There is increasing support for the role of neuroinflammation and aberrant immune regulation in the pathophysiology of many neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and frontotemporal dementia (FTD). This includes genetic contributions by the immunoregulatory human leukocyte antigen (HLA) region, which encodes proteins that play an important role in the function of the immune system. At the end of this session, participants will be able to: (1) Recognize the missing genetic contributions to AD and FTD; (2) Identify some of the genetic contributions of immune and inflammatory risk factors to AD and FTD; (3) Understand the importance of genetic studies of neurodegeneration and how they can contribute to our knowledge of mechanisms underlying disease pathobiology.

*No CMEs or Social Work CEs are available at this time

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