The Australian Imaging Biomarkers and Lifestyle Flagship Study of Ageing



(AUSTRALIAN ADNI)

July 2013 UPDATE – Imaging Christopher Rowe MD – *Neuroimaging stream leader*



























58 new participants
AV-45
Funded anon

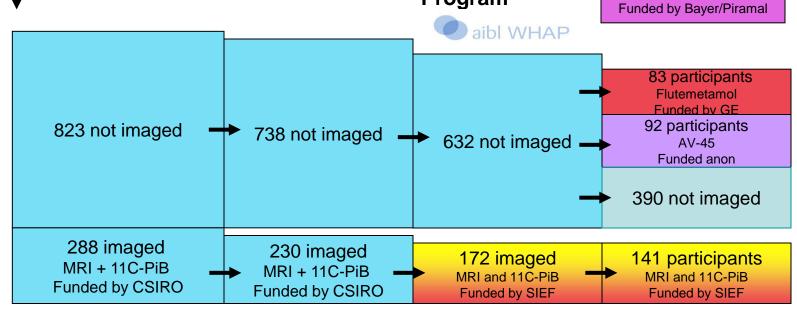
102 new participants Flutemetamol Funded by GE

October 2006



Women's Healthy Aging Program

105 new participantsFlorbetaben



0 yrs

968 remain

1.5 yrs

3 yrs

824 remain

4.5 yrs

718 remain plus 268 new

1112 recruited



The Australian Imaging Biomarkers and Lifestyle Flagship Study of Ageing.

3 year Data Release

221 subjects (HC, MCI, AD) with baseline PiB PET and MRI now with 3 year clinical data

- 1.5 and 3 year PiB PET in 173 with MRI in 148

www.adni.loni.ucla.edu

Data and SamplesAccess Data







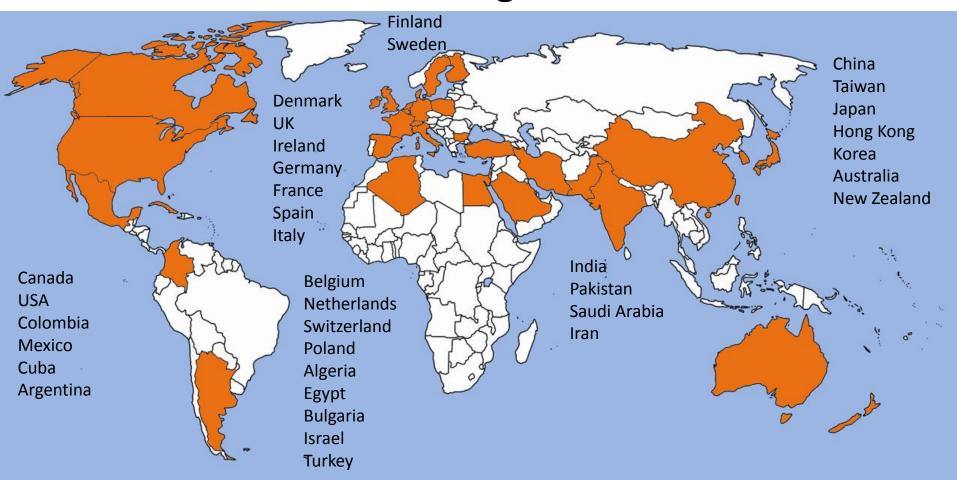








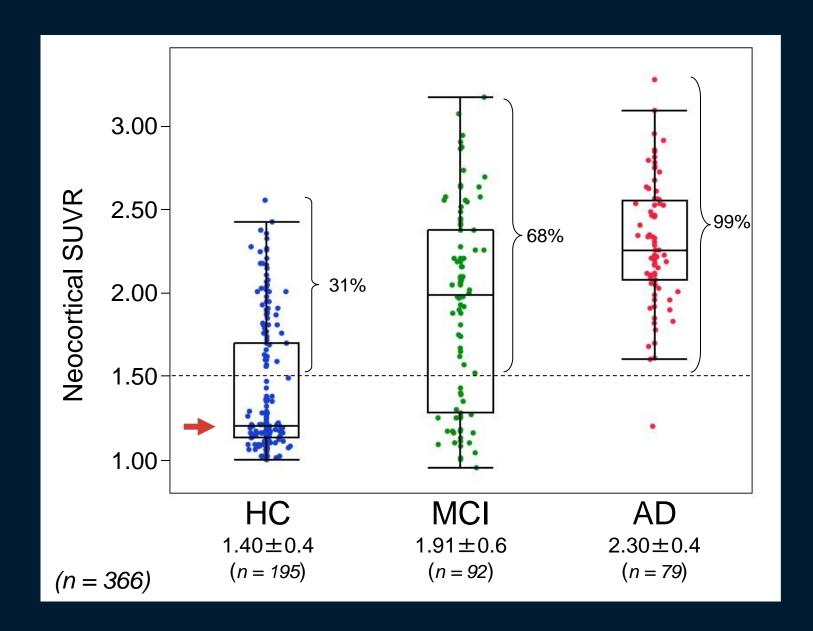
540 research groups granted access to AIBL@LONI through ADNI website



Includes access granted to the following companies:

Abbott Labs, Abiant, ADM diagnostics, Astra Zeneca, Avid, BioClinica, Biogen Idec, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cogstate Cytokinetics, Eisai, Elan, Eli Lilly, GE Health Care, General Resonance, Genetech, Imorphics, Iris Biotechnologies, Janssen, Johnson Johnson, M and M Scientific, Merck & Co, Mimvista, Pentara Corp, Pfizer, Philips, Predixion software, Rancho Biosciences, Servier, Siemens, Soft team solutions, UCB, United Biosource Corp.

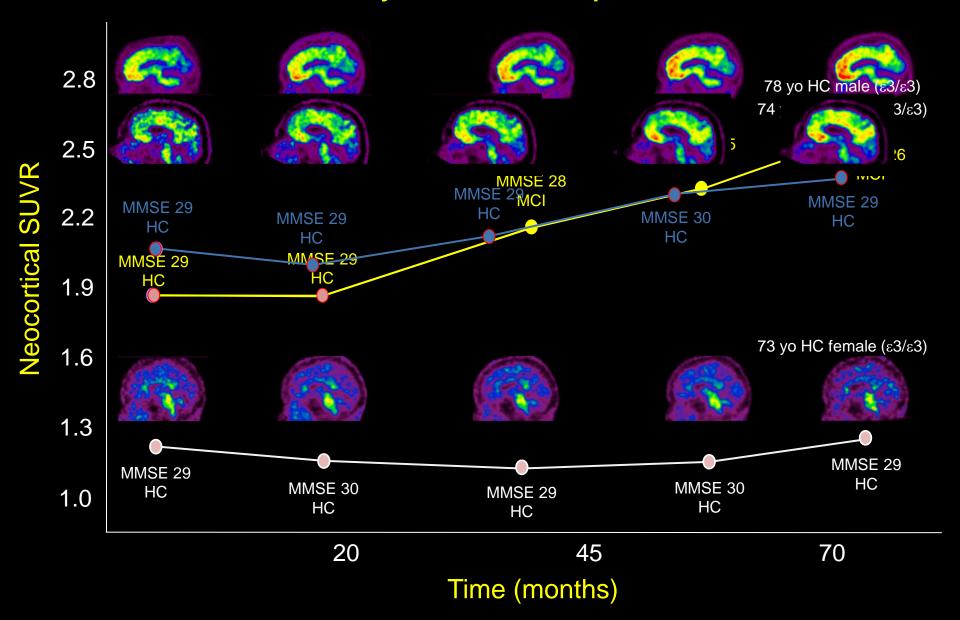
PiB neocortical SUVR



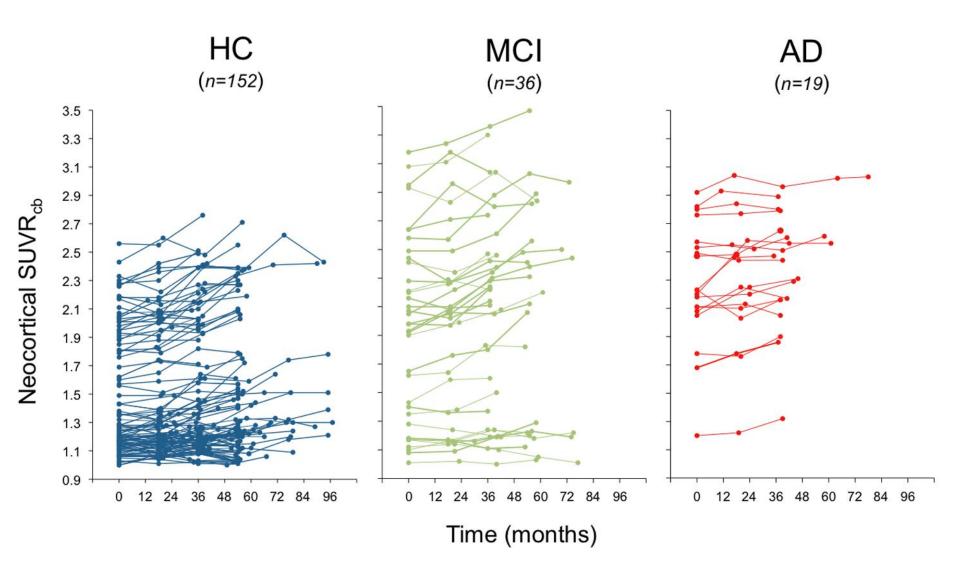




Longitudinal PiB PET 6-year follow-up



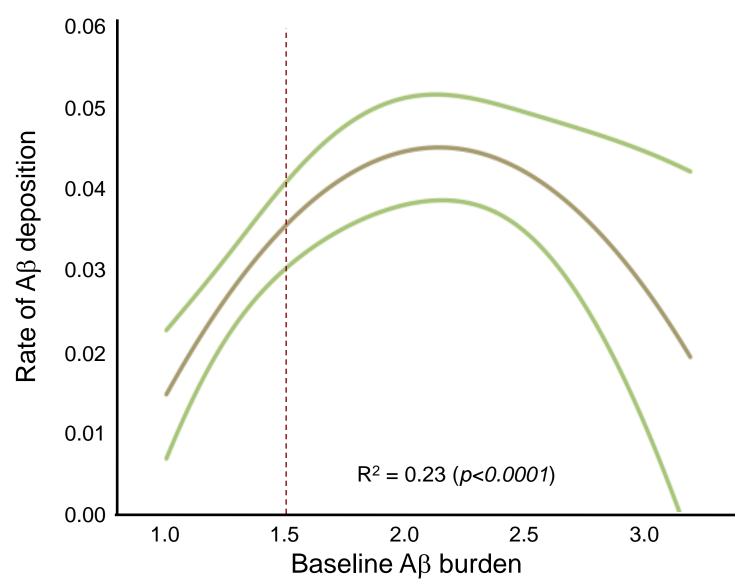
Changes in Aβ burden over time





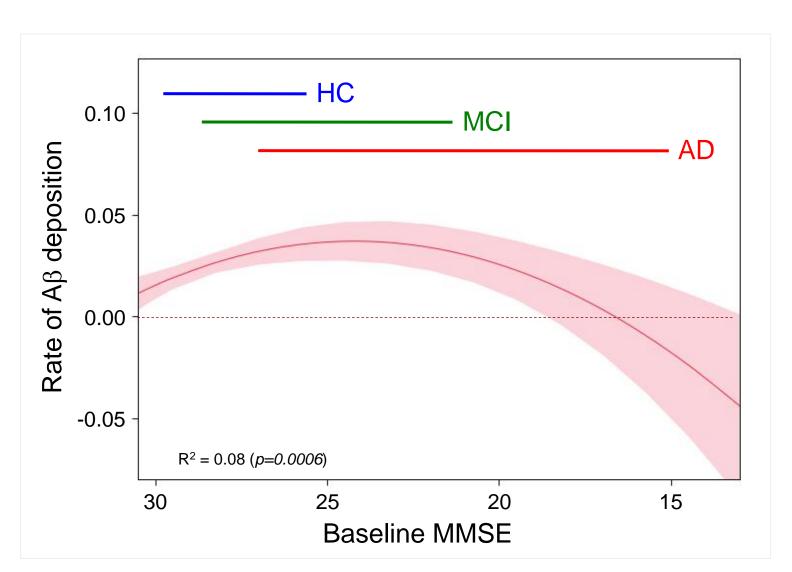
Relation between baseline $A\beta$ burden and rates of $A\beta$ deposition

3-5 year follow-up



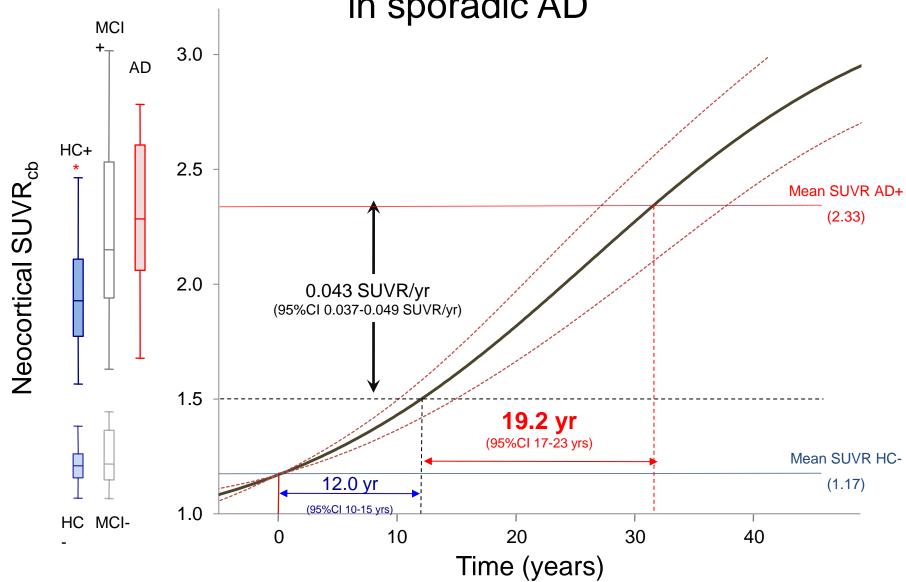
Rate of Aβ deposition vs MMSE

3-5 year follow-up

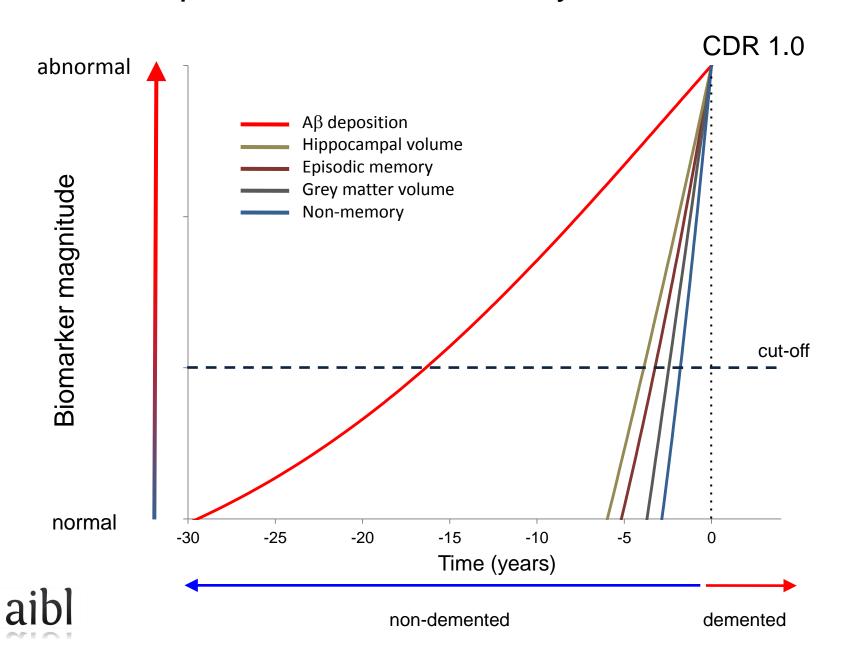




The natural history of Aβ deposition in sporadic AD



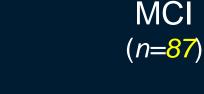
Relationship between "abnormality" and CDR of 1.0

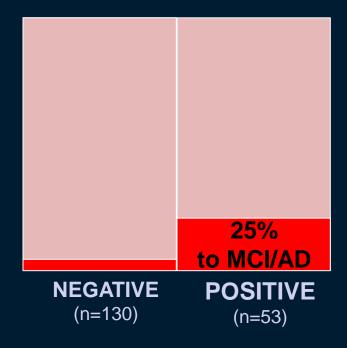


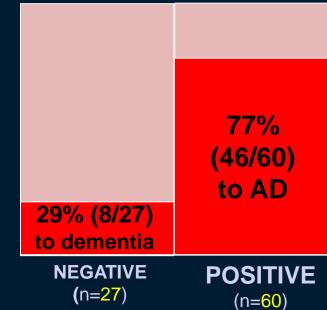
aibl

Risk of decline over 3 years: Positive vs negative amyloid scan









Odds Ratio 4.8

(p = 0.001)

Odds Ratio 7

(p < 0.001)

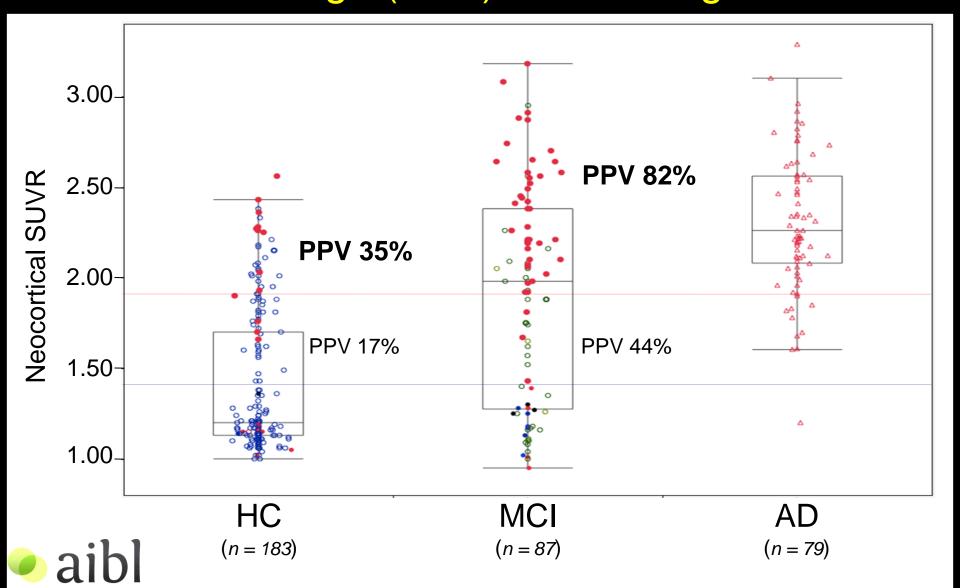
(OR increases to 14 if non-AD dementia removed)

MCI to <u>AD</u> over 3 years (n=87; 59% progressed)

	MCI positive for marker	Odds Ratio	PPV	NPV
HV	48	4	0.67	0.65
ΑροΕ-ε4	50	5	0.74	0.66
CVLT<-1.5	61	11	0.80	0.74
PiB	60	15	0.77	0.82
PiB+ε4	47	16	0.79	0.81
PiB+HV	35	44	0.83	0.90
PiB+CVLT	43	na	0.86	1.00

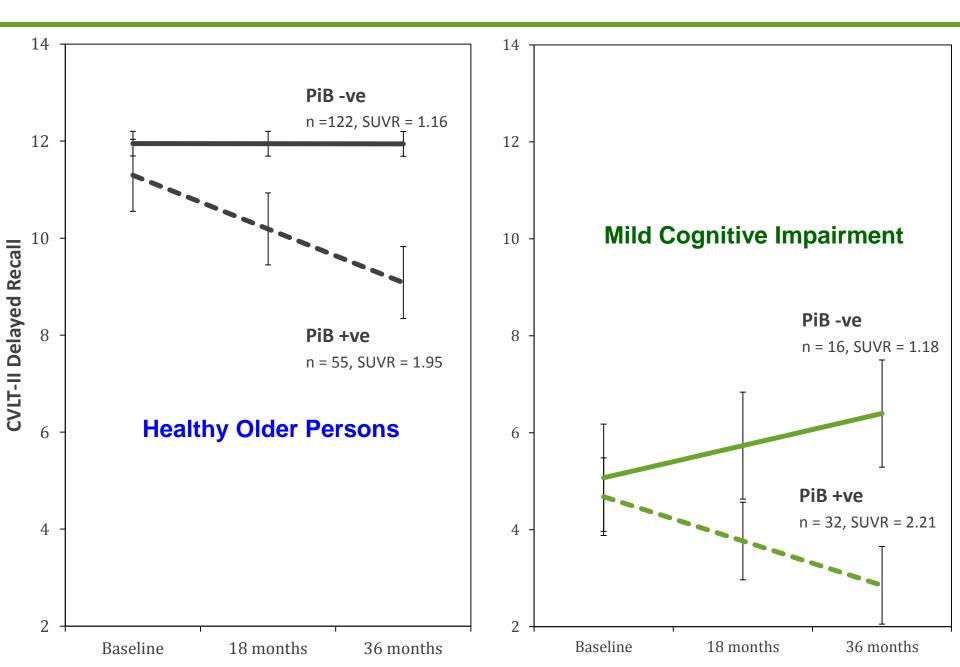


Predictive value of low (<1.4) vs intermediate vs high (>1.9) PiB binding

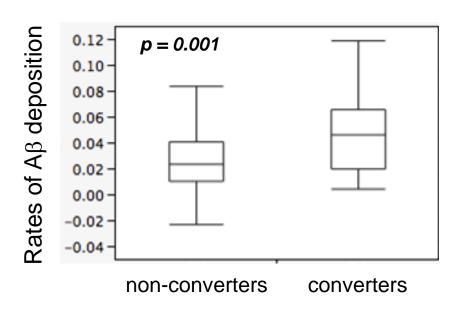


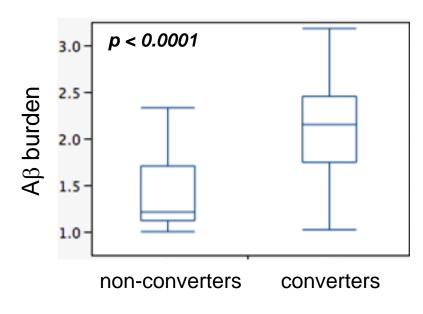


CVLT-II Delayed Recall over 36 mths



Initial Aß burden is a better predictor of progression from MCI to AD than the rate of Aß accumulation



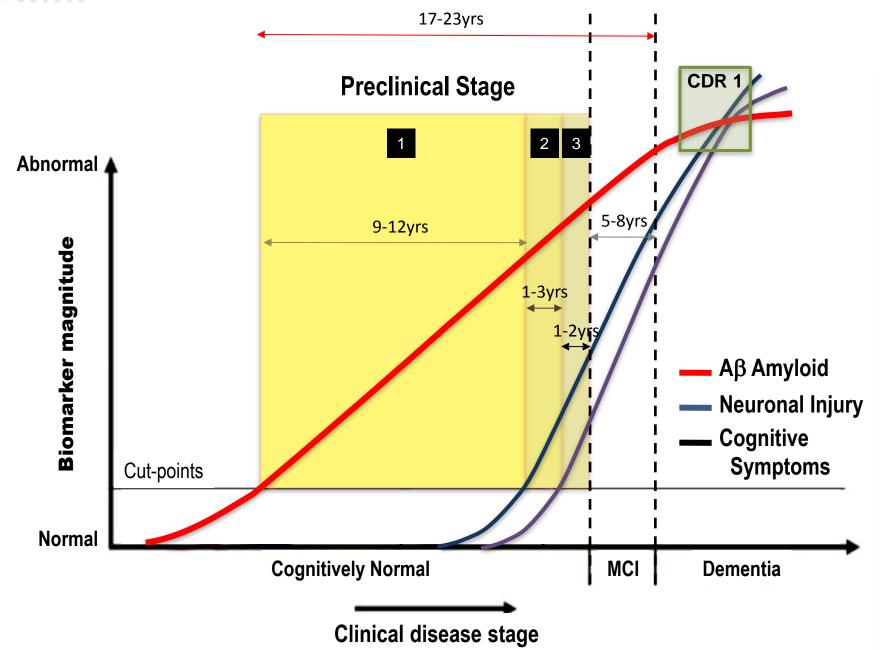




OR = 5.4

OR = 15





HC to MCI or AD over 3 years (n=183; 13% progressed)

	HC positive for marker	OR	PPV	NPV
HV	46	2.2	0.20	0.90
e4	74	2.1	0.18	0.91
EM<-0.5	22	4.2	0.32	0.90
PiB	53	4.8	0.26	0.93
PiB+e4	34	5.7	0.29	0.93
PiB+HV	17	10	0.47	0.92
PiB+EM	10	16	0.50	0.94

AIBL composite EM Z-score <-1 (n=49), OR 11, PPV 35%, NPV 96% without correction for age or education.



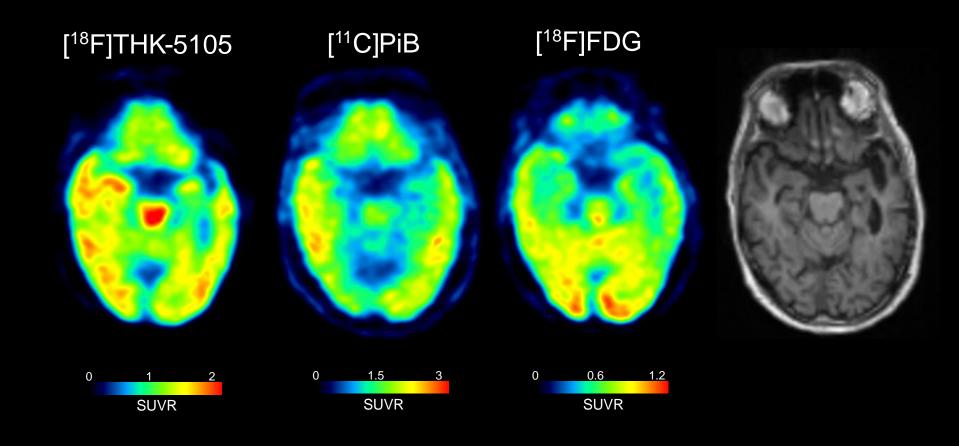
Future Directions for AIBL Imaging

- Further refine prognostic value and comparative effectiveness of imaging biomarkers
- Replace ¹¹C-PiB with ¹⁸F-NAV4694
- Add Tau imaging
- Create a new pool of amyloid scan positive HC and MCI for early intervention trials
- Use AIBL infrastructure to support the A4 and DIAN therapy trials





Tau, Aβ and glucose metabolism in Alzheimer's disease patient



Acknowledgements and thanks































AIBL is a large collaborative study and a complete list of contributors and the management committee can be found at www.aibl.csiro.au

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We thank all who took part in the study.