

Table 1  
Appropriate Use Criteria in Demented and Non-Demented

	Dementia (n=95)				MCI (n=25)		CN (n=50)
	AD (n=68)		Non-AD (n=27)		APUC+ (n=18)	APUC- (n=7)	APUC- (n=50)
	APUC+ (n=45)	APUC- (n=23)	APUC+ (n=14)	APUC- (n=13)			
Age (SD)	65 (±7)	66 (±7)	65 (±10)	67 (±7)	65 (±7)	66 (±7)	61 (7%)
Males (%)	25 (56%)	9 (39%)	13 (93%)	9 (69%)	12 (67%)	6 (86%)	29 (58%)
MMSE (SD)	22 (±4)	21 (±5)	24 (±3)	23 (±6)	27 (±2)	27 (±2)	28 (±3)
[18F]FBB+ (%)	30 (67%)	21 (91%)	7 (50%)	1 (8%)	10 (56%)	5 (71%)	13 (26%)
Change in syndrome diagnosis (%)	2 (4%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (14%)	3 (6%)
Change in suspected etiology (%)	15 (33%)	1 (4%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	5 (28%)	2 (29%)	14 (28%)

etiologically mixed presentation, or [C] that were young ( $\leq 65$ ) with dementia. **Results:** Patients who participated ( $n=170$ ) did not differ in age and sex compared to non-participants ( $n=273$ ), but had slightly higher MMSE ( $25 \pm 5$  vs.  $23 \pm 6$ ;  $p=0.02$ ). Of participating patients, 95(56%) were demented, 25(15%) had MCI and 50(29%) were cognitively normal. After disclosure of PET results, syndrome diagnosis changed in 8(5%) patients. In demented patients, suspected etiology changed in 16/68(24%) patients with pre-PET suspected AD etiology, and in 4/27(15%) with suspected non-AD etiology. In non-demented patients, suspected etiology changed in 6/18(33%) with pre-PET suspected AD etiology, and in 15/57(26%) with suspected non-AD etiology. When we applied APUC (Table 1), 59/95 dementia and 18/25 MCI patients met the criteria. By definition, cognitively normals were APUC-. In dementia, suspected etiology changed in 19/59(32%) for APUC+, compared to 1/26(4%) in APUC-. In non-demented patients, suspected etiology changed irrespective of APUC status (APUC+28%; APUC-28%). **Conclusions:** In an unselected sample of memory clinic patients, amyloid PET has diagnostic value as it contributes to the ideas regarding suspected underlying etiology in a substantial number of patients. APUC are helpful to identify patients with dementia who may benefit from amyloid imaging, but do not adequately identify non-demented patients benefitting from amyloid PET.

#### IC-P-012 AMYLOID PET IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

**Arunraj Balakrishna Kaimal**<sup>1</sup>, Sobhan Vinjamuri<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Royal Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Royal Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, United Kingdom. Contact e-mail: [arunrajkaimal@hotmail.com](mailto:arunrajkaimal@hotmail.com)

**Background:** Amyloid PET imaging has been considered as a major advance in the clinical assessment of patients with cognitive impairment; however there is lack of agreement regarding the use of Amyloid PET scanning in the routine clinical evaluation of dementia. The Alzheimer's Association and the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging formulated appropriate use criteria (AUC) for amyloid PET imaging in clinical settings especially when knowledge of the presence or absence of amyloid-beta pathology is expected to increase diagnostic certainty and alter the clinical management of the patients. **Aims:** To analyse the evidence for the use of Amyloid PET scanning in the clinical context and to understand whether any baseline clinical variables reliably differentiated negative from positive Amyloid -PET scan patients. **Methods:** In this observa-

tional cohort study we analysed the clinical data for 35 patients meeting AUC who had F-18 florbetapir Amyloid PET scans. **Results:** 42% (15/35) Amyloid positivity was observed in the cohort. The positivity in the subgroup of Amnesic Mild Cognitive Impairment (aMCI) was 75% followed by Probable Alzheimer's Disease (AD) 66.6%, Possible AD 43% and complex patients with diagnostic uncertainty 30%. **Conclusions:** The data confirms that the presence/absence of amyloid pathology in the brain on amyloid PET scans, can serve as important diagnostic confirmatory tool even when the diagnosis is made by expert clinicians. Also it shows that in clinically challenging presentations of dementia syndrome with a heterogeneous aetiology, confirmation of the absence of amyloid brain pathology can aid in excluding AD. Other significant observations in the study include increased amyloid positivity in the aMCI group with stronger correlation with reduced perfusion to temporo-parietal region on a blood flow SPECT scan and the presence of family history of AD.

#### IC-P-013 PET STAGING OF AMYLOIDOSIS: EVIDENCE THAT AMYLOID OCCURS FIRST IN NEOCORTEX AND LATER IN STRIATUM

**Bernard J. Hanseeuw**<sup>1,2</sup>, Elizabeth C. Mormino<sup>1</sup>, Aaron P. Schultz<sup>1</sup>, Jasmeer P. Chhatwal<sup>1</sup>, Dorene M. Rentz<sup>3</sup>, Rebecca A. Betensky<sup>4</sup>, Reisa A. Sperling<sup>1,5</sup>, Keith Johnson<sup>1,6,7</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>3</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA, USA; <sup>4</sup>Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>5</sup>Center for Alzheimer Research and Treatment, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>6</sup>Center for Alzheimer Research and Treatment, Department of Neurology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>7</sup>Department of Radiology, Division of Molecular Imaging and Nuclear Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. Contact e-mail: [bhanseeuw@mgh.harvard.edu](mailto:bhanseeuw@mgh.harvard.edu)

**Background:** Autopsy studies in sporadic Alzheimer's disease (AD) support the hypothesis that fibrillary amyloidosis (A $\beta$ ) occurs first in neocortex and later in striatum. We tested whether A $\beta$ -PET could identify this sequence *in-vivo*, and potentially provide a staging measure for A $\beta$ , in the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) and the Harvard Aging Brain Study (HABS). **Methods:** We included 1087 ADNI (367 cognitively normal (CN), 523 mild cognitive impairment (MCI), and 197AD) and 336 HABS (275CN, 46MCI, and 15AD) subjects with A $\beta$ -PET (ADNI: [18F]-Florbetapir/AV45, ADNI composite reference; HABS: