prescription: 1) Multidisciplinary team; 2) Minimum Core Test for the neuropsychological assessment; 3) PET, CSF, and Brain MRI assessments. Univariate and multivariate comparisons were conducted between CCDDs that met the criteria and the others.

Results: Only 10.4% of CCDDs met the requirements for effective DMT prescription, mainly located in Northern Italy. They are also characterized by longer opening hours, a higher number of professionals, a university location, and a higher frequency of conducting genetic tests, and could potentially result in prescribing centers.

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Conclusions: The findings suggest that the Italian national healthcare system may benefit from further enhancements to facilitate the effective prescription of DMTs. This could involve initiatives to reduce fragmentation, ensure adequate resources and equipment, and secure sufficient funding to support this aspect of healthcare delivery.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Centers for Cognitive Disorders and Dementias, cognitive assessment, disease-modifying therapy, memory clinic, public health

INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative condition that progresses steadily, cannot be reversed, and ultimately leads to fatality.¹ AD is the most common cause of dementia in those aged 65 and older globally. AD and other forms of dementia are often underestimated due to underdiagnosis in many countries.² Despite a decrease in prevalence and incidence over the past 25 years in high-income countries, the total number of people with AD or other dementias is expected to continue increasing dramatically because of the growing number of people in the oldest age groups.³ Recent estimates⁴ foresee a substantial global increase in dementia cases from 57.4 million in 2019 to 152.8 million by 2050. Geographical variability is evident, with minimal percentage changes in high-income regions such as Asia Pacific and Western Europe, and the most significant increases expected in low and middle-income countries (i.e., North Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa). Italy is expected to experience a 56% rise in dementia cases by 2050 (2.3 million).⁴ For these reasons, strategies that can hinder or postpone the onset of the disease and the resulting cognitive decline are urgently required.⁵

Recently, there has been a consecutive development of disease-modifying therapies (DMTs), including anti-amyloid- β (anti-A β) monoclonal antibodies (e.g., aducanumab, lecanemab, and donanemab), developed to alter the underlying pathology of AD. These therapies showed potential efficacy in slowing, albeit modestly, the decline of cognitive functions although the risk-benefit profile remains very controversial and an analysis by clinical responders is largely insufficient.^{6–8} Aducanumab received conditional approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2021, and lecanemab received full approval in 2023.^{9,10} The European Medicines Agency (EMA) recommended refusing marketing authorization for aducanumab and is currently evaluating lecanemab.¹¹ Additionally, lecanemab was granted approval by the Japanese Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA).¹²

The market entry of DMT is likely anticipated in Europe within the next years¹³ and is poised to revolutionize the field. However, transitioning these therapies from clinical trials to real-world healthcare systems should not be taken for granted. Screening people with dementia (PwD) suitable for treatment, ensuring appropriate prescriptions, and implementing follow-up after treatment with DMT are high-priority tasks for healthcare systems.¹⁴ In the USA, an examination of healthcare system readiness for new DMT prescription revealed significant challenges, including limited access to specialists, imaging facilities, and infusion centers.¹⁵ A similar investigation in six European countries highlighted a potential lack of the necessary capacity of healthcare infrastructures to provide PwD with timely access to treatment. This is primarily attributed to limitations in the ability of specialists to diagnose and in the availability of infusion delivery services.¹⁶

The features of the FDA-approved Prescribing Information^{9,10} and the Appropriate Use Recommendations from expert clinicians indicate how PwD selection and therapy maintenance should be conducted.^{17,18} DMTs have been tested in patients with a diagnosis of MCI due to AD and AD dementia^{17,19}, based on the National Institute on Aging (NIA)-Alzheimer's Association (AA) clinical criteria.^{20,21} Core clinical criteria for the diagnosis of MCI due to AD comprise concern regarding a change in cognition, reported by the patient or an informant, objective impairment in one or more cognitive domains assessed with a comprehensive battery of neuropsychological tests, generally preserved activities of daily living, no dementia, and a positive AD biomarker.²⁰ Diagnosis of probable AD dementia necessitates cognitive or behavioral impairment involving a minimum of two of the following domains: memory, executive function, visuospatial function, language, behavior. Cognitive impairment is detected and diagnosed through a combination of history-taking from the patient and a knowledgeable informant and an objective cognitive assessment through neuropsychological testing. Interference with the ability to function at

work or in usual activities is also observed, with a decline from a previous level of functioning and performance, and a positive amyloid biomarker.²¹ To ensure mild severity of cognitive impairment, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)²² scores of 22–30 are suggested.¹⁷ Published clinical trials, FDA prescribing guidelines, and appropriate use recommendations from expert clinicians^{9–12,17}, highlight the necessity to evaluate inclusion and exclusion criteria for patients to guarantee the treatment's efficacy and safety. Individuals suspected of having dementia in many countries are referred to specialized memory clinics.²³ To provide an effective prescription of DMT, these facilities should have: 1) Multi-professional teams (i.e., more than one physician specialized in cognitive disorders, and at least one psychologist/neuropsychologist); 2) Capability to conduct comprehensive neuropsychological evaluations; 3) Capability for cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and/or PET biomarker assessments and MRI.

In Italy, the Centers for Cognitive Disorders and Dementia (CCDDs) are healthcare services that play a pivotal role in dementia diagnosis and care. Additionally, they are responsible for prescribing antidementia and antipsychotic drugs.²⁴ CCDDs actively provide psychosocial, educational, and rehabilitative interventions, as well as post-diagnosis psychosocial support for both PwD and caregivers.²⁵ In 2022, a national survey was conducted in Italy on CCDDs to provide a comprehensive description of their characteristics and organizational aspects.²⁶ The latest update identified 534 main CCDDs and 163 branches, revealing significant heterogeneity in organizational structure and geographic distribution, similar to many countries.²⁶ This variability is often attributed to the lack of international or national guidelines and established organizational standards.²⁷ Specifically, Italian CCDDs predominantly involve neurologists and geriatricians as specialized physicians, along with psychologists and neuropsychologists.²⁶ Neuropsychological assessments are available in 94% of these facilities, but there are variations in the number of tests administered. In particular, 57.1% of Italian CCDDs use a Minimum Core Test (MCT) (Vaccaro et al., unpublished data), defined as a neuropsychological assessment that includes at least one measure for each of the following cognitive domains: both verbal and visual episodic memory, attention, constructional praxis, verbal fluency, and executive functions.²⁸ Moreover, amyloid PET, CSF assessments and brain MRI are

provided, directly or by agreement, in 66.7%, 62.4%, and 81.6% of facilities, respectively.²⁶

In Italy, the “Interceptor” project is underway in 19 CCDDs, which has the dual purpose of identifying the best combination of biomarkers predictive of conversion to dementia in a cohort of patients with MCI and of proposing a hub-spoke organizational model of clinical and expert centers in individual biomarkers.²⁹ The results of the Interceptor study will be used to define the subgroup of patients who will be eligible for reimbursement for DMT within the National Health System (NHS). In the Italian NHS, the decision to identify the prescribing centers for DMT is the responsibility of the regional and autonomous provincial health authorities.

The primary objective of this study is to propose a profile of Italian CCDDs that could be taken into consideration by regional and autonomous provincial authorities when deciding on the prescribing centers for DMT. Additionally, the study aims to compare facilities with prescriptive capabilities with others, highlighting differences in organizational aspects and activity profiles, services provided to PwD, and continuing professional development and counselling services. Insights gained could inform strategic decision-making and resource allocation within the healthcare sector.

METHODS

Surveyed facilities

All 534 CCDDs operating in Italy were invited to participate in a survey study thanks to the coordinated action with the representatives of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces in the Permanent National Table on Dementia. A total of 223 CCDDs (41.8%) are in the Northern regions, 105 (19.7%) in the Central regions, and 206 (38.5%) in the South and Islands. A total of 511 (96%) CCDDs provided information on location and accessibility, while 450 (84%) CCDDs also provided information about staff, care services, type of diagnosis and characteristics of clinical activities based on data referred to 2019, and were considered for this study (further details on the characteristics of the surveyed CCDDs are reported in a previous paper).²⁶

Survey structure

The survey questionnaire comprises two sections: profile and data-collection form. The profile part

gathers details encompassing 1) primary facility and branch addresses, along with contact information; 2) the facility's category (e.g., territorial, hospital, university); 3) operational days and hours weekly (for both the main facility and branches); 4) additional information regarding services, such as PwD access methods, activation date of the service, and clinical director of the facility (<https://www.demenze.it/it-mappa>). The data collection form, consisting of 20 questions, solicits information on 1) staff composition; 2) availability of an Integrated Care Pathway (ICP) document and digital archive; 3) utilized clinical and cognitive assessment tools; 4) clinical activities (e.g., waiting lists and average wait times for service access); 5) annual patient evaluation count and types of diagnoses; 6) direct provision or agreement-based availability of psychosocial, educational, and rehabilitation services. Respondents were requested to furnish information about the year 2019, the last one preceding the pandemic. Additionally, participants were queried about the activity of CCDDs during the pandemic years 2020 and 2021, encompassing whether the service remained fully operational or experienced partial closures, as well as the average duration of any such closures (for further details, refer to the previous paper).²⁶

Procedure

Survey research took place from July 2022 to February 2023. Invitations for participation were extended to CCDDs through cover letters delivered via email. These letters provided information about the lead researcher, study objectives, and the goals of the "Italian Fund for Alzheimer's and other dementias". Clinical representatives from the services were responsible for administering the self-administered computer-based questionnaire. Participants had the flexibility to complete the survey in multiple sessions, with an average completion time ranging from 30 to 60 minutes. Upon obtaining consent, responses were automatically recorded in the online platform and then exported for statistical analysis, following the privacy policy. Additional details can be found in the previous paper.²⁶

Requirements for effective prescription

Based on published clinical trials, FDA prescribing guidelines, and appropriate use recommendations from expert clinicians,^{8–11} we propose the requirements that CCDDs need to fulfill to ensure an

effective prescription of DMT: 1) The presence of a multidisciplinary team, which includes at least two specialized medical professionals among geriatricians, neurologists, and psychiatrists, and at least one psychologist or neuropsychologist; 2) The use of MCT during the neuropsychological assessment; 3) The availability, directly or by agreement, of amyloid PET, CSF and Brain MRI assessments. Considering these specific characteristics, two groups of CCDDs were identified: one group that meets the specified requirements ("*presence*"), and another group that does not meet the requirements ("*absence*").

Characteristics assessment of CCDDs

The characteristics of CCDDs were systematically evaluated across three distinct categories: 1) *Organizational Aspects and Activity Profile*. This category encompassed various elements, including the Italian macro-area of location, type of setting, weekly opening hours, total years of facility operation, staff availability beyond practitioners and psychologists, the presence of a computerized archive, availability of ICPs, existence of a waiting list for services, average duration of follow-up visits, and the annual number of patients attending the facilities. 2) *Services Provided to Patients*. The second category delved into services during the diagnostic phase, encompassing blood tests, ECG, cardiological examination, neuroimaging (MRI, CT scan, EEG, PET FDG, PET amyloid, SPECT), biomarker assessments (CSF, plasma), genetic testing and counselling, various rehabilitation treatments, telemedicine services, and more. This category also covered interventions such as Alzheimer's café, meeting centers, mindfulness, art therapy, and other psychosocial, educational, and rehabilitative measures. 3) *Continuing Professional Development and Counselling Services*. The third category focused on continuing professional development and counselling services provided during the care phase. This included individual patient counselling, counselling for patients along with their families, individual counselling for family members and caregivers, informational activities, legal aid promotion, legal support, and training and professional updating activities.

Statistical analysis

The comparison between the "presence" and "absence" groups was conducted utilizing appropriate statistical tests for different variable types.

Categorical variables were assessed using the Chi-square test, while continuous parameters were evaluated with the Wilcoxon test. Initial exploration involved univariable analysis, fixing a threshold of significance for a p -value of 0.05. This step identified characteristics associated with the presence of criteria for each of the three groups. Variables selected at the univariable level for each group were incorporated into three separate full models, each representing a specific topic. The logistic regression models were used to identify the characteristics independently associated with the presence of criteria within each group. Statistical analyses were performed using STATA version 17.0 software.³⁰

Ethical approval

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Italian National Institute of Health (Protocol 0024270; 22 June 2022).

RESULTS

Out of 450 CCDDs, 47 (10.4%) met the requirements for effective DMT prescription. Notably, the majority of CCDDs with elective characteristics for DMT prescription are situated in Northern Italy (Fig. 1). CCDDs that meet the requirements are lacking in five regions (i.e., Basilicata, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Molise, Trentino Alto Adige, and Valle d'Aosta) totaling an estimated 64,970 PwD and 53,290 people with MCI who do not have access to such centers in their region (Supplementary Table 1). Among Italian regions, there is significant variability in the estimated number of cases per center with potential prescribing capabilities (cases/CCDD meeting requirements), ranging for dementia from a minimum of 9,736 (Umbria) to a maximum of 81,159 (Sicily) and for MCI from a minimum of 7,539 (Umbria) to a maximum of 79,104 (Campania). Among regions with at least one CCDD meeting elective criteria, those with a better proportion of estimated cases per CCDD (first quartile) are Umbria, Veneto, Lombardia, and Piemonte; followed by Emilia-Romagna, Abruzzo, Sardegna, and Marche (second quartile); Calabria, Liguria, and Toscana (third quartile); the regions with a poorer proportion are Lazio, Puglia, Campania, and Sicilia (fourth quartile) (Supplementary Table 1).

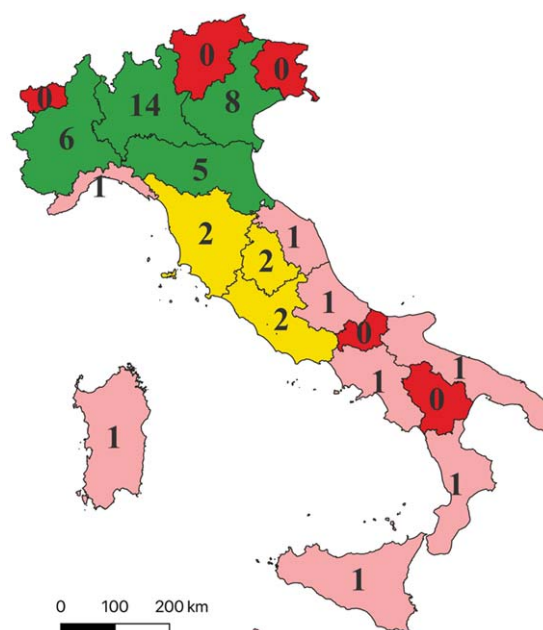


Fig. 1. Distribution of Italian CCDDs encountering requirements for effective disease-modifying therapies prescription. The figure displays the distribution of the 47 CCDDs that meet the specified requirements for effective prescription of disease-modifying therapies. These requirements include a multidisciplinary team, a minimum core test for neuropsychological assessment, amyloid PET, CSF, and Brain MRI assessment. Legend: – Red: Indicates regions with no CCDDs meeting the elective requirements. – Pink: Represents regions with 1 CCDD meeting the elective requirements (first and second quartile of the distribution, excluding regions without elective CCDDs). – Yellow: Denotes regions with 2 CCDDs meeting the elective requirements (third quartile of the distribution, excluding regions without elective CCDDs). – Green: Signifies regions with more than 2 CCDDs meeting the elective requirements (fourth quartile of the distribution, excluding regions without elective CCDDs).

Univariate comparison

Univariate comparison between the groups with (“presence”) and without (“absence”) requirements for effective prescription reveals significant differences in variables across all the three presented categories. Regarding “Organizational features and activity profile”, CCDDs that met the criteria are more frequently located in Northern Italy, in a university setting, more commonly operate for more than 15 hours weekly, have the presence of more than 2 additional professionals beyond the multidisciplinary team, a computerized archive, an ICP, and a median number of patients exceeding 500. In contrast, CCDDs not meeting the criteria are more

frequently located in the South and Islands and a territorial setting. Concerning “Services provided to patients”, the two groups exhibit significant differences in the provision of blood tests, ECG, SPECT, genetic testing, plasma markers, functional neuroimaging, day hospital and telemedicine services, which are more frequently utilized in CCDDs that meet the considered requirements. In the latter, the rehabilitation, both motor and speech and language, the activity of secondary prevention on MCI patients and contact with family associations and third sector organizations is more frequently provided. Concerning “Continuing professional development and counselling services offered in the care phase”, CCDDs that meet the elective characteristics more frequently offer individual counselling and informational activities for family members and caregivers, in addition to providing training and professional updating activities (see Table 1).

Characteristics of CCDDs linked to prescriptive capability

Regarding the multivariable analysis involving variables describing organizational features and activity profile of the structure, CCDDs located within a university and those with a higher number of weekly opening hours showed a higher probability of meeting the requirements for effective DMT prescription (OR: 7.22 for CCDDs located within a university vs territorial facility; OR: 3.79 for CCDDs with more than 15 h/week compared to those with fewer hours) (Table 2). Similarly, facilities with a computerized archive available and those that followed an ICP during their operations were found associated with a higher chance of meeting criteria (OR: 3.11 for CCDDs with a computerized archive vs those who had not; OR: 2.42 for CCDDs with ICPs compared to those without). Facilities with a working staff consisting of 2 or more professionals beyond physicians and psychologists were identified as having a higher probability of meeting criteria (OR: 4.34 for CCDDs with more or equal to 2 professionals compared to facilities with less than 2) (Table 2).

The presence of the provision of genetic testing showed a higher probability of meeting the criteria (OR: 5.68). Facilities that have contacts with family associations showed a three-fold higher probability of meeting effective prescription requirements with a trend toward statistical significance (OR: 3.02) (Table 3).

Concerning the third group of variables related to continuing professional development and counselling services offered in the care phase, the CCDDs that provided training and professional updating activities showed a higher probability of meeting the criteria (OR: 4.61) (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

The present work is an in-depth study of the activities of the Italian CCDDs, conducted within the framework of the Fund for Alzheimer’s Disease and Other Dementias.³¹ The specific objective was to assess the current state of preparedness of the facilities for the accurate prescription of the potentially upcoming DMTs during the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease. This research involved the Italian National Institute of Health with the collaboration of representatives from the Regions and Autonomous Provinces that are part of the Permanent National Table on Dementia. The strength of this study lies in its reliance on the CCDD data derived from a national survey, which achieved an 84% response rate.²⁶ This approach provides an accurate snapshot of the current Italian landscape, as reported by center administrators. Based on published clinical trials, FDA prescribing guidelines, and appropriate use recommendations from expert clinicians^{9–12}, we propose the minimum requirement for the accurate selection of PwD who could potentially gain benefits from the use of DMTs. These requirements include the presence of a multidisciplinary team, the implementation of neuropsychological MCT, and the provision of amyloid PET, CSF and Brain MRI assessment.

The first striking result is that very few (10.4%) CCDDs in Italy currently meet the three minimum requirements for an effective prescription of DMTs. Additionally, a clear geographical disproportion is observed, with approximately 70% (33/47) of these facilities located in only four regions of Northern Italy. The necessity to organize CCDDs into different levels of complexity and competence is practiced in other countries, for example, France,³² Germany,³³ and the United Kingdom.³⁴ It has also been advised in Italy³⁵ through a proposal for a reorganization of dementia healthcare services into Community Center, a basic point of contact for individuals with cognitive disorders and dementia in the community; First-Level center, equipped to handle a wider range of services, with a multidisciplinary team, 1.5 T MRI scanner,

Table 1

Comparison of CCDDs according to presence or absence of requirements for Effective Prescription of disease-modifying therapies

	Presence <i>N</i> = 47	Absence <i>N</i> = 403	<i>p</i>
Group 1: Organizational features and activity profile			
Italian macro-area, <i>n</i> (%)			
North	34 (72.3%)	168 (41.7%)	<0.001
Center	7 (14.9%)	75 (18.6%)	
South	6 (12.8%)	160 (39.7%)	
Setting, <i>n</i> (%)			
Territorial	8 (17.0%)	192 (47.6%)	<0.001
Hospital	29 (61.7%)	179 (44.4%)	
University	10 (21.3%)	32 (7.9%)	
CCDD opening h/week, <i>n</i> (%)			
<15 h	11 (23.4%)	212 (52.6%)	<0.001
≥15 h	36 (76.6%)	191 (47.4%)	
Length of activity of the facility, years, median (IQR)	18 (13–23)	17 (12–22)	0.221
N° of professionals in the staff beyond physicians and psychologists/neuropsychologists, <i>n</i> (%)			
0–1	12 (25.5%)	258 (64.0%)	<0.001
2+	35 (74.5%)	145 (36.0%)	
Availability of computerized archive, <i>n</i> (%)	36 (76.6%)	178 (44.2%)	<0.001
Availability of a ICPs (Region, Hospital, Health Local Service, district level), <i>n</i> (%)			
No	15 (31.9%)	172 (42.7%)	0.010
Yes	32 (68.1%)	192 (47.6%)	
NA	0 (0%)	39 (9.7%)	
Existence of waiting list to access the services, <i>n</i> (%)			
No	5 (10.6%)	65 (16.1%)	0.343
Yes	41 (87.2%)	316 (78.4%)	
NA	1 (2.1%)	22 (5.5%)	
Average time spent per patient for a control visit, min, median (IQR)	30 (30–30)	31 (30–30)	0.977
Number of patients in charge annually visited, <i>n</i> (%)			
<500	10 (21.3%)	174 (43.2%)	0.005
>=500	29 (61.7%)	155 (38.5%)	
NA	8 (17.0%)	74 (18.4%)	
Group 2: Services provided to patients			
ECG and cardiological examination	46 (97.9%)	336 (83.4%)	0.009
Blood tests	45 (95.7%)	326 (80.9%)	0.011
CT scan	46 (97.9%)	320 (79.4%)	0.002
EEG	47 (100.0%)	304 (75.4%)	<0.001
EEG with brain connectivity assessment	21 (44.7%)	129 (32.0%)	0.081
SPECT	41 (87.2%)	273 (67.7%)	0.006
Genetic testing	43 (91.5%)	211 (52.4%)	<0.001
Plasma markers	36 (76.6%)	186 (46.2%)	<0.001
Functional neuroimaging	29 (61.7%)	164 (40.7%)	0.006
Day hospital	35 (74.5%)	207 (51.4%)	0.003
Ordinary hospitalization	40 (85.1%)	257 (63.8%)	0.003
Cognitive rehabilitation	37 (78.7%)	266 (66.0%)	0.079
Motor rehabilitation	35 (74.5%)	231 (57.3%)	0.024
Speech and language rehabilitation	36 (76.6%)	213 (52.9%)	0.002
Occupational rehabilitation	25 (53.2%)	179 (44.4%)	0.253
Cognitive telerehabilitation	15 (31.9%)	89 (22.1%)	0.130
Motor telerehabilitation	10 (21.3%)	68 (16.9%)	0.450
Digital rehabilitation tools	14 (29.8%)	77 (19.1%)	0.084
Alzheimer's café	31 (66.0%)	177 (43.9%)	0.004
Meeting center	16 (34.0%)	89 (22.1%)	0.067
Mindfulness	7 (14.9%)	62 (15.4%)	0.930
Art therapy	13 (27.7%)	113 (28.0%)	0.956
Sensory stimulation	9 (19.2%)	74 (18.4%)	0.895
Reminiscence therapy	18 (38.3%)	112 (27.8%)	0.133
Reality orientation therapy	18 (38.3%)	135 (33.5%)	0.511
Validation therapy	12 (25.5%)	112 (27.8%)	0.743
Psychotherapy	28 (59.6%)	186 (46.2%)	0.081
Behavioral therapy	19 (40.4%)	164 (40.7%)	0.972
Telemedicine	31 (66.0%)	175 (43.4%)	0.003
Telecare service	10 (21.3%)	100 (24.8%)	0.593

(Continued)

Table 1
(Continued)

Group 1: Organizational features and activity profile	Presence N = 47	Absence N = 403	p
Use of digital tools for remote monitoring	14 (29.8%)	90 (22.3%)	0.251
Home visits	23 (48.9%)	227 (56.3%)	0.335
Secondary prevention activities on MCI Patients	39 (83.0%)	233 (57.8%)	0.001
Integrated home care	33 (70.2%)	265 (65.8%)	0.541
Day services	33 (70.2%)	252 (62.5%)	0.301
Residential service	33 (70.2%)	264 (65.5%)	0.519
Respite hospitalization	34 (72.3%)	231 (57.3%)	0.048
Transport service	20 (42.6%)	163 (40.4%)	0.781
Telephone listening points	22 (46.8%)	184 (45.7%)	0.881
Contacts with family associations	42 (89.4%)	255 (63.3%)	<0.001
Contacts with third sector organizations	30 (63.8%)	195 (48.4%)	0.045
Percentage of patients with dementia that received an antipsychotics prescription in the last year, median (IQR)	30% (20–50)	30% (20–40)	0.604
Group 3: Continuing professional development and counselling services offered in the care phase			
Individual patient counselling	41 (87.2%)	322 (79.9%)	0.228
Patient and family counselling	44 (93.6%)	339 (84.1%)	0.083
Individual counselling for family members and caregivers	45 (95.7%)	317 (78.7%)	0.005
Informational activities for family members and caregivers	46 (97.9%)	347 (86.1%)	0.022
Legal aid promotion	29 (61.7%)	213 (52.8%)	0.250
Legal support	32 (68.1%)	218 (54.1%)	0.068
Training and professional updating activities	43 (91.5%)	253 (62.8%)	<0.001

ICPs: integrated care pathways; NA not available information.

Table 2

Characteristics (first group) associated with the presence of requirements for Effective Prescription of disease-modifying therapies at univariable and multivariable analysis. In bold significant variables in the multivariable logistic regression model. OR, odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; 95%CI, confidence interval

	OR	95%CI	p	AOR	95%CI	p
Group 1: Organizational features and activity profile						
Italian macro-area						
North	1.00			1.00		
Center	0.46	0.20	1.09	0.75	0.28	2.00
South	0.19	0.08	0.45	0.47	0.17	1.29
Setting						
Territorial	1.00			1.00		
Hospital	3.89	1.73	8.73	4.97	1.97	12.56
University	7.50	2.75	20.43	7.22	2.26	23.09
CCDD opening hours/week						
≤15 h	1.00			1.00		
>15 h	3.63	1.80	7.34	3.79	1.61	8.84
N° of professionals in the staff beyond physicians and psychologists/neuropsychologists						
0–1	1.00			1.00		
2+	5.19	2.61	10.31	4.34	2.00	9.43
Availability of computerized archive	4.14	2.05	8.36	3.11	1.42	6.80
Availability of a ICPs (Region, Hospital, Health Local Service, district level)						
No	1.00			1.00		
Yes	1.91	1.00	3.65	2.42	1.12	5.23
NA	NE			NE		
Number of patients in charge annually visited						
<500	1.00			1.00		
≥500	3.26	1.54	6.90	1.19	0.48	2.97
NA	1.88	0.71	4.96	2.35	0.80	6.90

*ICPs: integrated care pathways; NA not available information; NE not estimable due to categories without event.

CSF, and genetic assessments; Second-Level Center, the highest level of care equipped and staffed to provide advanced diagnosis, treatment, and management of dementia; and Prescribers Centers that should

be further equipped with specialized pharmacy services, an outpatient clinic for intravenous infusion of medications, an emergency room for acute care needs, and training and updating programs for pro-

Table 3

Characteristics (second group) associated with the presence of requirements for Effective Prescription of disease-modifying therapies at univariable and multivariable analysis. In bold significant variables in the multivariable logistic regression model. OR, odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; 95%CI, confidence interval

	OR	95%CI	p	AOR	95%CI	p
Group 2: Services provided to patients						
Blood tests	5.31	1.26	22.39	0.023	0.96	0.17
ECG and cardiological examination	9.17	1.24	67.67	0.030	3.22	0.32
SPECT	3.25	1.35	7.86	0.009	0.68	0.23
Genetic testing	9.78	3.45	27.76	<0.001	5.68	1.55
Plasma biomarkers	3.82	1.89	7.71	<0.001	1.18	0.50
Functional neuroimaging	2.35	1.26	4.37	0.007	1.08	0.48
Day hospital	2.76	1.39	5.47	0.004	0.97	0.38
Ordinary hospitalization	3.25	1.42	7.43	0.005	0.92	0.29
Telemedicine	2.52	1.34	4.76	0.004	1.27	0.61
Motor Rehabilitation	2.17	1.10	4.31	0.026	0.73	0.25
Speech and language rehabilitation	2.92	1.45	5.90	0.003	1.53	0.49
Alzheimer's Café	2.47	1.31	4.67	0.005	1.30	0.61
Secondary prevention activities on MCI patients	3.56	1.62	7.81	0.002	1.80	0.73
Contacts with family associations	4.88	1.89	12.59	0.001	3.02	0.97
Contacts with third sector organizations	1.88	1.01	3.52	0.048	0.52	0.22

Table 4

Characteristics (third group) associated with the presence of criteria. In bold significant variables in the multivariable logistic regression model. OR, odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; 95%CI, confidence interval

	OR	95%CI	p	AOR	95%CI	p
Group 3: Continuing professional development and counselling services offered in the care phase						
Individual counselling for family members and caregivers	6.10	1.45	25.00	0.014	2.65	0.57
Informational activities for family members and caregivers	7.42	1.00	54.90	0.050	2.77	0.34
Training and professional updating activities	6.37	2.24	18.11	0.001	4.61	1.59

professionals working at the center.³⁵ In this study, we identified the presence of at least two levels of care regarding the CCDDs in Italy. Specifically, the few CCDDs that would meet the requirements for effective prescription of DMTs are also characterized by longer opening hours, a higher number of professionals, a university location, availability of an ICP for dementia, as well as a higher frequency of conducting genetic tests, direct contacts with family associations, and continuous training programs for professionals. On the contrary, the other CCDDs more frequently have a territorial location, with fewer opening hours and a lower median number of patients. Additionally, they have access to a significantly lower number of diagnostic tests, while not differing significantly in terms of the frequency of non-pharmacological treatments. The characterization of CCDDs without the considered requirements aligns more closely with the definition of Community Centers in the classification by Filippi et al.³⁵ Although Italy has a greater number of memory clinics than France, Germany and the UK,^{32–34} there is a need for a profound reorganization of these facilities by dividing them into those that have a predominantly diagnostic action for

DMT from those that are mainly aimed at psychosocial, educational and rehabilitation interventions. It is important to underline that only a small proportion of patients with MCI or mild AD will be candidates for the prescription of DMTs, but this opportunity should be guaranteed in every region and autonomous province. In terms of public health, the entire Italian CCDD network must be reorganized and strengthened for all patients (MCI and dementia) as reported in the previous paper.²⁶

The regional distribution of CCDDs meeting the requirements reflects the performance scores of different Italian regions and autonomous provinces in satisfying health Essential Levels of Assistance/care (*Livelli Essenziali di Assistenza*, LEA).³⁶ This assessment measures three healthcare dimensions (e.g., prevention, community health services, and hospital assistance) using indicators established by the Italian Ministry of Health. The disparities in the presence of CCDDs potentially prescribing for DMT are pronounced between the North and South of the country. Specifically, Lombardia, Piemonte, and Veneto (Northern Italy) are identified as regions with the best proportion between estimated cases and CCDDs

with potential prescription capabilities. In contrast, Puglia, Campania, and Sicilia (Southern Italy and Islands) exhibit the most disadvantageous proportion. However, as also highlighted regarding the LEA grid, the complete absence of service extends beyond the North-South inequity.³⁶ In four regions and two autonomous provinces located in the Northeast (Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano), Northwest (Val d'Aosta), and Southern Italy (Basilicata and Molise), CCDDs with prescribing requirements are completely absent. Although the estimated presence of cases in Basilicata, Molise, and Val d'Aosta is the lowest, consistent with their total resident population, this implies necessary inter-regional displacement for citizens who could potentially benefit from an effective diagnosis and prescription of new DMTs. Further consideration is warranted for the situation in Friuli-Venezia-Giulia and Trentino Alto Adige, where the estimated number of cases exceeds that of regions such as Abruzzo or Umbria, yet not a single CCDD potentially prescribing is available. A common characteristic of these territories is the presence of rural and mountainous areas, rendering citizen mobility challenging, thereby likely depriving them of an essential service for individuals with early-stage AD.

Based on the emerging data, it can be argued that a reorganization of the CCDDs network may be necessary, starting from the enhancement of the various competencies already present in the different services. Similarly to the United Kingdom,³⁷ in Italy too, in fact, the dementia services (CCDDs) that will be able to prescribe DMT drugs are few and not uniformly distributed throughout the national territory. Italy has the highest proportion of older adults in Europe,³⁸ posing the challenge of striking a sustainable balance between financial considerations and the quality of healthcare services. With the market entry of new DMT in Italy, the current organization of CCDDs may struggle to meet the demand for a higher number of early and accurate diagnoses, putting many individuals at risk of not receiving a prescription although PwD who will be able to take the DMT will be few compared to the total number of patients managed by the Italian CCDDs.¹⁴

A short-term challenge for health policymakers is ensuring equitable care for all citizens, regardless of their region of residence. Decreasing regional disparities would simultaneously reduce inequities.³⁶ A fundamental necessity is to increase the number of CCDDs with prescribing potential, and a crucial first step is the recruitment of a multidisciplinary

team, which includes at least two specialized medical professionals among geriatricians, neurologists, and psychiatrists, and at least one psychologist or neuropsychologist. Although the professional figure of the psychologist or neuropsychologist remains the one with the lowest percentage of permanent employment in CCDDs,^{26,39} the utilization of a neuropsychological MCT is a direct outcome of hiring psychologists at CCDDs²⁸ (Vaccaro et al., unpublished data). Furthermore, from a public health perspective, it is essential to train all CCDDs staff who will prescribe DMT to understand the risk-benefit profile and the management of PwD who will take these new molecules. This necessity has been underscored by other European countries,⁴⁰ and we stress its significance in the context of Italy as well.

To enhance the readiness of the national healthcare system to conduct accurate diagnoses and effective prescriptions of upcoming DMTs, it is necessary to increase the number of CCDDs with a multidisciplinary team. Furthermore, allowing a greater number of CCDDs to perform CSF, PET amyloid, and Brain MRI tests will help achieve the objective. Finally, a national training plan for all health professionals most involved in the diagnosis and care of PwD who will take these new drugs is urgent.

It is evident based on the current distribution of CCDDs who could potentially prescribe the new drugs that a more assertive action is required in regions where the presence of CCDDs with prescribing potential is inadequate, favoring the enhancement of existing services in those areas or activating inter-regional collaborative agreements.

Finally, from a public health perspective, greater integration and collaboration between all services involving people with dementia, from primary care to specialist centers, as part of effective and efficient ICP, appears urgent also with a view to including a hub-spoke model as suggested by the Interceptor project.^{29,41}

Findings from this study should be interpreted cautiously due to certain limitations. Information about CCDD characteristics relies on self-reported statements obtained through a national survey, which could be influenced by social desirability bias or inaccurate reporting. However, when it comes to gathering "objective" data like staff composition and the use of neuropsychological tests or instrumental examinations, it is less likely that inaccurate information has been provided. Additionally, the methodology of analyzing responses from a national survey with a high response rate aligns to accu-

rately assess the current preparedness of CCDDs, and acquire detailed information directly from the center's responsible parties.

Conclusion

The challenges ahead are not without solutions, as demonstrated by experiences in other medical specialties.⁴² For instance, various oncological treatments may require specialized facilities for infusions, imaging services, and genetic or laboratory tests. With continued funding for neurological research, further breakthroughs could lead to the approval of additional therapies soon, making the management of AD easier through the introduction of blood-based biomarkers, streamlined neuroimaging procedures, and the safer administration of monoclonal antibodies via subcutaneous injection. With the anticipated arrival of new DMTs in Italy, the current organization of CCDDs may struggle to meet the demand for a higher number of early and accurate diagnoses, putting many individuals at risk of not receiving a prescription. Healthcare systems must be prepared to adapt accordingly. The situation described in Italy might be similar to other countries. The implementation of national plans in various countries often falls short in addressing the early detection and timely diagnosis of AD, focusing more on post-diagnosis support.⁴³ National dementia plans need to prioritize early detection and diagnosis of AD to align with current innovations. This will require raising awareness about the importance of innovation in this area, with active support from those directly affected, from diagnosis to treatment. Attention needs to be paid also to formal and informal caregivers, from continuous education programs to specific support. Securing full funding for national plans remains a challenge in many countries. The national healthcare systems worldwide need to move beyond merely developing plans to ensuring they are fully funded for implementation.⁴⁴ Furthermore, they must adapt to the emergence of DMTs and ensure equitable access.⁴⁵

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The authors have no conflict of interest to report.

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The data supporting the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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