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강연 제목: Amyloid plaques and reactive astrogliosis in AD

Abstract(영문):

Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) combined with various radiopharmaceuticals has played important roles in visualization of AD pathology in living patients. Of the radiopharmaceuticals, F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) which measures the rate of glucose metabolism related to synaptic activity in neurons is most used for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of neurodegenerative diseases. Decreased FDG uptake appears earlier than atrophy on anatomical imaging such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Other than FDG, radiotracers for amyloid plaques and tau tangles are of clinical interests in identifying underlying pathology. Beta amyloid specific PET/CT probes in clinical use have been well proven based on postmortem examinations targeting fibrillary beta amyloid protein in beta amyloid plaques. However, up to 30% of cognitively normal subjects can show increased uptake in the cortex on amyloid PET/CT whereas less than 10% of AD patients may not show significant uptake. Therefore, there have been effort to develop the radiotracers for neuroinflammation targeting mitochondrial translocator protein (TSPO) of microglia and MAO-B with some limitations.

Brief Biosketch (간단한 이력, 연구/대외활동 소개,국문/영문)

Dr. Mijin Yun graduated from Yonsei university College of Medicine in 1993 and became a board certified radiologist and nuclear medicine physician in South Korea. She had her formal training in nuclear medicine at the hospital of the university of Pennsylvania and was certified in the American Board of Nuclear Medicine. Since 2021, she has been a faculty in the department of nuclear medicine at Sinchon Severance hospital. Her research is focused on the metabolism in various diseases such as cancers and neurodegenerative diseases using molecular imaging modalities, mainly positron emission tomography/computed tomography.