

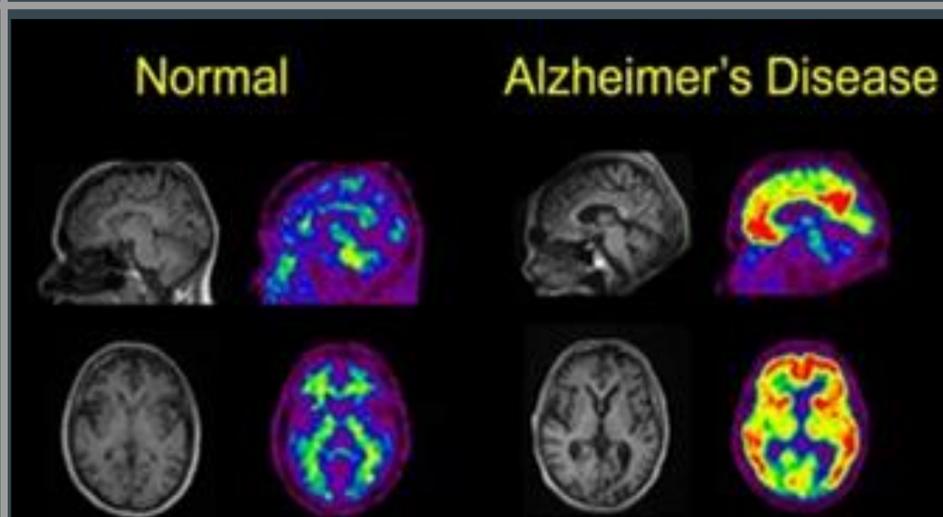
What is Seen When the Mind Forgets

TYPES OF DEMENTIA

IMAGING

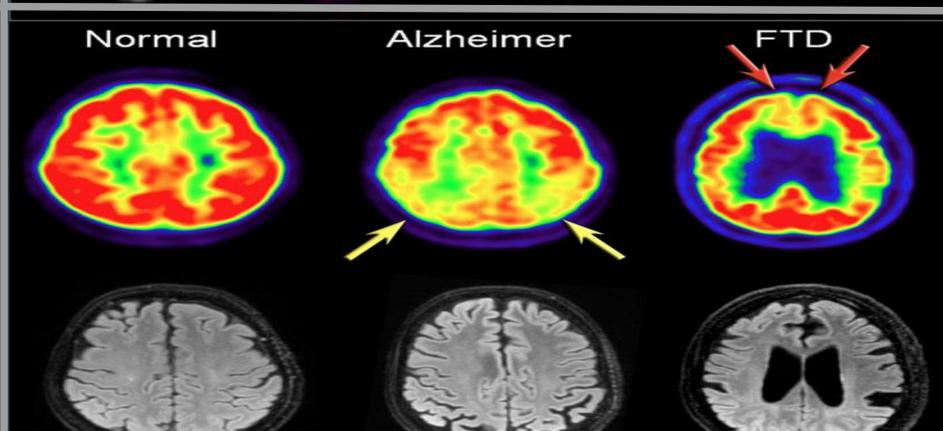
PET and MRI scans potentially could differentiate and diagnose dementia early.

Alzheimer's Disease affects the cerebellum, and thalamus and has beta amyloid plaques with hippocampal atrophy.



Healthy brain compared to Alzheimer's Disease. Adapted from Alzheimer's researchers need brain donations for scan plan, in *ABC Radio Melbourne* by S.L. Brown, 2010. Retrieved from <http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2010/08/09/2977591.htm>

Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD) affects the frontal and temporal lobes and has insoluble tau proteins.



Frontotemporal Dementia compared to a normal and Alzheimer's disease brain . Adapted from *Dementia: the role of MRI*, in *The Radiology Assistant* by F.Barkhof, M. Hazewinkel, M. Binnewijzend and R. Smithuis, 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.radiologyassistant.nl/en/p43dbf6d16f98d/dementia-role-of-mri.html>

Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB) affects the occipital regions, and preserves the hippocampus.

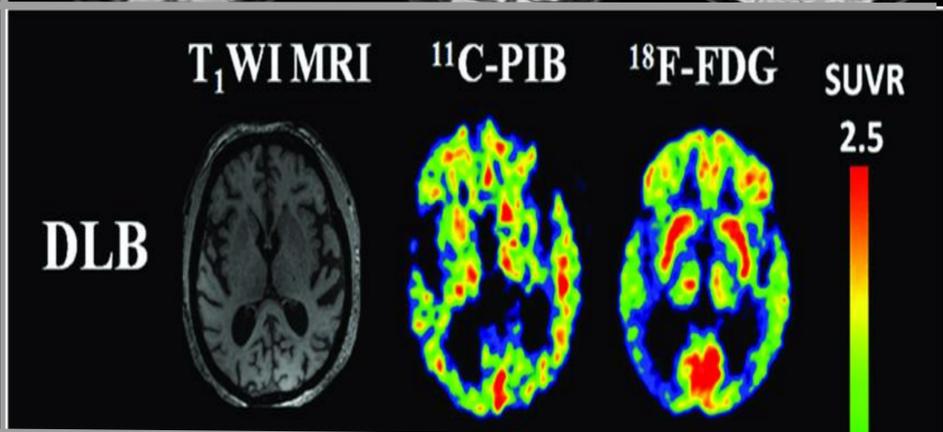


Figure 2. MRI and Pet scan of a brain which has Dementia with Lewy Bodies. Adapted from "Clinical and neuroimaging characteristics of Chinese dementia with Lewy bodies," by S. Liu, X.D. Wang, Y. Wang, and Y. Ji, 2017, *PLoS ONE* 12(3). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/314200504_fig2_Fig-2-MRI-left-PiB-middle-and-FDG-right-images-of-a-Chinese-DLB-patient-and-a

Vascular Dementia affects cerebral white matter and has white matter lesions.



Figure 1. MRI and PET scan of a brain with Vascular Dementia. Adapted from "Recent Updates on Subcortical Ischemic Vascular Dementia," by J.H. Roh and J.H. Long, 2014, *Journal of Stroke* 16(1):18-26. Retrieved from <http://j-stroke.org/journal/view.php?number=34>.