



Imaging biomarkers for dementia research and clinical practice

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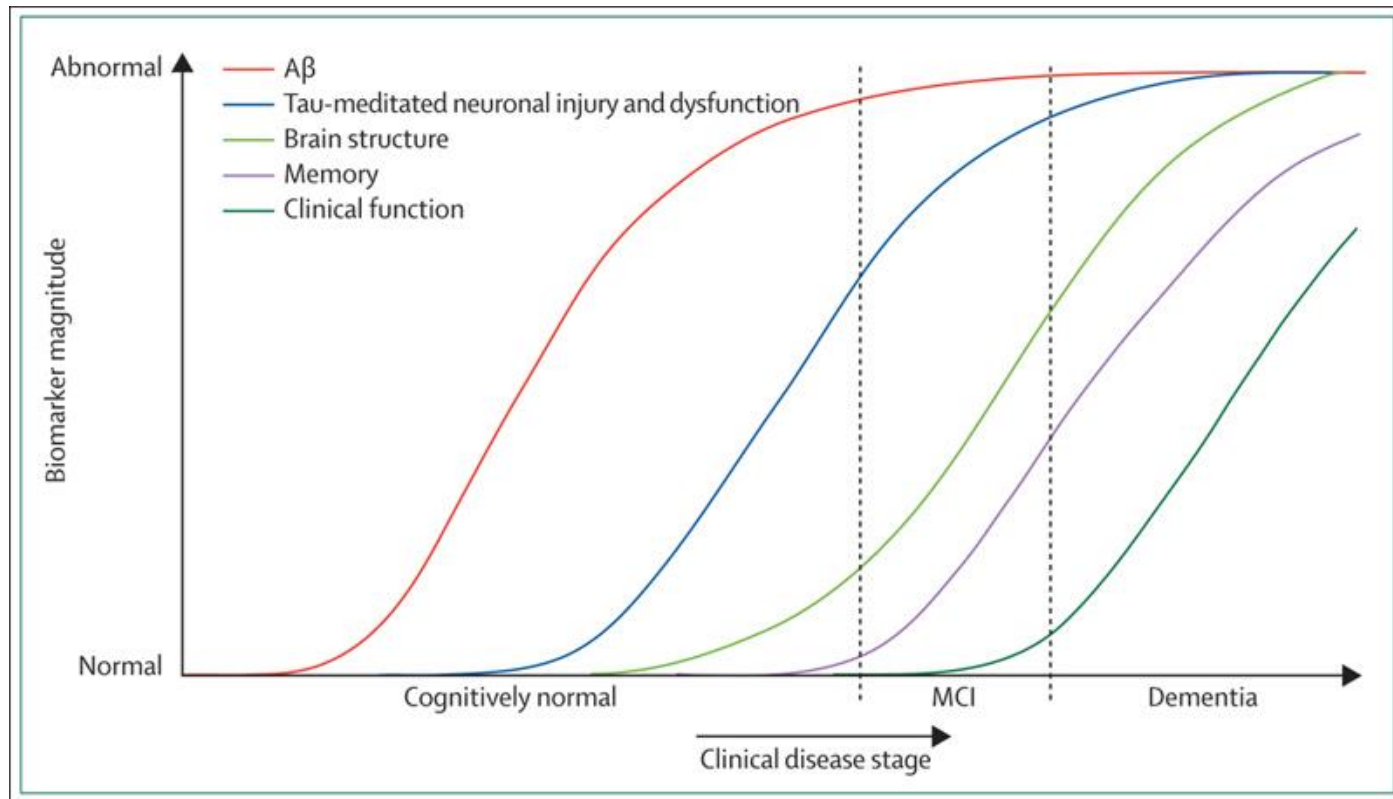
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Pre-clinical markers



- 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

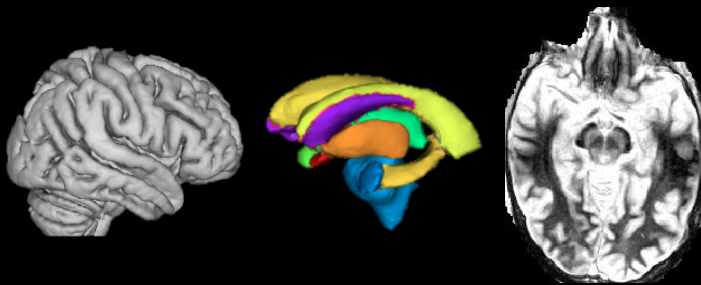




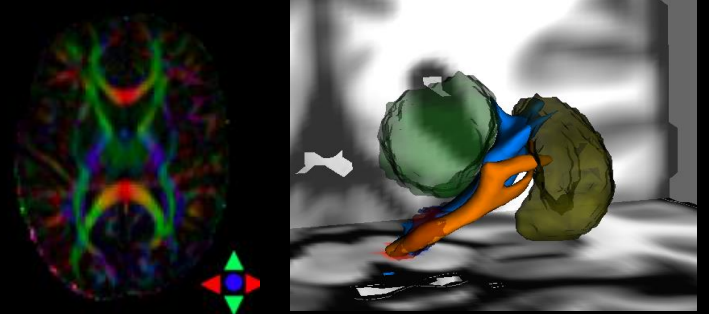
State-of-the-art MRI



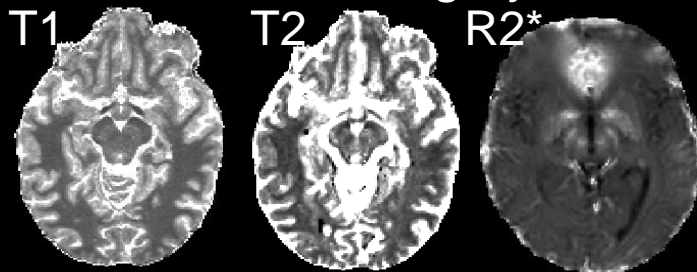
Brain structure



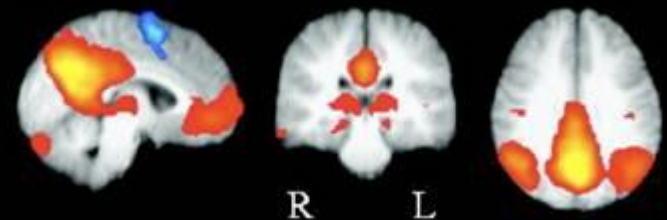
White matter connectivity



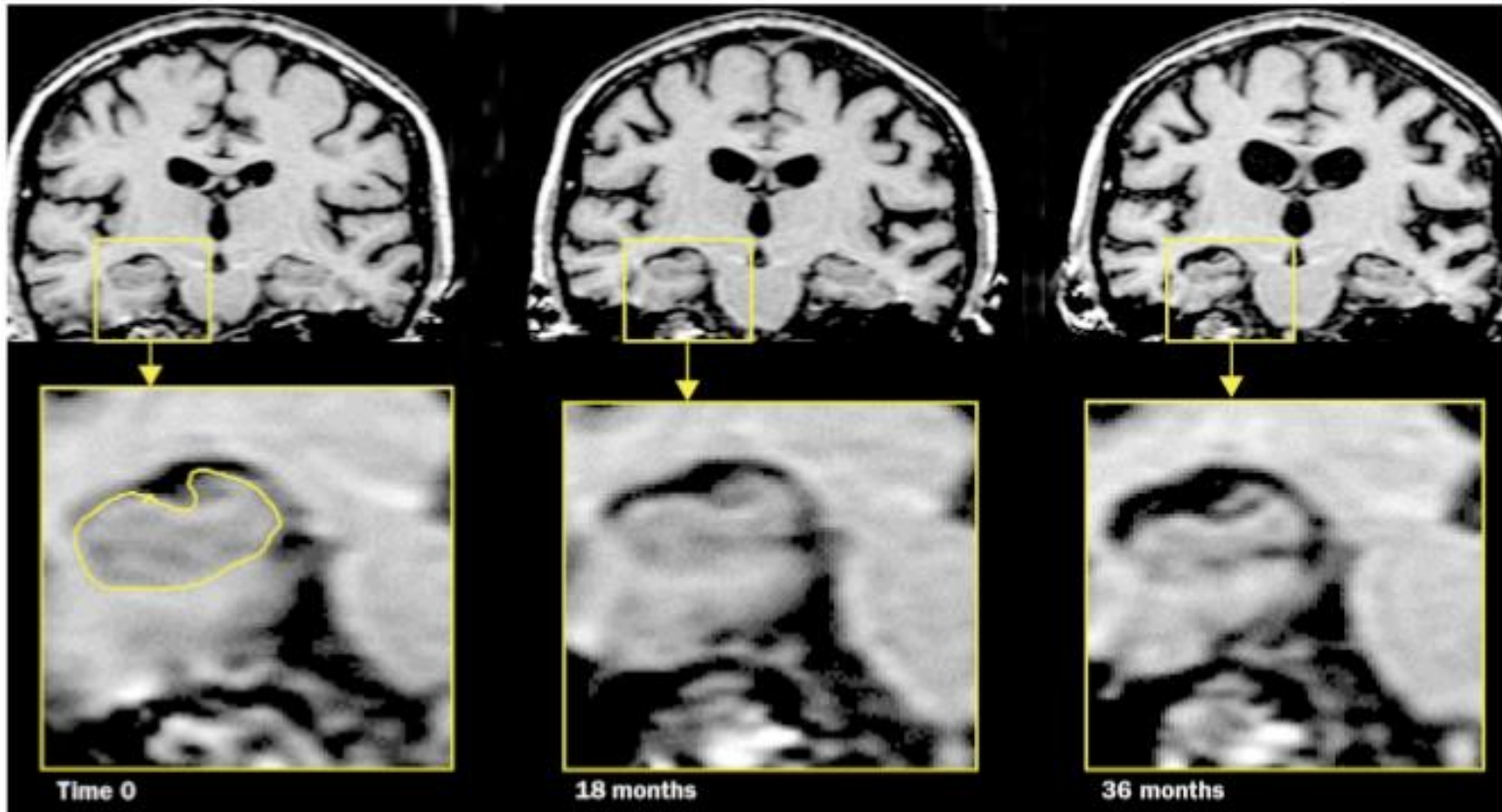
Tissue integrity



Functional MRI



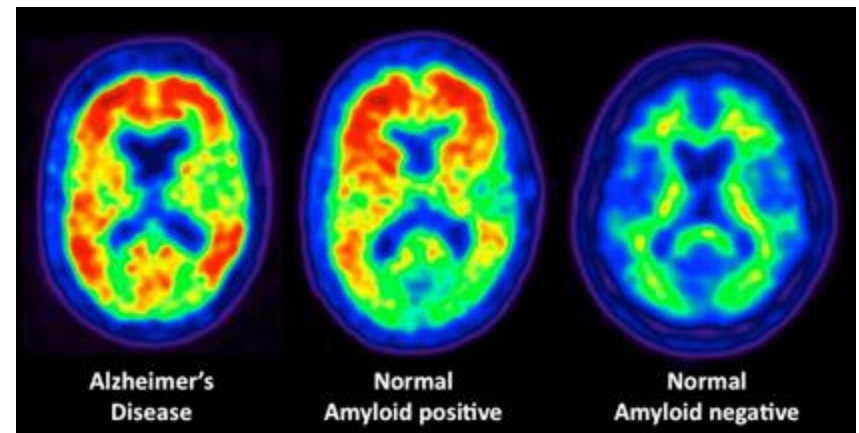
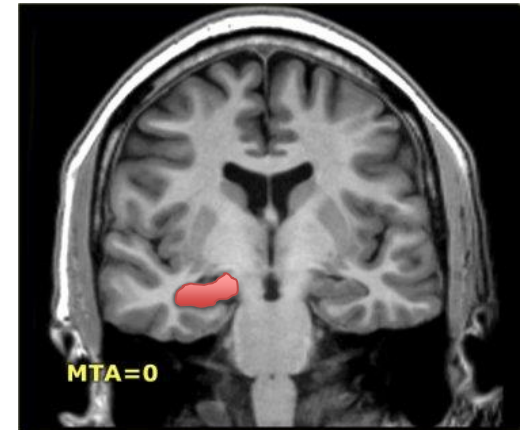
Imaging markers



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

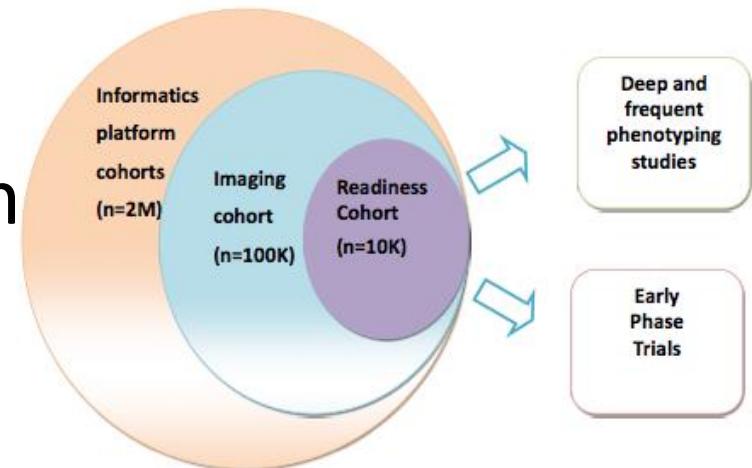
- Whitehall II Imaging sub-study (PI: Klaus Ebmeier)
(N=800)

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Improving the health of future generations

(N=10,000)

(Neuroimaging
lead: Steve Smith)

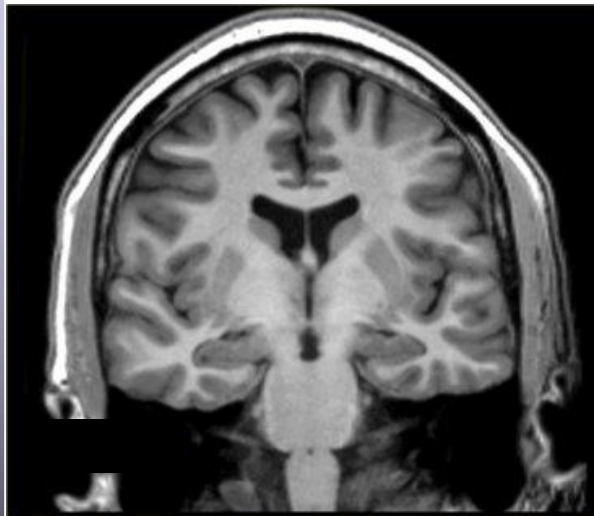
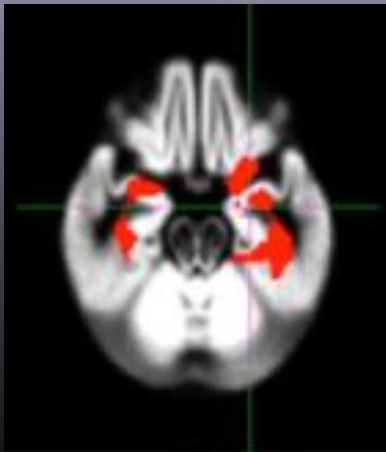
- MRC UK Dementia Platform
(PI: John Gallacher, Cardiff)
(N=2M)



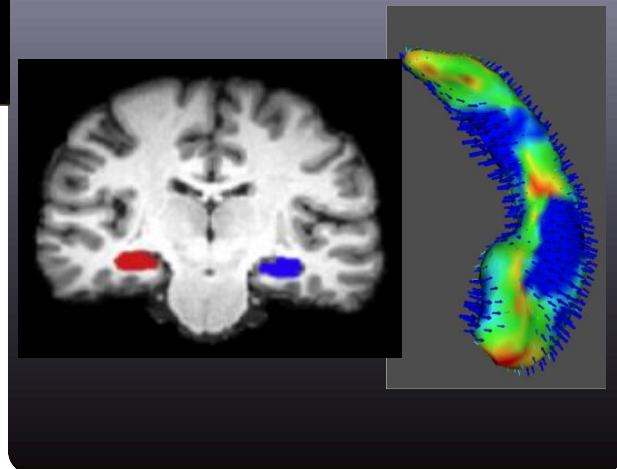
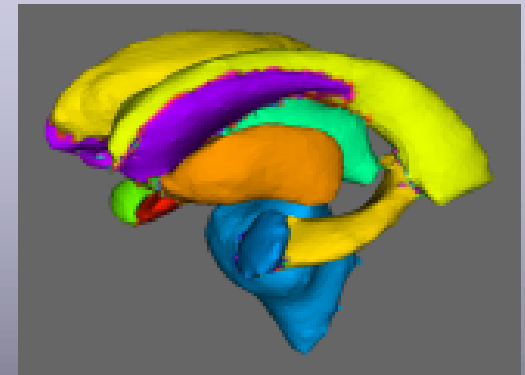
2) Imaging statistics

Automated analysis

Voxel based
morphometry (VBM)

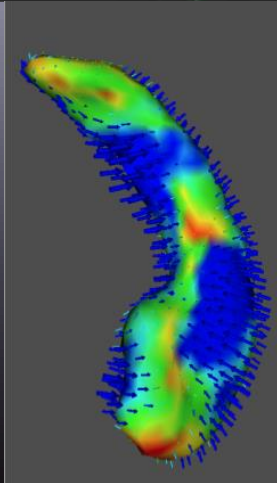
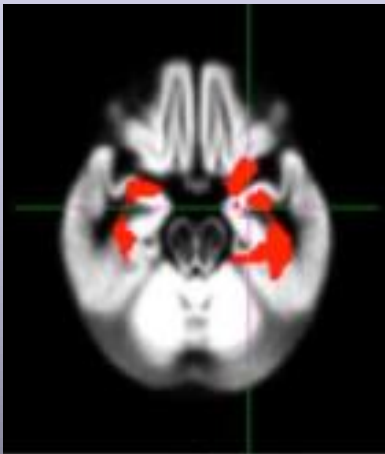


FIRST Automatic
segmentation

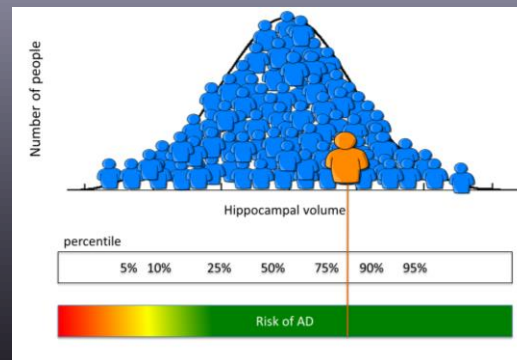
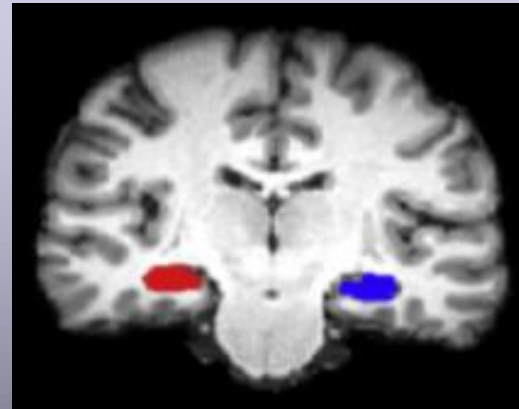


2) Imaging statistics

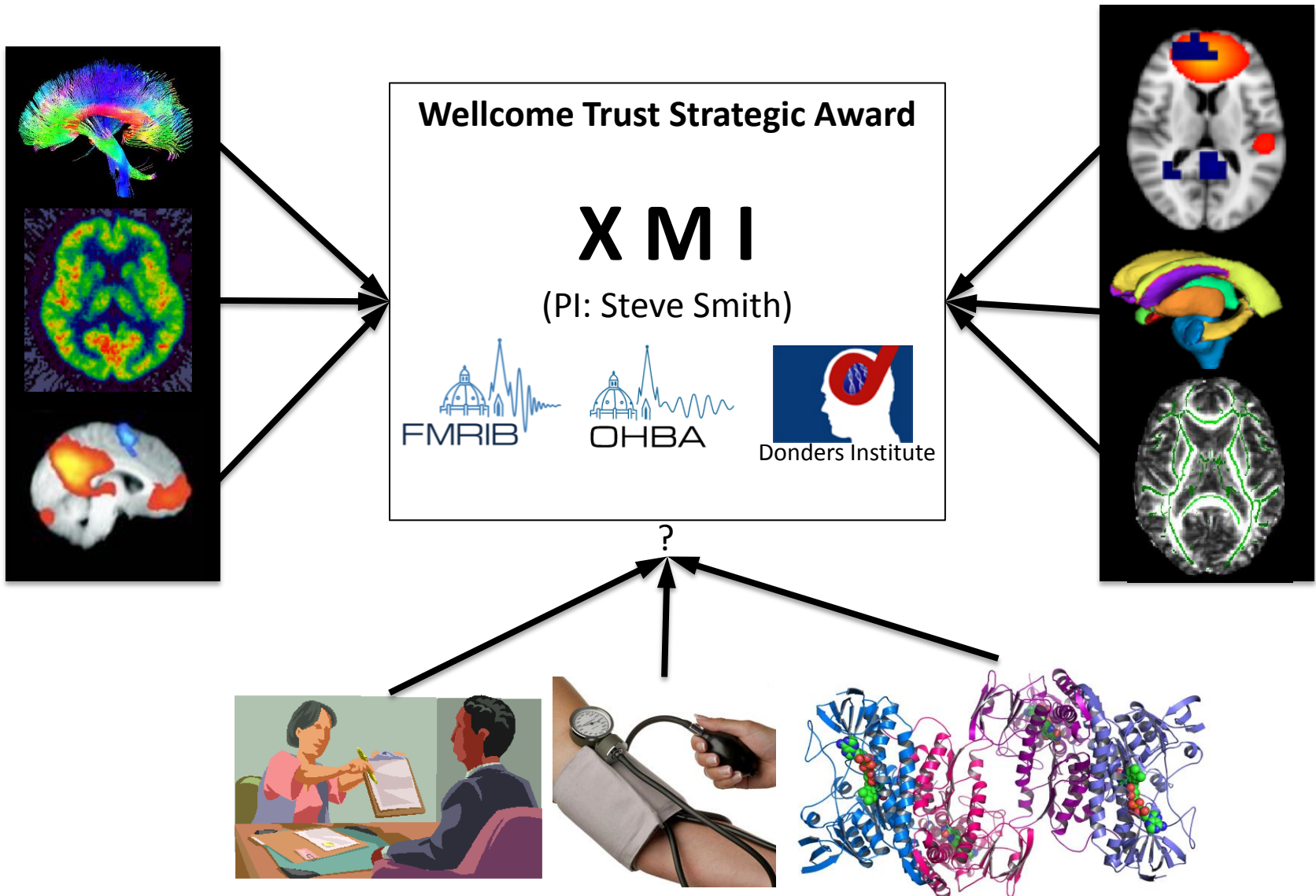
Image space



Extracted variables



3) Multivariate integration



4) Barriers to translation

Physics

Analysis

Neuroscience

Clinical
research

Clinical
practice

Clinical
research

- 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

Clinical
practice



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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