



Paradoxical Aging in Alzheimer's disease: A Clinicopathologic Perspective

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MCI Symposium
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Disclosure

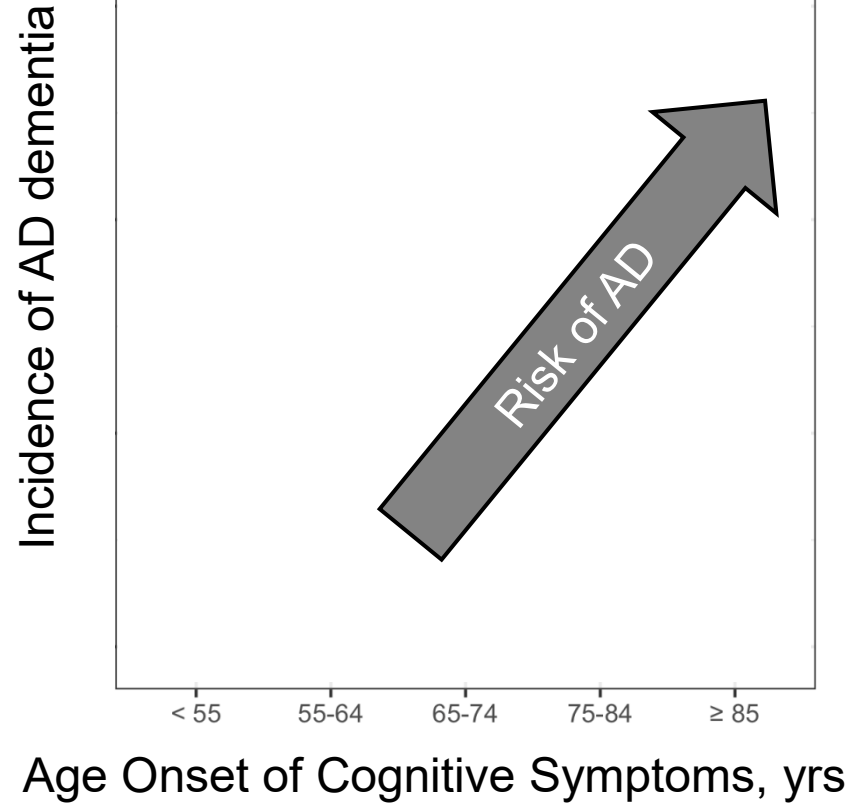
Relevant Financial Relationships

None

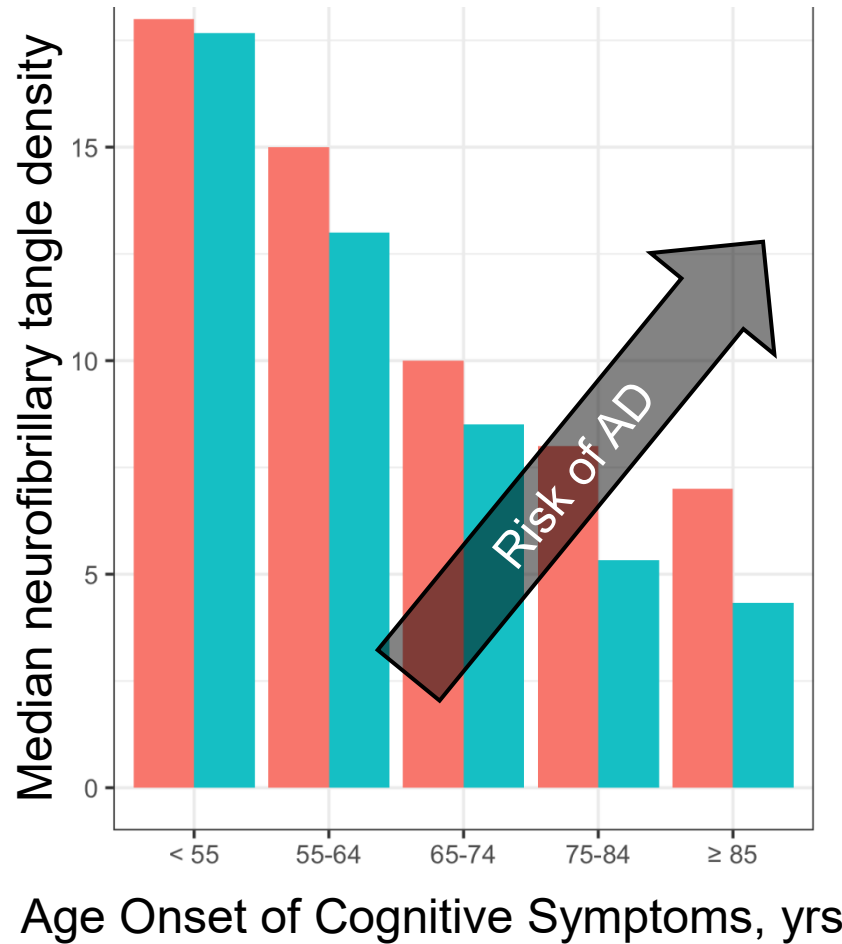
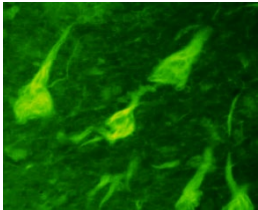
Off-Label/Investigational Uses

None

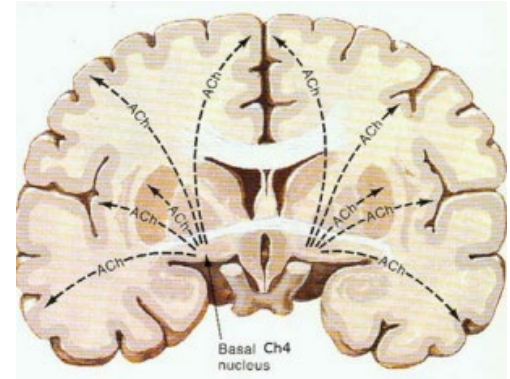
Punchline



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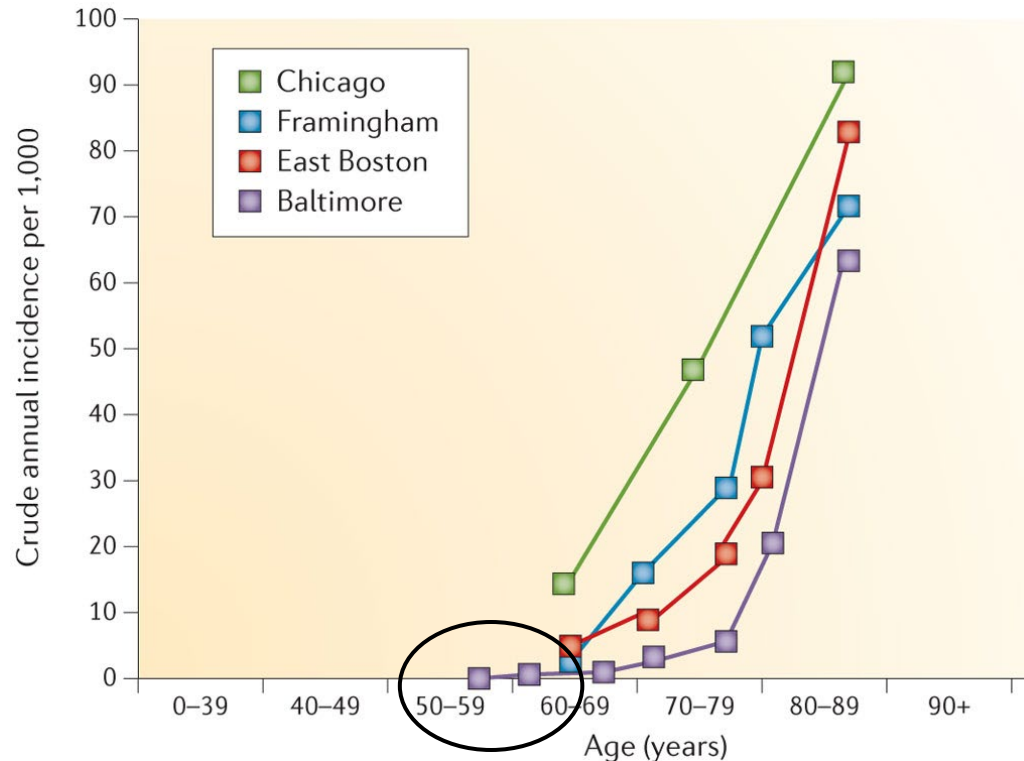
Brain region



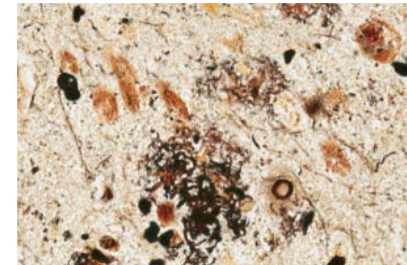
dementia

Risk of AD exponentially increases with age

^

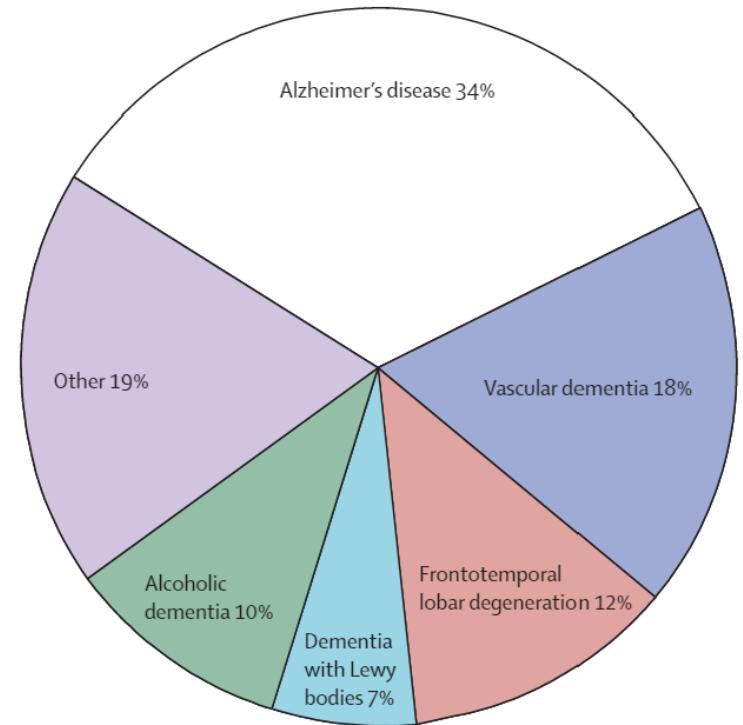


Neuropathologic
AD

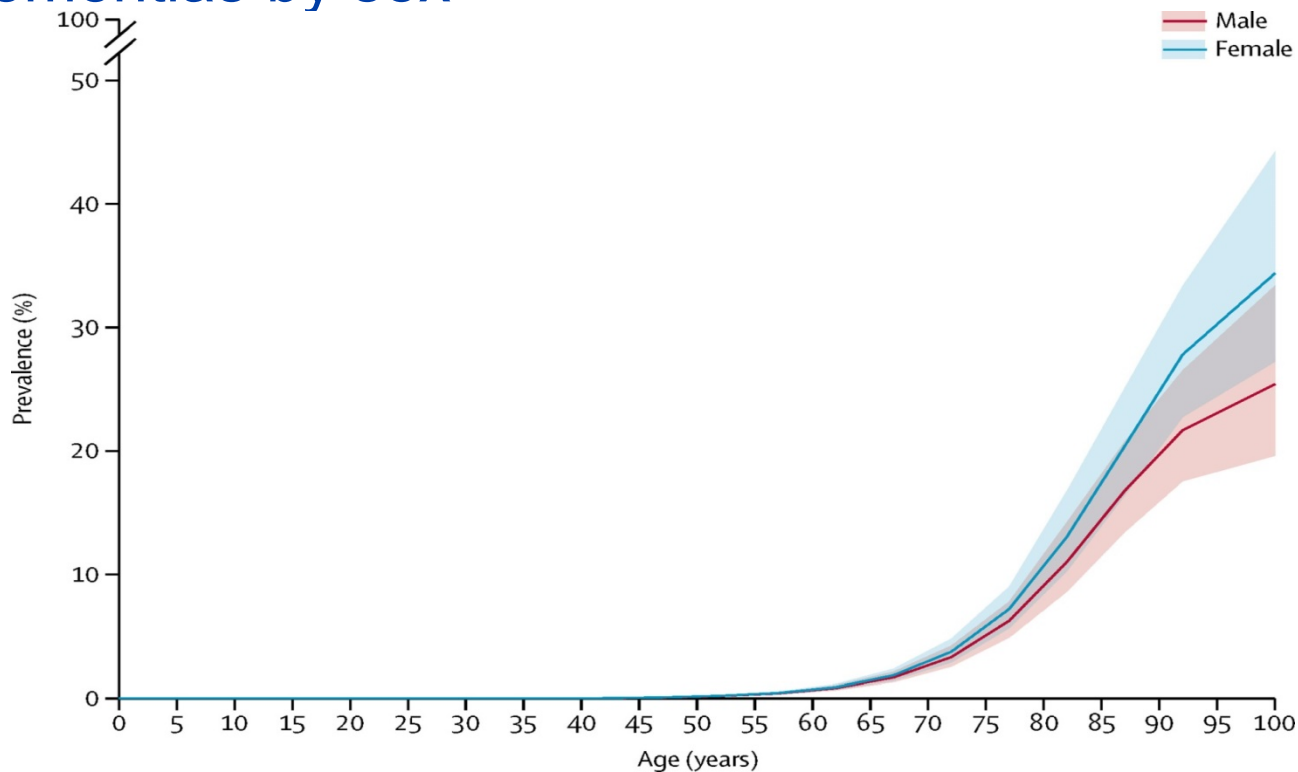


Young onset dementia

- Most common form of young onset dementia is AD
- Formerly presenile dementia
- Why 65 years of age?
 - Sociologic partition related to retirement age
 - Biological relevance?



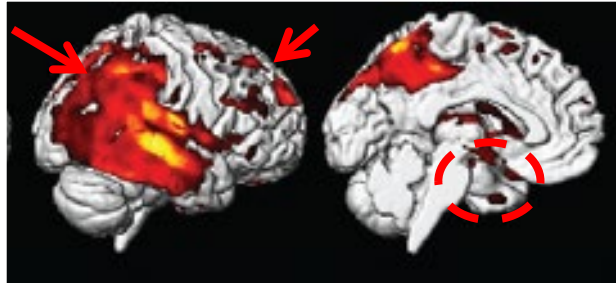
Global age-standardized prevalence of AD dementia and other dementias by sex



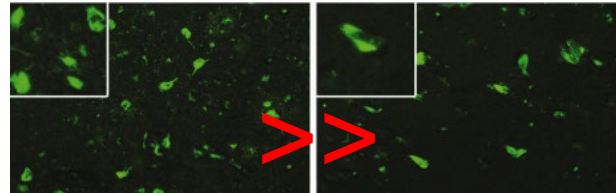


Neuropathologic subtypes of AD underlie clinical heterogeneity

Hippocampal sparing AD

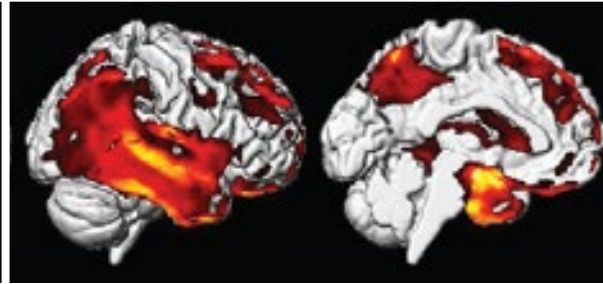


- 43% women
- Younger onset (63 yrs)

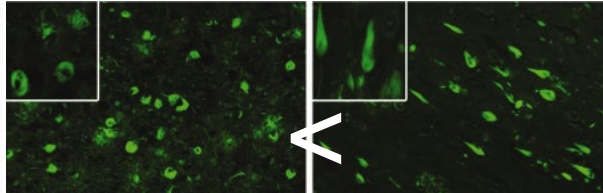


Frontal cortex Hippocampus

Typical AD

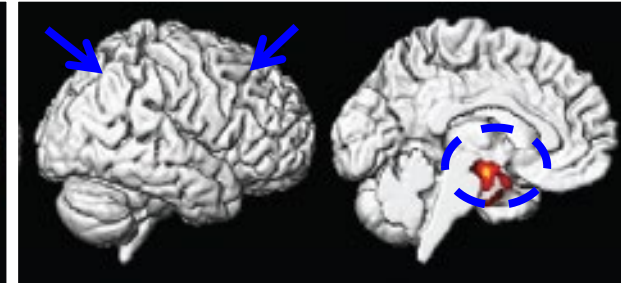


- 55% women
- Age onset (69 yrs)

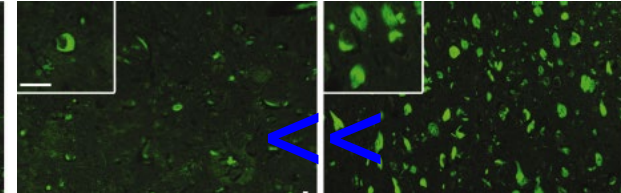


Frontal cortex Hippocampus

Limbic predominant AD



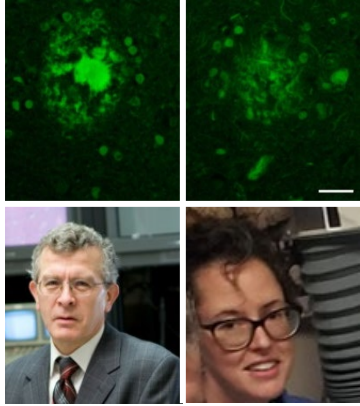
- 69% women
- Older onset (76 yrs)



Frontal cortex Hippocampus

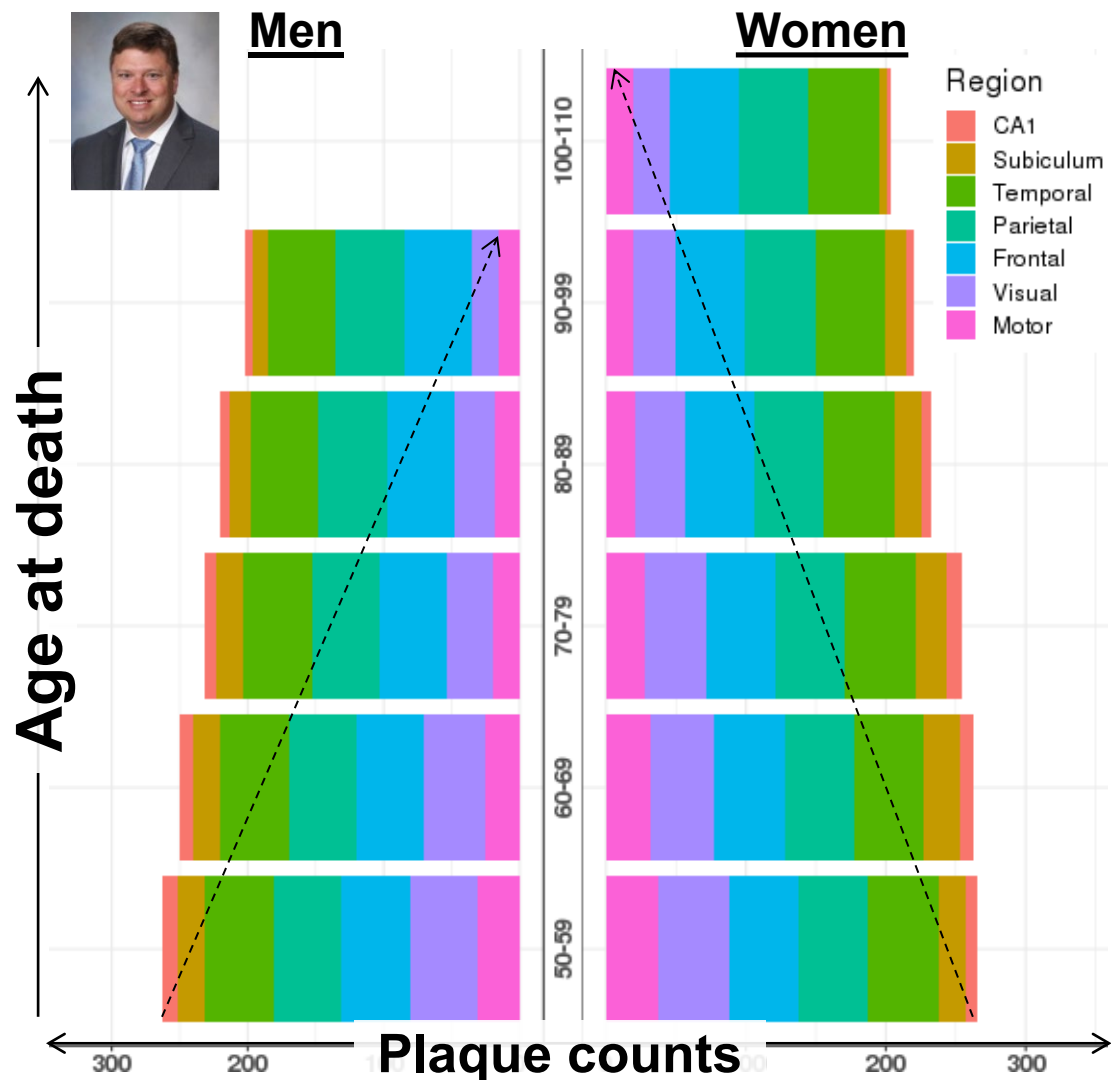
A β plaque differences

- Ceiling effect at 50



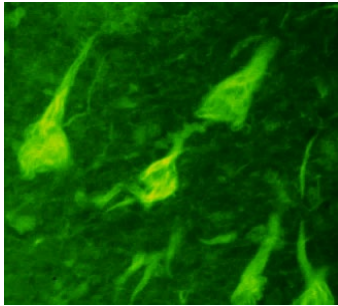
- Steadily decrease with age
 - Similar across sexes
 - Similar across regions

(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)

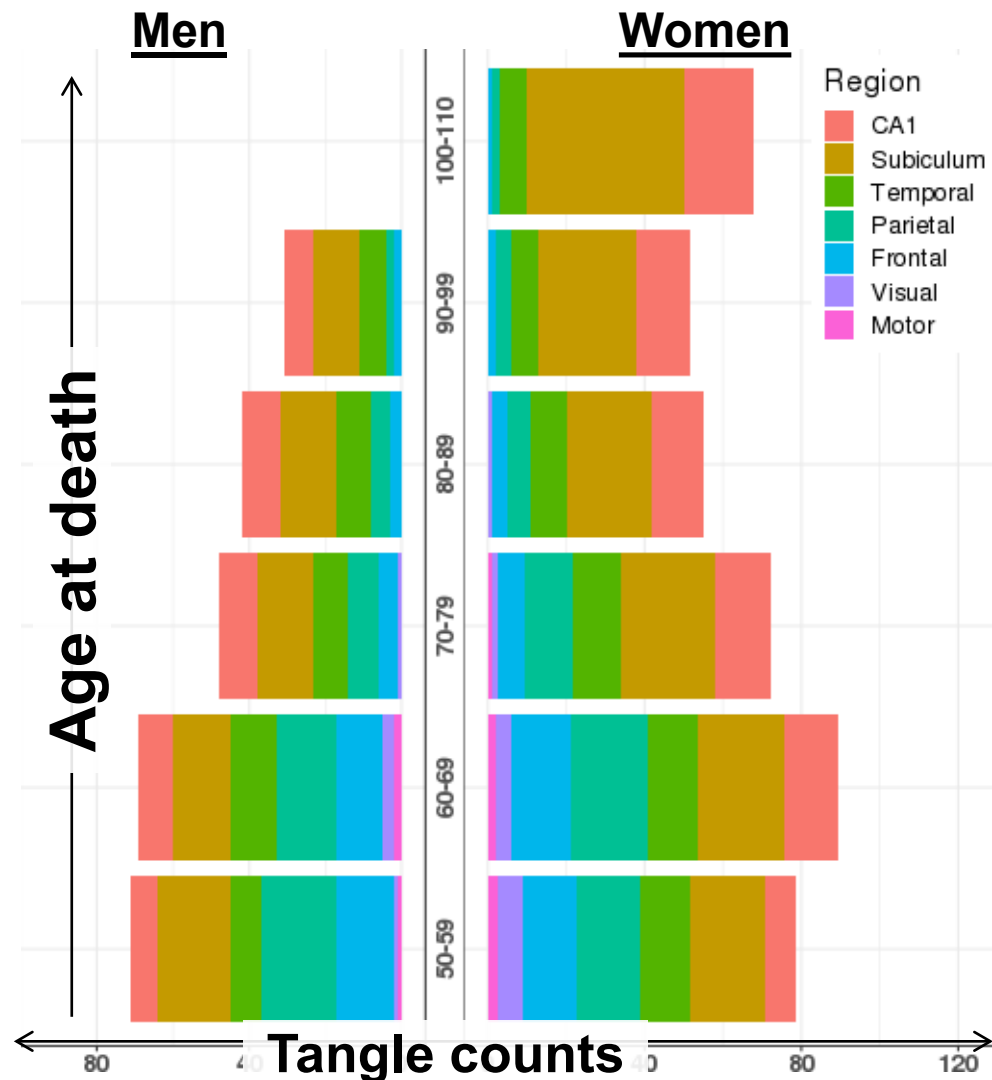


Tangle observations in men

- No maximum count

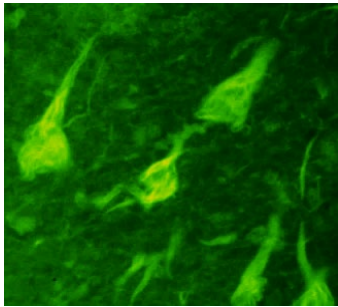


(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)

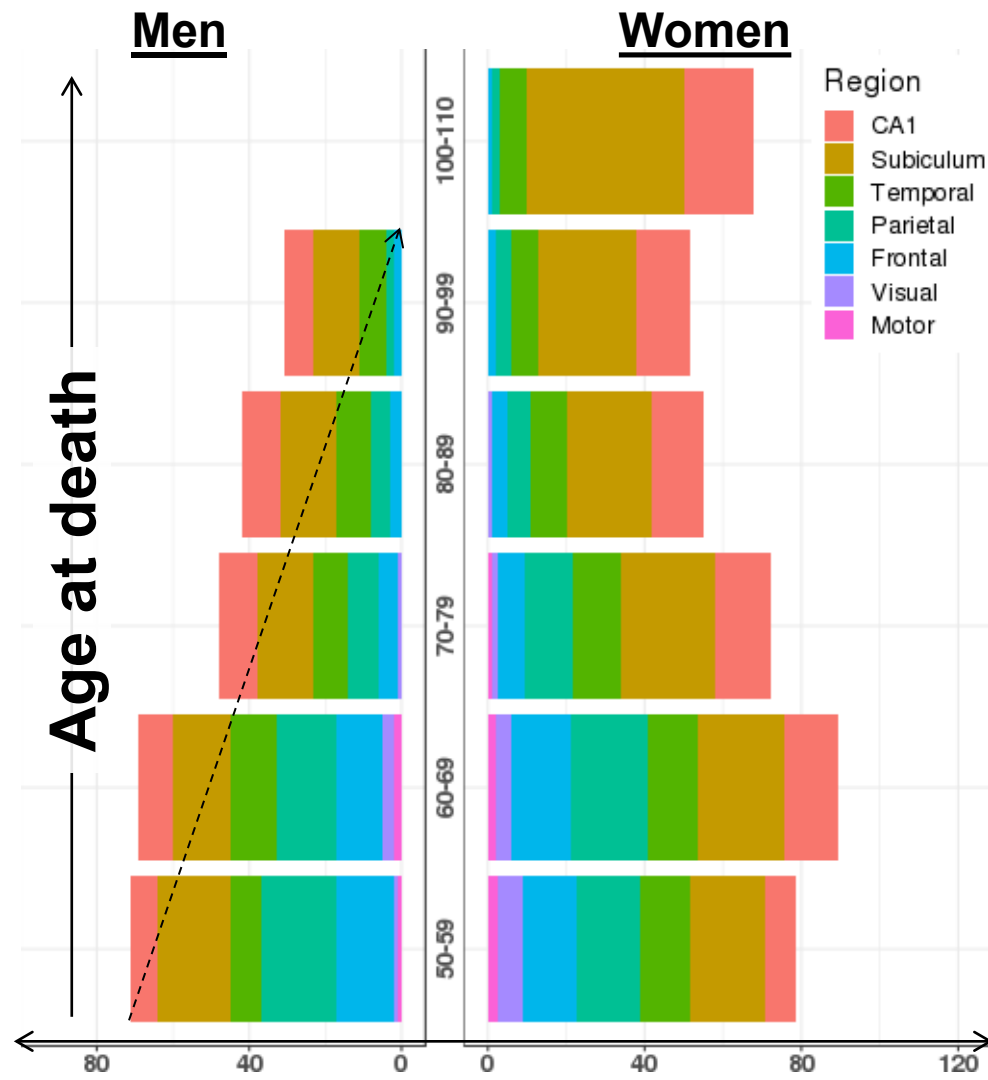


Tangle observations in men

- No maximum count
- In men, overall pattern of a steady decrease in severity with increasing age



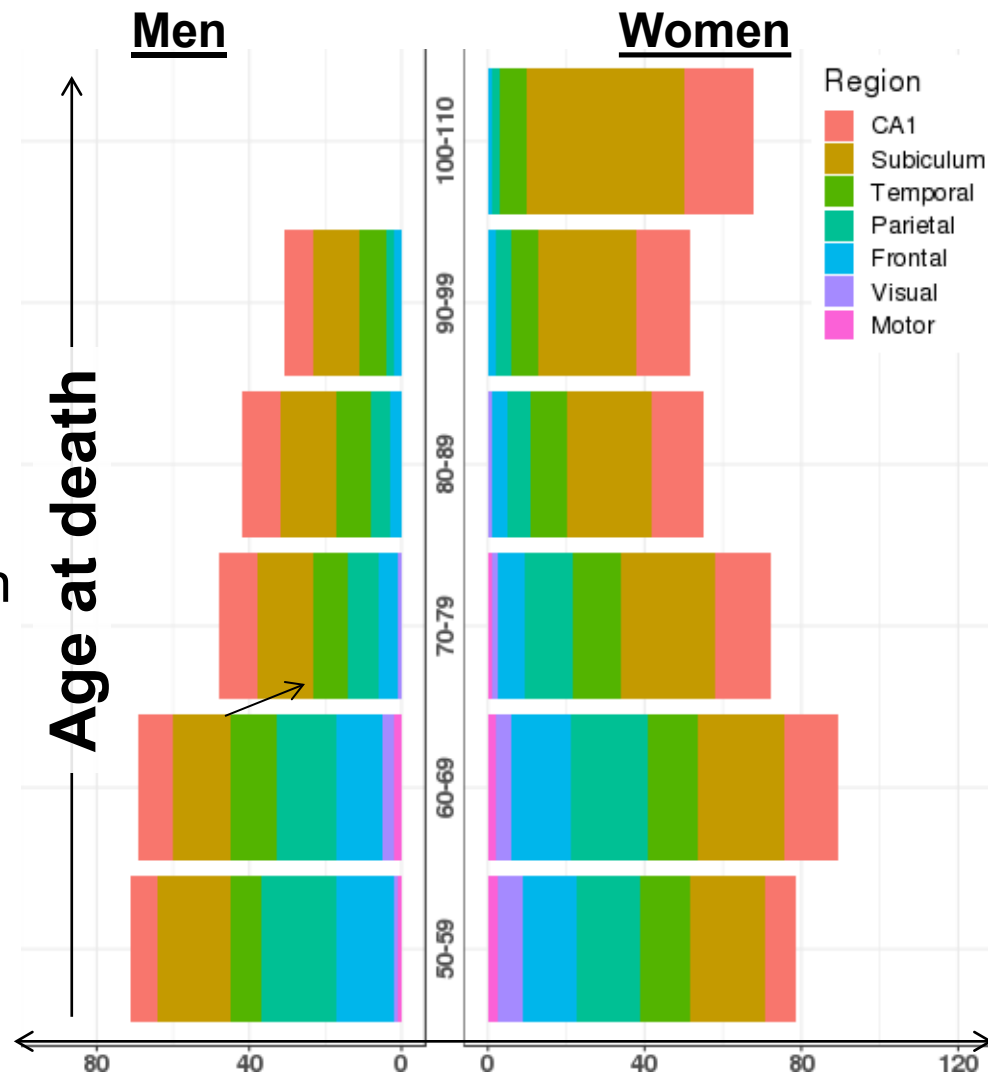
(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)



Tangle observations in men

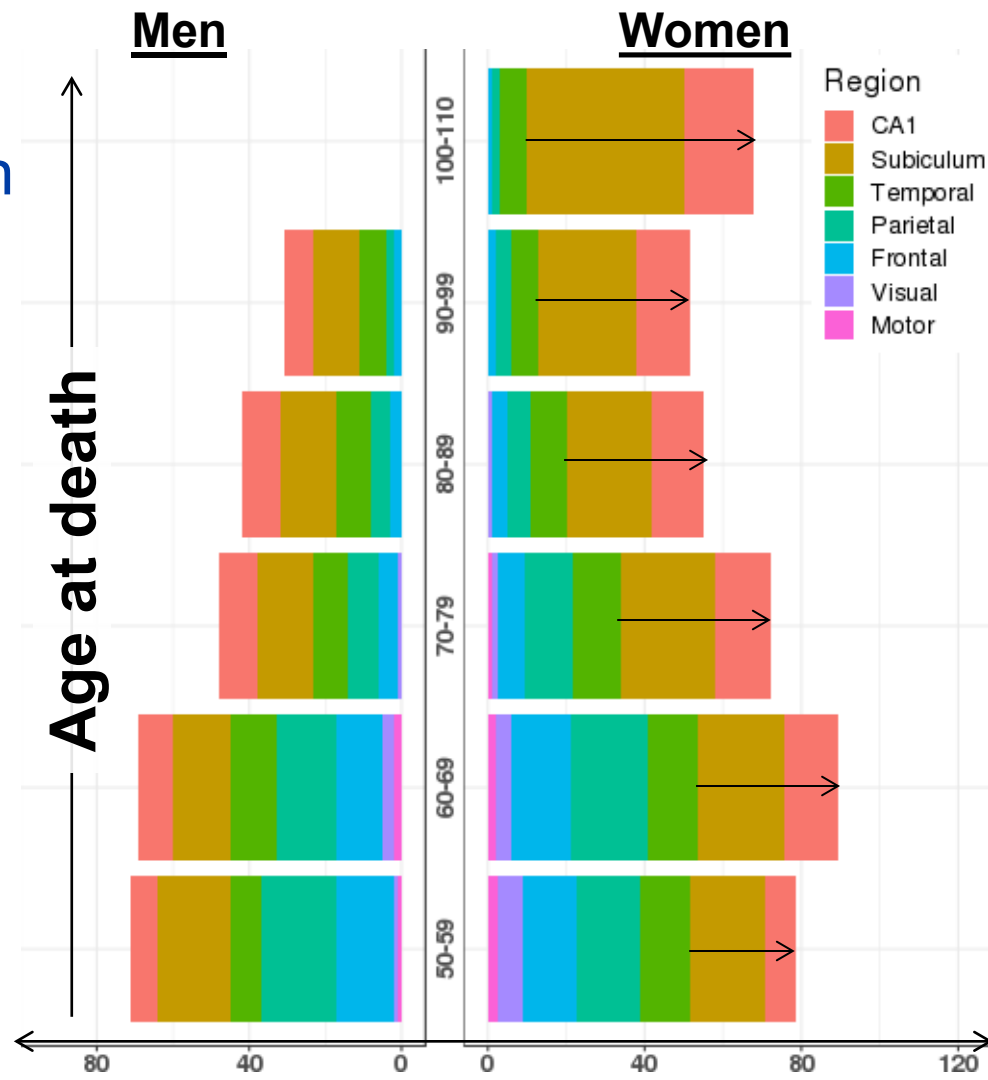
- No maximum count
- In men, overall pattern of a steady decrease in severity with increasing age
- Tangle counts remained higher in the neocortex in their 50s and 60s, with more than a two-fold decrease observed in their 70s onwards

(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)



Tangle observations in women

- In women, tangles increased steadily in hippocampal subregions with increasing age

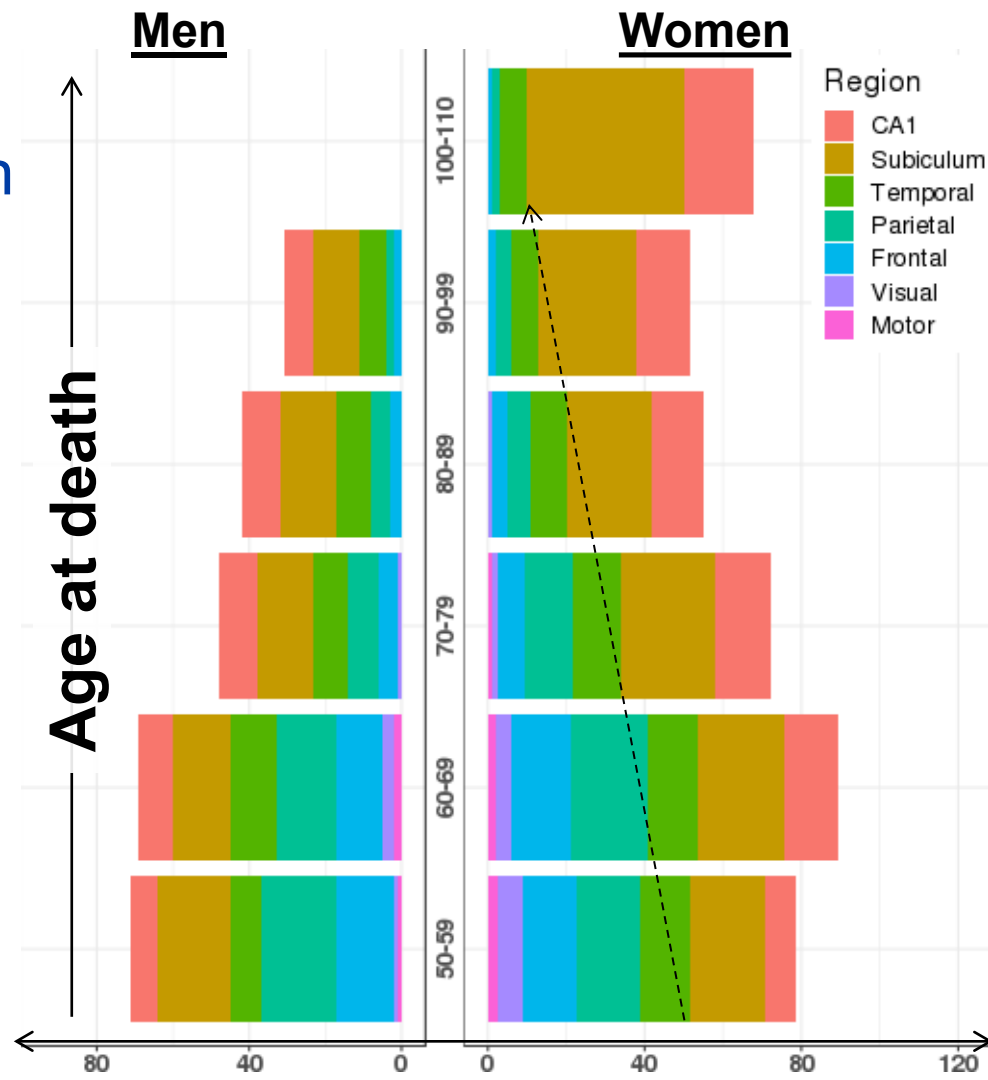


(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)

Tangle observations in women

- In women, tangles increased steadily in hippocampal subregions with increasing age
- Similar to men, tangle severity decreased in the neocortex with increasing age

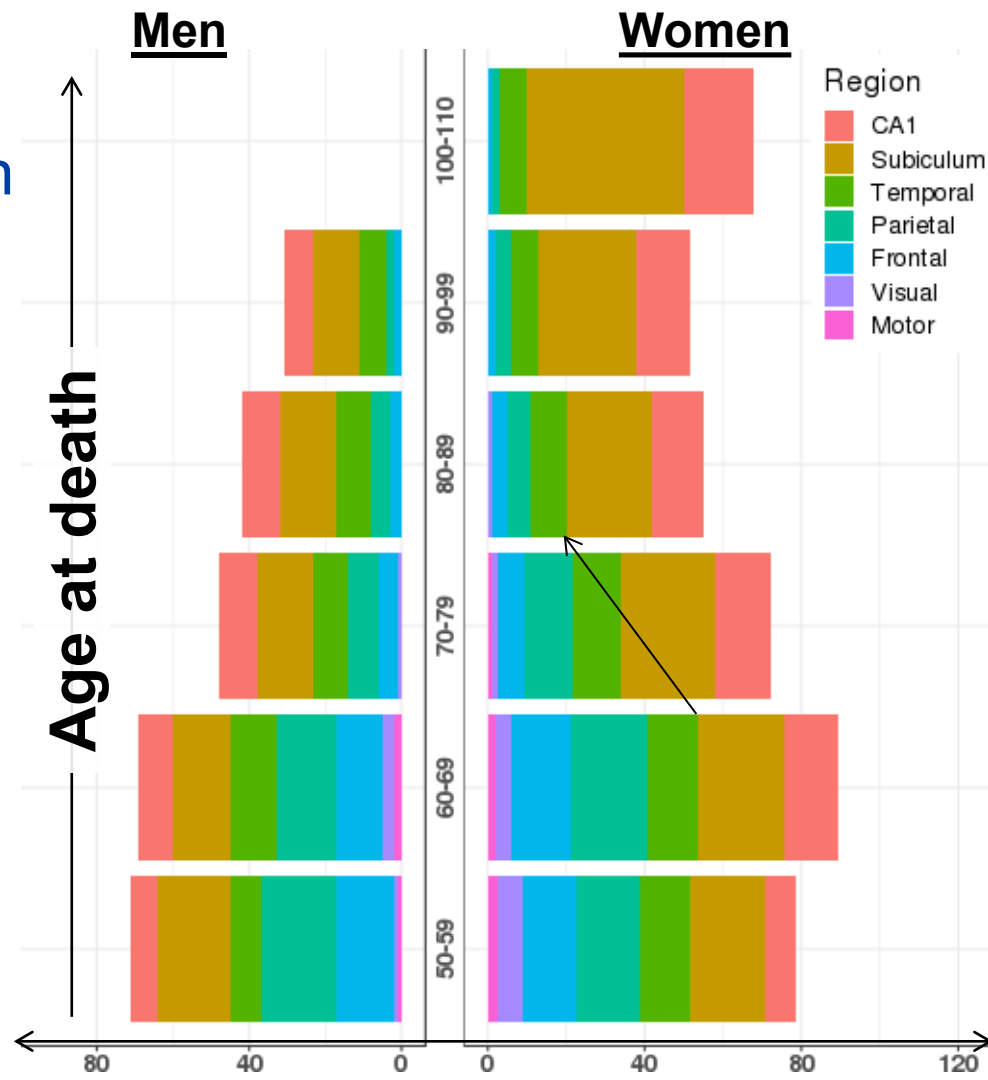
(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)



Tangle observations in women

- In women, tangles increased steadily in hippocampal subregions with increasing age
- Similar to men, tangle severity decreased in the neocortex with increasing age
- A two-fold decline was observed for women in their 80s onwards

(Liesinger *et al.*, Acta Neuropath 2018)



Choose your own adventure...

Aerial perspective



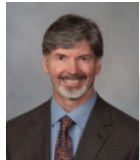
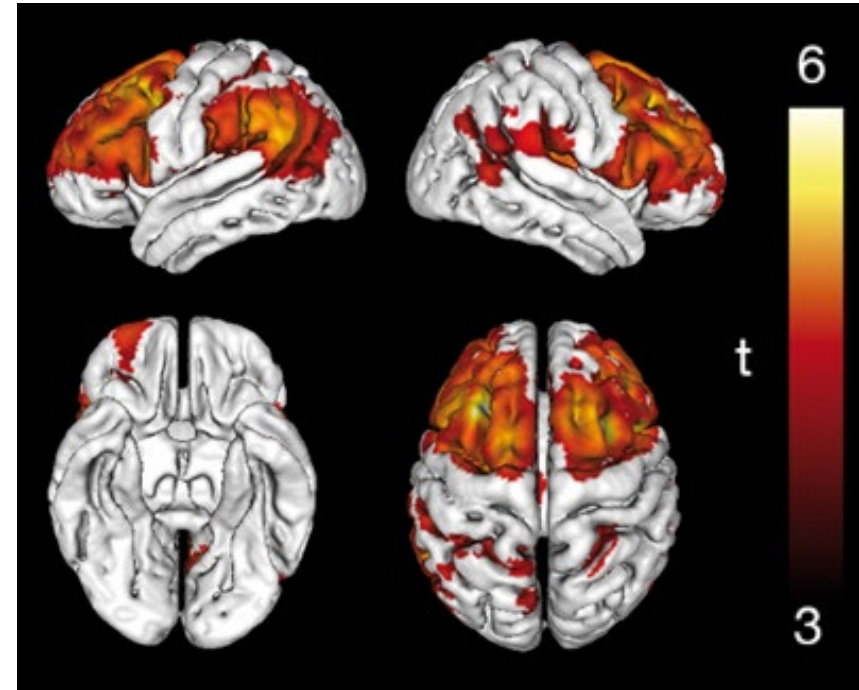
Subway level



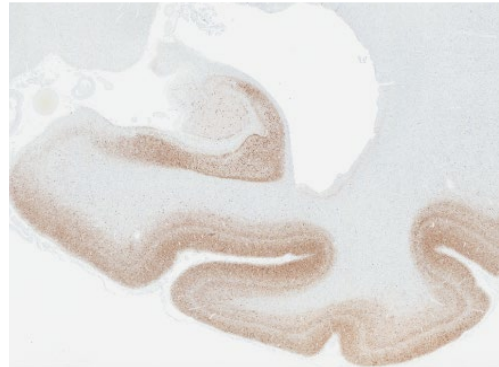
Cortical tau uptake inversely associates with age onset

- Young onset AD (<65) compared to late onset AD (≥ 65) yielded a distinct pattern of higher tau PET (flortaucipir) retention

Voxelwise comparison: <65 vs. ≥ 65



Autoradiography

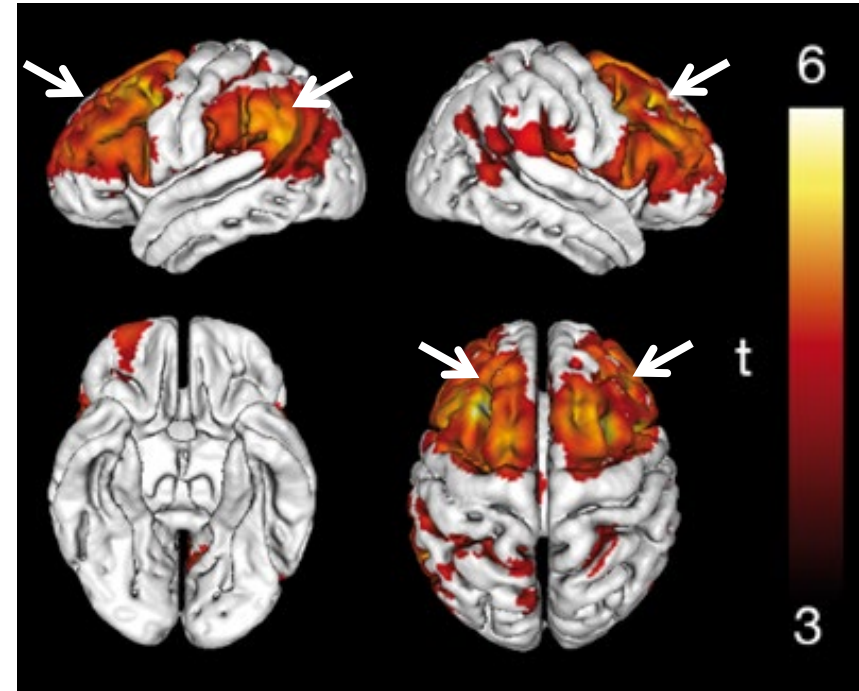


Tau immunostain

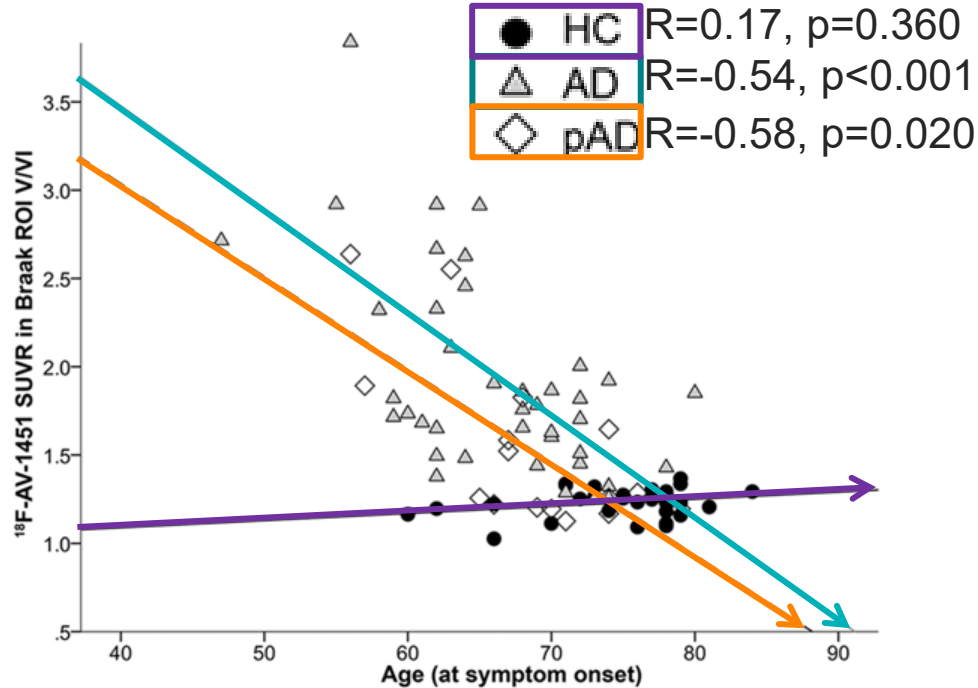
Cortical tau uptake inversely associates with age onset

- Young onset AD (<65) compared to late onset AD (≥ 65) yielded a distinct pattern of higher tau PET (flortaucipir) retention
- When compared against each other, the young onset AD group exhibited greater uptake than the late-onset group in prefrontal and premotor, as well as in inferior parietal cortex

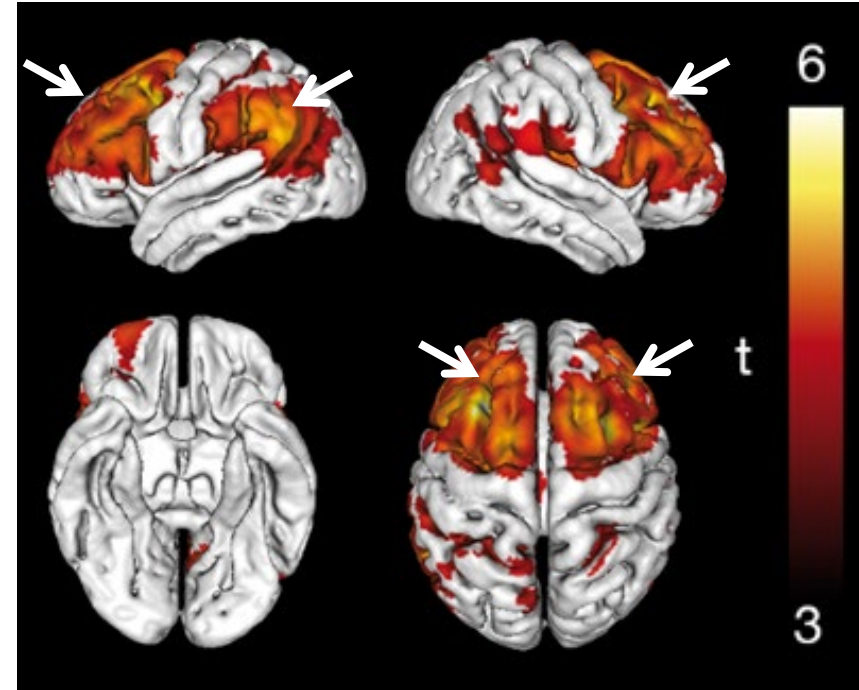
Voxelwise comparison: <65 vs. ≥ 65



Cortical tau uptake inversely associates with age onset

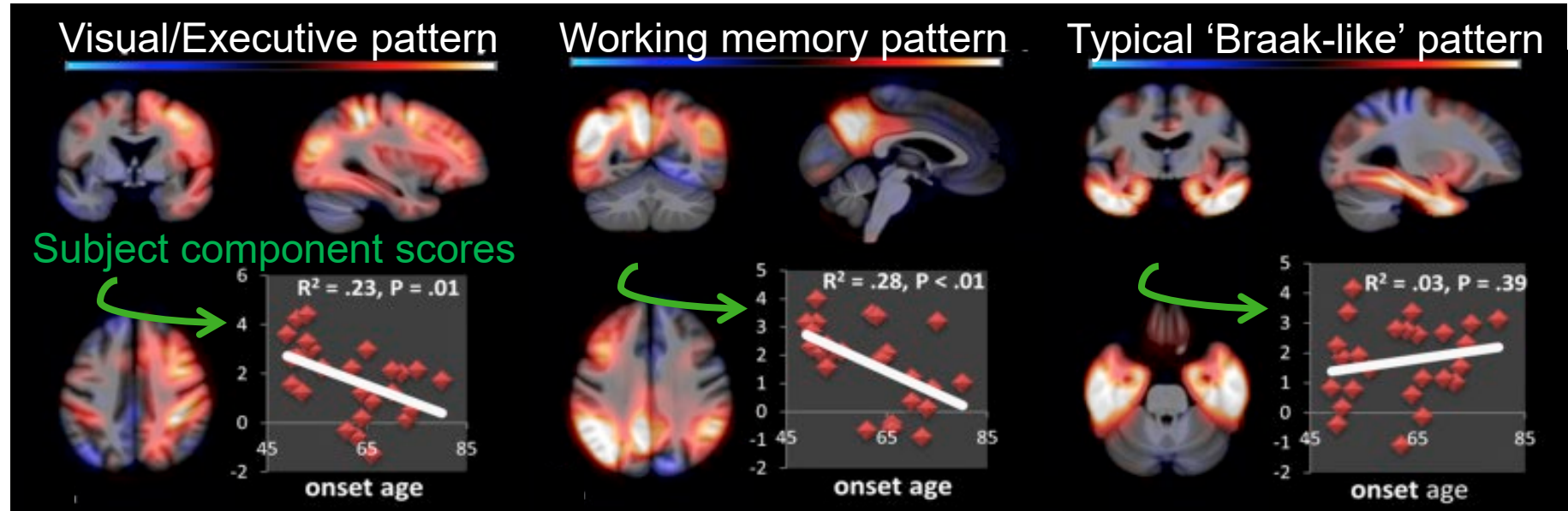


Voxelwise comparison: <65 vs. ≥ 65





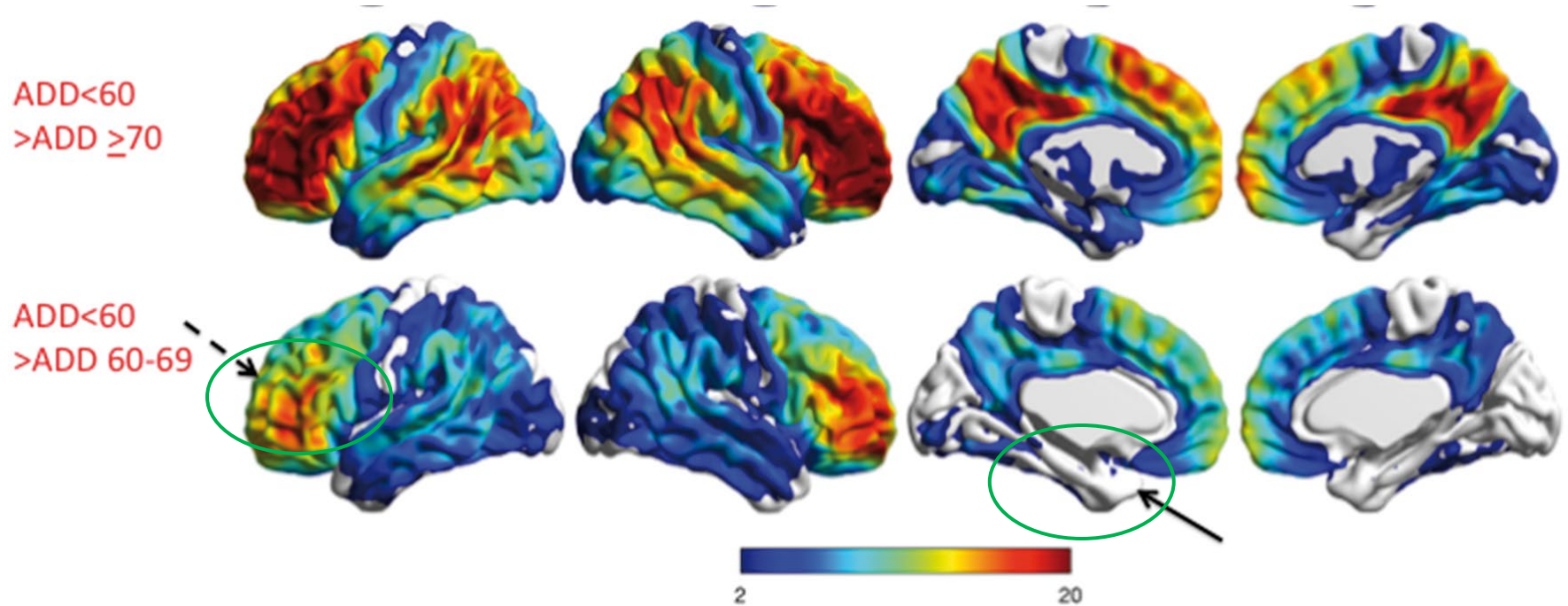
Spatial patterns of Tau PET



- Using a data-driven approach, spatial patterns of tau PET uptake were identified
- Atypical, non-Braak-like patterns associated with younger age onset

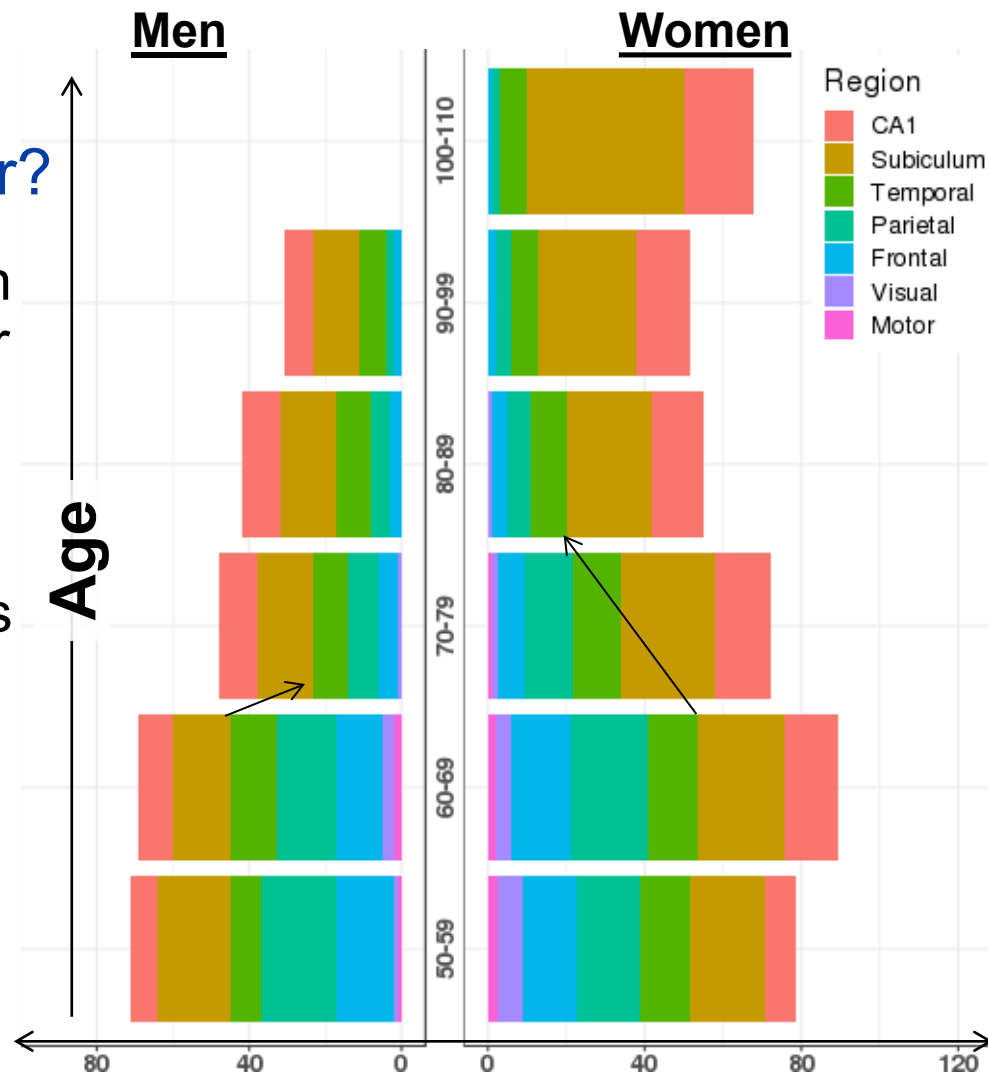


Does an age cutoff of 65 matter?

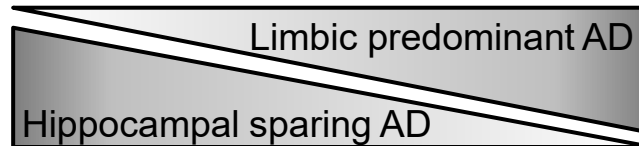
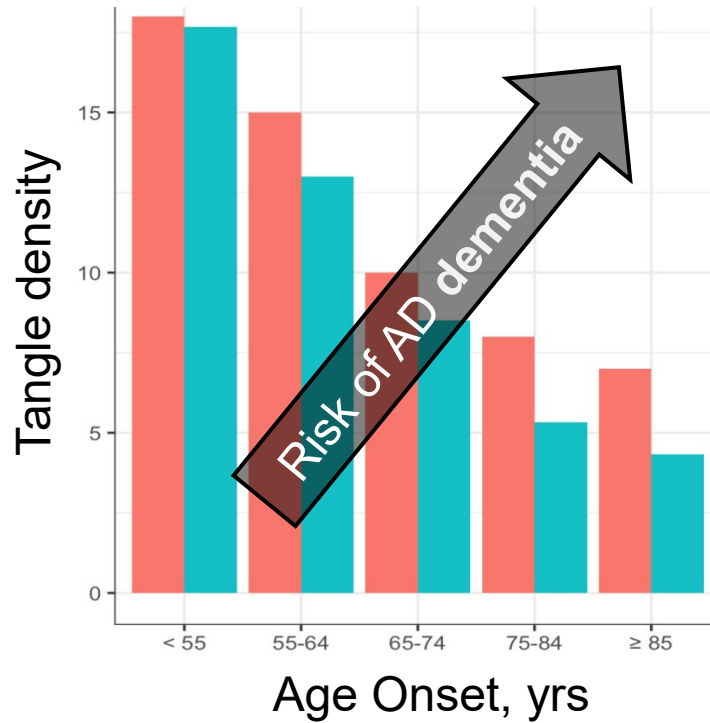
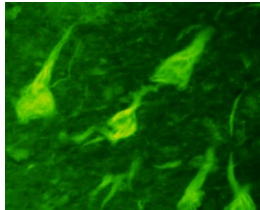


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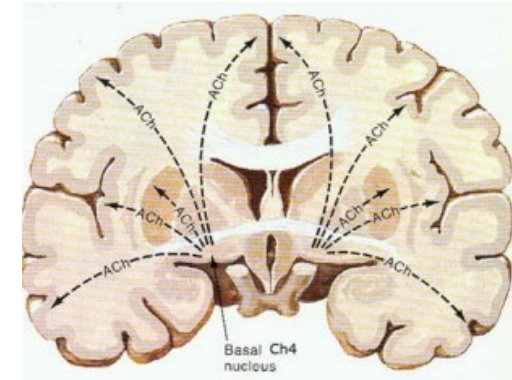
- Tangle counts remained higher in the neocortex of men during their 50s and 60s, with more than a two-fold decrease observed in their 70s onwards
- In women, a two-fold decline was observed in their 80s onwards



Summary



Brain region



Points of consideration

- Nomenclature: Young onset AD vs. Early onset AD
- Stratification vs. Adjustment
- Clinical trial inclusion/exclusion and interpretation of results
- Severity differences in neurofibrillary tangle accumulation
 - Late onset AD patients may die from other age-related conditions
 - Threshold effect of competing comorbidities and cognitive reserve

Grant support:

- Florida Department of Health, Ed and Ethel Moore on Alzheimer's disease (6AZ01,8AZ06)
- Clinicopathologic and Neuroimaging Differences in AD subtypes (R01-AG054449)
- Alzheimer's Association (AARG-17-533458)
- Mayo ADRC grant (P30-AG062677)



Translational Neuropathology lab:

- Angela Crist
- Samantha Davis
- Fadi S. Hanna Al-Shaikh
- Sydney Labuzan
- Christina Moloney
- Kelly M. Ross
- Jessica Tranovich

Neuropathology and Microscopy lab:

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- Virginia R. Phillips
- Ariston Librero
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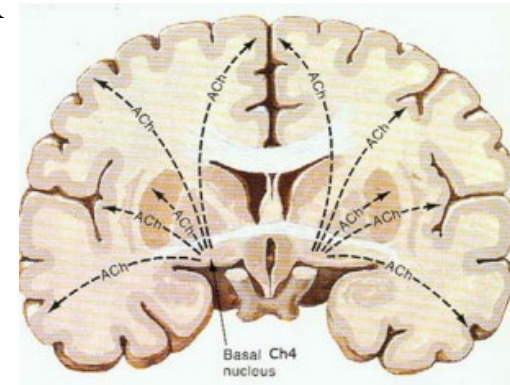
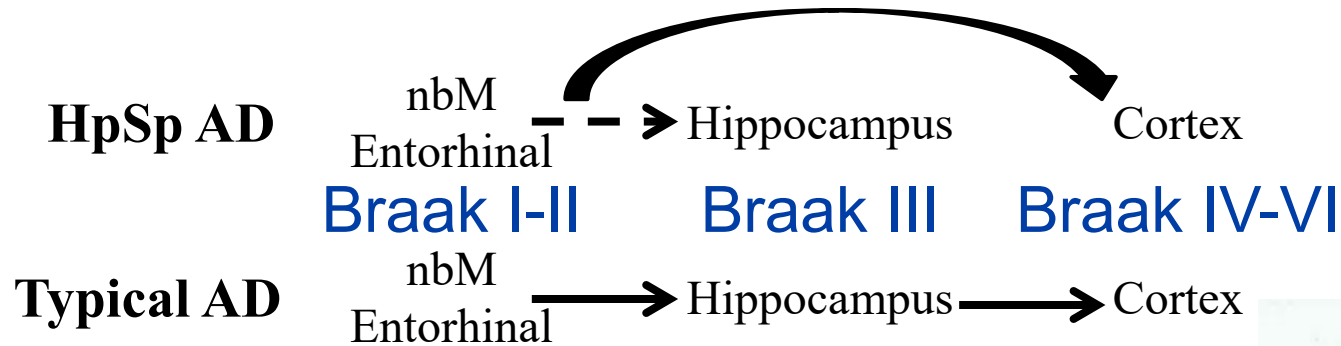
Collaborators:

- Neill R. Graff-Radford
- Ranjan Duara
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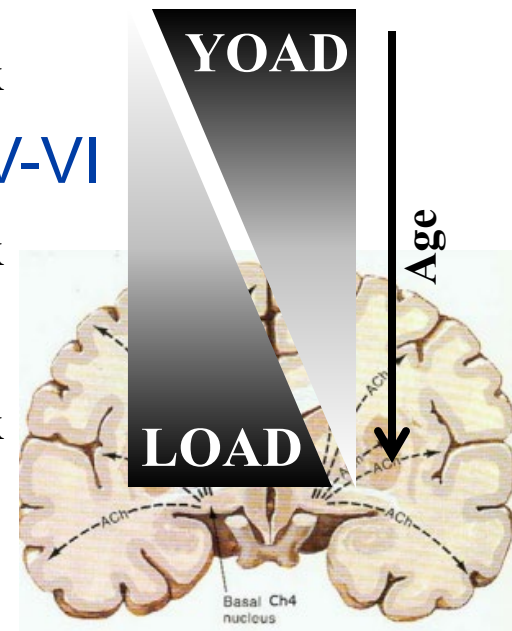
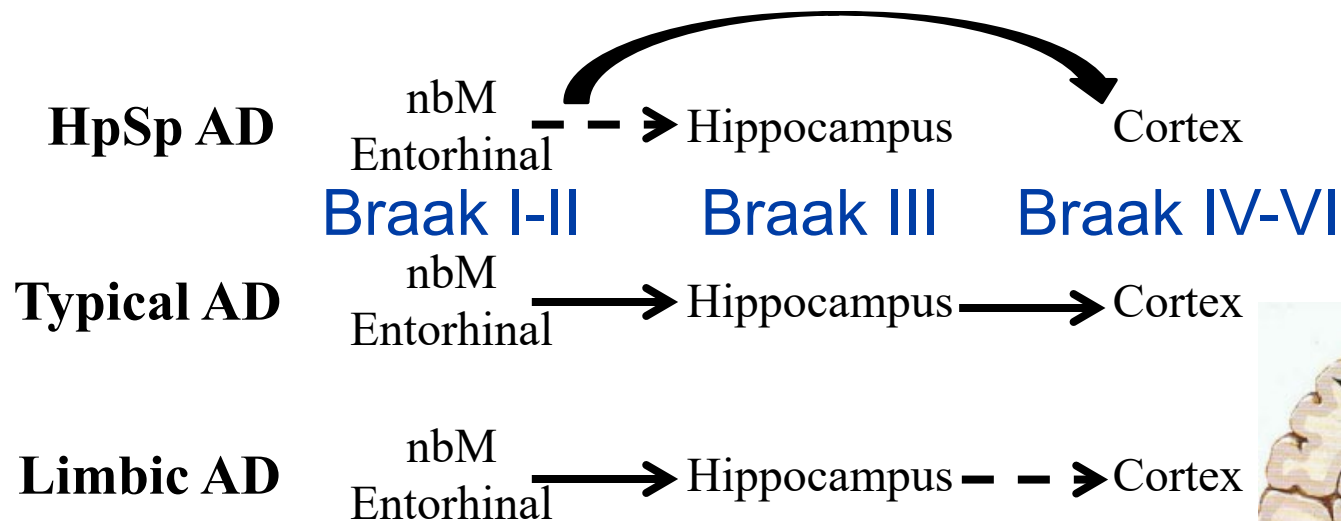
Why is the cortex more vulnerable in young onset AD?

Theoretical wave of neurofibrillary tangle vulnerability



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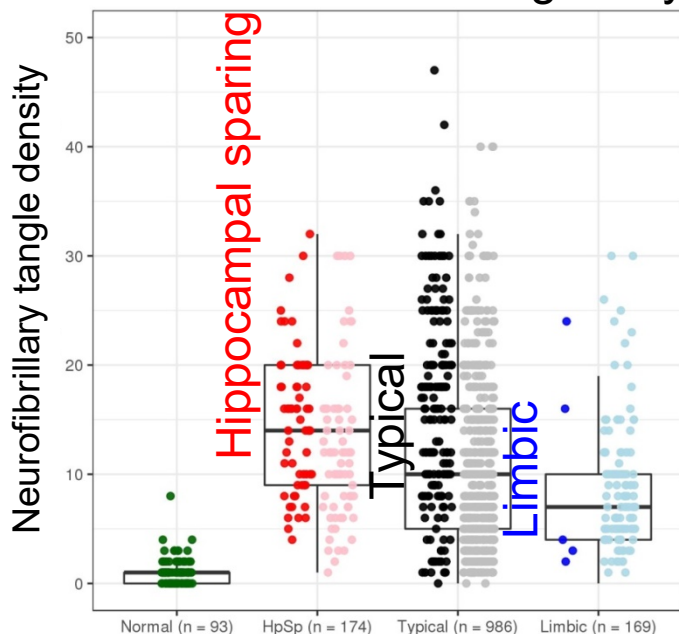
Theoretical wave of neurofibrillary tangle vulnerability



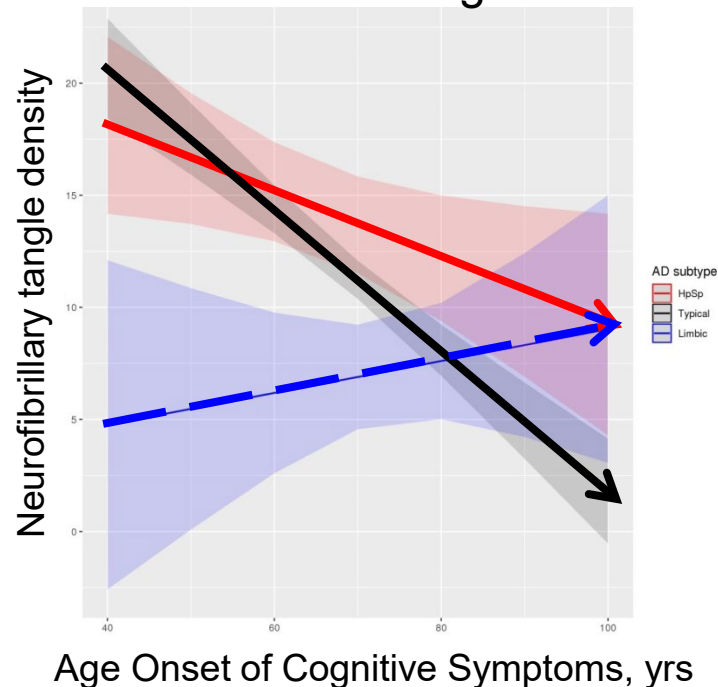


Impact of age on neurofibrillary tangle accumulation in nbM

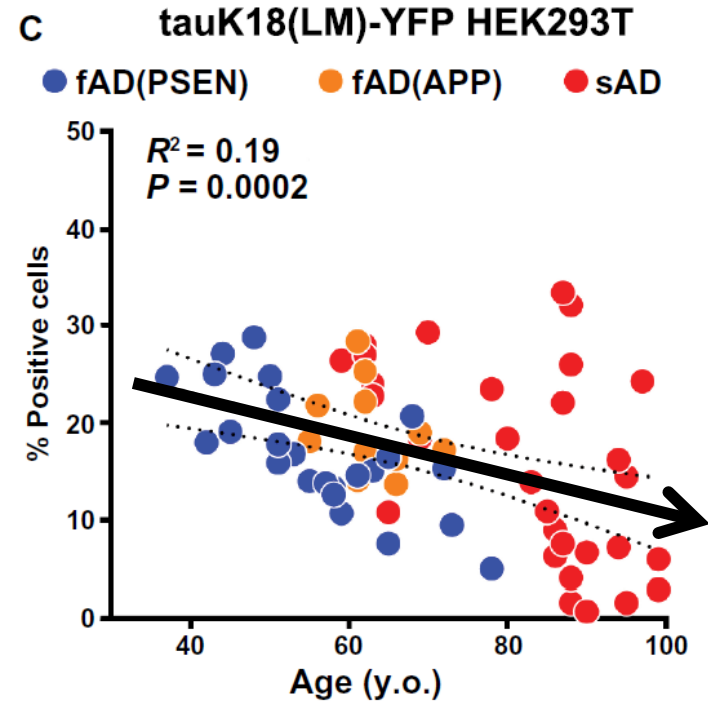
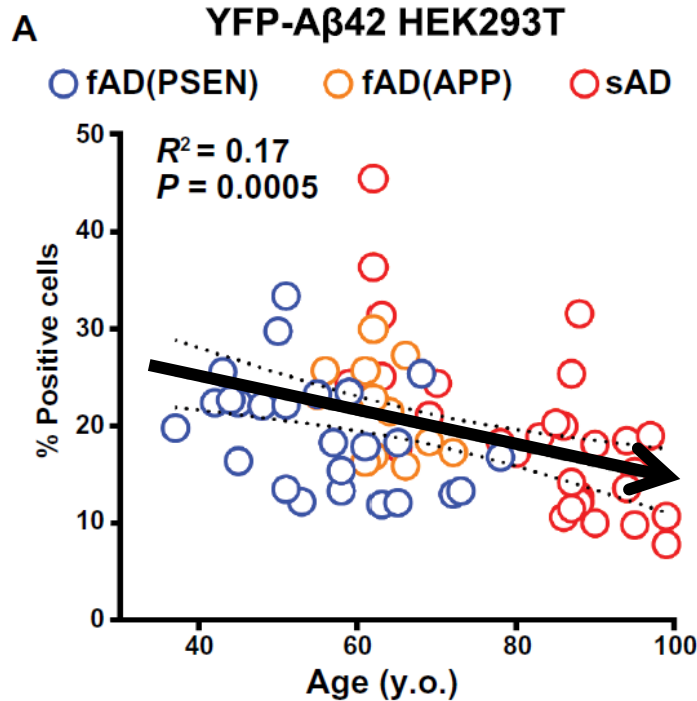
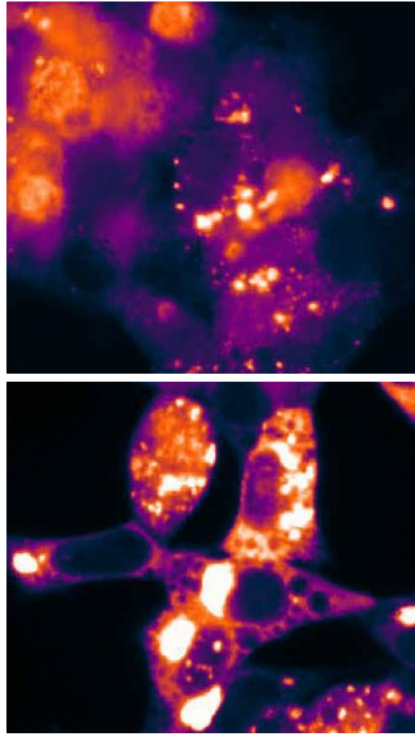
Lesion differences among subtypes



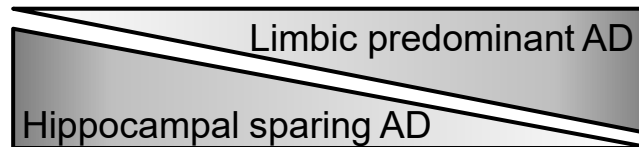
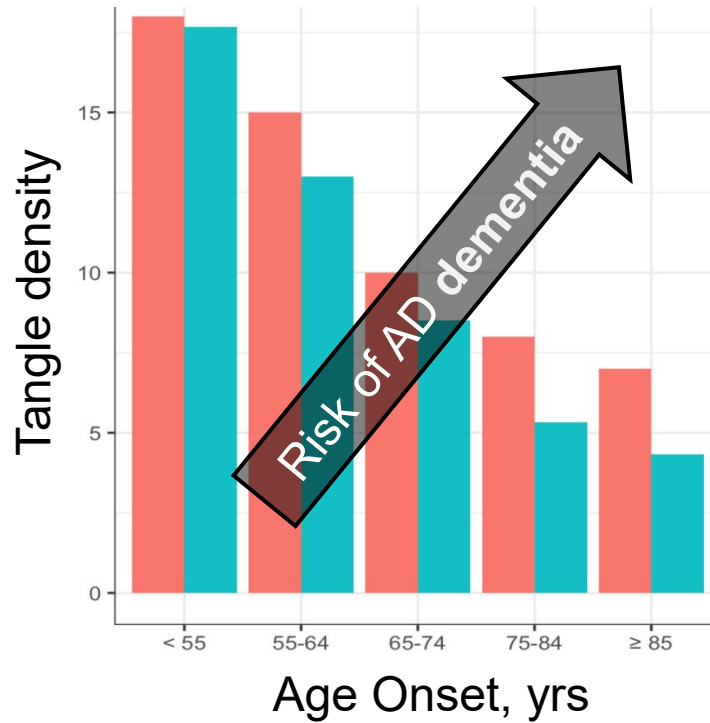
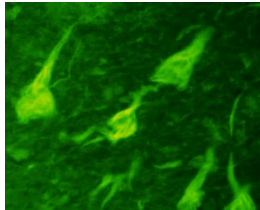
Interaction with Age Onset



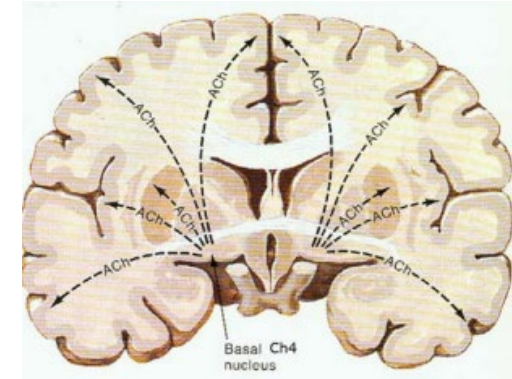
Self-propagating conformers of tau and A β decline with age



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Thank you for your time and attention!

