Amyloid-first and neurodegeneration-first profiles characterize incident amyloid PET positivity

ABSTRACT

Objective: To estimate the incidence of and to characterize cognitive and imaging findings associated with incident amyloid PET positivity.

Methods: Cognitively normal (CN) participants in the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging who had 2 or more serial imaging assessments, which included amyloid PET, FDG-PET, and MRI at each time point, were eligible for analysis (n = 207). Twelve subjects with Alzheimer disease dementia were included for comparison.

Results: Of the 123 CN participants who were amyloid-negative at baseline, 26 met criteria for incident amyloid PET positivity. Compared to the 69 subjects who remained stable amyloid-negative, on average these 26 did not differ on any imaging, demographic, or cognitive variables except amyloid PET (by definition) and task-free functional connectivity, which at baseline was greater in the incident amyloid-positive group. Eleven of the 26 incident amyloid-positive subjects had abnormal hippocampal volume, FDG-PET, or both at baseline.

Conclusions: The incidence of amyloid PET positivity is approximately 13% per year among CN participants over age 70 sampled from a population-based cohort. In 15/26 (58%), incident amyloid positivity occurred prior to abnormalities in FDG-PET and hippocampal volume. However, 11/26 (42%) incident amyloid-positive subjects had evidence of neurodegeneration prior to incident amyloid positivity. These 11 could be subjects with combinations of preexisting non-Alzheimer pathophysiologies and tau-mediated neurodegeneration who newly entered the amyloid pathway. Our findings suggest that both “amyloid-first” and “neurodegeneration-first” biomarker profile pathways to preclinical AD exist.
identifying characteristics associated with the transition from amyloid-negative to -positive is likewise important. Our objectives were to estimate the incidence of and to characterize cognitive and imaging findings associated with incident amyloid PET positivity in a cohort of elderly CN subjects drawn from a population-based sample.

METHODS Participants. CN participants were drawn from the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging (MCSA). The MCSA is a longitudinal population-based observational study of cognitive aging that was established in Olmsted County, Minnesota, in 2004, initially enrolling subjects age 70–90 years. Continuous replenishment using population-based recruiting results in a continuously active cohort of about 2,000.

Clinical diagnoses of CN or MCI for MCSA participants are rendered through a consensus process that uses information from a mental status examination, a Clinical Dementia Rating, and a psychometric battery containing 9 well-established instruments. A global cognitive summary z score, formed from individual test z scores,13 was used to assess cognitive function in the CN subjects for the present analysis.

To be eligible for inclusion in the current study, subjects must have been classified as CN at the time of baseline imaging and must have had 2 or more multimodal, serial imaging assessments, defined as amyloid PET, FDG-PET, and MRI, all obtained at the same time point. A total of 207 subjects met these criteria. The imaging studies were obtained over the period June 2006–October 2012. The median (interquartile range) for imaging follow-up was 1.3 (1.3, 1.5) years, and for clinical follow-up 2.5 (1.3, 2.7) years.

For reference purposes, subjects with AD dementia were drawn from the Mayo Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center (n = 11) or incident AD cases in the MCSA (n = 1). All subjects with AD in this analysis were required to be aged 70 years or older to match the age range of the MCSA, and have 2 or more complete multimodal imaging assessments.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents. These studies were approved by the Mayo Clinic and Olmsted Medical Center institutional review boards. Signed informed consent was obtained from all participants or their surrogates.

Amyloid PET methods. PET images were acquired using a PET/CT scanner. The 11C Pittsburgh compound B–PET scan, consisting of 4 5-minute dynamic frames, was acquired from 40 to 60 minutes after injection. Image analysis was done with our in-house fully automated pipeline, which uses MRI to guide PET region of interest (ROI) placement.14 An amyloid PET standardized uptake value ratio (SUVR) was formed by calculating the median uptake over voxels in the prefrontal, orbitofrontal, parietal, temporal, anterior cingulate, and posterior cingulate/precuneus ROIs and dividing this meta ROI by the median uptake over voxels in the cerebellar gray matter ROI of the atlas. Using these methods, we previously found that the relative measurement error (analogous to a coefficient of variation) for serial amyloid PET is about 3%,15 indicating adequate longitudinal measurement precision.

We defined the normal/abnormal threshold for a positive amyloid PET scan to be the 5th percentile (95% sensitivity) in a group of 42 clinically diagnosed subjects with AD described in a prior publication.13 This cutpoint corresponds to an SUVR of 1.4. To qualify for incident amyloid PET positivity, subjects must have changed from SUVR <1.4 to >1.4 over their series of scans and have increased in SUVR by more than 0.04 SUVR (which represents a change greater than noise14).

FDG-PET methods. FDG-PET images were obtained on the same day 1 hour after the amyloid PET scan. FDG-PET scans were analyzed with the pipeline described above.14 The angular gyrus, posterior cingulate, and inferior temporal cortical ROIs defined an “Alzheimer signature” meta-ROI,16 which was normalized to the pons and cerebellar vermis.

Structural MRI methods. All subjects underwent MRI at 3T with a standardized protocol that included a 3D magnetization-prepared rapid gradient echo sequence. Hippocampal volume was measured with FreeSurfer. Each subject’s raw hippocampal volume was adjusted by total intracranial volume.

Task-free functional MRI methods. Task-free functional MRI (TF-fMRI) preprocessing methods have been described previously.17 Group independent component analysis of fMRI Toolbox (GIFT) version 2.0d18 was used to extract independent components for each subject. We used the informax algorithm with ICASSO and the dimensionality for each subject was chosen using minimum description length information theoretic criteria. The posterior default mode network (pDMN) ROI was algorithmically identified and the median z score from the pDMN ROI from a high dimensional functional atlas17 was used as the TF-fMRI metric.

Statistical methods. We used Poisson regression to estimate the incidence rate for amyloid positivity modeling incident amyloid PET events as an outcome that was scaled to the length of follow-up using an offset term of log(time). Time was calculated as the number of years from the baseline imaging visit to the first imaging visit with incident amyloid PET or to the last follow-up imaging visit in incident cases. We compared pairwise group differences between the incident amyloid PET-positive CN group and all other groups in demographics, baseline and annual change in imaging, and baseline and annual change in cognitive performance using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests for continuous variables and χ² tests for categorical variables.

RESULTS Incidence of amyloid PET positivity. Of the 207 CN participants in the MCSA who were eligible for analysis, 123 (59%) were amyloid PET-negative at baseline and thus represented the group at risk for incident amyloid PET positivity (figure 1). Twenty-six subjects with 198 person-years of imaging follow-up met criterion for incident amyloid PET positivity for an annual incidence of 13%. Sixty-nine CN subjects remained amyloid-negative over their entire series of scans and did not increase by more than 0.04 SUVR (labeled stable amyloid-negative). Twenty-five subjects were amyloid-negative at baseline and follow-up but over time their SUVR value increased by more than 0.04 (labeled nonstable amyloid-negative). Eighty-four subjects were amyloid-positive at baseline (labeled prevalent amyloid-positive). Three subjects were amyloid-negative at baseline and over time changed to SUVR values greater than 1.4, but the change was less than the noise value of 0.04 so they did not meet the incident amyloid PET definition. These 3 were not included in the analysis. Spaghetti plots of SUVR vs time are...
Characteristics of incident amyloid-positive CN subjects. Compared to the stable amyloid-negative CN group, the incident amyloid-positive CN group had greater baseline amyloid SUVR values (median 1.38 vs 1.30, \( p < 0.001 \)), greater baseline pDMN connectivity (median 1.52 vs 1.35, \( p = 0.03 \)), and (by definition) greater longitudinal increase in amyloid (median 0.06 vs 0, \( p < 0.001 \)). The 2 groups did not differ on any other baseline or longitudinal imaging measures, demographic characteristics, or baseline or longitudinal change in cognition (table and figures 3 and 4).

Compared to the nonstable amyloid-negative CN group, the incident amyloid-positive CN group had greater baseline amyloid SUVR (median 1.38 vs 1.29, \( p = 0.001 \)) and marginally lower hippocampal volumes (median -0.05 vs 0.40, \( p = 0.06 \)), greater pDMN connectivity (median 1.52 vs 1.28, \( p = 0.09 \)), and greater longitudinal increase in amyloid (median 0.06 vs 0.04, \( p = 0.05 \)).

Compared to the prevalent amyloid-positive CN group, the incident amyloid PET-positive CN group were less often \( APOE \) e4 carriers (19% vs 45%, \( p = 0.02 \)) and had marginally younger age (median 77 vs 80, \( p = 0.07 \)). They also had greater baseline FDG uptake (median 1.47 vs 1.39, \( p = 0.003 \)) and (by definition) lower baseline amyloid SUVR (median 1.38 vs 1.74, \( p < 0.001 \)).

Compared to subjects with AD, incident amyloid-positive CN subjects were less often \( APOE \) e4 carriers (19% vs 75%, \( p < 0.001 \)) and had lower baseline amyloid SUVR (median 1.38 vs 2.33, \( p < 0.001 \)), greater baseline pDMN connectivity (median 1.52 vs...
higher baseline FDG uptake (median 1.47 vs 1.12, \(p < 0.001\)), and higher adjusted hippocampal volumes (median \(-0.05\) vs \(-1.35, p < 0.001\)). They also had a greater annual increase in amyloid (median 0.06 vs 0, \(p = 0.03\), less annual decrease in FDG uptake (median \(-0.01\) vs \(-0.08, p = 0.002\), and less annual hippocampal volume loss (median \(-0.8\) vs \(-4.0, p < 0.001\)).

A cutpoint of 1.40 for amyloid PET had a sensitivity of approximately 95% in a group of 42 clinically diagnosed subjects with AD in a prior publication. The same sensitivity corresponded to a cutpoint of 1.40 for amyloid PET.
1.38 for FDG and −0.34 for adjusted hippocampal volume in this same group of subjects with AD. Using these thresholds, 11 of our 26 incident amyloid PET-positive subjects had abnormal hippocampal volume (n = 4), FDG (n = 2), or both (n = 5) at baseline (figure 3 and figure e-1 on the Neurology® Web site at www.neurology.org). These 11 therefore had abnormal neurodegenerative biomarkers (FDG-PET or hippocampal volume) with normal amyloid PET at baseline, but later become amyloid-positive.
Nine of these 11 (82%) subjects were not APOE ε4 carriers. We did not have TF-fMRI data in all of the 42 subjects with AD and therefore were not able to generate cutpoints for TF-fMRI analogous to those used for the other 3 imaging modalities.

**DISCUSSION** Using our criteria, the annual incidence of amyloid PET positivity was approximately 13% among CN participants over age 70 drawn from a population-based sample. A different group reported an annual amyloid PET positivity incidence of 3.1% based on following 125 subjects for a mean of 2.6 years. The difference from our observed rate of 13% could be explained by the younger age of the sample in reference 19 (mean 66 years vs 78 years in our sample).
The unexpectedly low APOE e4 frequency of 19% in our incident amyloid-positive group may be expected from the age range in our study. Subjects had to remain amyloid-negative until at least age 70, which was the lower limit in the MCSA, to be at risk for incident amyloid positivity. A higher prevalence of APOE e4 would be expected in incident amyloid-positive subjects in a younger sample.

While the threshold of 1.4 SUVR is not a universal standard, amyloid positivity cannot be defined without adopting a precise normal/abnormal threshold. A threshold of SUVR 1.4 has been used by others in analyses of CN subjects. Slightly higher thresholds such as SUVR 1.5 are often used to define amyloid PET positivity in the context of identifying the etiology of a dementia. However, when the objective is to ascertain the earliest evidence of abnormality in CN subjects, a lower threshold seems justified. Here we used the SUVR value (1.4) that corresponds to the fifth percentile of subjects with clinically diagnosed AD at our institution. This cutoff satisfies the criterion of leniency in that false-negatives among subjects with AD are controlled at a rate of 5%.

We were not able to generate cutpoints for TF-fMRI analogous to those used for the other 3 imaging modalities. Consequently, the TF-fMRI results are discussed separately here. On average, baseline pDMN connectivity and amyloid SUVR were both greater in the incident amyloid-positive than the stable amyloid-negative group. Baseline amyloid and (marginally) pDMN connectivity were greater in the incident amyloid-positive than the nonstable amyloid-negative group. Baseline amyloid was less while pDMN connectivity was greater in incident amyloid-positive subjects than in subjects with AD. This is consistent with prior studies indicating increased connectivity in CN subjects with higher amyloid deposition followed later by a decrease in connectivity in subjects with dementia. Interestingly, incident amyloid-positive subjects also had greater FDG uptake than prevalent amyloid PET-positive subjects, which could be spurious or could represent a cerebral glucose metabolism analogue of early compensatory TF-fMRI hyperconnectivity. Because both amyloid SUVR and pDMN connectivity differed between incident amyloid-positive, nonstable amyloid-negative, and stable negative CN subjects at baseline, our data do not imply that one of these 2 imaging modalities becomes abnormal before the other. Neither FDG-PET nor hippocampal volume differed on average between the incident amyloid-positive and the stable amyloid-negative CN groups, however, which suggests that in at least some individuals TF-fMRI becomes abnormal prior to FDG-PET or hippocampal volume. Rates of change in pDMN connectivity, however, did not differ between the incident amyloid-positive amyloid group and any other, including AD. The most logical explanation is that, in its current form, TF-fMRI is a noisy measure compared to the other 3 imaging modalities examined.

In terms of identifying defining features of incident amyloid positivity, this group did not differ notably on demographic, FDG-PET, hippocampal volume, or cognitive features from the 2 groups that remained amyloid-negative (stable and nonstable) throughout. There were some expected exceptions to this generality. Rates of amyloid accumulation were greater in incident amyloid-positive than in the stable amyloid-negative group by definition. Baseline amyloid levels were also greater, which is logical as slightly elevated (but subthreshold) amyloid at baseline might be expected in subjects who later became amyloid-positive. The incident amyloid-positive group also had marginally lower hippocampal volumes than the nonstable amyloid-negative group. However, the most notable feature of incident amyloid positivity vs those who remained amyloid-negative was the lack of obvious differentiating features other than baseline and change in amyloid itself.

Fifteen of our 26 incident amyloid-positive subjects (58%) had normal hippocampal volume, FDG-PET, and amyloid (by definition) at baseline, and later became amyloid-positive. In 2010, several of us proposed a model of the temporal evolution of AD biomarkers in which amyloid biomarkers become abnormal first, followed by biomarkers of neurodegeneration, followed by clinical symptoms. These fit this amyloid-first model of biomarker evolution. This 2010 biomarker model would order the groups of subjects studied here from earliest to latest in the disease process as follows: nonstable amyloid-negative, incident amyloid-positive CN, prevalent amyloid-positive CN, then AD. Stable amyloid-negative subjects have not entered the AD pathway and serve as a reference group at the normal end of the pathway as subjects with AD do at the more abnormal end of the pathway. We found that rates of amyloid accumulation were greater in incident amyloid-positive CN than in AD, which may seem counterintuitive. However, we and others have recently shown that rates of amyloid accumulation slow at high baseline levels. As predicted by our model, our current findings support the concept that amyloid is an early changing biomarker whose rate of change slows as subjects develop dementia. In contrast, FDG and structural MRI continue to change at high rates in early dementia.

While 15 of our 26 incident amyloid-positive subjects follow an amyloid-first biomarker profile pathway, 11/26 (42%) had an abnormal neurodegenerative biomarker study at baseline. This phenomenon may be explained in at least 3 ways. First, this could just be subject classification error at the boundaries of biomarker thresholds, although this seems unlikely to be the explanation in all 11 of these subjects. Second, this could be downstream
neurodegeneration in response to β-amyloid dysmetabolism prior to amyloid plaque formation. Third, these 11 subjects may have had pathophysiologies such as Lewy body disease, vascular disease, TDP43, argyrophilic grain disease, or hippocampal sclerosis present at baseline and then independently later developed fibrillary amyloid deposits. In prior publications,13,31,32 we have labeled CN disease, or hippocampal sclerosis present at baseline and body disease, vascular disease, TDP43, argyrophilic grain subjects may have had pathophysiologies such as Lewy bodyopathy prior to amyloid plaque formation. Third, these 11 positivity defines preclinical AD9; therefore, both characterize incident amyloid positivity. Amyloid data cannot resolve this controversy about disease path- attributive to tauopathy. Whether or not or not this mal neurodegeneration biomarkers at baseline must be the imaging evidence of neurodegeneration seen in most of our 11 incident amyloid-positive subjects with abnor- mal neurodegenerative biomarker studies suspected non-AD pathophysiology (SNAP). We include medial temporal lobe tauopathy in the definition of SNAP.15,31,32 While entorhinal and hippocampal neurofibrillary tangles are commonly found at autopsy in the absence of amyloid plaques in middle-aged and older CN subjects,35–39 neu- rodegeneration in most elderly subjects is most com- monly due to a mixture of pathologies rather than a single isolated pathophysiologic process.56

Frequent abnormal neurodegenerative biomarker studies at baseline were not limited to our incident amyloid-positive group but rather were pervasive among all elderly CN groups (table). According to Braak and Braak,55 by the late 70s, 97% of individuals have some neurofibrillary tangles at autopsy, most often confined to the medial temporal lobe. Therefore, some portion of the imaging evidence of neurodegeneration seen in most of our 11 incident amyloid-positive subjects with abnor- mal neurodegenerative biomarker at baseline must be attributable to tauopathy. Whether or not or not this represents a pre-amyloid AD biomarker abnormality is a matter of debate. However, this debate gets at the heart of the definition of late-onset AD (not autosomal dom- inant AD or perhaps AD in APOE e4 homozygotes) and its pathogenesis. Tau-related neurodegeneration before amyloid is not consistent with the amyloid cas- cade hypothesis, which proposes a series of causal molec- ular events with amyloid dysmetabolism preceding tauopathy.57 Alternative hypotheses propose that tauopathy and β-amyloid arise independently,38,39 or that amyloid arises independently on a background of pre- existing medial temporal tauopathy.12,34,40 Our current data cannot resolve this controversy about disease path- ogenesis. However, our data do show that both amy- loid-first and neurodegeneration-first biomarker profiles characterize incident amyloid positivity. Amyloid positivity defines preclinical AD7; therefore, both amyloid-first and neurodegeneration-first biomarker profile pathways to preclinical AD exist.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Clifford Jack: drafting/revising the manuscript, study concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data, statistical analysis, study supervision, obtaining funding. Heather J. Wiste: drafting/revising the man- uscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data, statistical analysis, study supervision, obtaining funding. Prashanthi Vemuri: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. David T. Jones: drafting/ revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. Ronald C. Petersen: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. V. Pankratz: drafting/revising the manuscript, data analysis, statistical analysis. Matthew L. Senjem: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. Matthew L. Senjem: drafting/revising the manuscript, data analysis, statistical analysis. Jeffrey L. Gunter: analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data, statistical analysis. Brian E. Gregg: analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data, statistical analysis. Brooke S. Weigand: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. D. Knopman: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data.

STUDY FUNDING
Supported by The Alexander Family Alzheimer’s Disease Research Pro- fessorship of the Mayo Foundation, USA, and the Robert H. and Clarice Smith Alzheimer’s Disease Research Program of the Mayo Foundation, USA; and by the NIH/National Institute on Aging (R01 AG031378, RO1 AG041851, U01 AG086786, P50 AG16574, C06 RR18898).

DISCLOSURE
R. Petersen reports receiving consulting fees from Elan Pharmaceuticals and GE Healthcare, receiving royalties from Oxford University Press, and serving as chair of data monitoring committees for Pfizer and Janssen Alzheimer Immunotherapy; and receives research support from the NIH/ NIA. C. Jack serves as a consultant for Siemens and receives research funding from the NIH (R01 AG031378, RO1 AG037551, U01-HL096917, U01 AG032438, U01 AG024994) and the Alexander Family Alzheimer’s Disease Research Professorship of the Mayo Foundation Family. H. Wiste and S. Weigand report no disclosures. D. Knopman serves as Deputy Editor for Neurology85; serves on a Data Safety Moni- toring Board for Lilly Pharmaceuticals, is an investigator in clinical trials sponsored by Janssen Pharmaceuticals, and receives research support from the NIH. V. Lowe serves on scientific advisory boards for Bayer Schering Pharma and GE Healthcare and receives research support from GE Healthcare, Siemens Molecular Imaging, the NIH (NIA, NCI), the MN Partnership for Biotechnology and Medical Genomics, and the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. P. Vemuri, M. Mielke, D. Jones, M. Senjem, J. Gunter, and B. Gregg report no disclosures. V. Pankratz is funded by the NIH (R01 AG040442, U01 AG06786, Mayo Clinic Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center/Core C, P01 AG16574/Core C, and R01 AG32990). Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

Received March 25, 2013. Accepted in final form July 10, 2013.

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Amyloid-first and neurodegeneration-first profiles characterize incident amyloid PET positivity
Neurology 2013;81;1732-1740 Published Online before print October 16, 2013
DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000435556.21319.e4

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