박 기 형
가천대학교 의과대학 신경과학교실

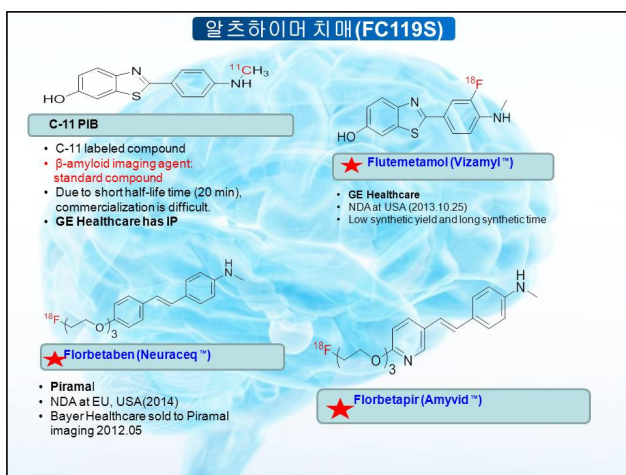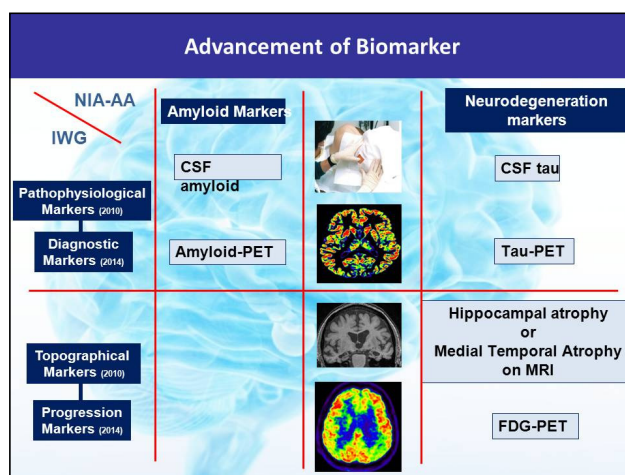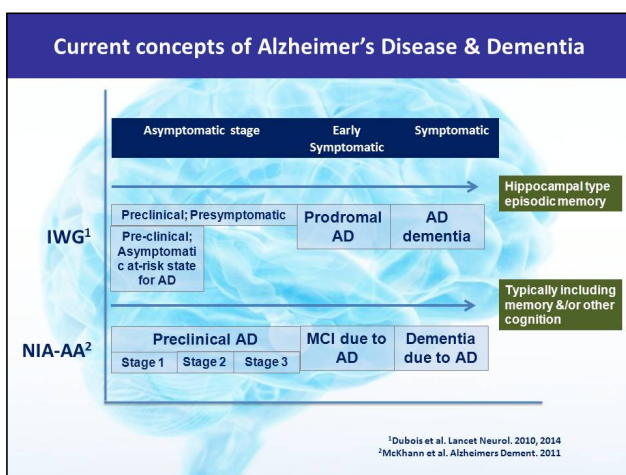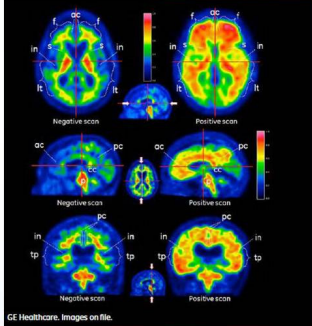**Kee Hyung Park MD, PhD**
Department of Neurology, Gachon University College of Medicine, Incheon, Korea
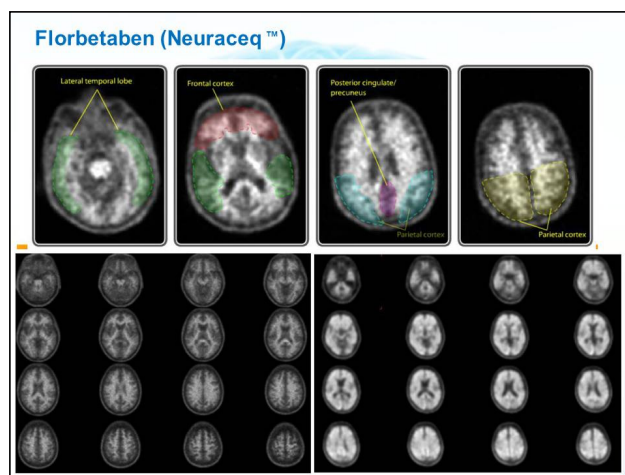
Flutemetamol (Vizamyl ™)

- 5가지 영역 중 한 곳 이상에서 cortical uptake가, 푸른색 or 녹색 → 주황색 or 밝은색 으로 변화됨 을 관찰 [11]
- 5가지 영역 [11]

frontal lobes
posterior cingulate and precuneus
lateral temporal lobes
parietal lobes
striatum

- 하나의 region 이상에서 Positive를 보이면 해당영상은 positive로 구분됨 [11]

GE Healthcare. Images on file.

Alzheimer's & Dementia ■ (2013) 1–15

Appropriate use criteria for amyloid PET: A report of the Amyloid Imaging Task Force, the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, and the Alzheimer's Association

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[h]Department of Nuclear Medicine and Centre for PET, Austin Health, Victoria, Australia
[i]Division of Medical and Scientific Relations, Alzheimer's Association, Chicago, IL, USA
[j]Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, Reston, VA, USA

Appropriate Clinical Scenarios

- Patients with persistent or progressive **unexplained MCI**
- Patients satisfying core clinical criteria for **possible AD** because of unclear clinical presentation, either an atypical clinical course or an etiologically mixed presentation
- Patients with progressive dementia and atypically **early age of onset** (usually defined as 65 years or less in age)

Suggested Appropriate Use

- A cognitive complaint with objectively confirmed impairment
- AD as a possible diagnosis, but when the diagnosis is uncertain after a comprehensive evaluation by a dementia expert
- When knowledge of the presence or absence of Aβ pathology is expected to increase diagnostic certainty and alter management.

Alzheimer's & Dementia 2013 : 1-15

Inappropriate Uses

- Patients with core clinical criteria for probable AD with typical age of onset
- To determine dementia severity
- Based solely on a positive family history of dementia or presence of APOE ε4
- Cognitive complaint not confirmed by examination
- Instead of genotyping for suspected mutation carriers
- In asymptomatic individuals
- Nonmedical use (e.g., legal, insurance coverage, or employment screening)

Alzheimer's & Dementia 2013 : 1-15

Morris et al, 2010
Jack et al 2014

	Amyloid negative, neurodegeneration negative (A⁻N⁻; n=503)	Amyloid positive, neurodegeneration negative (A⁺N⁻; n=213)	Amyloid negative, neurodegeneration positive (A⁻N⁺; n=130)	Amyloid positive, neurodegeneration positive (A⁺N⁺; n=139)
50–54 years	35 (100%)	0	0	0
55–59 years	37 (100%)	0	0	0
60–64 years	93 (85%)	13 (12%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)
65–69 years	80 (61%)	37 (28%)	10 (8%)	5 (4%)
70–74 years	110 (52%)	58 (27%)	28 (13%)	16 (8%)
75–79 years	91 (43%)	44 (21%)	36 (17%)	40 (19%)
80–84 years	40 (24%)	45 (27%)	33 (20%)	50 (30%)
85–89 years	17 (21%)	16 (20%)	20 (25%)	27 (34%)