IC-P-018 PREDICTION OF CEREBRAL AMYLOID POSITIVITY BASED ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TEST PERFORMANCE IN NON-DEMENTED ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

Hyunwoong Ko[1], Dahyun Yi[1], Min Soo Byun[1], Hyo Jung Choi[1], Hyewon Baek[1], Jun Ho Lee[1], Hyun Jung Kim[1], Younghwa Lee[1], Bo Kyung Sohn[2], Jun-Young Lee[3], Jung Gi Jung[1], Chul-Ho Sohn[1], Yu Kyeong Kim[2], Jong Inn Woo[1], Dong Young Lee[1], *[1]Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [2]SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [3]SNU Hospital Boramae, Seoul, South Korea. Contact e-mail: powerzines@gmail.com*

Background: Cerebral beta amyloid protein (Aβ) deposition is the core pathological hallmark of Alzheimer's disease (AD). Although amyloid PET imaging can be used to identify Aβ deposition human brains *in vivo*, it is still very expensive and cannot easily be available in many clinical settings. We aimed to find out neuropsychological tests or their combinations that could predict Aβ deposition status in non-demented elderly individuals. **Methods:** One hundred and eighty-two non-demented (149 cognitively normal and 33 amnestic mild cognitive impairment) elderly individuals (mean age 69.7 years, range 55-87) who participated in the Korean Brain Aging Study for Early Diagnosis & Prediction of Alzheimer's disease (KBASE), an ongoing prospective cohort study, were included. All subjects underwent comprehensive neuropsychological assessment and ^{11}C-labelled Pittsburgh Compound B positron emission tomography (PiB-PET). PiB-PET Images were classified as amyloid-positive if the mean ^{11}C-PiB retention value was over 1.21 in at least one of the four regions, which included the following: the frontal, lateral temporal, lateral parietal, precuneus/posterior cingulate cortices. **Results:** The Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease (CERAD) word list recall/recognition, the Rey Complex Figure Test (RCFT) 3-/30-minute delays, the Wechsler Memory Scale-IV (WMS-IV) logical memory (LM) immediate/delay/recognition, and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV) block design (BD) test, which had significant mean differences between amyloid-positive and amyloid-negative groups, were initially selected. Thereafter, possible combinations of the tests were tested through a series of logistic regression analyses in order to determine the final composite test score with the highest prediction accuracy. The composite score calculated by the summation of WMS-IV LM delayed recall and WAIS-IV BD scores were finally selected. The prediction accuracy of the score for amyloid positivity was 72.5% in overall non-demented group and 78.5% in only cognitively normal subgroup. **Conclusions:** Our result suggests that the composite score calculated by summing the scores of WMS-IV LM delayed recall and WAIS-IV BD is useful for prediction of amyloid positivity in clinical practice for non-demented elderly.

IC-P-019 AMYLOID-INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF NEUROTICISM TRAITS WITH REGIONAL CORTICAL THINNING IN COGNITIVELY NORMAL MIDDLE- AND OLD-AGED ADULTS

Min Soo Byun[1], **Joon Hyung Jung**[1], Bo Kyung Sohn[2], Dahyun Yi[3], Young Min Choe[4], Hyo Jung Choi[1], Hyewon Baek[1], Jun Ho Lee[1], Hyun Jung Kim[1], Jee Wook Kim[5], Younghwa Lee[1], Hyunwoong Ko[1], Na Young Han[1], Seung Hoon Lee[1], Kang Ko[1], Shin Young Park[6], Yu Kyeong Kim[2], Chul-Ho Sohn[1], Jong Inn Woo[3], Dong Young Lee[1], *[1]Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [2]SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [3]Medical Research Center Seoul National University, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [4]Ulsan University Hospital, Ulsan, The Republic of Korea; [5]Hallym University Dongtan Sacred Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [6]Daerim St. Mary's Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea. Contact e-mail: bban29@naver.com*

Background: Previous studies have suggested that neuroticism, which is closely related to vulnerability to stress, increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease (AD). However, it is still unclear whether this relationship is directly mediated by AD-specific pathology, cerebral beta-amyloid (Aβ) deposition in particular. We aimed to investigate the associations of neuroticism traits with cerebral amyloid burden and regional cortical thickness in cognitively normal middle- and old-aged adults. **Methods:** Total 139 participants who were cognitively normal middle- and old-aged adults (mean age=68.9±7.8years: range = 55-87) from the Korean Brain Aging Study for Early Diagnosis & Prediction of Alzheimer's Disease (KBASE), an ongoing prospective cohort study, were included for analysis. All the subjects underwent comprehensive clinical and neuropsychological assessment, ^{11}C-labelled Pittsburgh Compound B (PiB) positron emission tomography (PET) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging, and blood sampling for ApoE genotyping. The NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) with both self-report (neuroticism-S) and informant-report (neuroticism-I) were administered to participants and their informants to measure the neuroticism personality traits. Current depressive symptoms were measured using the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) and vascular risks were assessed as a vascular risk factor (VRF) score. Global cerebral Aβ deposition was defined as mean cortical PiB retention of the cortical regions including the frontal, lateral temporal, lateral parietal and precuneus/posterior cingulate cortices. Mean regional cortical thickness of the bilateral hemispheres based on Desikan-Killany atlas was measured using the FreeSurfer software. **Results:** There was no significant correlation between global or regional PiB retention and neuroticism-S and -I level. However, both neuroticism-S and -I were significantly associated with cortical thinning of the inferior parietal region even after controlling the effect of global PiB retention, ApoE4 carrier status, and VRF score as well as age, gender, education, GDS score. In addition, neuroticism-I was negatively correlated with cortical thickness of the posterior cingulate cortex and temporal regions including the inferior temporal and fusiform gyrus. **Conclusions:** Our results suggest that neuroticism traits itself may contribute to neuronal injury in the brain regions commonly involved in AD-type dementia, independently of cerebral Aβ deposition as well as vascular risks and current depression state in cognitively normal middle- and old-aged people.

IC-P-020 DIFFERENTIAL INFLUENCE OF SEX HORMONES, GONADOTROPINS, AND SEX HORMONE BINDING GLOBULIN ON BRAIN AMYLOID BURDEN BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE IN COGNITIVELY NORMAL ELDERLY POPULATION

Jun Ho Lee[1], Min Soo Byun[1], Dahyun Yi[2], Young Min Choe[3], Hyo Jung Choi[1,4], Hyewon Baek[1], Bo Kyung Sohn[5], Hyun Jung Kim[1], Jee Wook Kim[6], Younghwa Lee[1], Jong Inn Woo[2], Dong Young Lee[1,4], *[1]Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [2]Medical Research Center Seoul National University, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [3]Ulsan University Hospital, Ulsan, The Republic of Korea; [4]Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; [5]SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, The Republic of Korea; [6]Hallym University Dongtan Sacred Hospital, Seoul, The Republic of Korea. Contact e-mail: kukulolv@naver.com*

Background: Although previous studies reported that sex hormones are associated with cognitive decline and increased risk for Alzheimer's disease in elderly population, few studies investigated