

The predictive turn in alzheimer's disease: ethical, clinical, linguistic, and legal aspects (PreTAD)



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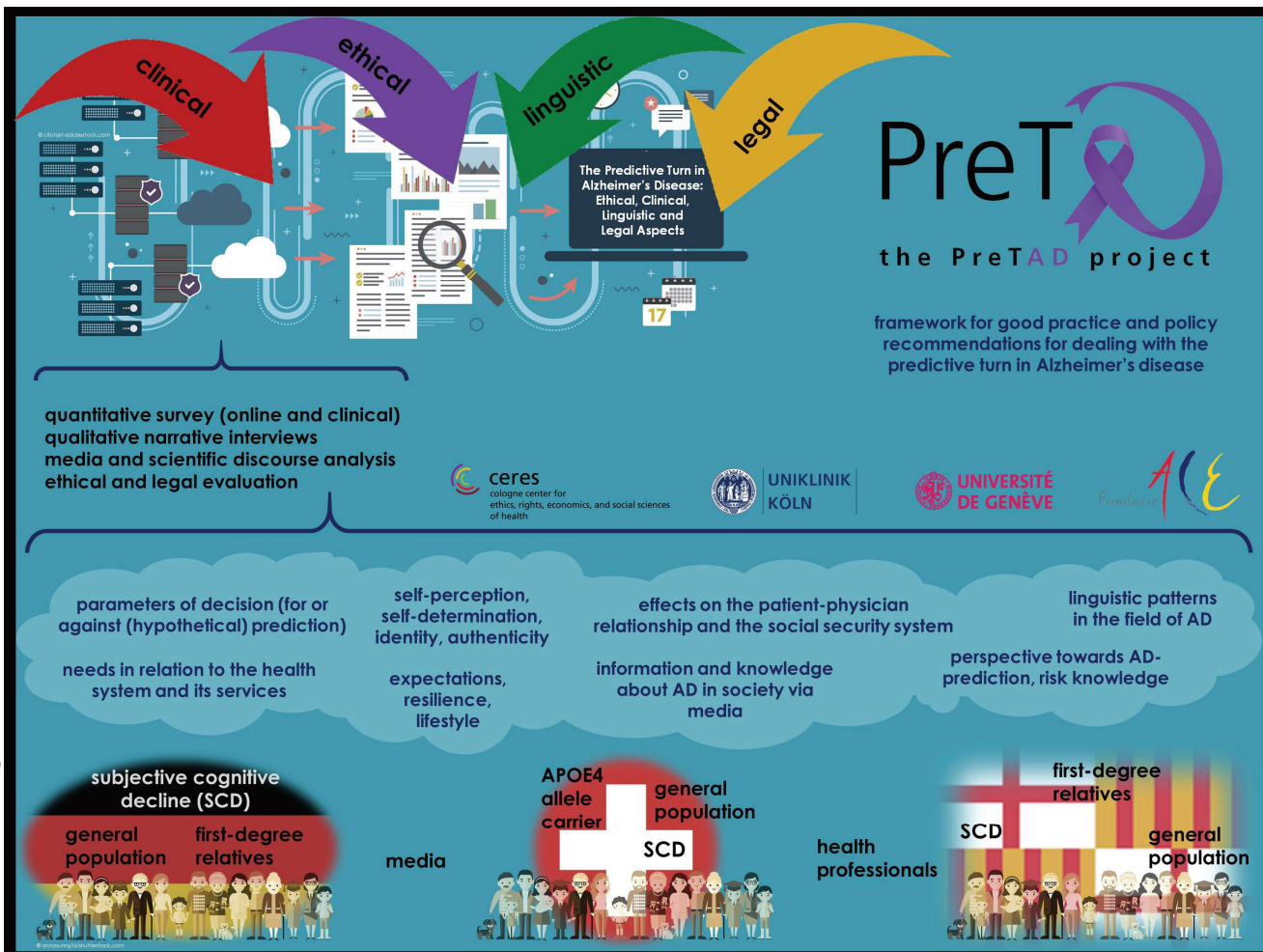
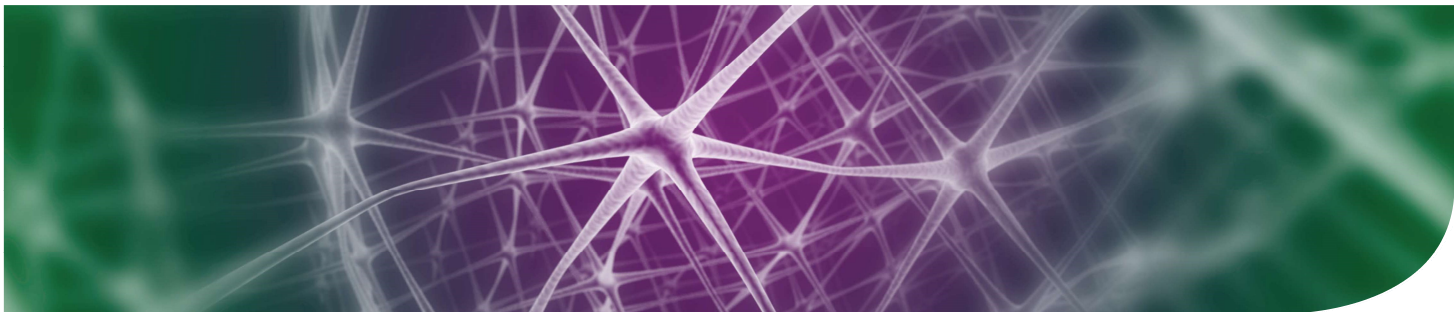
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Predictive medicine is becoming better, more reliable, and more accessible. A paradigm shift in medicine is emerging in which diagnostics on the basis of disease symptoms and therapy are complemented or even replaced by predictive diagnostics and prevention. However, this predictive turn does not simply mean improved possibilities of medical care, but deeply affects the life of individuals, the health care system, and our society as a whole.

In the field of Alzheimer's disease (AD), realities such as the constant improvement of risk estimation, or of the accuracy of blood tests for a large-scale screening of AD biomarkers, as well as the possibility of earlier detection in cognitively unimpaired individuals might change the individual and public attitude towards predictive medicine and medicine in general.

PreTAD aims to clarify people's needs in relation to the health care system and its services, people's diversified perspectives towards prediction, and the effects of predictive medicine on individuals, language, public discourse, regulation, and the health care system to develop a framework for good practice regarding prediction of AD, including policy recommendations for dealing with the increasing predictive turn in medicine.



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