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Clinical Usefulness of [18F]FC119S PET as an Auxiliary Diagnostic Methods for Dementia

Sang Moo Lim

Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Sciences (KIRAMS), Republic of Korea

The newly developed ¹⁸F-labeled amyloid tracer, 2-[2-(N-monomethyl)aminopyridine-6-yl]-6-[(S)-3-[¹⁸F]fluoro-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzothiazole ([¹⁸F]FC119S) was recently introduced. We assessed the usefulness of [¹⁸F]FC119S PET as an auxiliary diagnostic methods for dementia. 1) For the comparison of [11C]PiB PET and [¹⁸F]FC119S PET, a total of 48 subjects-clinically diagnosed Alzheimer's disease (AD) in 10, mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in 10, and congnitive normal subjects (CN) in 28-underwent both [¹¹C]PiB PET and [¹⁸F]FC119S PET. 2) To assess the diagnostic performance of [¹⁸F]FC119S, a total of 100 subjects-AD in 50, non-Alzheimer's dementia (NAD) in 15, and CN in 35-underwent brain [¹⁸F]FC119S PET. 1) The concordance rate of visual analysis of [¹¹C]PiB PET and [¹⁸F]FC119S PET was 98% (44 of 45 cases) and the SUVR of [¹¹C]PiB PET and [¹⁸F]FC119S PET significantly correlated (r = 0.844, p < 0.001). 2) Based on visual analysis, 45 of 50 cases with AD (90%), 6 of 15 cases (40%) with NAD (40%), and 1 of 35 CN cases (3%) were read as positive scans, respectively. Therefore, visual assessment of [¹⁸F]FC119S PET yielded a sensitivity of 90% and a specificity of 86%. The mean values of SUVR were 1.22±0.16 in AD, 1.05±0.06 in NAD, and 1.02±0.06 in CN subjects, respectively. SUVR yielded a sensitivity of 84% and specificity of 84% at the criterion of SUVR > 1.07. There were no clinically significant adverse effects during trial periods. [¹⁸F]FC119S PET yields high sensitivity and specificity for identifying AD and therefore may be an auxiliary diagnostic methods for dementia, especially to exclude AD.

Biography

Sang Moo Lim is the director of the department of nuclear medicine, Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Sciences (KIRAMS), Seoul, Republic of Korea.

nmbbh@hanmail.net

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