Scientific Symposium: Clinical Advances in Frontotemporal Dementia

- 10:00-10:20 fMRI and the default network in AD and FTD, Michael Greicius MD, Stanford University
- 10:20-10:10:45- Von Economo neurons: selective vulnerability of phylogenetically new neurons, William Seeley, MD, UCSF
- 10:45-11:10 Social cognition: vulnerable neurons involved in FTD, Kate Rankin, PhD, UCSF
- 11:10-11:35 Progranulin mutations in FTD - from gene to phenotype, Michael Hutton PhD, Merck Research Labs, Boston, Mass
- 11:35-12:00 TDP-43 and tau - from molecule to clinical phenotype, Keith Josephs, MD, Mayo Clinics

Frontotemporal Dementia

Bruce L. Miller, MD

Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry
UCSF School of Medicine

Prevalence

- Common cause pre-senile dementia
  - Ratnavalli 1:1 with AD 45-64 years (Neurology 2002)
  - Knopman more common than AD below 60 years (Neurology 2004)
- Broader spectrum even more common (PSP, CBD, ALS)
- Less common after 70?

Clinical Heterogeneity

- Progressive frontotemporal dementia
- Genetic (40%) sporadic (60%)
- Frontal, temporal, left or right predominance of degeneration
- Motor overlap with PSP, CBD, ALS

FTD

- Important and common dementia syndrome
- Insight into functions frontal & anterior temporal lobes
  - Emotion & behavior
  - Executive control & language
  - Creativity
- Insight into new genes, molecules, cells, cell components
  - Tau (microtubule)
  - TDP-43/Progranulin
  - ESCRTIII (endosome, multivesicular body)
  - Valosin (mitochondria)
  - Von Economo neurons
- FTD treatments will be treatments for related disorders
  - CBD
  - PSP
  - ALS
  - AD

Memory & Aging Center 2007