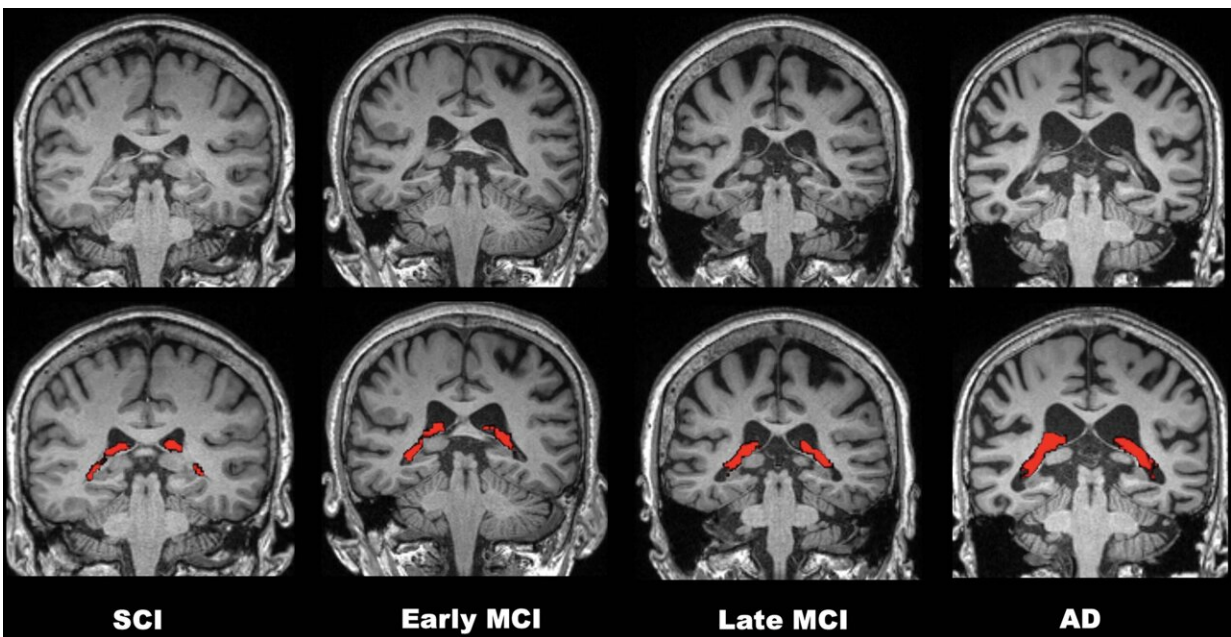


Black patients face delays in Alzheimer's diagnosis, research finds

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Brain MRI images. Credit: RSNA/Joshua Wibecan, M.D.

Black patients underwent medical imaging for cognitive impairment years later than white and Hispanic patients and were less frequently tested with MRI, according to research being presented at the [annual meeting](#) of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

Previous studies have shown that Black patients are at increased risk of Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia. They are less likely to

have a diagnosis and are diagnosed at a more advanced stage of disease compared to white patients.

Medical imaging—ideally with MRI—plays an increasingly important role in the diagnostic work-up of [cognitive impairment](#). However, it is unknown how [disparities](#) in imaging access may lead to these delays in cognitive impairment diagnoses.

"If disparity in obtaining access to neuroimaging is one possible barrier that delays diagnosis, it is important to identify this and figure out possible solutions to benefit these patients and prevent a delayed diagnosis," said study lead author Joshua Wibecan, M.D., radiology resident at Boston Medical Center in Boston, Massachusetts.

Drawing from four years of data, Dr. Wibecan and colleagues studied imaging disparities at their safety net academic [medical center](#). A safety net medical center provides [health care](#) for people regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay.

The researchers identified all outpatient CTs of the head, CT angiographies of the head and MRI brain examinations performed for cognitive impairment. They obtained patients' self-identified race from the Boston Medical Center Clinical Data Warehouse for Research.

Self-identified Black/African American patients were imaged for cognitive impairment at an older age and were less frequently imaged for cognitive impairment with MRI. While CT and MRI can both be useful in detection of cognitive impairment and dementia diagnoses, MRI provides much more detail about brain abnormalities.

The average age at imaging for cognitive impairment among the groups with Black patients was 72.5 years, compared with 67.8 years for white patients, 66.5 years for Hispanics and 66.7 years for the Other group.

Only 50.9% of Black patients underwent MRI testing for cognitive impairment, compared to 60% of [white patients](#), 67% of Hispanics and 68.2% in the Other group.

"Our study demonstrates two main findings," Dr. Wibecan said. "First, Black patients who received MRI or CT for cognitive impairment were significantly older than patients from other races. Second, Black patients were significantly less likely to be imaged with MRI, the optimal type of imaging for cognitive impairment, as opposed to CT."

Early imaging evaluation is important to identify treatable causes of cognitive impairment, such as tumors, bleeding or swelling within the brain. Additionally, new treatments have recently become available for Alzheimer's disease that can potentially slow the rate of decline. Earlier diagnosis may, therefore, lead to early treatment and a longer period of better cognitive function.

"As treatment for Alzheimer's Disease improves, it will be even more important to identify patients at early stages of disease for optimal treatment," Dr. Wibecan said.

Further research is needed, Dr. Wibecan said, to understand why there was a significant difference in the types of imaging exams ordered for the workup of cognitive impairment across racial groups.

Chad W. Farris, M.D., Ph.D., neuroradiologist from Boston Medical Center and assistant professor of radiology at Boston University Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine, co-authored the study.

Provided by Radiological Society of North America

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