Several studies have been focused on detecting β-amyloid in the eye as a supranucleus (SN) of the lens of the eye in a population in whom AD had occurred [14]. Those results showed Sapphire II, with demonstrated ability to distinguish between normal and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) patients [5,6].

Cognoptix has developed a β-amyloid specific office-based eye test, SAPPHIRE II, to detect the deposition of β-amyloid in a non-invasive way. The data in this PRE-pivotal study complement the previous Phase II studies of detecting the presence of Aβ in the supranuclear region in lenses from AD patients.

The results of this study are consistent with the prior Phase II study comparing SAPPHIRE II data with PET in mild AD patients. A total of 86 patients have been included in both Phase II clinical studies combined. Pivotal studies as are planned as the next step.

Sapphire II may be able to differentiate patients with dementia due to other causes. The SAPPHIRE II System as a probable tool to screen for Alzheimer’s disease at an early stage, at the MCI or at an even earlier prodromal asymptomatic stage.

**REFERENCES**


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