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Methodological Approaches to Measuring Amyloid PET: A Scoping Review in Ethnoracial Minorities

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Methodological Approaches to Measuring Amyloid PET: A Scoping Review in Ethnoracial Minorities

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Background

- Hispanic/Latinx (H/Lx) and Black/African American (B/AA) individuals face about 1.5-fold and 2-fold more risk for Alzheimer's disease (AD), respectively, than non-Hispanic whites
- Few studies examine AD biomarkers within ethnoracial minorities, especially for newer research techniques, such as Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Objectives

To identify:

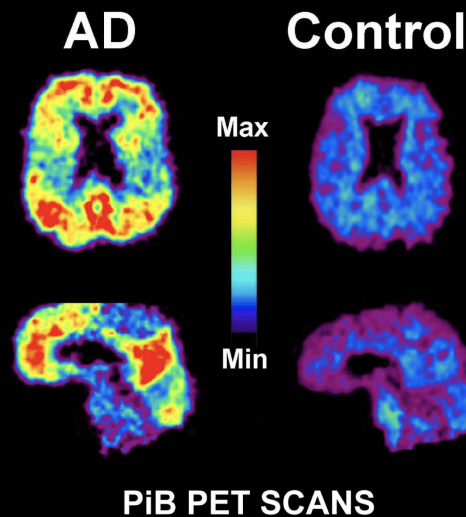
- Differences in methodological approaches within amyloid PET research featuring H/Lx and B/AA samples
- Association between neuritic plaques and AD outcomes in H/Lx and B/AA populations

Methods

- PRISMA scoping review of amyloid PET literature

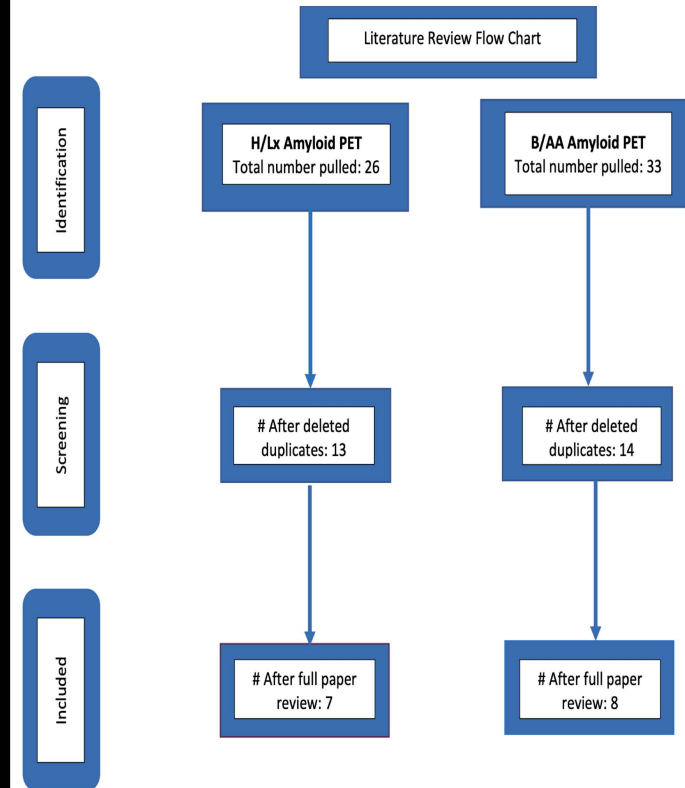
Results

- Identified studies utilizing one of three possible imaging markers, Florbetaben, PiB, and Florbetapir
- Some studies utilized a cut-off value to determine amyloid status, although different values were used across publications, and other studies utilized a visual read
- Within the B/AA literature, 6 of 8 publications described the same study cohort



PiB PET SCANS

Further investigation and greater use of amyloid PET within diverse AD samples may improve diagnostic inequalities; however, greater standardization in methodology is needed



Discussion

- Differences in methodology for determining biomarker status make comparisons between studies challenging
- Limited diversity within study samples decreases the representativeness and generalizability of findings