

# Amyloid Imaging in VCI



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Cognitive impairment in the context of stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) is a prototype of vascular cognitive impairment (VCI). Our recent in vivo study using carbon-11-labeled Pittsburgh compound B (11C-PiB) positron emission tomography (PET) found that  $\approx$  30% of subjects with poststroke/TIA cognitive impairment harbored Alzheimer's pathology. Although some studies suggested that in patients with clinical Alzheimer's disease (AD), comorbid cerebrovascular disease was associated with a more rapid cognitive decline, it is still unknown whether concurrent presence of Alzheimer's pathology is associated with a faster cognitive deterioration in patients with poststroke/TIA cognitive impairment. In this lecture, latest findings on longitudinal cognitive changes between VCI patients with and without AD-like amyloid-beta ( $A\beta$ ) deposition measured using 11C-PiB PET will be presented.

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