Biomarkers in Dementia Disorders

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Message from the Guest Editors

Alzheimer's disease, the most common type of neurodegenerative dementia, is characterized by two main pathological features: extracellular accumulation of amyloid beta peptides in the form of amyloid plaques and hyperphosphorylation of tau protein. Most frontotemporal lobar degenerations are due to tau or TDP-43 pathology, while a small percentage is due to FUS or more rare pathologies. Parkinson's disease with or without dementia and dementia with Lewy bodies belong to the group of synucleinopathies. Thus, neurodegenerative dementia disorders are currently viewed as proteinopathies, being characterized by the aggregation of one or more protein(s) or peptides. Some of these proteins can be quantified in the CSF or plasma (or other fluids) and serve not only as biomarkers of various biochemical processes but also as important diagnostic tools. The accumulation of amyloid beta peptides and/or tau in the brain can also be studied with positron emission tomography. Fluid or imaging biomarkers may also be helpful in the diagnosis of secondary causes of dementia.

This Special Issue will highlight the latest advances in fluid and imaging biomarkers for dementia disorders.

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Special Issue

Editor-in-Chief

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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