

histopathological diagnosis on autopsy. One international open-label multicenter phase 3 studies identified a negative predictive value of F18 amyloid imaging of 96%, suggesting that imaging techniques for detecting amyloid could rule out the presence of underlying Alzheimer's pathology with 96% certainty for patients with or without a clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease [4]. Of the 57 patients meeting the clinical diagnosis of AD who underwent B-amyloid imaging and autopsy, 13 patients were amyloid negative on imaging (ante-mortem) and at autopsy despite meeting the clinical criteria for a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. While 12 of the 13 patients had neurodegenerative changes other than those consistent with Alzheimer's disease detected on autopsy, one patient lacked neurodegenerative disease on histopathological diagnosis [4]. This finding suggests that there might be more specific clinical characteristics correlated with the presence of amyloid pathology and that *in-vivo* dependent on Abstract

(neuropsychological testing). Detection of cognitive deficits correlated with the presence of B-amyloid pathology may help identify individuals at an earlier stage of the disease (i.e., MCI), which could allow them to benefit from earlier treatment interventions aimed at slowing the progression of Alzheimer's disease [5].

This study was carried out to examine the neuropsychological profiles of patients who had amnesic MCI to ascertain differences between patients who were amyloid PET positive and amyloid PET

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they did not score lower on all of the neuropsychological measures. The significant correlations were primarily observed for measures of higher-

results. The standard deviation for the Dementia Rating Scale for PET negative (26.14) was significantly higher than the standard deviation for PET positive (6.18). These results are to be expected as many of the PET negative results included MCI patients while most of the PET positive were d0 -1.2 Td[(w)8 (ersB-3 (a/AD))7.1. A(e . )8.9 (er)13e ind ie standr2-4.9 (d

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was surprising. Significant correlations were expected for several of the neuropsychological measures given that a higher percent of PET positive patients were diagnosed as dementia/AD.

The standard deviations for each test are provided in the table of