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WORLD LEADING MEETING

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Annual Congress of the
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CME 10
Neuroimaging Committee / European Academy of Neurology (EAN)
Tuesday, October 15, 11:30-13:00

Session Title
EANM-EAN Recommendations for the Use of Brain 18 F-FDG-PET in Neurodegenerative Cognitive Impairment and Dementia

Chairpersons
Javier Arbizu (Pamplona, Spain)
Silvia Morbelli (Genoa, Italy)

Programme

11:30 - 12:00   Flavio Nobili (Genoa, Italy / EAN): Assessing FDG-PET Diagnostic Accuracy Studies to Develop Recommendations for Clinical Use in Dementia

12:00 - 12:30   Javier Arbizu (Pamplona, Spain): Clinical Utility of FDG-PET for the Differential Diagnosis Among the Main Forms of Dementia

12:30 - 13:00   Silvia Morbelli (Genoa, Italy): Clinical Utility of FDG-PET in Parkinson's Disease and Atypical Parkinsonism Associated with Dementia

Educational Objectives
1. To learn about the clinical recommendations for using FDG-PET to support the diagnosis of dementing neurodegenerative disorders.
2. To understand the benefit of FDG-PET molecular imaging in the diagnosis of patients with cognitive impairment suspected due to Alzheimer´s disease and other neurodegenerative conditions associated with dementia.
3. To appreciate the role of FDG-PET in the differential diagnosis of neurodegenerative disorders associated with parkinsonian syndromes and dementia.
4. To become familiar with the methodology to assess the diagnostic accuracy of neuroimaging techniques in dementia.

Summary
Brain FDG-PET has been used for many years to guide the clinical diagnosis of dementing disorders. Clinicians usually ask for FDG-PET when their diagnosis of a neurodegenerative disorder remains uncertain after clinical evaluation, neuropsychological assessment and structural imaging. Although some indications of brain FDG-PET are included in the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM) procedure guidelines, and some are contained in the European Federation of Neurological Societies (EFNS) guidelines to the use of neuroimaging in dementia, there were not comprehensive clinical guidelines or recommendations available on when and why to use FDG-PET in neurodegenerative diseases. This scenario led the EANM and the EAN to endeavor to achieve consensus-based recommendations for clinical use in the diagnosis of a large set of neurodegenerative disorders, based on the expertise of clinicians proficient in FDGPET use and research and on the available scientific evidence on the utility of the investigation. In this CME session some of the authors of these recommendations will explain the main conclusions emphasizing in the role of FDG-PET in the differential diagnosis of conditions associated with dementia, including Parkinson disease and atypical parkinsonism.

Key Words
FDG-PET, Cognitive Impairment, Dementia, Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease, atypical parkinsonism