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APPENDIX II - Regional Hypometabolism Identified by FDG-PET

CLINICAL BRAIN PET:

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF DEMENTIA SYNDROMES

Etiology of Dementia	Regional Hypometabolism Identified by FDG-PET
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Alzheimer's Disease	Parietal, temporal and posterior cingulate cortices affected early; relative sparing of primary sensorimotor and primary visual cortex; sparing of striatum, thalamus, and cerebellum.
Vascular Dementia	Hypometabolic foci affecting cortical, subcortical, and cerebellar areas.
Frontotemporal Dementia	Frontal cortex, anterior temporal and mesiotemporal areas affected earlier and/or with greater initial severity than parietal and lateral posterior temporal cortex; relative sparing of primary sensorimotor, posterior cingulate, and visual cortex.
Huntington's Disease	Caudate and lentiform nuclei affected early, with gradual development of diffuse cortical hypometabolism.
Parkinson's Dementia	Similar to Alzheimer's Disease, but less sparing of visual cortex. In early, untreated Parkinson's disease, basal ganglia may appear hypermetabolic.
Dementia with Lewy Bodies	Similar to Alzheimer's Disease, but less sparing of occipital cortex.