

Comparison of Alzheimer's Disease research themes before and after lecanemab approval using text analysis of scientific literature

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Abstract

Every year thousands of scientific articles are published concerning the chronic neurodegenerative disorder and leading cause of dementia, Alzheimer's disease (AD). Systematic reviews for AD research are labour intensive, and limit the timely dissemination of information. *In silico* machine learning methods for text analysis are unbiased and have previously been used to comprehensively describe the AD research landscape. Currently there are no treatments that cure AD, however, the second anti-amyloid disease-modifying immunotherapy, lecanemab, was granted accelerated approval by the FDA on 06-01-2023. To determine whether the accelerated approval of lecanemab represented a major paradigm shift in AD research, full abstract text from PubMed and preprint databases, for 3,468 and 3,276 abstracts, from the one-years before and after approval, respectively, were analysed using n-gram frequency analysis and latent Dirichet allocation (LDA) topic modelling. Two ten-topic LDA models were compared and despite the frequency of literature increasing concerning terms relating to lecanumab, topics mentioning genetic risk, study terminology, cellular and molecular pathologies, AD diagnosis and treatments were consistently reported. The per-topic-per-word probabilities for '*tau*' and '*placebo*' increased in the latter LDA model, however, a longer follow up period will be necessary to validate whether AD research is shifting towards new therapeutic targets and advances in later phase clinical trials.

Introduction

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a chronic neurodegenerative disease affecting over 55 million people worldwide, and is the most common cause of dementia (1). The predominant symptoms of AD usually manifest after the age of 65 and include cognitive impairment, physical and emotional difficulties (2). The mechanisms determining the progression of AD are not fully understood, but many agree on the amyloid or tau hypotheses, originating from the presence of amyloid-beta ($A\beta$) plaques and neurofibrillary tau tangles frequently found in the brains of patients with AD (3,4). These abnormal proteins lead to disruptions in neuronal signalling pathways and mediate cell death (5,6). Degeneration of the hippocampus, which is a region vital for memory, and cortical atrophy can lead to cognitive decline seen in AD (7,8).

AD diagnosis requires the presence of both amyloid and tau pathologies, and signs of neuroinflammation, neuronal death and brain atrophy (9). Biomarkers of neuroinflammation can be found in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and blood plasma (10) or using brain imaging such as positron emission tomography (PET) (11). Brain atrophy can be measured with techniques such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (12). Abnormal protein deposits manifest in the brain before the onset of symptoms, therefore early detection is required to prevent the spread of AD pathologies and identify the right stage to administer treatments.

AD also has multiple risk factors suggesting age, epigenetic modifiers, infectious agents, and diet all contribute to the development of AD (13,14). An epidemiological comparison of people aged 65 years and older from two different decades, suggested that the prevalence of AD is decreasing due to an improvement in other lifestyle factors (15). Observational studies are useful to identify other factors that are important in the search to find treatments to target the key AD pathologies.

Treatments for AD

There are currently no therapies or interventions that can cure AD, but several approved treatments exist to manage cognitive impairment, to alleviate symptoms, and enhance the overall quality of life for patients. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChE) aim to increase the levels of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine which are attenuated during the pathologies of AD and associated with the loss of cholinergic neurons (16). Whilst AChEs provide many benefits to treat the symptoms of AD, they do not delay or stop the progression of the disease and the effects may only last for 12-24 months (17). Memantine is a NMDA receptor antagonist which inhibits glutamate mediated neurotoxicity caused by neuronal cell death during AD progression (18). Memantine has been approved for moderate severe to severe AD, however, the drug has not been shown to slow the progression, or prove effective in mild-to-moderate stages of the disease (19,20).

Two anti-amyloid human monoclonal immunotherapies, aducanumab and lecanemab, have recently

been granted approval by the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) and aim to reduce the A β plaques in the AD brain (21,22). Aducanumab approval was rejected by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) due to the conflicting phase III clinical trial evidence and concerns over patient safety (23,24), whereas lecanumab is currently under review by the EMA for approval (25). Aducanemab targets the soluble A β oligomers and insoluble fibrils whereas lecanumab targets the soluble A β protofibrils, but both led to the development of severe adverse events including amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA) (26,27). These results suggest further research is needed to understand the full molecular causes of AD to help find safe yet effective treatments.

Recent comprehensive reviews have identified a shift in research, with more Phase I studies being conducted, and four more anti-amyloid monoclonal antibody treatments either completing or currently undergoing Phase III clinical trials (28,29). These trials were involving more patients with early onset AD and mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as global estimates for people positive for AD biomarkers without an AD diagnosis, or living with preclinical AD were 69 and 315 million, respectively (30). Increasing the research focus on these patient populations may help to slow the progression of the disease to develop preventative therapies before irreversible clinical symptoms manifest. These reviews have not been updated since the accelerated approval of lecanemab, therefore we aim to identify whether there is a transition in research topics with the emergence of these novel disease-modifying treatments to target the underlying pathologies of AD rather than treating the symptoms.

Text Mining and Topic Modelling in AD Research

Thousands of articles are released every year concerning AD and the Alzheimer's Association publishes an annual report to describe the public health impact of AD for caregivers and society (2). Systematic reviews and meta-analyses, however, are time consuming and labour intensive, and pose a significant challenge to updating the current understandings in the research literature (31). Topic modelling, an unsupervised machine learning technique, can find patterns and relationships within natural language data, and could provide an automated and unbiased overview of research text. The most common topic modelling method is Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) which assumes, for unstructured text data like research publications, that each document is made up of a number of topics and that each topic is made up of a collection of words (32). Hence, each LDA model is represented as a probability of words within a topic and a probability of topics within each document, which each follow a Dirichlet distribution.

In silico topic modelling has been used for various applications relating to AD, including identifying novel biomarkers (33), and drug repurposing (34). LDA has also been used to describe trends in the research landscape, however, this has only been achieved until 01-01-2022 (35,36). Guan *et al* (36) identified fourteen clusters from abstract text from 95,876 papers published between 2007 and 2016 with the entry term 'Alzheimer's Disease'. Topics included the burden of AD such as 'cost' and 'health' as well as protein terminology such as 'APP' which related to the amyloid-precursor protein which is cleaved into

amyloid-beta via the amyloidogenic pathway (37). Martinelli (35) performed a nine-topic LDA model and identified five mechanistic themes, one topic relating to AD diagnosis and three concerning treatments. Whilst both descriptive analyses using LDA topic modelling have identified key topics in AD research, further research was suggested to validate their findings.

To the best of our knowledge, no studies have described the AD research landscape since these studies were conducted, and explored whether the emergence of newly approved immunotherapy treatments have affected research themes. We therefore aimed to comprehensively characterise AD research through the period that the AD drug, lecanemab, underwent accelerated approval for early AD on 06-01-2023. We hypothesised that new treatments targeting the pathophysiological changes in patients with AD represent a major paradigm shift in AD research. We proposed that LDA topic models could summarise the latest research and help identify distinct thematic changes in the literature. Furthermore, this method could help understand the complexities of AD and aid in the assimilation of new research.

Methods

A full summary of the methodology is provided in Figure 1. All data analysis and visualisations were done in R version 4.3.2 using *tidyverse* packages (38) unless otherwise stated.

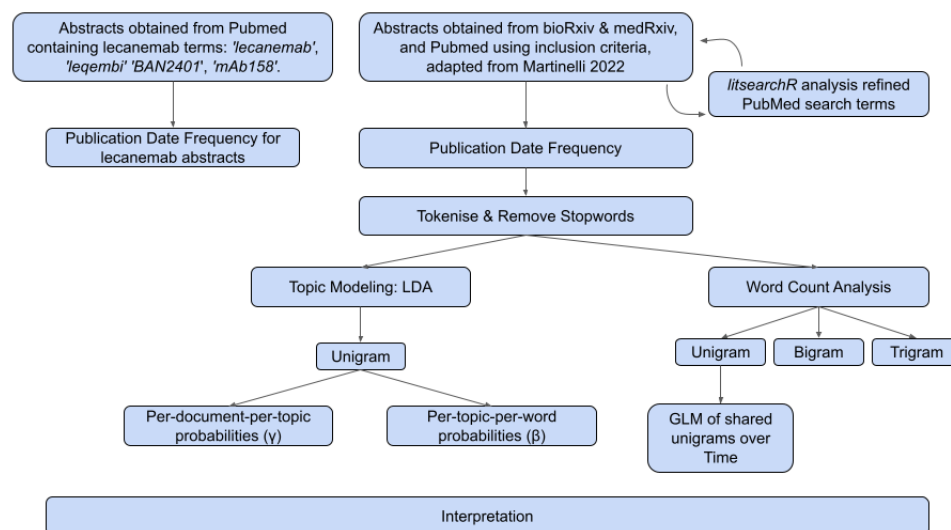


Figure 1: **Summary of methods.** Abstracts gathered from PubMed then updated with *litsearchr* results, or from preprint databases were read into R. Metadata analysis was performed then text was tidied and tokenised, then allocated to two corpuses relative to the accelerated approval date of lecanemab. LDA topic modelling and n-gram analysis were performed then results were interpreted.

Data Acquisition

Due to accessing constraints, abstracts represent the only document content for this study. Titles, full abstract text, and publication date were obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database, PubMed, using the inclusion criteria described in Table 1, and accessed through *Rismed* (39) on 18-02-2024. Results from PubMed were combined with publications from the preprint data sources, bioRxiv and medXriv, using *medrxiv* (40). Entries were assigned Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) which identified health-related terms within each document, therefore classifying articles according to their subject nature. An additional dataset was generated for abstracts containing the associated terminology for the AD drug lecanemab: '*lecanemab*', '*leqembi*' '*BAN2401*', and '*mAb158*'.

Table 1: **Inclusion criteria used to query and identify all relevant terms concerning AD in the PubMed database.** Adapted from Martinelli (35).

Criteria	Filter Applied
MeSH Term	'Alzheimer's Disease'
Title and/or Abstract Text	'Alzheimer's Disease'
	'AD'
Article Type	"Books"
	"Case Reports"
	"Clinical Study"
	"Clinical Trial"
	"Controlled Clinical Trial"
	"Meta-analysis"
	"Randomised Controlled Trial"
	"Review"
	"Systematic Review"
Publication Date	1st January 2022 to 1st January 2024 inclusive
Language	English

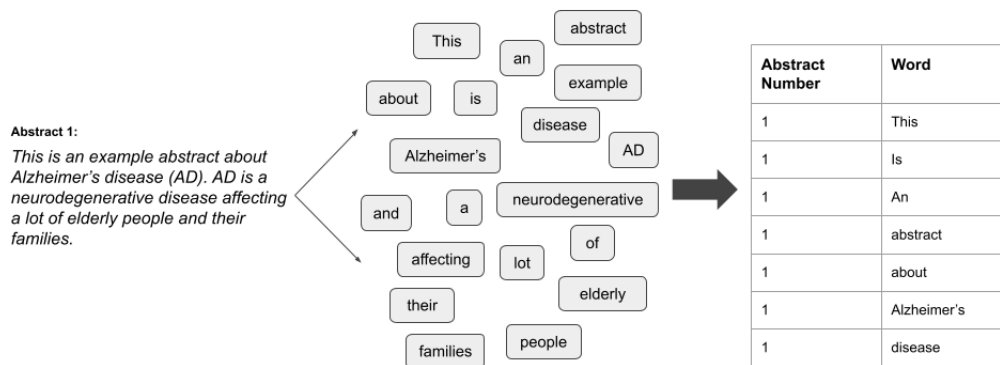
litsearchR

To reassure us that the PubMed search query encapsulated all literature, we used *litsearchr* to automate identifying search terms and reduce bias in the initial keyword selection by using co-occurrence networks (41). Citations from the PubMed results, using the previous search criteria in Table 1, were read into R. The combined unique keyword and titles, as not all articles have keywords, for each result were collected. To ensure only the most relevant terms were searched, stop words were removed as these contained very frequent terms that provided no significant information, such as 'the', 'and' or 'a'. The minimum frequency of words for keywords and title was then set to n = 50 and n = 75, respectively. A document-

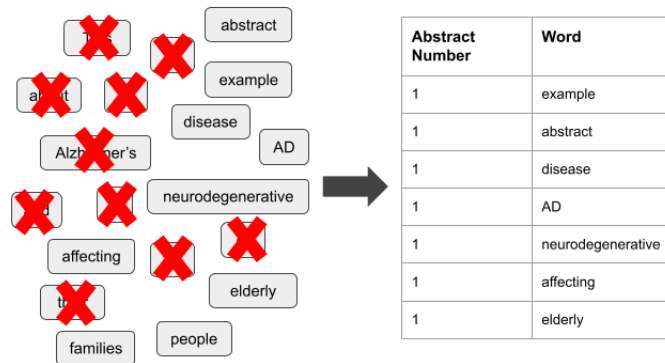
frequency matrix of each search term in each article was created and computed into a co-occurrence network using *create_network* (42). The potential search terms were ranked using *strength* (43) and the change point method calculated the optimal cutoff positions where the strength of the next strongest term was greater than the previous one.

Data Preprocessing

Abstracts and their metadata were categorised into two corpuses: 'Pre-Lecanemab Accelerated Approval' and 'Post-Lecanemab Accelerated Approval', based on their publication date relative to the date of lecanemab's accelerated early approval, 06-01-2023 (22). Full abstract text was tokenised into one-, two- and three-word tokens using *tidytext* (44) (Figure 2a). Stop words, combined with the words frequent to the unigram analysis, "*alzheimer's*" and "*ad*", were then removed (Figure 2b). To prevent the different spellings of the same phrase from being counted multiple times, similar bigrams and trigrams were mapped to the same variable. For example, '*amyloid β* ', '*beta amyloid*', and '*amyloid a β* ' were all mapped to '*amyloid beta*', and '*mild cognitive impairments*' and '*cognitive impairment mci*' were mapped to '*mild cognitive impairment*'. Additionally, for bigrams originating from trigrams, mapping to the first two terms was used or mapping to an acronym, for example '*central nervous*' and '*system cns*' were mapped to '*cns*'.



(a) Unigram Tokenisation



(b) Removal of Stop Words

Figure 2: **Abstract preprocessing into unigrams.** Schematic of an abstract being (a) tokenised into single-word tokens followed by (b) removal of stop words and personalised words, '*alzheimers*' and '*AD*', which were frequent to the unigram analysis. Tokenisation and data cleaning of bigrams and trigrams followed the same methods, not shown.

Data Analysis

Frequency Analysis

The frequency of all eligible abstracts published per month as well as the frequency of publications containing the associated terminology for the AD drug lecanemab were visualised.

After tokenisation, the top 15 most frequent unigrams were determined for each dataset. The top 15

most frequent bigrams and trigrams were also determined due to many unigrams being associated with pairs or triplets of words. For example, “*mild cognitive impairment*” relates to a neurological condition, whereas the words “*mild*”, “*cognitive*” and “*impairment*” have ambiguous connotations individually. A generalised linear model (GLM) was used to determine whether there was a significant change in word usage per months for the most frequent unigrams shared by both corpuses.

Topic Modelling

A document term matrix (dtm) was constructed for each dataset, indicating each word’s term frequency (tf), which is a measure of how often a word appears in each abstract. To determine if a statistical model could distinguish between the text corpuses surrounding the accelerated approval date of lecanemab, a two-topic Latent Dirich Allocation (LDA) model (32) was applied to the dtm using *topicmodels* (45). The per-document-per-topic probabilities (γ) was extracted to show the proportion of words generated in each topic and how often these words appear in either corpuses.

Two ten-topic LDA models were also created, one for each text corpuses, to determine the most frequent topics. Ten topics were chosen during exploratory analyses to maximise the number of themes without losing interpretability or introducing topic repetition. In each model the abstracts were considered mixtures of topics and each topic was considered a mixture of words. The per-topic-per-word probabilities (β) were extracted and the top 10 terms most common words found in each topic were visualised. Topic titles were manually created and validated by a neuroscience expert.

Results and Discussion

The final dataset contained 6744 abstracts that were published between 01-01-2022 and 30-12-2023 (Figure 3).

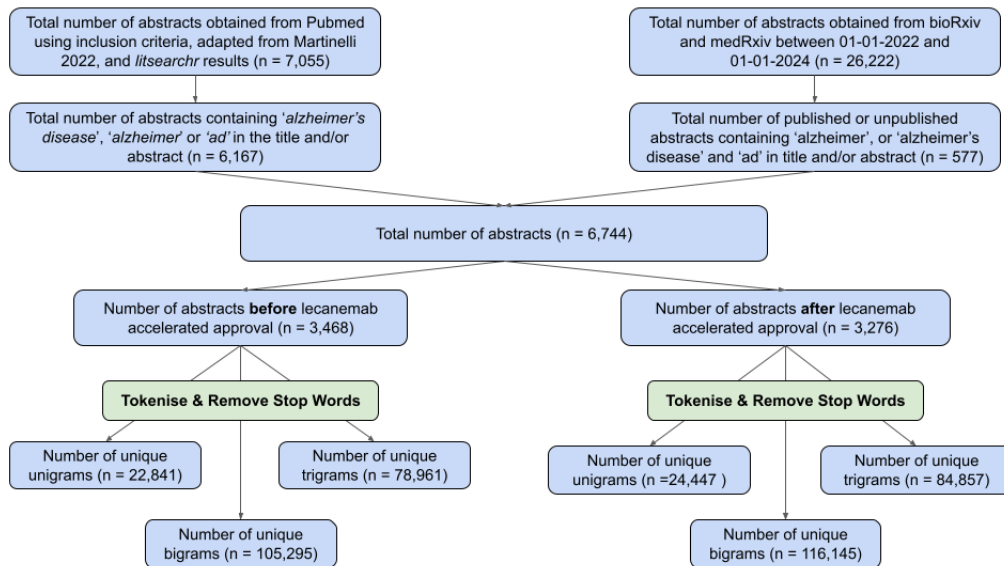


Figure 3: **Summary of abstracts and n-grams used for analysis.** Counts for abstracts obtained from PubMed and preprint databases were allocated to two corpora based on their publication date relative to the accelerated approval date of lecanemab, 06-01-2023. Frequencies for unique n-grams after tokenisation and stop-word removal were calculated.

Search Query Refinement Identified the Term ‘alzheimer’

Our initial search query was refined using *litsearchr* (41) to determine the most important terms to the articles ranked by their strength (Figure 4). We disregarded ‘*alzheimer’s disease*’ as this MeSH term was included in the original search query, but we updated the PubMed search query with ‘*alzheimer*’ (Table 1). We omitted the unigram ‘*disease*’ as this term was too broad and may have encapsulated articles concerning other neurodegenerative diseases into our query. We included English articles only, which are estimated to be about 75% of the scientific literature (46).

Due to our search strategy, a lot of papers containing the MeSH term ‘Alzheimer’s disease’ may have been mentioned as a collective with other neurodegenerative diseases. MeSH terms are added manually to articles in PubMed, therefore there could be an interpretive bias when authors add these to their publications. We tried to avoid this by filtering the titles and abstracts of PubMed articles to also contain the term ‘*alzheimer’s disease*’, ‘*ad*’ or ‘*alzheimer*’ (Figure 3). Similarly when MeSH terms were not available for the bioRxiv and medRxiv databases, we used a similar search strategy to filter titles and abstract text to contain the term ‘*alzheimer’s disease*’ or ‘*alzheimer*’, or ‘*ad*’ and ‘*alzheimer’s disease*’. This filtering may have biased our dataset as abstracts not containing these search terms were omitted despite the full article text potentially concerning AD. Abstract text has previously successfully been used to identify themes in AD literature (36), however, we would suggest that further studies use full article text to help validate our findings.

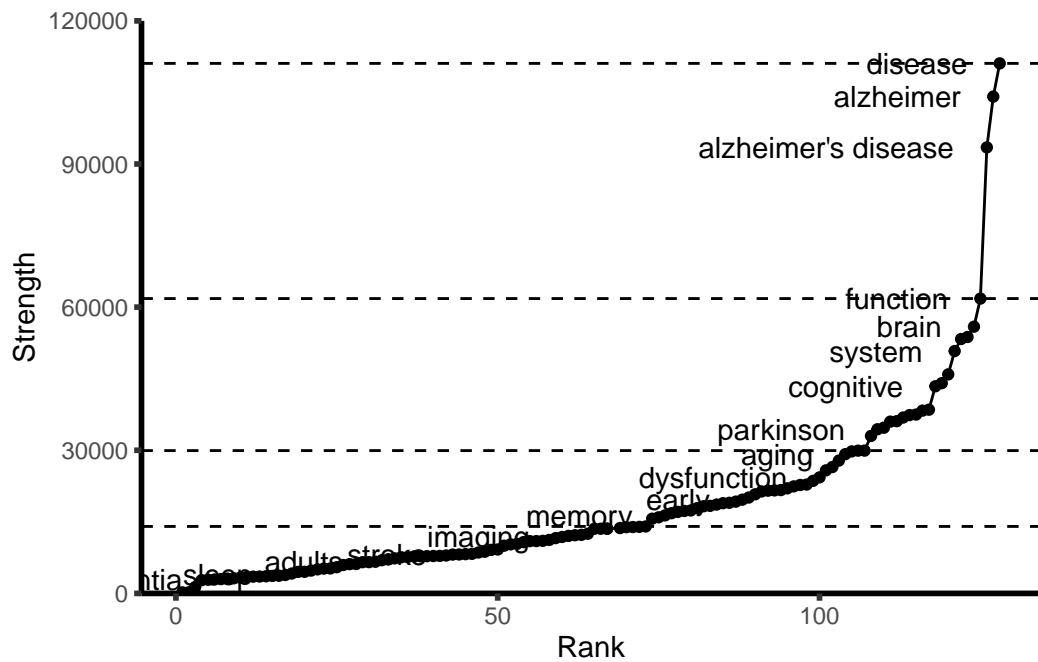
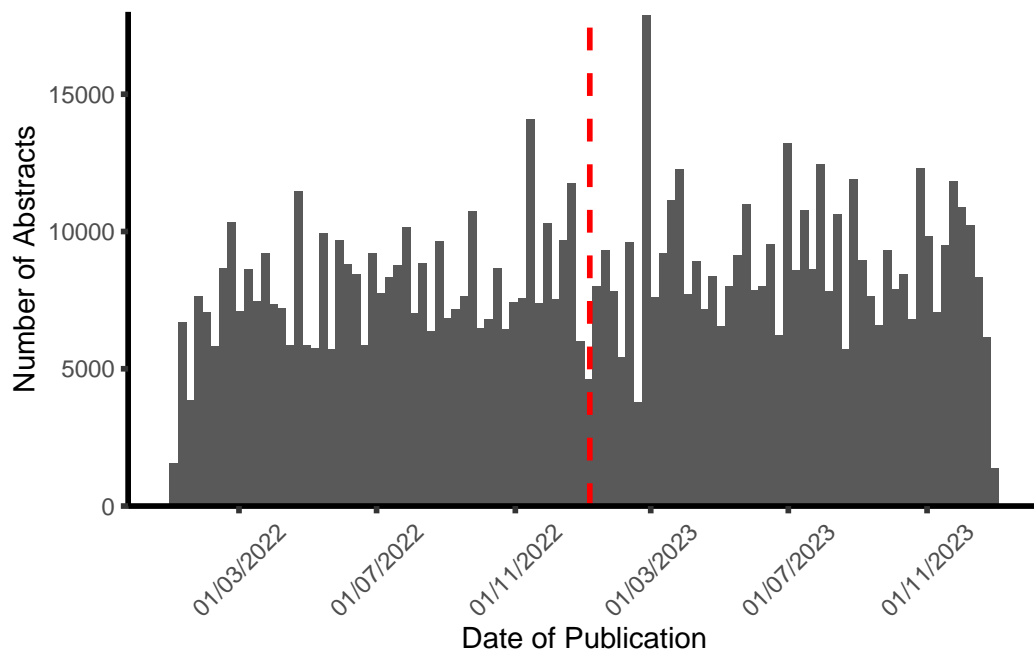


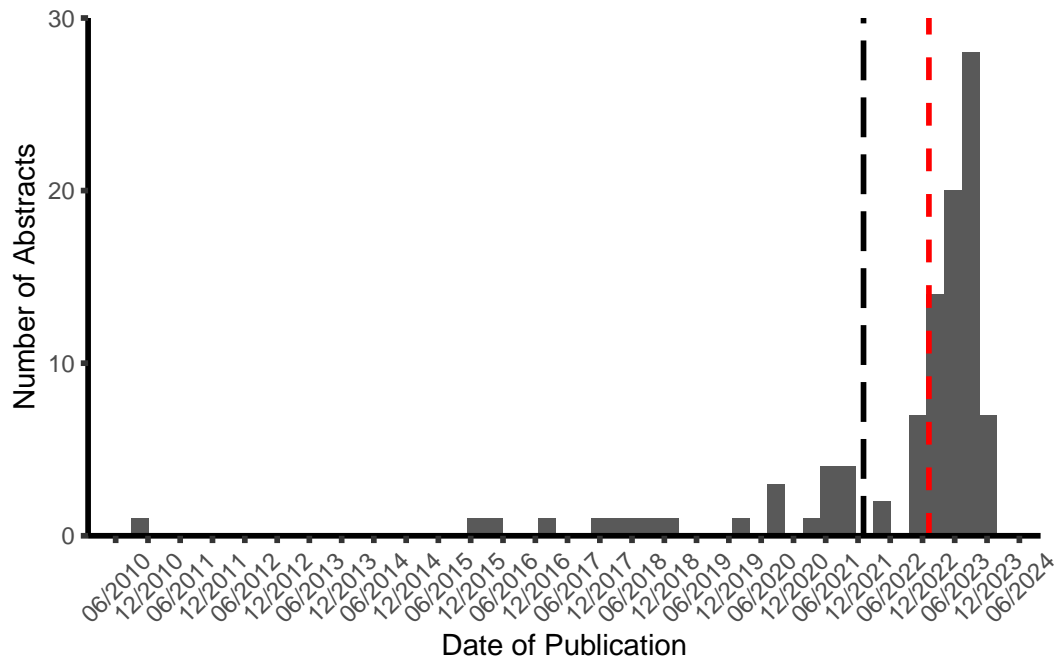
Figure 4: **Search query refinement using *litsearchr* identified ‘alzheimer’.** A matrix of each word in each article was created and the potential search terms were ranked with *create_network* and *strength* (42) from the *igraph* package (43). The dashed lines mark the optimal cutoff positions where the strength of the next strongest term was greater than the previous one. The top keywords and words from the titles of AD papers, with minimum frequencies of $n = 50$ and $n = 75$, respectively, were ranked by their importance to article content then the top terms were considered to refine the original search query, adapted from Martinelli (35).

Increased lecanemab publication frequency did not impact AD research topics

Lecanemab received accelerated and traditional approval in 2023 (22,47), however, we did not find any variability in the overall frequency of literature published containing terms associated with the MeSH term ‘Alzheimer’s Disease’, with 3,468 abstracts published before and 3,276 abstracts published after the accelerated approval of lecanemab (Figure 3, Figure 5a). Despite the frequency of publications containing the terms associated with the AD drug lecanemab exponentially increasing in 2023 (Figure 5b), there was no significant difference between the per-document-per-topic probabilities (γ) for the two-topic LDA models (Figure 6). This suggests that the increase in abstracts concerning lecanemab did not separate the literature into two distinct topics based on differing themes.



(a) Abstracts containing Alzheimer's Disease terms



(b) Abstracts containing lecanemab terms

Figure 5: Increase in lecanemab publications does not change AD publication frequency. Distribution of articles published over time containing (a) the terms associated with the MeSH term 'Alzheimer's Disease' in the title and/or abstract ($n = 6744$) or (b) terms associated with the AD drug lecanemab: '*lecanemab*', '*leqembi*', '*BAN2401*', and '*mAb158*' ($n = 202$). Black long-dashed line represented the start of our observation period. Red dashed-line represents date of lecanemab accelerated approval, 06-01-2023.

One reason for there not being any statistical significance between the per-document-per-topic probabilities could be due to the two-year time period being too short to account for a change in the research

landscape. Previous studies have used a five-year or ten-year time period to characterise topics in AD literature (36). Whilst no studies have compared LDA topics in two time periods, changes in AD research may take multiple years to manifest. Further research should explore a larger time period after the accelerated approval of lecanemab to conclude whether a change in the research literature can be found using topic models.

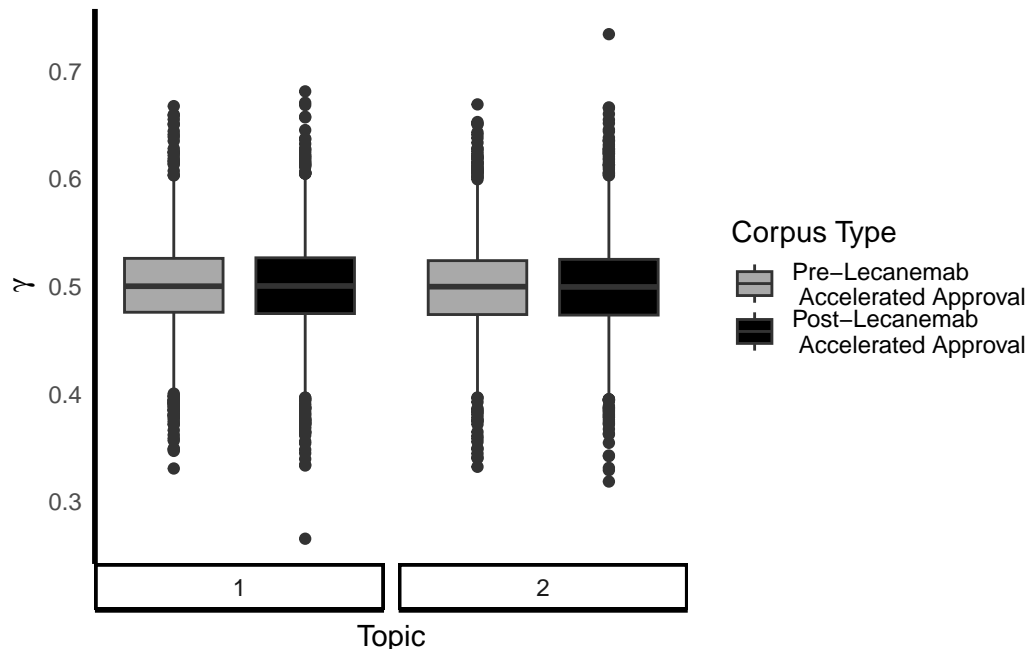


Figure 6: Two topic LDA model does not distinguish change in literature around accelerated approval date of Lecanemab. A document term matrix (dtm) was constructed for the unigram dataset and a two topic LDA model was applied to the dtm using *topicmodels* (45). Boxplots show first and third quartiles, median and outlier per-document-per-topic probabilities, γ . Corpus type was determined based on accelerated approval date for lecanemab, 06-01-2023. $n = 6744$. $ns\ p > 0.05$, Two-way ANOVA with Tukey HSD post-hoc analysis.

Topics concerning “neurodegenerative diseases” and “cognitive impairment” are common before and after lecanemab approval

Despite the full abstract dataset not significantly splitting into two distinct topics, we suggested this was because the language was very similar between the two corpuses. We therefore explored the most common n-grams frequencies. Fourteen of the fifteen most frequent unigrams were shared between the two corpuses (Figure 7a), however, there were no significant differences between the unigram frequencies between the two time periods (Figure 7b). Similarly, fourteen of the fifteen most frequent bigrams and trigrams were shared between the two corpuses (Figure 7c, Figure 7d). This suggested that the word usage has remained consistent and indicated that the introduction of a novel anti-amyloid therapy may not have changed the research landscape. We used LDA topic modelling to see whether the terms may be distributed differently in different topics in each corpus. Identifying ten topics per corpus and the top

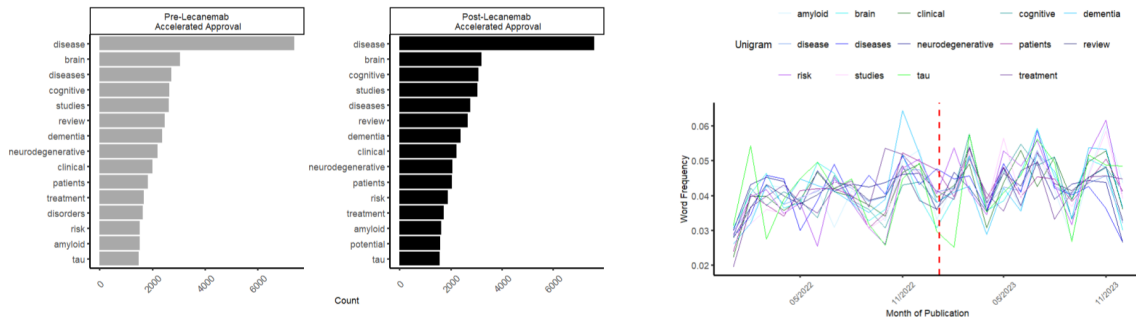
ten keywords per topic, we found topics concerning neurodegeneration, study terminology or related to AD pathology were shared by the two corpora (Figure 8).

'Disease' was the most frequent unigram in both corpora (Figure 7a) and was included with '*neurodegenerative disease*', '*Parkinson's disease [pd]*' and '*Huntington's disease [hd]*', which were among the most frequent bigrams and trigrams (Figure 7c, Figure 7d). Similar topics in both corpora were classified by terms co-occurring with '*cognitive*', included '*memory*', '*sleep*', '*impairment*' and '*brain*' or '*learning*' and '*dementia*'. While '*neurodegenerative*' was common to three topics per corpus, '*parkinson's*' was the only specific disease observed co-occurring in a topic in the earlier corpus, and none in the later corpus. Parkinson's disease (PD) is another common neurodegenerative disease caused by neuronal loss and affects coordination and motor skills. The drug development pipeline for PD contains fewer trials than for AD, however, 36 new studies for PD were initiated in the year prior to lecanemab which could attribute to its occurrence in this topic corpus (28,48).

Genetic risk of APOE in AD

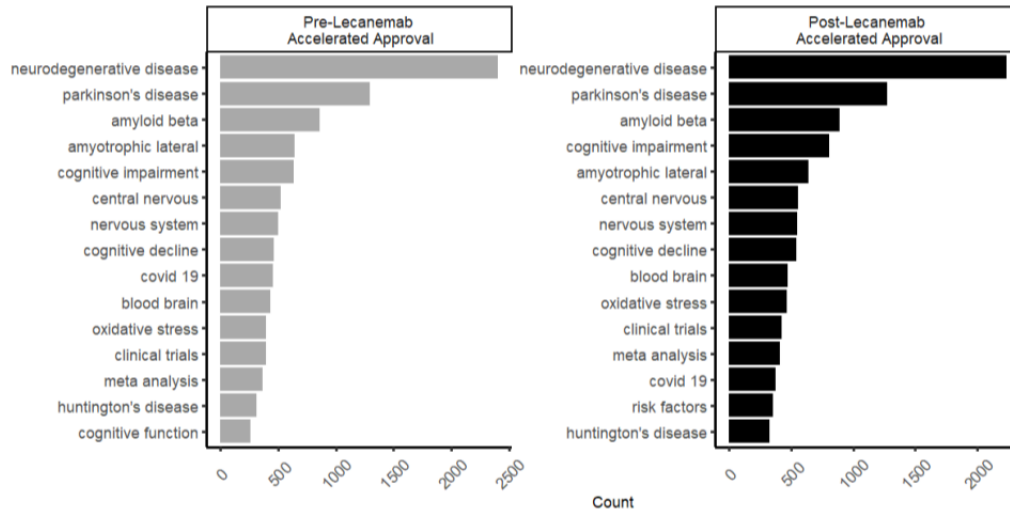
Genetic risk as well as other AD-related risk factors were common to LDA topics in both corpora. The terms '*genes*', '*genetic*', and '*risk*' were shared by both models, however, '*covid*' and '*19*' were unique to the earlier corpus (Figure 8). A genetic link has been hypothesised between having COVID-19 and developing AD (49,50), and we observed '*covid 19*' and '*sars cov 2*' were also among the most frequent bigrams and trigrams (Figure 7c, Figure 7d). The frequency of COVID-19-related n-grams was greater in the earlier corpus, however, we cannot conclude whether this is a consequence of the large volume of COVID-19-related research published during the pandemic, or a causal links to AD.

The rare dominantly inherited AD (DIAD) is caused by mutations in the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene and genes for the presenilin 1 and presenilin 2 proteins (51). We only found '*amyloid precursor protein*' referenced in the n-gram analysis, however, the gene '*APOE*' occurred in LDA topics in both corpora (Figure 7d, Figure 8). Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is the most significant risk gene for late-onset AD and associated with age-related cognitive decline (52,53).

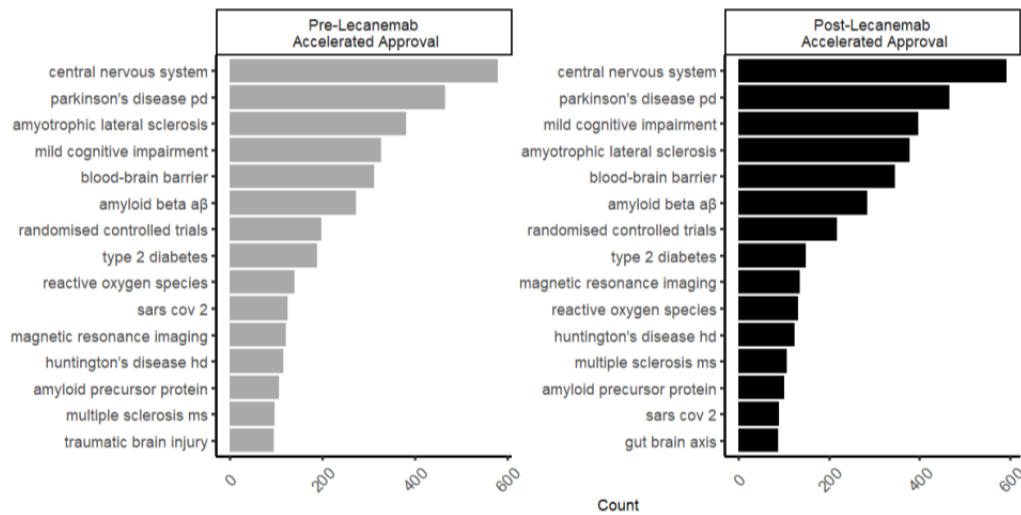


(a) Unigram

(b) Frequency of Most Common Unigrams

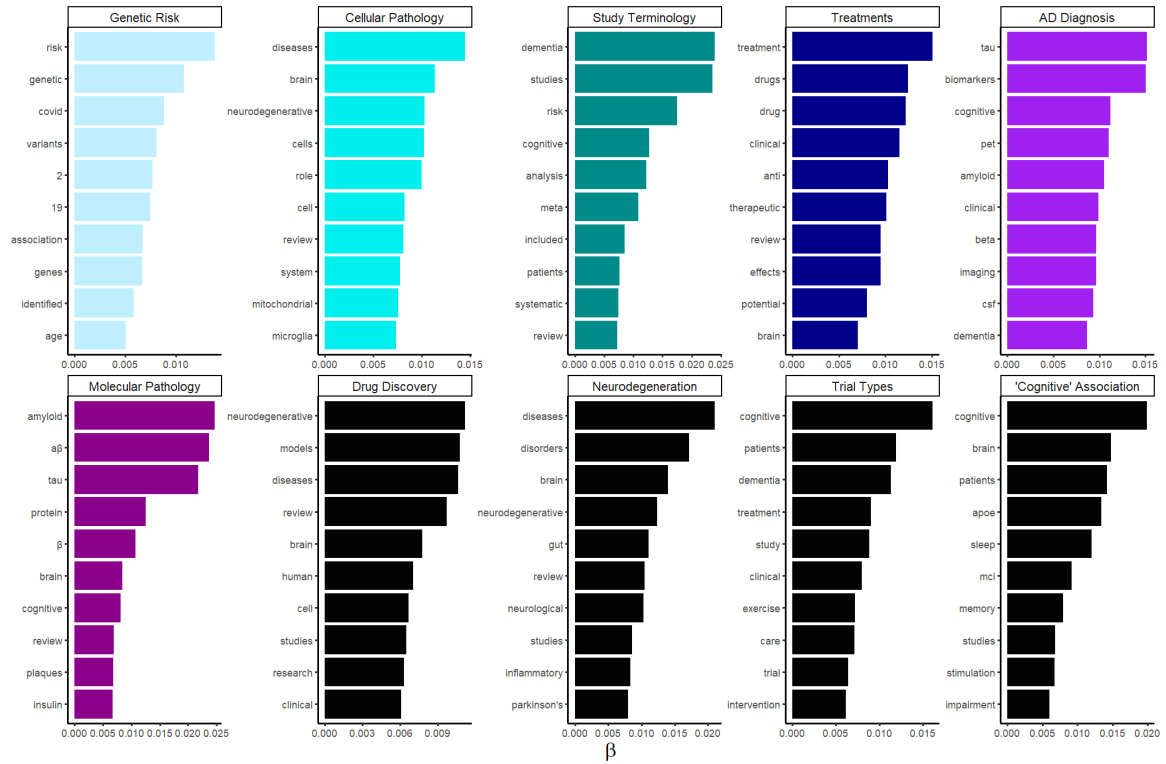


(c) Bigram

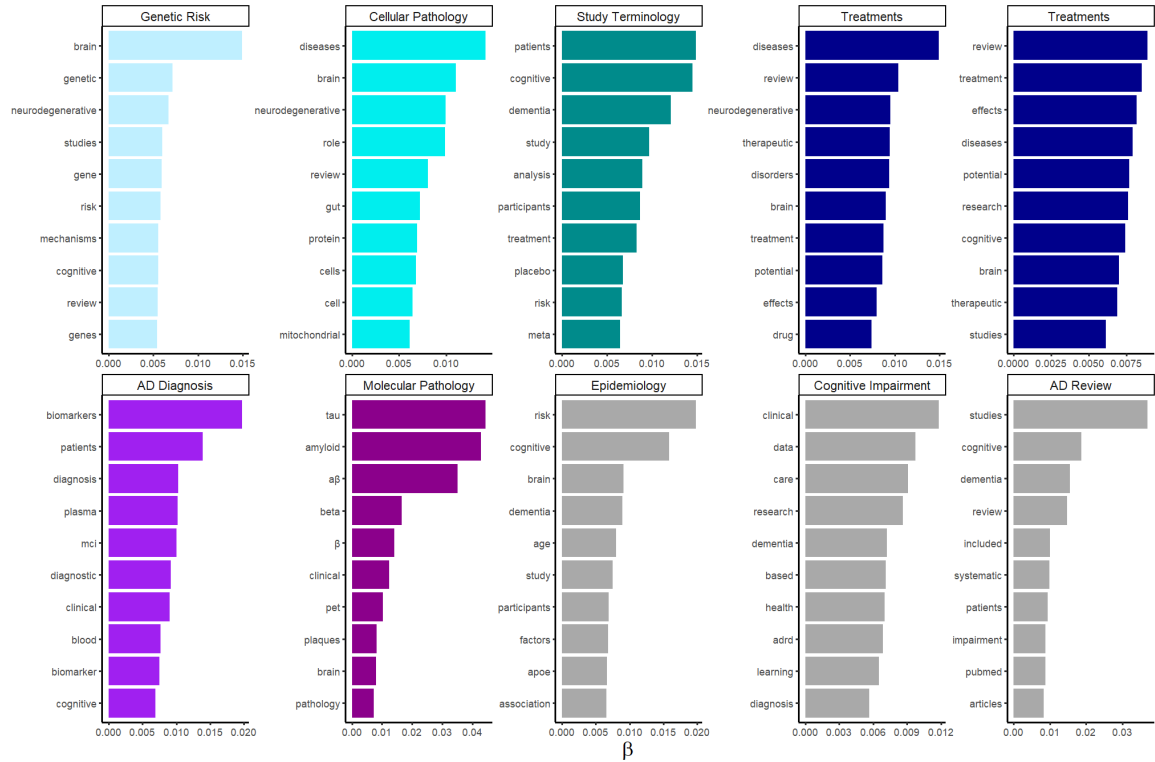


(d) Trigram

Figure 7: **Literature use before and after the accelerated approval of lecanemab.** Abstract text for 6744 abstracts was tokenised and stop words were removed. Corpus type was determined based on the accelerated approval date for lecanemab, 06-01-2023. Frequency analysis identified the (a) 15 most common unigrams, and (b) their distribution by month of the top 14 shared most frequent unigrams for both corpuses. Dashed-line represents the accelerated approval date of lecanemab, 06-01-2023. ns $p > 0.05$, Generalised Linear Model. The frequency of the 15 most common (c) bigrams and (d) trigrams after mapping was also reported as many unigrams appeared in pairs or triplets of words.



(a) Pre-Lecenamab Accelerated Approval: Top 10 unigrams in each LDA topic



(b) Post-Lecenamab Accelerated Approval: Top 10 unigrams in each LDA topic

Figure 8: LDA topic models concern neurodegeneration, study terminology and pathology surrounding lecanemab accelerated approval. Outputs from the ten-topic LDA model for abstracts published (a) before and (b) after the accelerated approval date of lecanemab, 06-01-2023. The top 10 unigrams per topic are ordered by their per-topic-per-word probability, β . Topic titles were manually created and validated with a neuroscience expert. Topic colours matched when the same topic was identified in (a) then (b).

Tau research may be increasing after lecanemab accelerated approval

Topics containing study terminology were common to both corpuses, however, the unigram '*placebo*' was unique to the later corpus (Figure 8b). The frequency of the trigram '*randomised controlled trials*' was greater in the later corpus (Figure 7d), despite fewer abstracts being in this dataset (Figure 3). This could suggest an increase in the number of randomised clinical trials (RCT) after lecanemab received accelerated approval. Placebos are used when there is no known or FDA-approved therapy that can be tolerated by patients, therefore as AD does not have a standard of care treatment to cure the disease, a placebo may be used in RCTs. This is consistent with the trends observed in Huang *et al* (29), which suggested an increase in Phase III clinical trials for anti-amyloid therapies in 2023 which encompassed the traditional approval date of lecanemab by the FDA in July 2023 from the CLARITY AD clinical trial (47).

Multiple topics in the earlier corpus referenced study terminology and trial types, either relating to pre-clinical drug discovery in '*cells*' and '*models*' or clinical studies such as '*trials*', '*human*'. There were two topics relating to treatments after the accelerated approval of lecanemab and only one before, however, language use was similar with the mention of '*drug*', '*potential*', and '*effects*' being observed (Figure 8). Whilst topics in the AD literature have previously mentioned clinical outcomes (35), mention of randomised clinical trials and placebo-controlled trials have not emerged using LDA topic models. There was an increase in the beta-value for the terms '*tau*', '*amyloid*', and '*a β* ' in the topic concerning molecular pathology after the accelerated approval of lecanemab. Clinical trials including disease-modifying therapies targeting tau have increased with 14 active trials at the beginning of 2023 (28), therefore research may be shifting to the other pathological hypotheses of AD to identify treatments.

Immunological and metabolic research in AD

As the cause of AD is not full understood, topics concerning the molecular pathology, specifically referencing '*amyloid-beta*' and '*tau*', were found and highlighted the importance of these hypotheses. Topics concerning cellular pathology and mentioning '*microglia*' and '*mitochondrial*' may referred to the increased neuroinflammation relating to the recruitment of immune cells in AD (Figure 8). We also found mentions of '*oxidative stress*' and '*reactive oxygen species*' in both corpuses in the n-gram analysis (Figure 7c, Figure 7d). Mitochondria produce reactive oxygen species and initiate neuronal cell death in AD (54). Microglia are important as part of the innate immune response to remove A β , however, tau pathologies may induce an inflammatory state in microglia causing the phagocytosis of synapses and secretion of neurotoxic cytokines (55,56).

The term '*insulin*' was only found in the earlier corpus (Figure 8a), however, '*type 2 diabetes*' was one of the most common trigrams for both corpuses (Figure 7d). AD has been referred to as type 3 diabetes due to the rapid growth of literature concerning brain insulin resistance and experimental evidence has shown insulin sensitiser treatments may help attenuate learning deficits (57–60). Many epidemiological

studies have suggested T2DM may be increasing the risk of AD, leading to the lower brain insulin levels resulting in decreased clearance of amyloid-beta (61,62). Despite this growing area of research, observations between non-demented participants and AD patients with T2DM have not been able to show a significant difference in amyloid accumulation (63). Whilst we cannot conclude from our results whether this suggests a shift in research focusing on T2DM and its metabolic link to AD, we have observed that literature around the approval of lecanemab does concern multiple metabolic and immunological changes relating to AD.

An additional topic identified words relating to '*AD Reviews*' including '*article*', '*systematic*', and '*PubMed*' alluding to the source of the studied material. This may be derived from only including abstract text which only provides a summary of the larger article text. Abstract text has been used previously in LDA topic modelling for AD research due to its concise description of only the necessary content of the paper (36). LDA topic modelling relies on counts of words to determine their relative abundance to the overall text and normalises frequently occurring words (32). Further research should replicate our methodology using full article text to ensure all major terms are included.

Our findings suggest that the introduction of lecanemab has not had a significant impact on the research landscape of Alzheimer's disease in the years either side of its accelerated approval. While *in silico* methods of literature reviewing are useful to disseminate large quantities of text data, we would suggest they are not as robust more sophisticated text analysis methods using artificial intelligence. We do, however, think that this automated approach could help provide an overview of major topics and increase the efficiency of understanding the large volume of studies in the AD literature. We hope this could help in the efforts to find a cure for this devastating disease.

Word Count:

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my supervisor Emma Rand for her constant support and guidance throughout my project. I would also like to dedicate this project to my late granddad Alan Scrimshire who passed away on the 31st March 2023 after fighting a five year battle with Alzheimer's Disease. I hope this project highlights the complexity of the disease and the vast efforts being undertaken to find a cure.

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