

Impact of the disclosure of amyloid-PET results to patients with subjective cognitive decline: the AMYPAD Diagnostic and Patient Management Study (DPMS)

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Background

No definitive evidence on the impact of the amyloid-PET result disclosure on subjective cognitive decline plus (SCD+) patients

Aim → Assess how a positive amyloid-PET result affects the psychological well-being of SCD+ patients

Methods

The impact of the amyloid-PET result disclosure was investigated using the Impact of Event Scale–Revised (IES-R). IES-R was administered 1-3 days post-disclosure, and consists of one total score and three sub-scores: avoidance, intrusions, and hyperarousal.

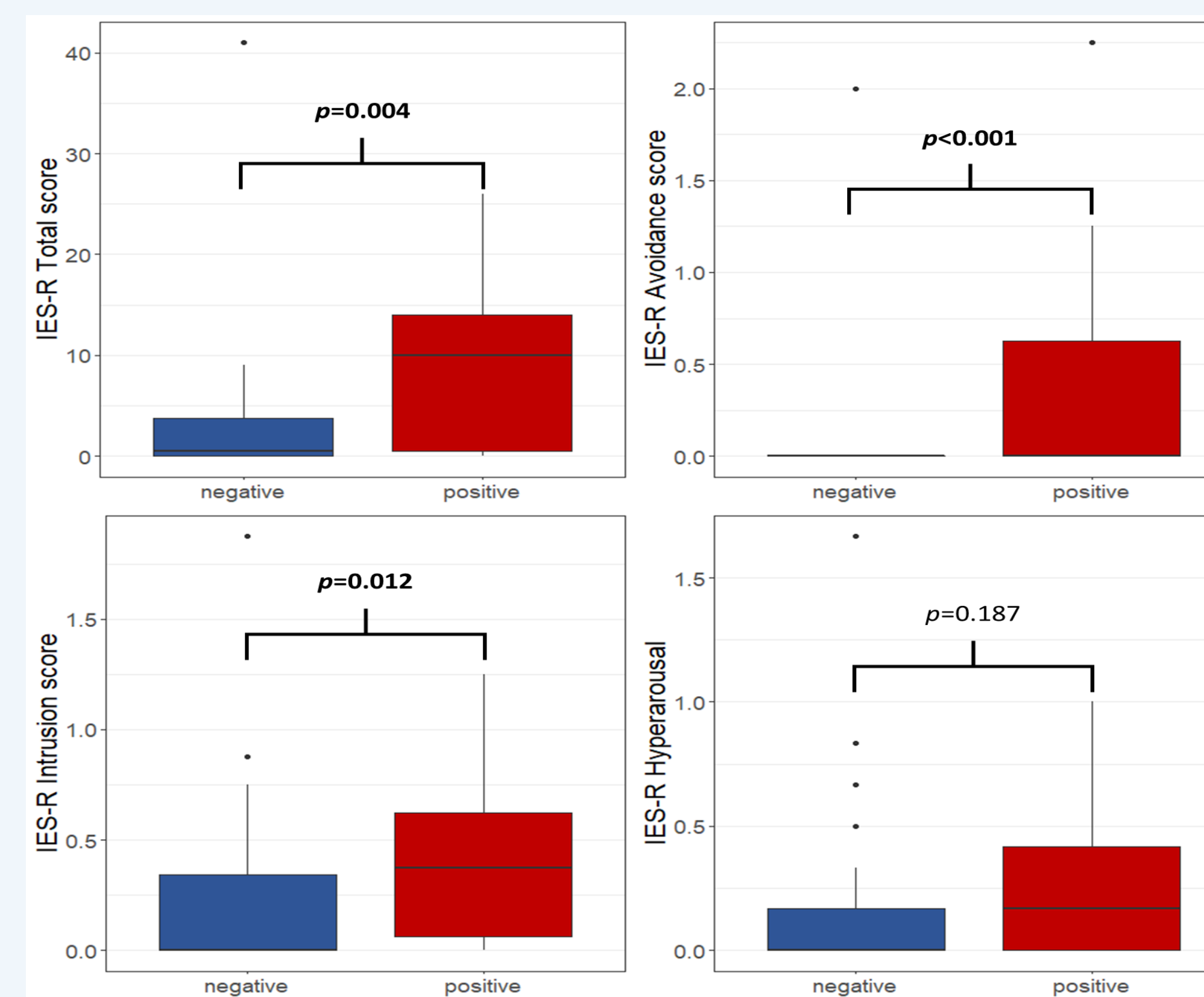
We compared amyloid-positive and amyloid-negative patients by using the Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test.

Results

So far, 59 AMYPAD-DPMS SCD+ patients received the amyloid-PET result disclosure (32 HUG-Geneva; 14 BBRC-Barcelona; 9 UCL-London; 3 CHUV-Lausanne; 1 Amsterdam-UMC, Amsterdam).

Amyloid-positive SCD+ patients showed higher IES-R Total score ($p=0.004$), Avoidance ($p<0.001$), and Intrusion ($p=0.012$) scores (Figure).

Figure



Conclusion

The disclosure of positive amyloid scan might have an short-term impact on the psychological well-being of SCD+ patients, and is associated with the avoidance of thoughts and memories of the news, and with intrusive thoughts.

--> Futures analysis (anxiety, depression and long-term impact)

