



Imaging biomarkers for dementia research and clinical practice

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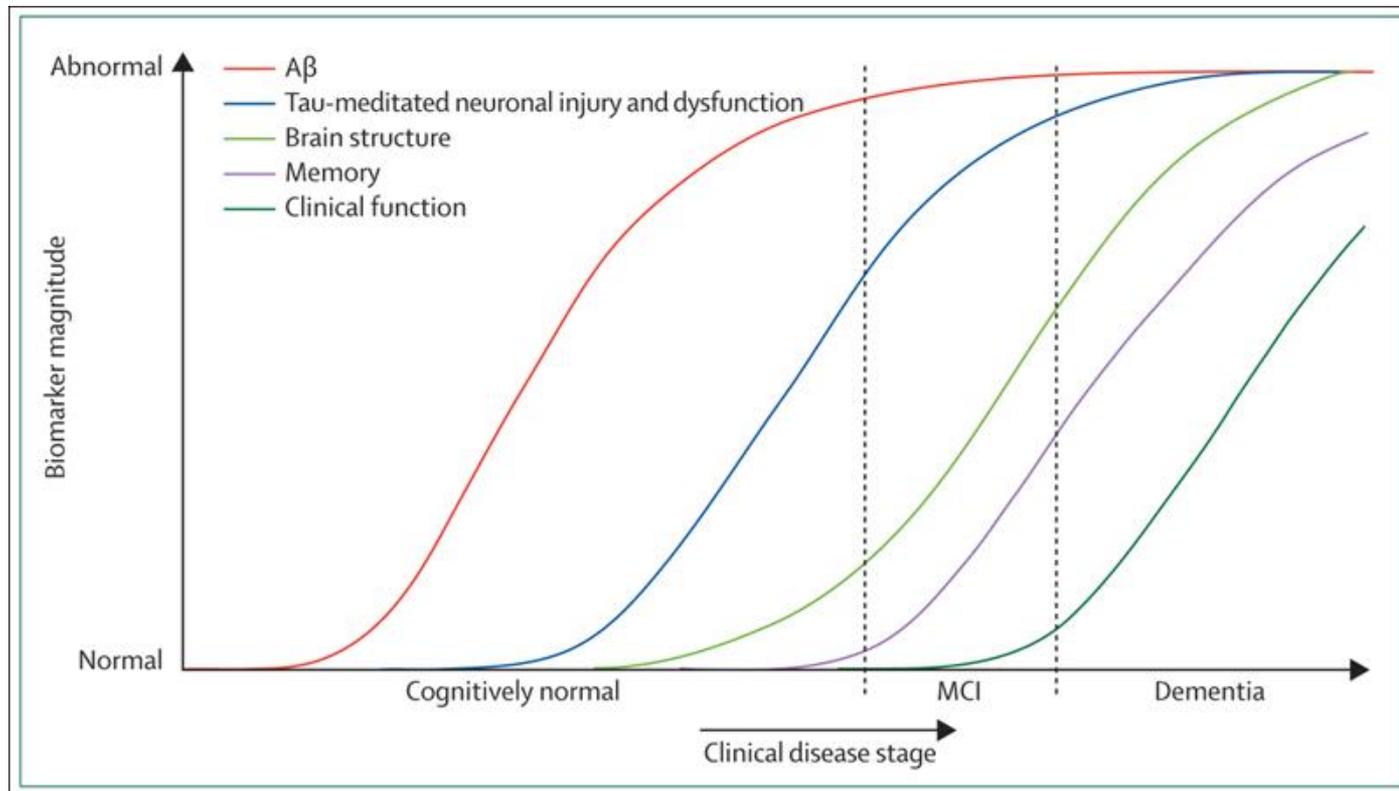


Pre-clinical markers



- G8 Dementia Summit pledge: “Cure or disease modifying therapy by 2025”
- Dementia is an umbrella term for a group of diseases with distinct pathological substrates
- Neuropathology already well advanced by diagnosis
- Neuroprotection likely to be pathology specific
- Urgent need for biomarkers sensitive to earliest changes

Imaging is an essential tool in the early diagnosis and experimental medicine armory



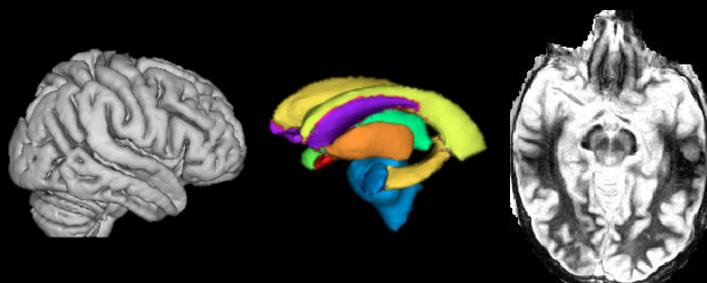


State-of-the-art MRI

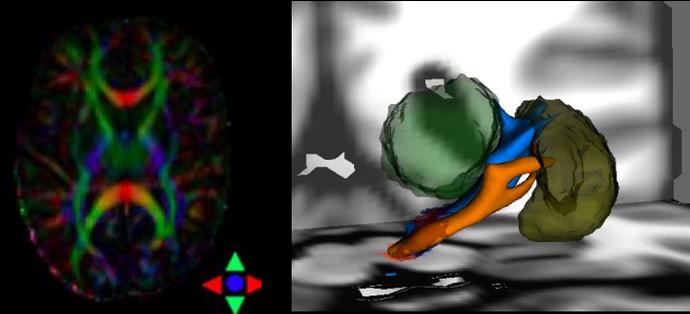


FMRIB

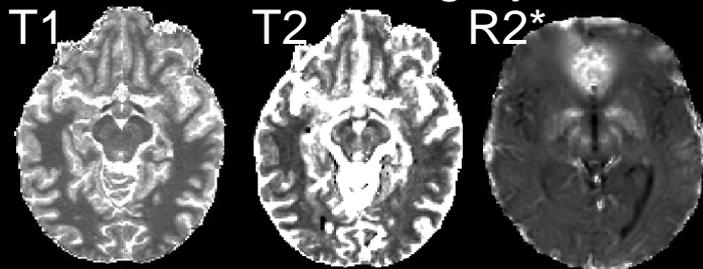
Brain structure



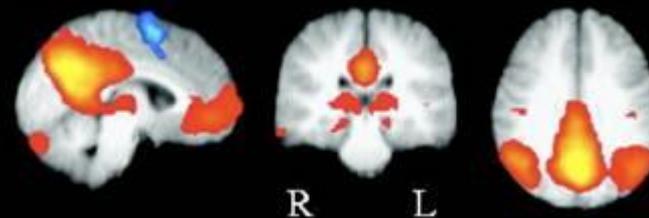
White matter connectivity



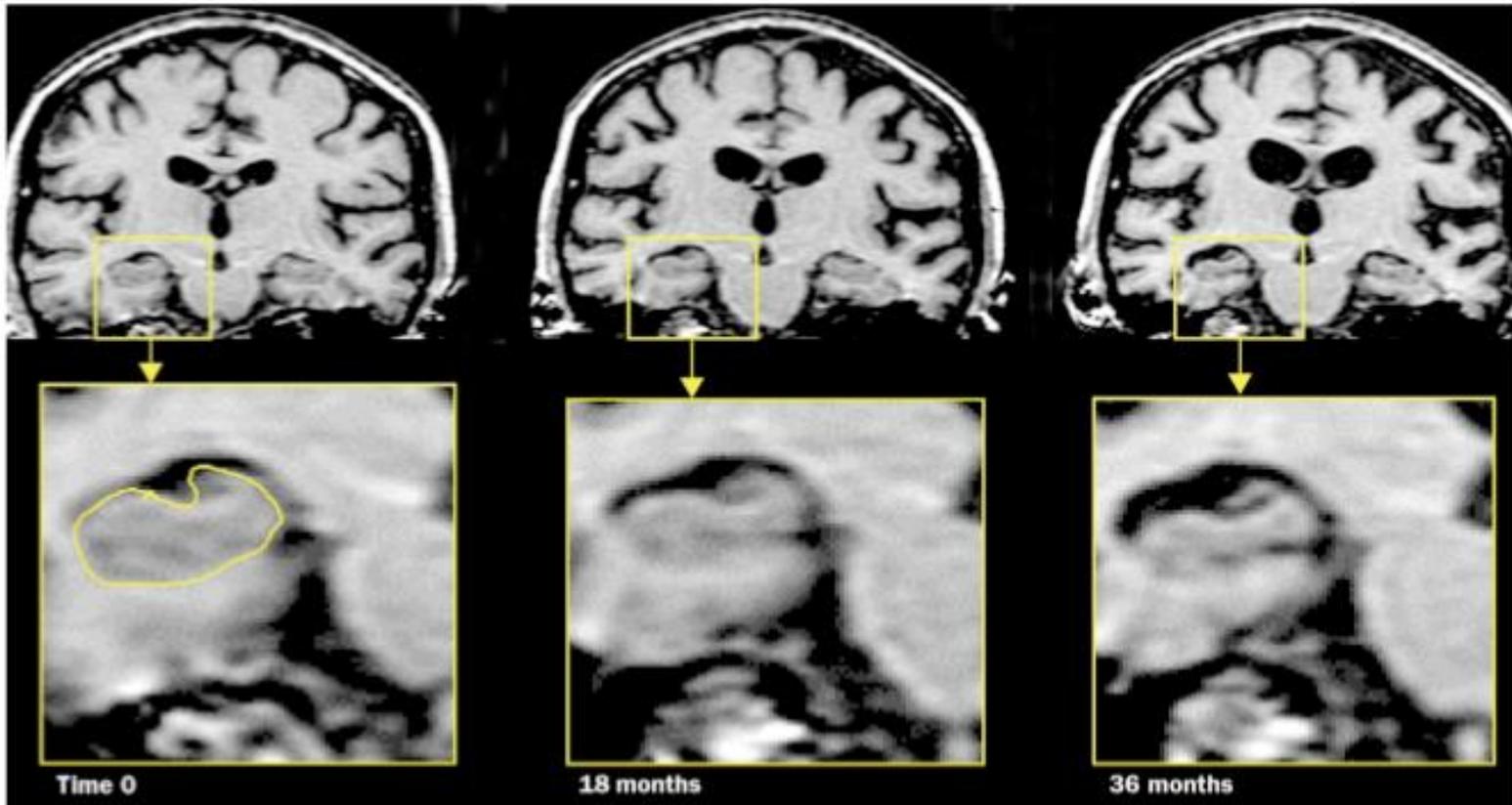
Tissue integrity



Functional MRI



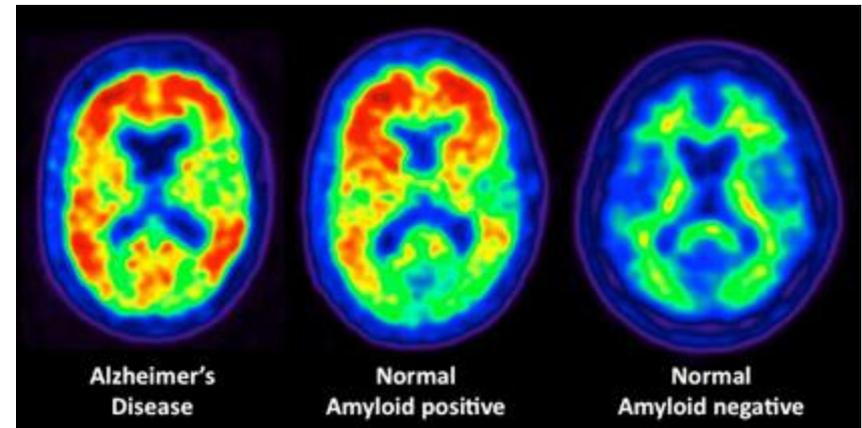
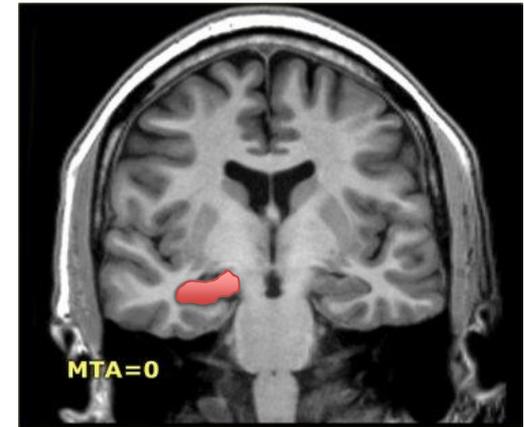
Imaging markers



Scheltens et al, Lancet Neurology, 2002

Imaging markers

- Established markers:
 - Hippocampal volumetry
 - Amyloid PET
- Novel markers
 - Functional imaging
 - DTI
 - ASL
 - Tau PET





Statistical challenges for neuroimaging in dementia

1. Scaling up to large scale epidemiological studies
2. Image-space vs derived variables – combining variables
3. Multi-modality – extracting the maximum discriminative power
4. Translation – logistical barriers to the translational pathway
5. Cost-benefit – how can we make the health economics case for advanced imaging?

1) Scaling up

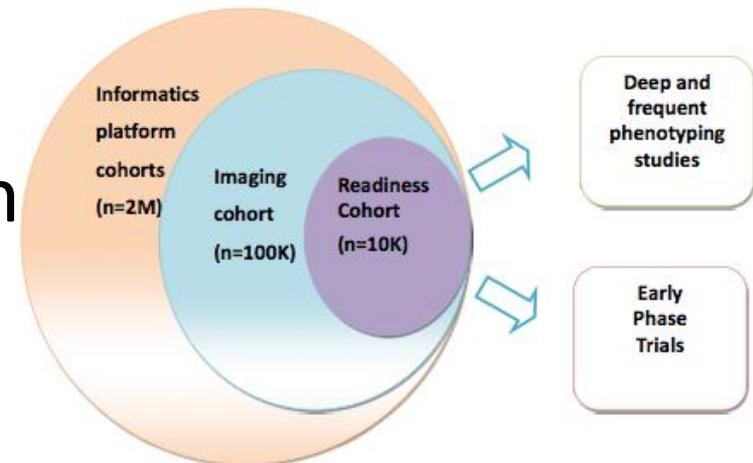
- Whitehall II Imaging sub-study (PI: Klaus Ebmeier)
(N=800)

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Improving the health of future generations

(N=10,000)

(Neuroimaging
lead: Steve Smith)

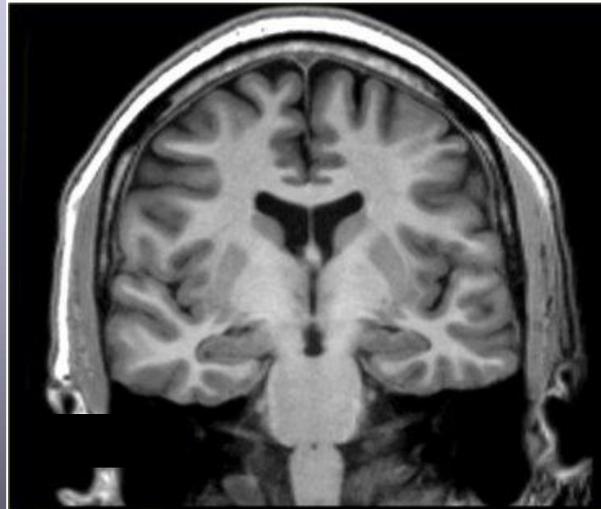
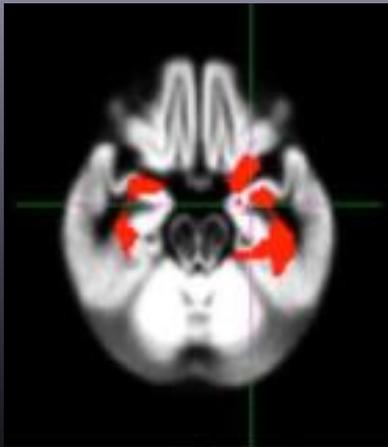
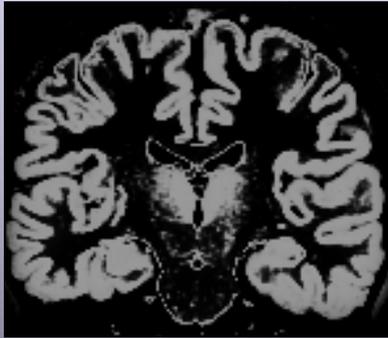
- MRC UK Dementia Platform
(PI: John Gallacher, Cardiff)
(N=2M)



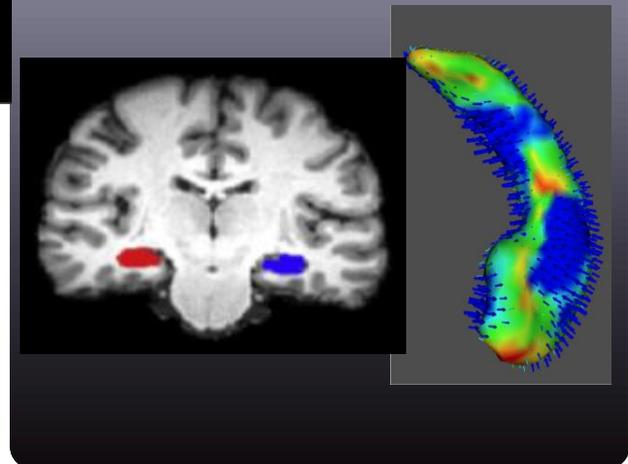
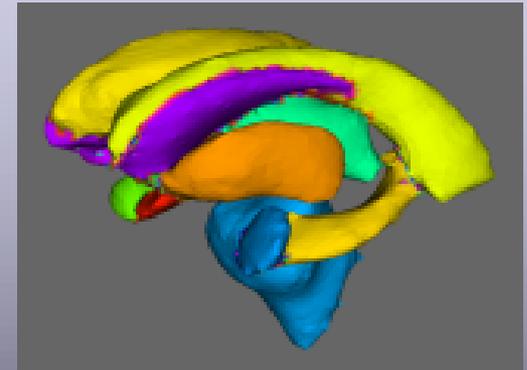
2) Imaging statistics

Automated analysis

Voxel based morphometry (VBM)

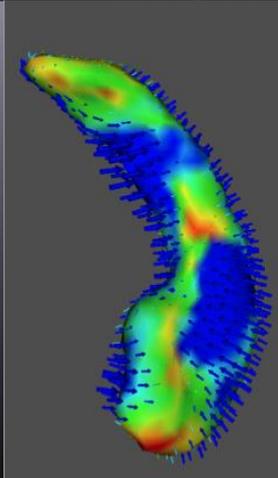
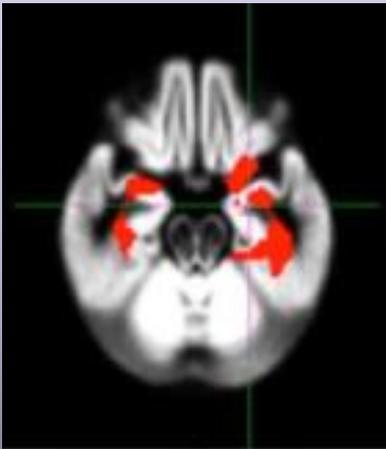


FIRST Automatic segmentation

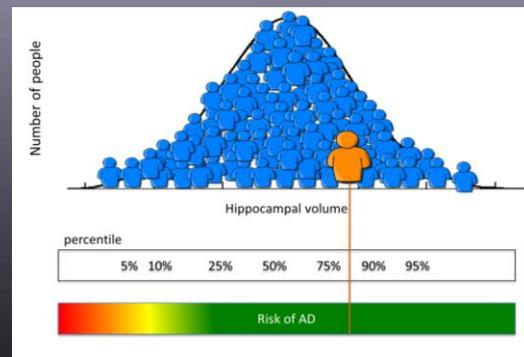
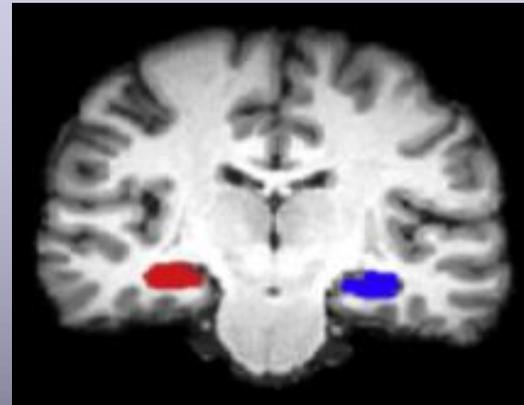


2) Imaging statistics

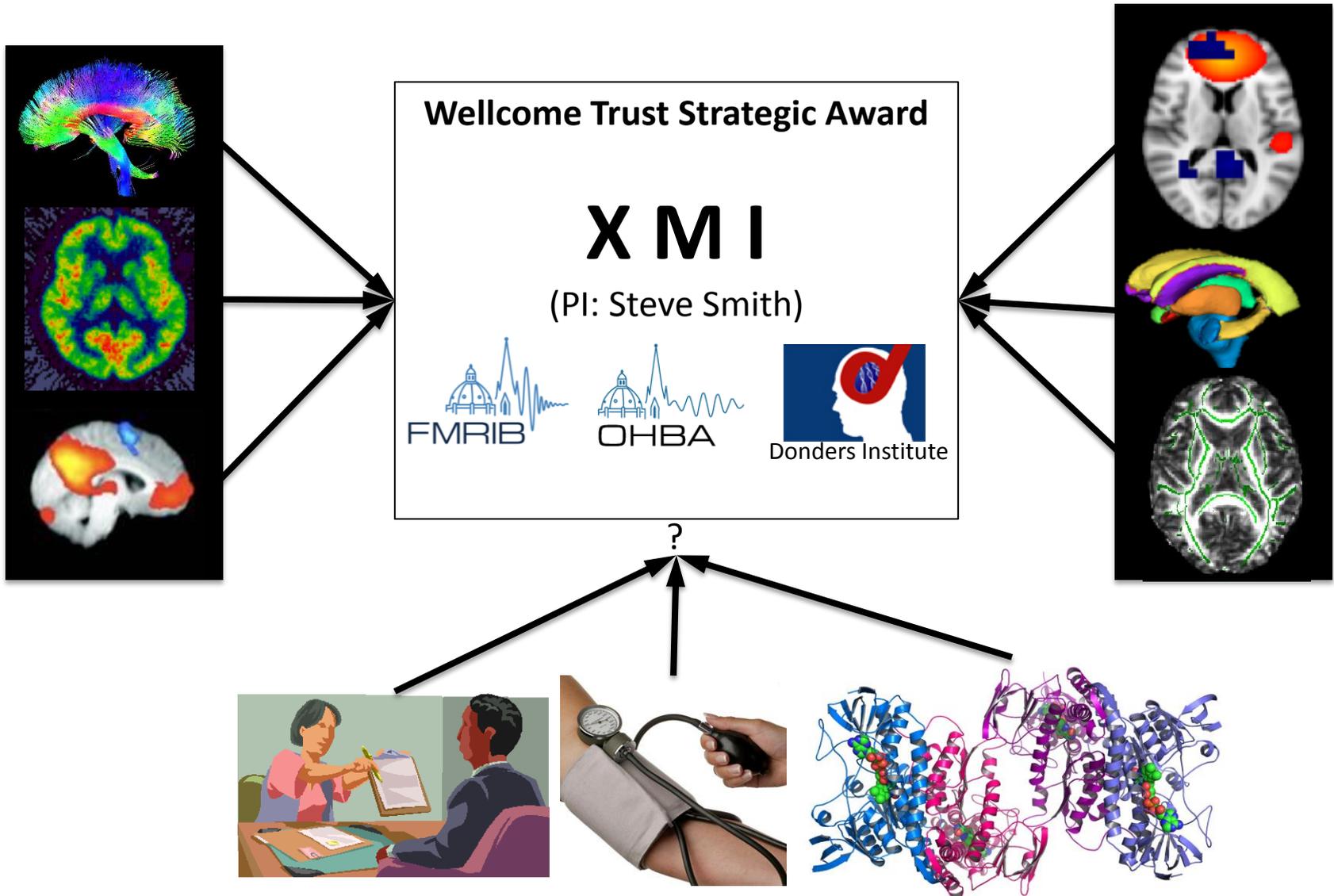
Image space



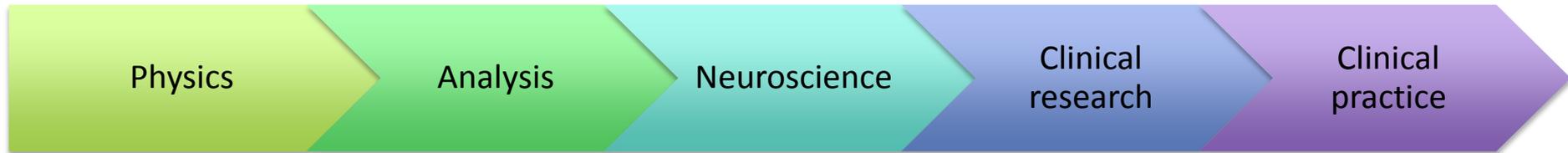
Extracted variables



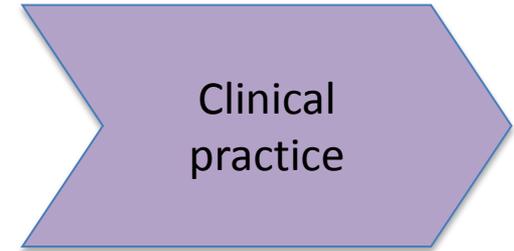
3) Multivariate integration



4) Barriers to translation



- Replication
- Clinical correlation
- Establish normal variation
- Establish stability
- Establish cut-offs
- Validation (inc cross-scanner)
- Creation reference database
- Establish QC routines
(acquisition and analysis)
- Simplify/refine methodology
- Generate meaningful report
- Education
- Roll out to specialist centres
- Roll out to NHS





5) Health economics



Memory clinic imaging

- CT ~ £150, but information so limited its use is in jeopardy
- MRI ~£300
- PET ~£2.5K
- Early, accurate diagnosis makes minor difference to current care pathways



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