



## Key Points Summary

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### Primary Question this Study Addresses

What is the association between cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA), contact sports participation and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) versus Alzheimer's disease (AD)?

### Study Findings That Add to Our Knowledge

Participants with CTE had more prevalent and severe CAA within the frontal vessels. Compared to those with AD, participants with CTE had more severe CAA in the frontal versus parietal lobes.

CAA frequency in participants with CTE was low. There was no association between contact sport participation and CAA. History of contact sports was associated with CAA severity.

CAA was a predictor of dementia, adjusting for age, sex, and comorbid pathology.

### How Study Evidence Might Be Used in Practice

Contact sport participation and CTE were associated with more severe CAA, and CAA was independently associated with worse pathological and clinical outcomes.

Repetitive head impacts from contact sports may alter the distribution and severity of CAA, possibly leading to an increased risk of dementia.

For more information, please visit:

 [Resource](#)

To access the study abstract, click here:

 [Abstract](#)

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