

compound B) retention was relatively lower in the occipital region than other regions, and that amyloid deposits were lower in the occipital region than in other regions at neuropathological examination.

[Conclusion] On the basis of the simplified SUVRs acquired by scanning 50–60 min after ^{18}F -AV45 administration, ^{18}F -AV45 PET showed significant differences between patients with AD and HCs and those with FTLD. The SUVRs were highest for patients with AD and lowest for HCs, and patients with MCI had intermediate SUVRs. These results were consistent with those of previous reports on A β detection using ^{18}F -AV45 PET. Furthermore, the results suggested that ^{18}F -AV45 PET was probably effective in predicting the risk of onset of AD in patients with MCI, discriminating between AD dementia and non-AD dementia, and selecting objects of targeting therapy for amyloid.