

Blood-based staging of Alzheimer's disease — and the label circularity that inflates it

Machine learning multiclass classification of cognitive stages using plasma biomarkers, clinical assessments & genetic features · a repeated, nested cross-validation study in ADNI with external evaluation in CNTN

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BOTTOM LINE

Remove the circular clinical scales and blood-based CN/MCI/AD staging is ≈ 0.74 — not **0.96**. **pT217** carries the signal; **MCI** is the bottleneck.

1 Background & question

AD progresses along a continuum — **CN** → **MCI** → **AD**. Ultrasensitive assays now detect AD proteins (pT217, Aβ42/40, NfL, GFAP) in blood, promoted as scalable, low-cost staging tools. Yet head-to-head comparisons against the clinical scales that *define* diagnosis remain scarce, and reported ML "fusion" gains may reflect circularity rather than biology.

2 The circularity problem

CENTRAL CAVEAT

In ADNI, **MMSE**, **CDR-SB** & **FAQ** are the very instruments used to assign CN / MCI / AD labels (e.g. CDR-global cut-offs). A model trained on them partly **re-derives the label** — so its high accuracy is **definitional, not predictive**. Clinical-only and biomarker-only AUCs therefore measure different quantities and can't be compared directly.

3 Objectives

- 1 Can plasma biomarkers + demographics + genetics classify CN / MCI / AD?
- 2 How do they compare with validated clinical scales alone?
- 3 Does fusing all feature types add *genuine* discriminative gain?

SO WHAT · CLINICAL IMPLICATION

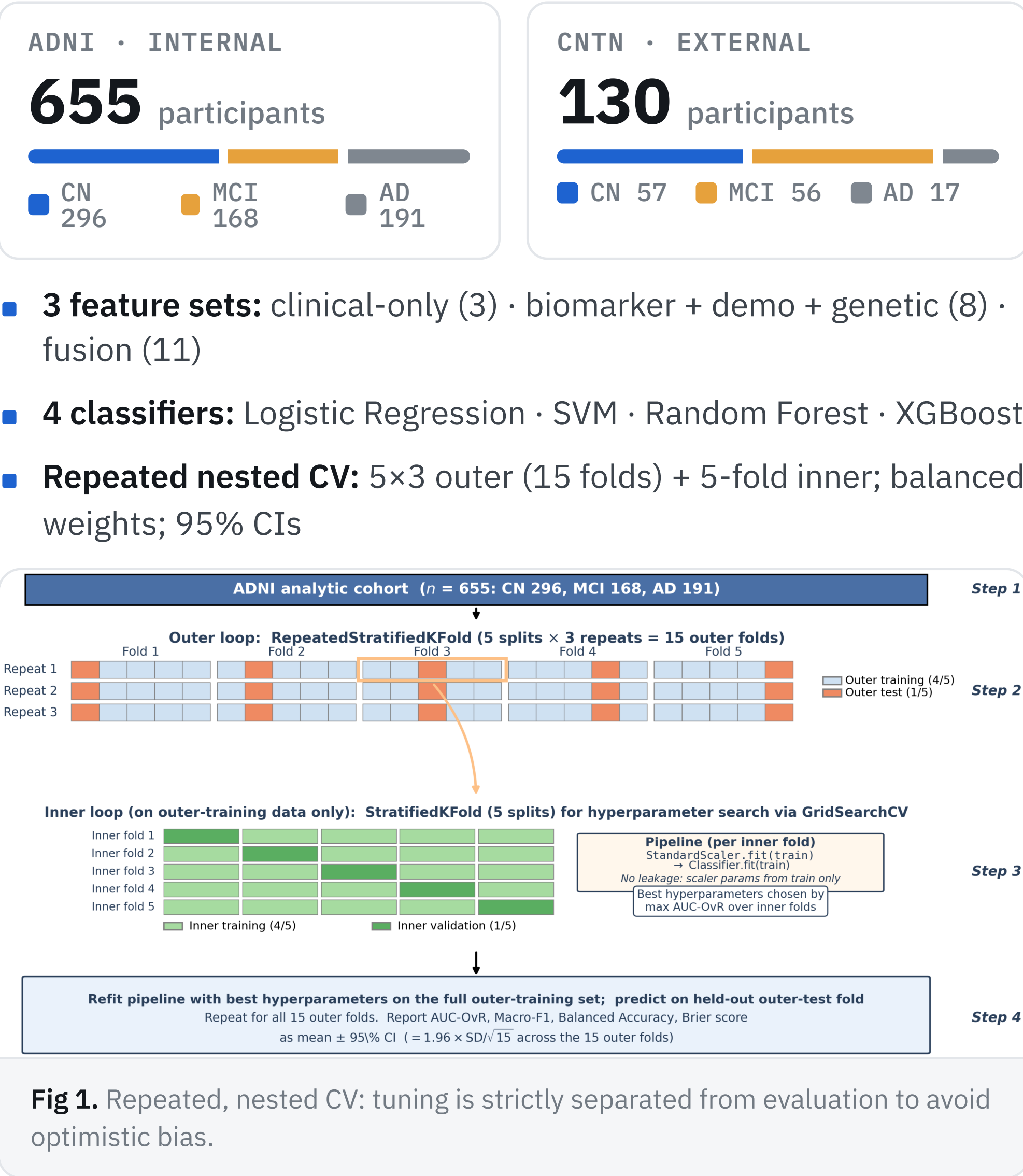
A triage tool, not a replacement

A minimally-invasive plasma panel could **triage** who proceeds to confirmatory amyloid-PET or CSF — but on the current feature set it **cannot yet replace** clinical staging. The limiting case is early **MCI**, where plasma overlaps with normal aging.

HONEST LIMITATIONS

- Cross-sectional; **ADNI** is highly-educated, non-Hispanic-White — limited generalizability
- External **CNTN** uses pT181 (not pT217); AD n = 17 → estimates realistic but preliminary

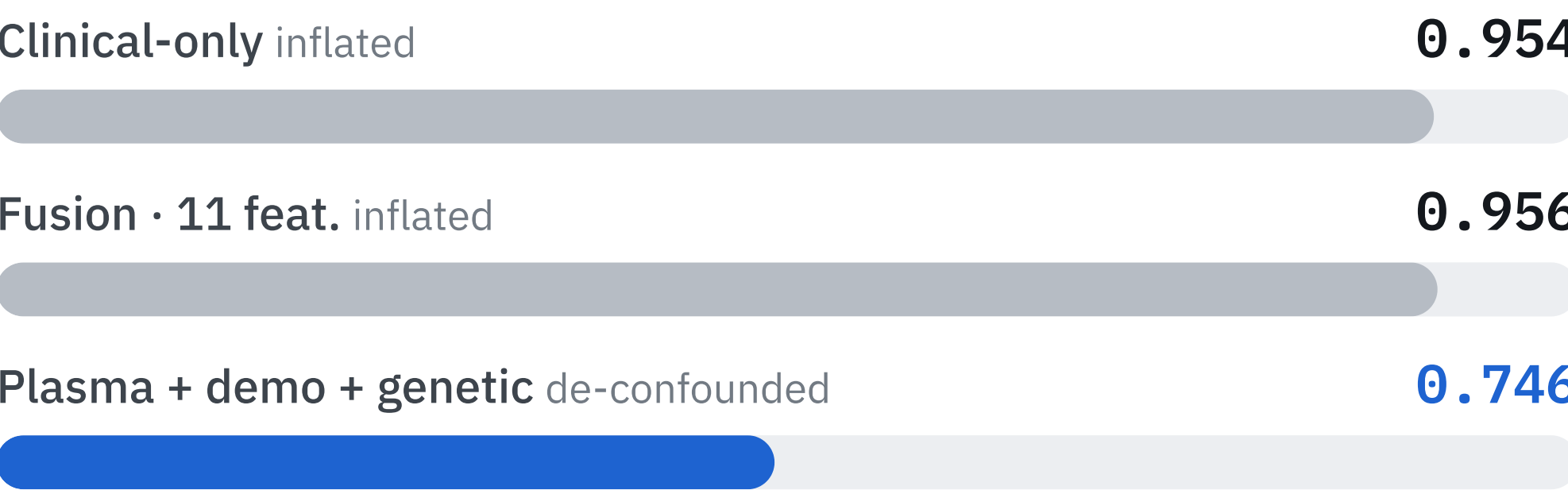
4 Data & methods



FINDING 1 · THE FUSION MIRAGE

Fusion adds nothing over clinical scales

Clinical-only $\approx$ full fusion — **statistically indistinguishable** (Wilcoxon p = 0.33). The apparent gain was never real.



FINDING 2 · CIRCULARITY, QUANTIFIED

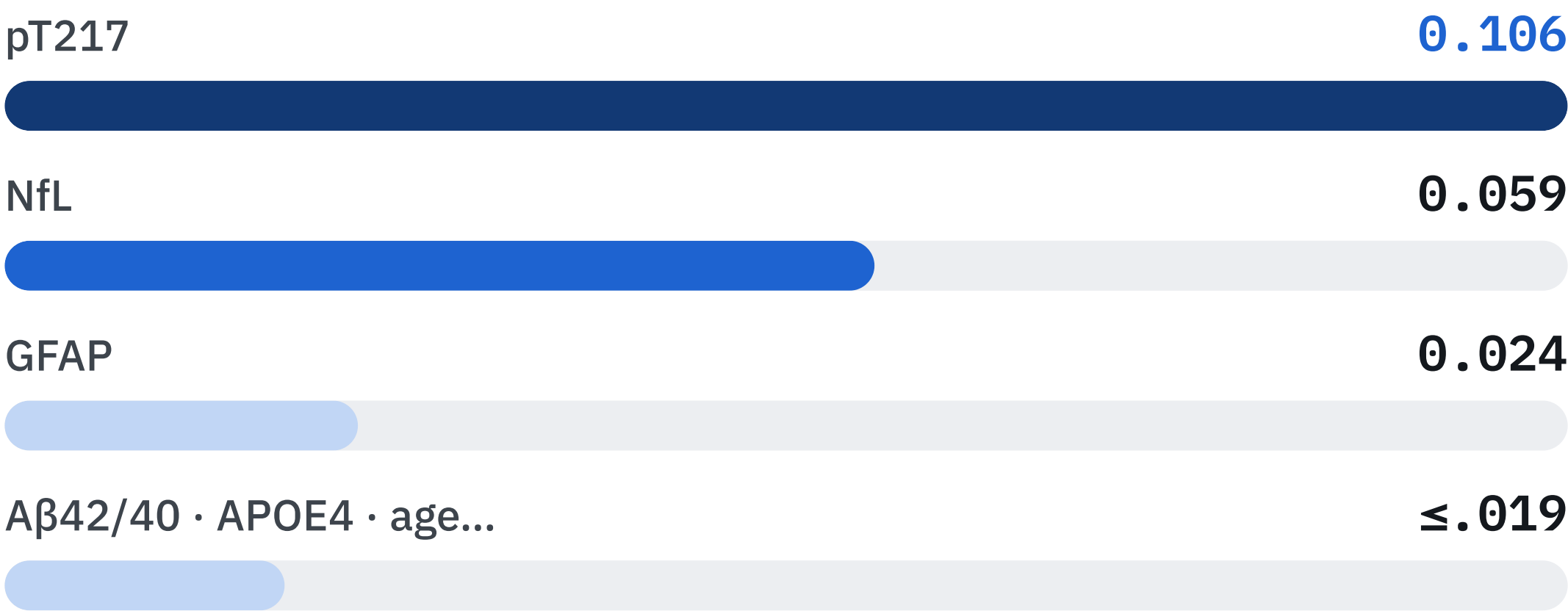
Clinical scales own 78% of the signal



Fusion-model SHAP: CDR-SB alone = 41.7%. Direct evidence the ≈ 0.95 is definitional.

FINDING 3 · PT217 CARRIES THE BIOLOGY

One marker dominates



Mean [SHAP], biomarker model. Best subset **pT217 + NfL = 0.753**; Aβ42/40 adds nothing.

FINDING 4 · WHERE IT BREAKS & TRANSFERS

MCI is the bottleneck



Pairwise fusion AUC. Plasma-only **CN vs MCI falls to 0.70** — the hardest contrast; MCI recall 73%, errors toward CN.

0.702 External **CNTN** transfer (95% CI 0.635–0.764), reduced panel without pT217 — same high-CN / low-MCI pattern.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- External validation of a **pT217-inclusive** panel — the top priority
- Longitudinal **MCI → AD** conversion prediction
- Next-generation markers (**pT231**, synaptic proteins)

CONCLUSIONS

- Apparent fusion gains are **largely label circularity**, not new biological signal.
- Realistic blood-based staging $\approx$ **0.74 internal / 0.70 external**; **pT217** carries the plasma signal and is the top validation priority.
- **MCI detection is the principal bottleneck** — the target for richer panels and pathology-anchored labels.

SELECTED REFERENCES & DATA

Xu J, Costen F. Diagnostics 2026;16:1755.

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Ashton NJ et al. Plasma pT217. 2024.

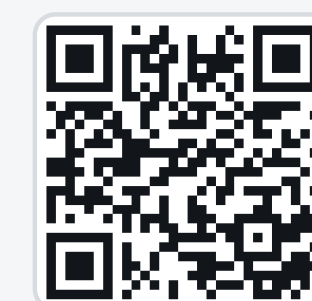
Data: ADNI (adni.loni.usc.edu) · CNTN (nevadacntn.org).

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