

Title:

The accuracy of dopaminergic imaging as a biomarker for mild cognitive impairment with Lewy bodies

Running title:

Dopaminergic imaging in MCI with Lewy bodies

Authors:

Gemma Roberts, Paul C. Donaghy, Jim Lloyd, Rory Durcan, George Petrides, Sean J. Colloby, Sarah Lawley, Joanna Ciafone, Calum A Hamilton, Michael Firbank, Louise Allan, Nicola Barnett, Sally Barker, Kirsty Olsen, Kim Howe, Tamir Ali, John-Paul Taylor, John O'Brien, Alan J. Thomas

Relevance statement:

Dopaminergic imaging has high sensitivity and specificity for identifying dementia with Lewy bodies. We investigated the accuracy of scans acquired at the mild cognitive impairment stage. Our results show that around two thirds of patients meeting the criteria for probable MCI with Lewy bodies have abnormal dopaminergic imaging at baseline, compared to around one in ten patients with no core features. These results expand and confirm our previous findings, and show a positive scan in MCI is a useful biomarker of Lewy body disease. Large multicentre studies investigating dopaminergic imaging as a biomarker for MCI with Lewy bodies are now warranted.

Abstract

Background: Dopaminergic imaging is an established biomarker for dementia with Lewy bodies, but its diagnostic accuracy at the mild cognitive impairment stage remains uncertain.

Aims: To provide robust prospective evidence of the diagnostic accuracy of dopaminergic imaging at the mild cognitive impairment stage to either support or refute its inclusion as a biomarker for the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment with Lewy bodies.

Methods: We conducted a prospective diagnostic accuracy study of baseline dopaminergic imaging with 123-I-FP-CIT SPECT in 144 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Images were rated as normal or abnormal by a panel of experts with access to striatal binding ratio results. Follow-up consensus diagnosis based on the presence of core features of Lewy body disease was used as the reference standard.

Results: At latest assessment (mean 2 years) 61 patients had probable MCI with Lewy bodies, 26 possible MCI with Lewy bodies and 57 MCI due to Alzheimer's disease. The sensitivity of baseline FP-CIT visual rating for probable MCI with Lewy bodies was 66% (95% CI 52 to 77%), specificity 88% (76 to 95%) and accuracy 76% (68 to 84%), with positive likelihood ratio 5.3.

Conclusions: It is over five times as likely for an abnormal scan to be found in probable MCI with Lewy bodies than MCI due to Alzheimer's disease. Dopaminergic imaging appears to be useful at the mild cognitive impairment stage, in cases where Lewy body disease is suspected clinically.

Keywords:

Mild cognitive impairment; Dopaminergic imaging; diagnostic accuracy; 123-I-FP-CIT; ioflupane; DaTSCAN; visual rating; specific binding ratio

Background

Accurate disease stratification is required to enable optimum application of future disease modifying treatments for dementia. The failure of new treatments in Alzheimer's disease (AD) may be related to them being applied too late, and to people without pure AD pathology [1], with Lewy body disease recognised as a common co-pathology even in well-characterised AD cohorts [2]. Biomarkers play a crucial role in accurate stratification and dopaminergic imaging is included as an indicative biomarker in the fourth dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB) consensus criteria, alongside cardiac sympathetic innervation imaging and polysomnography [3]. Although dopaminergic imaging with 123-I-FP-CIT is well-established as a diagnostic marker with good sensitivity and specificity in DLB, the recent Consensus research criteria for prodromal DLB at the mild cognitive impairment stage (MCI-LB) [4] emphasise the need for prospective studies to assess the diagnostic accuracy of FP-CIT for MCI-LB. Previously we reported our findings in a cohort of 33 patients with probable MCI-LB and 27 with mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer's disease (MCI-AD) [5]. We found FP-CIT to have a high specificity of 89% at the MCI stage (95% CI 71 to 98%), similar to DLB. The sensitivity for detecting probable MCI-LB appeared to be lower than in DLB at 61% (95% CI 43 to 77%). Here we extend this study by recruiting further patients with MCI in order to improve the precision of our diagnostic accuracy estimates and validate our previous findings. In addition we carried out cardiac sympathetic innervation imaging on new MCI recruits and all previous MCI recruits who agreed to return for further scans to provide more certainty for our consensus diagnoses, which are used as reference standard. Our hypothesis was that we would provide more robust prospective evidence that FP-CIT has a high diagnostic accuracy at the MCI stage and thus support its inclusion as a biomarker for MCI-LB diagnosis.

Methods

Study design

We conducted a single-centre prospective cohort study into the accuracy of 123-I-FP-CIT SPECT imaging in the diagnosis of probable MCI-LB in patients with one or more clinical symptoms at baseline

that could indicate Lewy body disease. All patients were diagnosed with MCI on entry to the study; some developed dementia during follow up.

Our index test was the dichotomised baseline FP-CIT image consensus panel rating result (see Image Acquisition and Rating). Our reference standard was consensus clinical diagnosis at most recent assessment of either probable Lewy body disease (comprising probable MCI-LB or probable DLB) or Alzheimer's disease (comprising MCI-AD or AD dementia). Consensus clinical diagnosis at most recent assessment incorporated core features and cardiac MIBG imaging result where available (see Clinical Diagnosis). The presence of core clinical features was assessed blind to imaging biomarker results. Patients with uncertain diagnoses of possible MCI-LB or possible DLB were included in the study, but not in the main diagnostic accuracy calculation, because of the greater diagnostic uncertainty in this group.

Our primary research question was as follows:

- What is the sensitivity, specificity and overall accuracy of 123-I-FP-CIT SPECT for the diagnosis of probable MCI-LB?

Patient recruitment

Patients aged 60 or older with an existing clinical diagnosis of MCI were recruited from local memory services in the North-East of England between April 2013 and September 2019. The medical records of all patients meeting the above criteria were reviewed to assess eligibility. In addition to the diagnosis of MCI, records had to include one or more clinical symptoms supportive of LB disease (e.g., mood changes, sleep disturbance, or autonomic symptoms) and/or the presence of core DLB features. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients. Following consent, participants underwent interview, clinical assessment and neurological examination by a medical doctor (RD, SL). Determination of parkinsonism for diagnostic purposes was based on the neurological examination. The MDS Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale – Motor Examination (UPDRS-III), Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) were administered to patients. The Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scale, North-East Visual Hallucinations Inventory (NEVHI),

Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI), Mayo Sleep Questionnaire (MSQ), Clinician Assessment of Fluctuation (CAF), and Dementia Cognitive Fluctuation Scale (DCFS) were administered to spouses or close family members acting as informants. Clinical Dementia Rating scale (CDR) was completed using clinical history and research assessments. A detailed neuropsychological evaluation was also carried out as reported in our recent publication [6] which included the Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination – Revised (ACE-R), a 100-point cognitive screening test from which Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score was derived. Other tests included FAS Verbal Fluency, the Trail-making Test Parts A and B, the Graded Naming Test, the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, simple and choice reaction times and line angle discrimination [6].

Patients recruited from April 2016 onwards were offered cardiac sympathetic innervation imaging with ¹²³I-metaiodobenzylguanidine (mIBG), the results of which were incorporated into diagnoses. Cardiac mIBG uptake was quantified using the heart-to-mediastinum count ratio (HMR) as a diagnostic indicator, as described previously [7, 8]. The authors assert that all procedures contributing to this work comply with the ethical standards of the relevant national and institutional committees on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008. All procedures involving human subjects/patients were approved by the National Research Ethics Service Committee North East - Newcastle & North Tyneside 2 (Research Ethics Committee Identification Number 15/NE/0420).

Clinical Diagnosis

A three-person consensus clinical panel of experienced Consultant old age psychiatrists (AJT, PCD, JPT) independently reviewed the research assessment and clinical notes and confirmed diagnoses of MCI according to NIA-AA criteria [9]. This consensus panel method has previously been validated against autopsy and is recognised by regulatory authorities as the clinical gold standard for living patients [10, 11]. This was based on evidence of minimal functional impairment and a CDR of 0 or 0.5, and a history of subjective and objective cognitive decline on assessment. Neuropsychological test results were not used to confirm MCI. Anyone with dementia or only subjective impairment was excluded. To

determine the etiology, the presence or absence of core Lewy body (LB) features were also rated by the panel, in accordance with the fourth consensus criteria for DLB [3] and the recently published consensus research criteria for MCI-LB [4]. The panel reviewed the notes from the clinical and neurological examination done during the research assessment as well as the health service records for this. Determination of parkinsonism for diagnostic purposes was based on the presence of bradykinesia (defined as slowness of movement and decrement in amplitude or speed), rest tremor, or rigidity. Participants all had baseline research assessments and most had annual review data available by the time of data locking. Annual review data (up to seven years) was used for the consensus panel diagnosis where available. Cardiac mIBG results were later incorporated into diagnoses, but the panel decisions on symptom presence were made initially blind to these findings. FP-CIT results were not included in the diagnosis, and the panel had no access to these.

Participants received a diagnosis of MCI with probable Alzheimer's disease (MCI-AD) when they had no core LB features, a normal mIBG scan and evidence of decline which was characteristic of AD, i.e., they met the additional NIA-AA criterion of 'etiology of MCI consistent with AD pathophysiologic process'[9]. Biomarker tests for Alzheimer's pathology were not conducted, in line with research practice when the study was developed. The study is concerned with the detection of Lewy body disease and the presence of AD or other aetiologies does not exclude Lewy body disease. Probable MCI with Lewy bodies (MCI-LB) was diagnosed in patients with either two or more core LB features, or one or more core feature and abnormal mIBG, in accordance with consensus criteria [4]. Patients were assigned the diagnosis of possible MCI-LB if they presented with only one core feature and their mIBG scan was normal, or if their mIBG scan result was abnormal but they had no core features.

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria included the presence of a possible frontotemporal or vascular aetiology, parkinsonism predating onset of cognitive symptoms by over one year, history of stroke, major cerebrovascular disease on brain imaging, severe mental illness and either dementia or lack of cognitive impairment at screening. Because we were including cardiac mIBG imaging, we excluded

participants taking labetalol and tricyclic antidepressants, if they were not able to safely complete withdrawal 48-72 hours prior to the cardiac mIBG scan, as these are known to affect cardiac mIBG uptake [12]. We excluded participants with heart failure (New York Heart Association Class II or worse) or myocardial infarction within a year prior to recruitment. Participants were not excluded if they had risk factors for cardiac disease, or less severe heart failure, as these are common features in the older population.

Image acquisition and processing

Patients were scanned within one month of baseline clinical assessment, unless an ^{123}I -FP-CIT scan had been acquired for clinical reasons within the previous 6 months, in which case it was not repeated, in accordance with our ethical approvals. This was the case for four patients, whose images were obtained for rating. These clinical images were acquired using a very similar protocol to the study scan protocol below, but not all were acquired on the same gamma camera.

Three to six hours following a bolus intravenous injection of 185 MBq of ^{123}I -FP-CIT (Ioflupane (DaTSCAN) GE Healthcare, UK) patients were scanned (25 minutes) using a double headed gamma camera (Siemens Symbia S or Siemens Intevo) fitted with a low energy high resolution (LEHR) parallel hole collimator. One hundred and twenty (60 per detector) 25 seconds views over a 360° orbit were acquired on a 128×128 matrix with a zoom of 1.23x giving a pixel size $3.9\text{mm} \times 3.9\text{mm}$). Image processing and display was then performed on a Hermes workstation (Hermes Medical Solutions, Stockholm, Sweden).

Images used in our previous publication were reconstructed without attenuation correction using filtered back projection and a Butterworth filter (order 10, cut-off $1.3 \text{ cycles.cm}^{-1}$). New FP-CIT images were reconstructed using iterative reconstruction with resolution recovery, uniform attenuation correction and Monte Carlo scatter correction. For all images, transverse data was manually re-oriented to correct for any head tilt and to provide a consistent display.

Visual Rating of FP-CIT Images

Visual assessment of all scans was undertaken blind to clinical diagnosis and information. Briefly, scans were rated independently by each panel member using an established FP-CIT visual rating procedure [13], that has also shown diagnostic value in the differential diagnosis of DLB and AD [14]. Raters were provided with age corrected specific binding ratio results generated using DaTQUANT v1.0 (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles, UK) prior to April 2016 and BRASS v2.5 (Hermes Medical Ltd, Stockholm, Sweden) for more recent scans. The consensus panel consisted of a group of four or five raters experienced at reviewing FP-CIT images: AT, JLL, PCD and GP; GR from 2016. The panel members were sent sets of anonymized images to review in a randomised order by an independent member of the team (SC). Panel members used their professional judgement in cases where visual assessment and semi-quantification did not agree.

Each rater independently dichotomised the scans as normal (non-Lewy body appearance) or abnormal. Mild balanced loss of dopaminergic uptake throughout both striata was designated as within normal limits, as this pattern was seen in controls in our paper using autopsy confirmed diagnoses [15]. Moderate to severe balanced loss was rated abnormal. After rating all scans, any scan where there was not agreement between at least four raters was then subsequently reviewed at a panel meeting, where a full consensus rating of normal or abnormal was agreed. If an infarct along the nigro-striatal pathway was suspected to be affecting uptake, MRI images were reviewed retrospectively and the subject excluded if confirmed. Example images categorised as normal and abnormal are shown in Supplementary Figure 1.

Statistical analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (SPSS version 25) was used to produce summary statistics. Continuous variables were analysed for differences between the MCI-AD and probable MCI-LB groups using Student's t-test or Mann-Whitney U test for independent samples. The chi-squared test was used for determining whether there was a difference in the proportions of binary variables.

BRASS quantification was used to calculate FP-CIT whole striatum and putaminal specific binding ratios (SBR) for all participants. We checked for difference in mean SBR between the probable MCI-LB and MCI-AD population using an independent samples t-test, as data was normally distributed. We tested for a difference in the proportion of abnormal scans in the probable MCI-LB group and the MCI-AD group using a chi-squared test. The accuracy of semi-quantification alone was calculated from the proportion of scans in each diagnostic group with Z-scores below -2, i.e. more than 2 SD below the mean of age matched controls in the BRASS database.

The diagnostic accuracy of FP-CIT visual rating as a biomarker for probable MCI-LB (sensitivity, specificity and overall accuracy values) was calculated from a 2 × 2 frequency table. Likelihood ratios were calculated to estimate the added value of dopaminergic imaging in the diagnosis of probable MCI-LB. As a secondary analysis we assessed whether sensitivity appeared greater in those patients with parkinsonism at baseline, compared to those without, recognising that the study would not necessarily be powered to detect a significant difference.

To assess the potential impact of a positive FP-CIT result on diagnosis in clinical practice, we reviewed our probable MCI-LB group, identifying those with fewer than two core features at baseline. From this subset we calculated the proportion with a positive FP-CIT scan.

Results

186 MCI patients consented to take part and were eligible after initial screening. 41 patients later withdrew or were excluded; or the FP-CIT was not done (see flow chart in Figure 1). One FP-CIT scan was excluded during visual rating due to infarcts in the basal ganglia, confirmed on review of the MRI. Our final group of 144 MCI patients consisted of 61 probable MCI-LB (or DLB if progressed to dementia during follow up), 26 possible MCI-LB or DLB and 57 MCI-AD or AD dementia patients. 94 of the patients underwent cardiac I-123-mIBG scanning. No adverse effects from the FP-CIT or mIBG scans were reported. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the patient groups are given in Table 1. As seen in clinical practice, the probable MCI-LB group had a higher proportion of men ($p < 0.01$).

The sensitivity for detecting probable MCI-LB was 66% (95% CI 52 to 77%), specificity 88% (76 to 95%) and accuracy 76% (68 to 84%) (Table 2). The positive likelihood ratio was 5.3 and negative likelihood ratio 0.39. The percentages of abnormal scans in the probable MCI-LB and MCI-AD groups were 66% and 12% respectively, this difference in proportions of abnormal FP-CIT scans was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Examining the 23 probable MCI-LB cases with parkinsonism and 38 without parkinsonism at the time of scan, showed a higher proportion of abnormal FP-CIT scans in the group with parkinsonism: 83% vs 55%. Fisher's exact test shows this is of borderline significance ($p = 0.05$).

The mean whole striatum specific binding ratios and standard deviations are: MCI-AD: 2.77 (0.46); Probable MCI-LB: 2.21 (0.66); Possible MCI-LB: 2.71 (0.55). Three probable MCI-LB patients and one possible MCI-LB patient were excluded from the SBR analyses as their FP-CIT data was obtained on a different gamma camera shortly before recruitment, as part of routine clinical care. These patients were included in the main visual rating analysis.

The difference in the mean SBR between the MCI-AD group and probable MCI-LB group was 0.56, which is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$, equal variances not assumed). Dot plots of the SBR results for MCI-AD, possible MCI-LB and probable MCI-LB are shown in Figure 2. The sensitivity of semi-quantification alone for detecting probable MCI-LB was 43% (30 to 57%), specificity 93% (83 to 98%) and accuracy 68% (58 to 76%) for the lowest striatum Z-score. For the lowest putamen the sensitivity was 47% (33 to 60%), specificity 96% (88 to 100%) and accuracy 71% (62 to 79%).

Of the 61 participants with follow up diagnoses of probable MCI-LB, 25 (41%) had less than two core features present at baseline. Of these, 15 (60%) had an abnormal baseline FP-CIT scan result.

Discussion

In this study we report the diagnostic accuracy of ^{123}I -FP-CIT in a large group of 144 patients with MCI, including 61 patients with probable MCI with Lewy bodies and 57 patients with MCI due to Alzheimer's disease. The strengths of our study include the prospective design and relatively large MCI groups with

thorough consensus clinical assessment. A further strength is that we were able to add cardiac mIBG to our protocol for a proportion of participants, which as an established biomarker enhanced the overall quality of our diagnostic assessments.

The sensitivity of FP-CIT consensus visual rating for detecting probable MCI-LB was 66% (95% CI 52 to 77%), specificity 88% (76 to 95%) and overall accuracy 76% (68 to 84%). The positive likelihood ratio of 5.3 means it is five times more likely for an abnormal scan to be found in probable MCI-LB than MCI-AD, showing the test to be useful at the MCI stage where Lewy body disease is suspected clinically. Use of dopaminergic imaging would help identify people with Lewy body disease in MCI cohorts, thereby improving disease-specific stratification and enabling disease modifying therapies to focus on the relevant target disease. Early identification could also allow for earlier symptomatic intervention and planning, keeping those MCI patients at high risk of converting to DLB under medical review. Although the specificity of 88% is high, the relatively low prior probability of a patient having MCI-LB outside a specialist setting means that in practice FP-CIT is only suitable for patients where there is good reason to suspect they may have Lewy body disease. It would, for example, not be appropriate to screen a general group of MCI patients for MCI-LB with FP-CIT as many false positives would arise, even with the high specificity.

Our secondary analysis suggested that a positive FP-CIT scan is more likely in probable MCI-LB patients with parkinsonism among the core features, compared to those without parkinsonism at baseline. However this finding was of borderline significance ($p = 0.05$) and should be interpreted with caution. It is of note that over half of those without parkinsonism still had abnormal FP-CIT scans, suggesting that dopaminergic deficit can precede overt clinical parkinsonism in MCI. A recent retrospective study of 13 MCI cases that progressed to PD or DLB showed that all had baseline dopaminergic deficits [16].

Our further sub-analysis assessed the added value of a positive FP-CIT scan in people with probable MCI-LB at latest assessment but less than two core features present at baseline. We found that 60% of this subgroup (15/25 patients) had a positive FP-CIT result, suggesting FP-CIT may be of benefit in less certain cases where biomarkers are most required. In most clinical situations, patients would not

be reviewed by multiple Lewy body disease specialists, so it may be that fewer core features would be identified in clinical practice at baseline, increasing the added value of dopaminergic imaging.

Despite comparable cognitive function, probable MCI-LB were more likely to be in receipt of cholinesterase inhibitors at baseline, consistent with recommendations and their local use in treating neuropsychiatric symptoms of Lewy body disease [17]. The Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) score was slightly lower in MCI-LB than in MCI-AD, despite similar cognition. This is expected since the extra physical impairment in those with parkinsonism is likely to lower the scores.

We showed significantly lower DaT binding in the probable MCI-LB patients than in the MCI-AD group ($p < 0.001$), despite substantial overlap between the groups. Similar results were shown by Kasanuki et al. [18], who studied a rather different cohort of MCI patients with parkinsonism but without cognitive fluctuations or hallucinations. They did not dichotomise the scans into normal and abnormal so accuracy cannot be compared. Compared to our consensus visual rating method, the accuracy of semi-quantification alone was similar, with lower sensitivity and higher specificity. Semi-quantification could therefore be useful in conservatively selecting LB patients for clinical trials, where high specificity is key. However, our visual rating method with the aid of semi-quantification is more reflective of clinical practice, as a scan report is never based on semi-quantification results alone. We cannot compare the accuracy of visual rating alone with semi-quantification as we had access to the semi-quantification results when rating the scans. Longer follow up of the study subjects whose consensus rating was abnormal and quantification normal will help to clarify if these were abnormal scans.

The distribution of the SBRs of the probable MCI-LB and MCI-AD cases shows a significant overlap between MCI-LB and MCI-AD groups, which suggests that many of the probable MCI-LB cases either do not have Lewy body disease affecting the substantia nigra, or this is not sufficient at this early stage to affect dopaminergic function. Some participants may be misdiagnosed and not have Lewy body disease at all; however the longitudinal follow-up helps to strengthen diagnostic certainty. We feel it is more likely that Lewy body disease in the majority of these cases is manifest outside the nigro-striatal pathway. It is common for DLB patients to be diagnosed without parkinsonism and it has been

reported previously that even by death, 10% of autopsy confirmed DLB cases had no nigral involvement [19].

Limitations

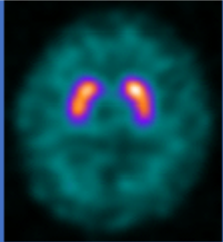
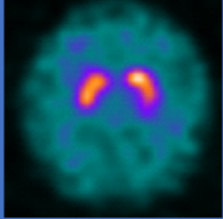
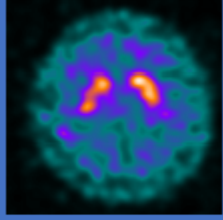
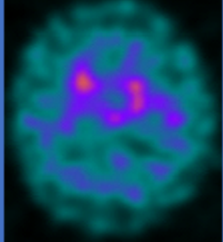
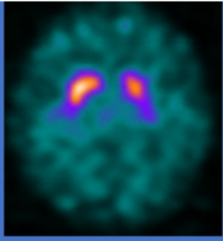
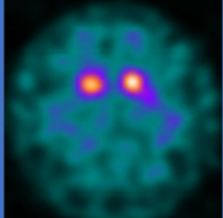
Limitations of our study include the use of consensus clinical diagnosis as gold standard, rather than histopathology following death. However, thus far five MCI participants have died and had autopsy assessments. Two with probable MCI-LB both had neocortical Lewy body disease and three with MCI-AD all met standard criteria for AD (including all Braak stages five and six). This provides some early validation for our diagnoses. Also, the specificity may be higher since our MCI-AD may have Lewy body disease which is not yet manifest in any core features or on cardiac mIBG imaging. Other studies have demonstrated that it is common for patients with a clinical diagnosis of AD have LB pathology post-mortem [2]. We did not use specific AD biomarkers in this study, since the focus of the study was the identification of Lewy body disease – we did not seek to exclude people with concomitant AD from the MCI-LB group.

Although our findings provide evidence that FP-CIT imaging is diagnostically useful at the MCI stage, they only apply to patients where one or more core or supportive clinical LB features are present and we do not encourage the use of FP-CIT more widely in memory services.

It is postulated that imaging biomarkers of Lewy body disease correlate better with eventual pathology at autopsy than clinical diagnoses, with a 2015 study showing less than 10% discrepant cases between dopamine PET and pathological findings [20]. In a previous study we also found that FP-CIT was more accurate than clinical diagnosis [19]. We attempted to mitigate for this by incorporating mIBG findings, where available, as well as an expert panel approach to increase diagnostic certainty. The exclusion of patients with possible MCI-LB, with unclear underlying pathology also increased diagnostic certainty.

In summary, the results of this single centre study support the 2020 consensus recommendations on the diagnosis of MCI-LB [4], providing evidence that dopaminergic imaging is useful in clinical practice even at the MCI stage, with an abnormal scan highly suggestive of MCI-LB.

Figures and tables

Example transverse slice image	Description	Normal / Abnormal
	<p>Normal (tracer uptake bilaterally in putamen and caudate nuclei and largely symmetric and quantification normal).</p>	<p>Normal</p>
	<p>Mild or equivocal reduction in global striatal uptake</p>	<p>Normal</p>
	<p>Moderate reduction in global striatal uptake</p>	<p>Abnormal</p>
	<p>Severe reduction in global striatal uptake affecting both putamen and caudate nuclei.</p>	<p>Abnormal</p>
	<p>Asymmetric uptake with a reduction in the left putamen.</p>	<p>Abnormal</p>
	<p>Significant bilateral reduction in putamen uptake with activity confined to the caudate nuclei.</p>	<p>Abnormal</p>

Supplement Figure 1: Examples of images rated as normal and abnormal. Central slice shown here - raters had access to full display showing multiple slices.

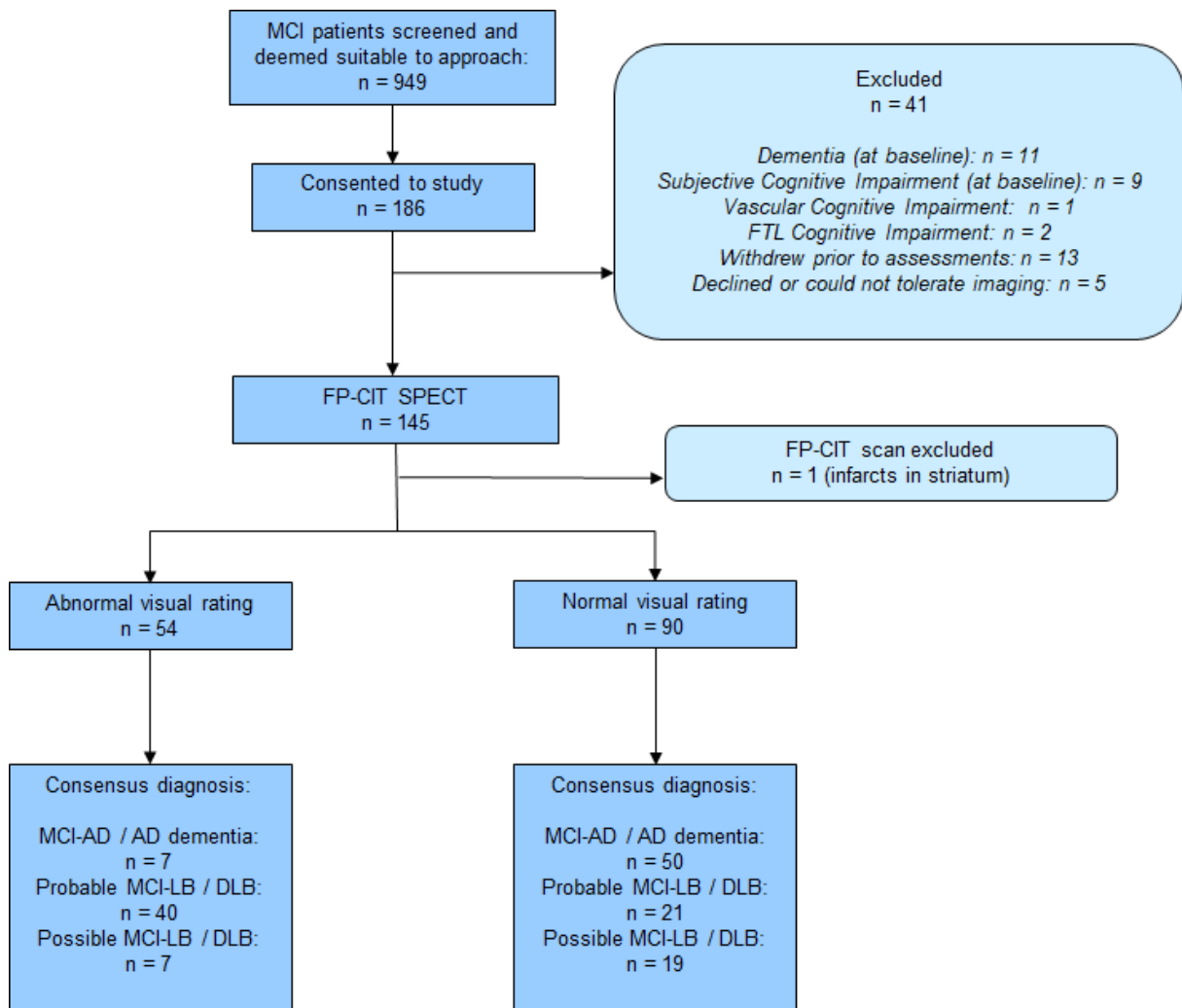


Figure 1: Participant flow chart showing number of positive and negative FP-CIT scans and reference standard consensus clinical diagnoses.

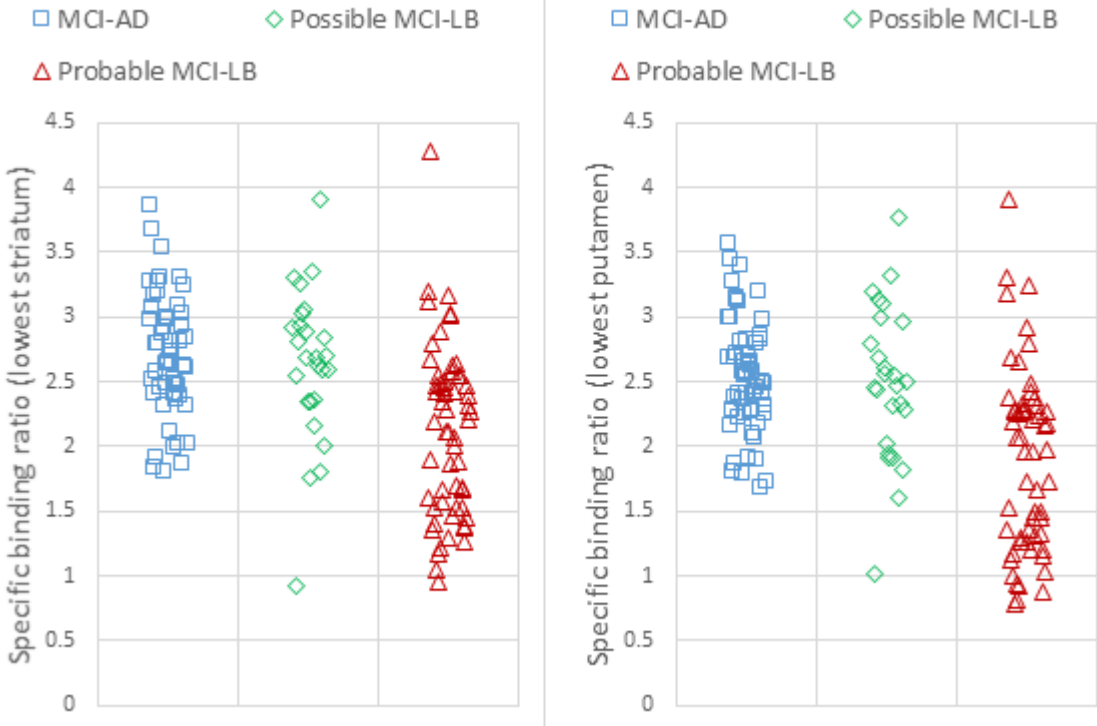
Table 1: Demographic and clinical data for the MCI-AD and probable MCI-LB groups.

	MCI-AD	Probable MCI-LB	p-value
	Mean (SD) or n (%)	Mean (SD) or n (%)	
n	57	61	
Female	32 (56%)	13 (21%)	<0.01
Age at consent	76.9 (7.3)	74.6 (7.1)	0.09
Years in study	1.2	2.0	0.01
Range	0 to 5	0 to 7	
UPDRS	16.1 (12.2)	22.0 (14.9)	0.03
MMSE	26.5 (2.4)	26.5 (2.1)	0.99
ACE total	79.9 (10.2)	81.1 (9.0)	0.50
Epworth Sleepiness Scale	5.2 (3.9)	9.4 (5.0)	<0.01
Geriatric depression scale	3.1 (2.5)	4.5 (3.9)	0.06
IADL	7.1 (1.3)	6.3 (1.6)	0.01
CDR	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.05
NPI	7.2 (8.2)	14.8 (11.8)	<0.01
Memantine	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0.96
Cholinesterase inhibitor	13 (23%)	31 (51%)	<0.01
Anti-parkinsonian drug	0	9 (15%)	<0.01
Fluctuations (baseline)	0 (by definition)	30 (49%)	<0.01
Visual hallucinations (baseline)	0 (by definition)	16 (26%)	<0.01
Parkinsonism (baseline)	0 (by definition)	23 (38%)	<0.01
RBD (baseline)	0 (by definition)	41 (67%)	<0.01

Table 2: Contingency table showing numbers of normal and abnormal FP-CIT scans in the MCI-AD, probable MCI-LB and possible MCI-LB groups.

	Normal	Abnormal	Totals
MCI-AD / AD	50 (88%)	7 (12%)	57
Probable MCI-LB / DLB	21 (34%)	40 (66%)	61
Possible MCI-LB / DLB	19 (73%)	7 (27%)	26
Totals	90	54	144

Figure 2: Plots of specific binding ratio for the MCI-AD and probable MCI-LB groups. The plot on the left shows the lowest whole striatum SBR and the right the SBR for the lowest putaminal sub-regions.



Author details

*Gemma Roberts ^{a,b} PhD, gemma.roberts@newcastle.ac.uk

Paul C. Donaghy ^a PhD, paul.donaghy@newcastle.ac.uk

Jim Lloyd ^{b,a} PhD, j.j.lloyd@newcastle.ac.uk

Rory Durcan ^a MRCPI, MSc, rory.durcan@newcastle.ac.uk

George Petrides ^b FRCR, George.Petrides@nhs.net

Sean J. Colloby ^a PhD, sean.colloby@newcastle.ac.uk

Sarah Lawley ^a MBBS, sjdents@gmail.com

Joanna Ciafone ^a PhD, Joanna.ciafone@newcastle.ac.uk

Calum A Hamilton ^a MSc, C.Hamilton3@newcastle.ac.uk

Michael Firbank ^a PhD, Michael.firbank@newcastle.ac.uk

Louise Allan ^c PhD, L.Allan@exeter.ac.uk

Nicola Barnett ^a MSc, n.a.barnett@newcastle.ac.uk

Sally Barker ^a BSc, sally.barker@newcastle.ac.uk

Kirsty Olsen ^a BSc, kirsty.olsen@newcastle.ac.uk

Kim Howe ^b BSc, kim.howe@nhs.net

Tamir Ali ^b FRCR, t.ali@nhs.net

John-Paul Taylor ^a PhD, john-paul.taylor@newcastle.ac.uk

John O'Brien ^d DM, john.obrien@medschl.cam.ac.uk

Alan J. Thomas ^a PhD, alan.thomas@newcastle.ac.uk

Affiliations:

- a) Translational and Clinical Research Institute, Newcastle University, Biomedical Research Building, Campus for Ageing and Vitality, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 5PL, United Kingdom
- b) Nuclear Medicine Department, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4LP, United Kingdom
- c) University of Exeter Medical School, South Cloisters, University of Exeter, St Luke's Campus, Heavitree Road, Exeter, EX1 2LU, United Kingdom

d) Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, Box 189, Level E4 Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, CB2 0SP, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author:

Gemma Roberts

Translational and Clinical Research Institute, Newcastle University, Biomedical Research Building, Campus for Ageing and Vitality, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 5PL. United Kingdom

Gemma.roberts@newcastle.ac.uk

+44 7890 489690 (personal number, not for publication)

Declaration of Interest:

GR and GP have received honoraria from GE Healthcare for delivering educational workshops on FP-CIT imaging.

JPT has received honoraria from GE Healthcare for delivering educational presentations on Lewy body disease and has consulted for Sosei-Heptares and Kyowa-Kirin.

JOB has acted as a consultant for Axon Neuroscience, TauRx, GE Healthcare, Lilly and Eisai, has been a recipient of grant support from Alliance Medical, GE Healthcare and Merck and received honoraria for talks for GE Healthcare.

AT has received support for investigator led studies and honoraria from GE Healthcare.

All other authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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Author Contribution

- 1) Research project: A. Conception, B. Organization, C. Execution;
- 2) Statistical Analysis: A. Design, B. Execution, C. Review and Critique;
- 3) Manuscript: A. Writing of the first draft, B. Review and Critique.

Gemma Roberts: 1C; 2A; 2B; 3A

Paul C. Donaghy: 1B; 1C; 2C; 3B

Jim Lloyd: 1A; 1C; 2A; 2C; 3B

Rory Durcan: 1C; 2B; 3B

George Petrides: 1A; 1C; 3B

Sean J. Colloby: 1B; 1C; 2A; 3B

Sarah Lawley: 1B; 1C; 3B

Joanna Ciafone: 1B; 1C; 3B

Calum A Hamilton: 1B; 1C; 3B

Michael Firbank: 1A; 2A; 2C; 3B

Louise Allan: : 1A; 2A; 3B

Nicola Barnett: 1B; 1C; 3B

Sally Barker: 1B; 1C; 3B

Kirsty Olsen: 1B; 1C; 3B

Kim Howe: 1B; 1C; 3B

Tamir Ali: 1B; 1C; 3B

John-Paul Taylor: 1A; 1C; 2A; 2C; 3B

John O'Brien: 1A; 1C; 2A; 2C; 3B

Alan J. Thomas: 1A; 1C; 2A; 2C; 3A; 3B

Data Availability:

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, GR, upon reasonable request.

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