

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 2015
ALZHEIMER'S IMAGING CONSORTIUM (IC)
IC-02

ATYPICAL ALZHEIMER'S AND OTHER DEMENTIAS

IC-02-01 CHARACTERIZING PATTERNS OF ATROPHY BETWEEN COGNITIVELY UNIMPAIRED HEALTHY ELDERLY CONTROLS WITH EITHER ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE OR SUSPECTED NON-ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Pierrick Bourgeat¹, Vincent Doré², Samantha Burnham³, Belinda M. Brown⁴, David Ames⁵, Ralph N. Martins⁶, Colin L. Masters⁷, Olivier Salvado¹, Christopher C. Rowe⁸, Victor L. Villemagne⁸, ¹CSIRO, Brisbane, Australia; ²CSIRO, Melbourne, Australia; ³CSIRO, Perth, Australia; ⁴School of Medical Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia; ⁵National Ageing Research Institute, Melbourne, Australia; ⁶Sir James McCusker Alzheimer's Disease Research Unit (Hollywood Private Hospital), Perth, Australia; ⁷The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Parkville, Australia; ⁸Austin Health, Melbourne, Australia. Contact e-mail: Pierrick.Bourgeat@csiro.au

Background: Suspected non-Alzheimer disease pathophysiology (SNAP) has been recently defined as the presence of AD-like neurodegeneration in the absence of A β deposition. In this study, we try to identify the pattern of cortical grey matter (GM) atrophy in cognitively unimpaired healthy elderly controls (HC) when hippocampal volume is used to define neurodegeneration, and ascertain if this pattern is different in those with or without AD pathology. **Methods:** 320 cognitively unimpaired subjects were assessed using PET (PiB, flutemetamol or florbetapir) and MRI as part of the AIBL study. A β status (A) was determined using CapAIBL[®], while neurodegeneration (N) was established using hippocampal volume (HV) measured with FreeSurfer. Following Jack et al, (2012, 2013) subjects were categorized as A-N-, A+N-, A+N+, or A-N+ (SNAP). Regional GM volumes at baseline and rates of atrophy for subjects with repeat imaging timepoints (N=135) were compared. Volumes were adjusted for age and intra-cranial volume. Statistical tests were corrected for multiple comparisons. **Results:** At baseline, 63% (N=203) of subjects were classified as A-N-, 15% (N=48) as A+N-, 5% (N=16) as A+N+, and 17% (N=53) as SNAP. Compared to A-N-, A+N- had no GM atrophy, SNAP had atrophy in all regions but the cuneus, posterior cingulate, and post-central gyrus, while A+N+ had GM atrophy in all regions except for the cuneus and pre/post-central gyri. Compared to A+N-, SNAP had significant GM atrophy in the inferior temporal ($p < 0.0001$). Compared to SNAP, A+N+ had more atrophy in precuneus ($p < 0.005$). SNAP had similar rates of atrophy than A-N-, A+N- had faster atrophy rates ($p < 0.05$) than A-N- in the temporal, precuneus and occipital, and A+N+ had faster atrophy rates ($p < 0.05$) than A-N- in all regions but the anterior cingulate. **Conclusions:** At baseline, the pattern of GM atrophy in SNAP was more extensive than in A+N-, while the rates of atrophy did not differ from A-N-, suggesting SNAP, as defined by HV, comprise different underlying pathologies, and are on a different trajectory than those with AD pathology.

IC-02-02 DISTINCT [¹⁸F]AV1451 RETENTION PATTERNS IN CLINICAL VARIANTS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Rik Ossenkoppele^{1,2}, Daniel Schonhaut², Suzanne Baker³, Andreas Lazaris², Nagehan Ayakta², Averill Cantwell², Sam Lockhart⁴, Jacob W. Vogel⁵, Henry Schwimmer³, Michael Schöll³, Maria Luisa Gorno

Tempini², Bruce L. Miller², William J. Jagust³, Gil D. Rabinovici², ¹VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; ²University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; ³University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA; ⁴UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA; ⁵UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA. Contact e-mail: r.ossenkoppele@uvmc.nl

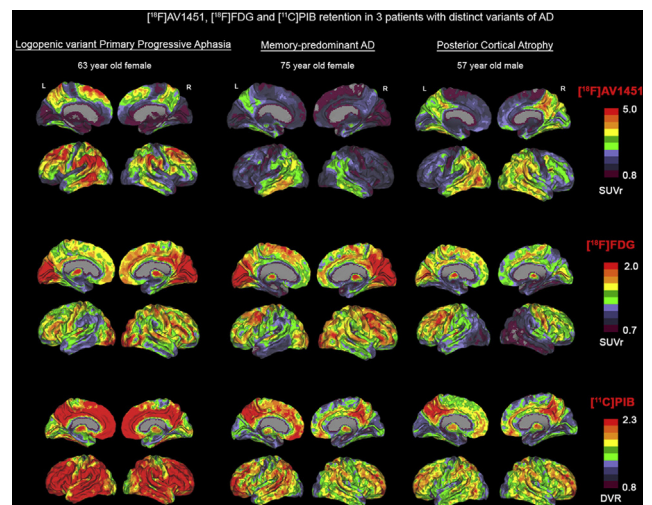
Background: To describe preliminary findings applying the putative tau PET ligand [¹⁸F]AV1451 (formerly named T807) in clinical variants of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and to compare the regional specificity of [¹⁸F]AV1451 to that of [¹¹C]PIB (measure of amyloid

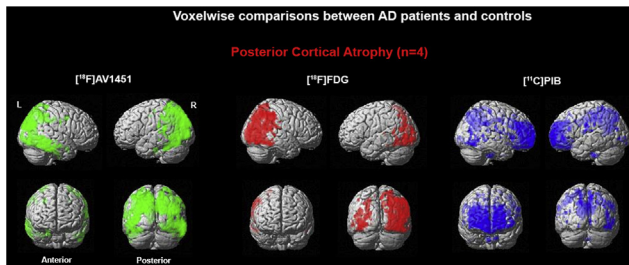
Table 1
Demographics and regional PET uptake

	PCA	lyPPA	EOAD/LOAD	Controls
N	5	4	3	19
Age	64	63	68	79
Sex (m/f)	2/3	1/3	0/3	6/13
MMSE	23	20	22	29
[¹⁸F]AV1451 SUYr (Tau)				
Occipital	2.21	1.71	1.65	1.06
Parietal	2.41	2.26	2.20	1.11
Temporal	2.04	2.36	2.12	1.15
Frontal	1.56	1.79	1.36	1.10
MTL	1.47	1.30	1.67	1.18
[¹⁸E]FDG SUYc (Glucose metabolism)				
Occipital	1.31	1.89	1.78	1.59
Parietal	1.18	1.43	1.41	1.55
Temporal	1.13	1.25	1.24	1.35
Frontal	1.43	1.53	1.58	1.50
MTL	1.03	1.11	1.09	1.11
[¹¹C]PIB DVR (Amyloid)				
Occipital	1.49	1.65	1.38	1.09
Parietal	1.80	2.17	1.84	1.19
Temporal	1.61	2.02	1.63	1.08
Frontal	1.79	2.28	1.82	1.13
MTL	1.12	1.34	1.21	1.05

Data are presented as mean values (except for sex).

PCA = Posterior cortical atrophy; lyPPA = logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia; EOAD = early-onset Alzheimer's disease; LOAD = late-onset Alzheimer's disease; SUYr = Standardized uptake value ratio; DVR = Distribution volume ratio.





pathology) and [^{18}F]FDG (glucose metabolism) PET. **Methods:** PET scans were performed in 5 posterior cortical atrophy (PCA), 4 logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia (lvPPA), 1 early-onset AD and 2 (memory-predominant) late-onset AD patients (all PIB+) and in 19 cognitively normal controls (Table 1). We created SUVr images for [^{18}F]AV1451 (80-100 minutes, gray matter cerebellum as reference region) and [^{18}F]FDG (30-60 minutes, pons-normalized), and DVR images for [^{11}C]PIB (0-90 minutes, gray matter cerebellum as reference region). We visually assessed [^{18}F]AV1451, [^{11}C]PIB and [^{18}F]FDG uptake patterns in 3 distinct AD variants, and performed voxel-wise contrasts (in SPM) between PCA patients and controls. **Results:** Figure 1 shows asymmetric [^{18}F]AV1451 uptake in parietal, temporal and frontal regions (left>right) in a patient with lvPPA, a classical temporoparietal pattern in a patient with memory-predominant AD, and mainly occipitotemporal and occipitoparietal involvement in a PCA patient. [^{18}F]AV1451 and [^{18}F]FDG appeared strikingly as mirror images, with regions of high [^{18}F]AV1451 uptake corresponding to low [^{18}F]FDG uptake and vice versa, while [^{11}C]PIB binding was observed throughout the association neocortex. Voxelwise contrasts with [^{18}F]AV1451 and [^{18}F]FDG showed that PCA patients significantly differed from controls in clinically affected posterior brain regions, while [^{11}C]PIB binding was greater in both posterior regions and in clinically less affected anterior regions (Figure 2). **Conclusions:** [^{18}F]AV1451 was specifically retained in brain regions closely related to the clinical presentation across distinct AD variants and overlapped substantially with hypometabolic regions in PCA, while [^{11}C]PIB binding was more diffuse and showed less overlap with [^{18}F]FDG uptake. This provides preliminary *in-vivo* evidence that hypometabolism and symptomatology are more closely linked to tau than to A β pathology.

IC-02-03

HYPOMETABOLISM OF THE POSTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX IS NOT RESTRICTED TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Nienke M.E. Scheltens^{1,2}, Sofie Adriaanse^{1,2}, Priscilla P. Oomen^{1,2}, Rik Ossenkoppele^{1,2,3}, Welmoed A. Krudop^{1,2}, Adriaan A. Lammertsma^{1,2}, Frederik Barkhof^{1,2}, Teddy Koene^{1,2}, Charlotte E. Teunissen^{1,2}, Philip Scheltens^{1,2}, Wiesje M. van der Flier^{1,2}, Yolande A.L. Pijnenburg^{1,2}, Bart N.M. van Berckel^{1,2}, ¹Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; ²VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; ³University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. Contact e-mail: n.scheltens@vumc.nl

Background: Hypometabolism of the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) is associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD). PCC vulnerability, however, could also be present in other neurodegenerative diseases, such as behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD), and normal aging. The aims of this study were to assess 1) the proportion of AD, bvFTD and cognitively normal subjects (CN) with PCC hypometabolism, and 2) the relationship between PCC metabolism and demographic, neuropsychological, and neurobiological characteristics in AD, bvFTD and CN. **Methods:** We included 33 probable bvFTD patients (Ney criteria, low likelihood of AD pathophysiology based on CSF amyloid-beta₁₋₄₂ >550ng/l), 82 probable AD patients (National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association workgroups core criteria, high likelihood of AD pathophysiology based on CSF tau/amyloid-beta₁₋₄₂ >.52ng/l), and 26 CN (22 subjects with subjective memory complaints and 4 healthy controls, CSF amyloid-beta₁₋₄₂ >550ng/l). Glucose metabolism was assessed using [^{18}F]FDG-PET. Parametric images of standardized uptake value ratios (SUVr) using cerebellar grey matter as reference tissue were generated. First, we defined PCC hypometabolism based on the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) separating AD from CN, to assess the relative prevalence of PCC hypometabolism in AD, bvFTD and CN. Second, we explored relationships between PCC metabolism and demographics (age, sex, and education), Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), neuropsychological tests, CSF biomarkers (amyloid-beta₁₋₄₂, tau and phosphorylated tau), and APOE genotype within diagnostic groups using linear regression analyses or ANOVA where appropriate. **Results:** Mean age was 63 \pm 7 (AD), 65 \pm 8 (bvFTD) and 61 \pm 8 (CN) years old. PCC [^{18}F]FDG SUVr was CN > bvFTD > AD. Based on optimal discrimination of AD and CN, the PCC [^{18}F]FDG SUVr cut-off was set at 1.052, resulting in PCC hypometabolism in 78% (AD), 33% (bvFTD), and 23% (CN). PCC [^{18}F]FDG SUVr was associated with age in CN (beta \pm SE: -.007 \pm .002, p=.002) and bvFTD (beta \pm SE: -.007 \pm .003, p=.011), not in AD. **Conclusions:** PCC hypometabolism was present in 33% of bvFTD and 23% of CN. PCC [^{18}F]FDG SUVr was associated with age in bvFTD and CN. In the context of diagnostic work-up of dementia, it is important to realize that PCC vulnerability is not restricted to AD, but could be present in bvFTD and normal aging.

IC-02-04

DIRECT COMPARISONS BETWEEN ATROPHY AND HYPOMETABOLISM IN SEMANTIC DEMENTIA AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE SUGGEST DISTINCT NEUROPATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Alexandre Bejanin^{1,2,3,4}, Francis Eustache^{1,2,3,4}, Brigitte Landeau^{1,2,3,4}, Serge Belliard^{1,2,3,5}, Vincent de La Sayette^{1,2,3,4,6}, Béatrice Desgranges^{1,2,3,4}, Gaël Chételat^{1,2,3,4}, ¹Université de Caen Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; ²Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; ³U1077, Inserm, Caen, France; ⁴CHU de Caen, U1077, Caen, France; ⁵Pontchaillou University Hospital, Rennes, France; ⁶Service de Neurologie, CHU, Caen, France. Contact e-mail: bejanin@cyceron.fr

Background: Direct comparisons between atrophy and hypometabolism in Alzheimer's disease (AD) have allowed unraveling