OVERVIEW OF BIOMARKERS IN DIVERSE POPULATIONS: SEX DIFFERENCES

ELIZABETH DISBROW, PHD
DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
LSU HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, SHREVEPORT
LA



MORE THAN A MOTOR DISORDER

While PD is most commonly associated with motor disturbances, cognitive dysfunction appears in 40% of patients Cognitive domains include:

- Executive function
- Visuospatial function
- Processing speed





SEX DIFFERENCES IN PD

- PD is 1.5 times more common in men than in women
- Symptomatic onset is delayed in women
- Women more often present with the tremor dominant phenotype (67% compared to 48% in men) associated with less severe motor deterioration
- Hypothesis: there are sex differences in cognitive dysfunction in PD



SUBJECTS

PD group

• N = 89 (39 females)

Control group

• N = 59 (27 females)

Sex/gender was determined via self-report

Exclusion criteria:

- MMSE < 24
- WAIS-III Digit Span Total < 10
- Hx of Head Injury, Mental Illness, Drug Abuse etc.

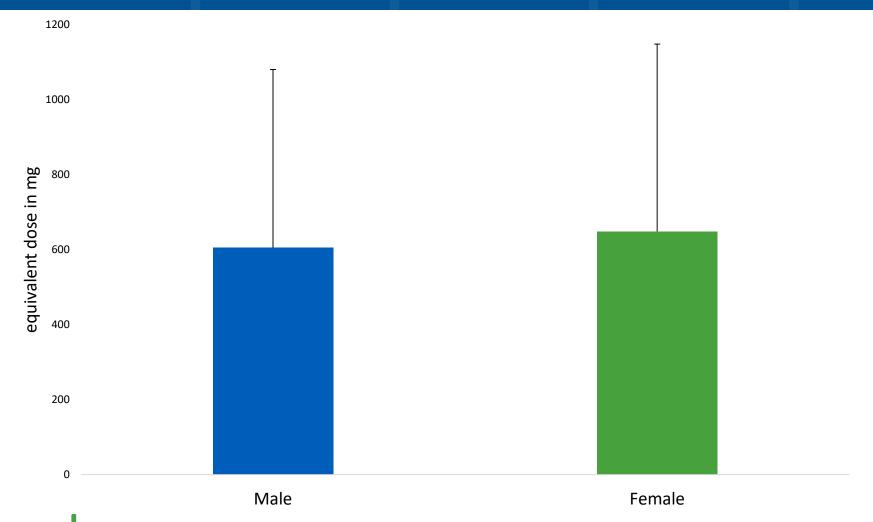


DEMOGRAPHICS

	N	Age (years)	Education (years)	MMSE	ESS	NART-R	GDS *
Control (M)	32	65.63 (5.84)	16.53 (3.29)	28.94 (1.01)	7.25 (3.59)	112.03 (9.28)	2.75 (3.07)
Control (F)	27	65.04 (6.93)	16.59 (3.13)	28.59 (1.39)	6.33 (3.37)	113.83 (5.44)	2.82 (3.89)
PD (M)	50	67.9 (6.52)	15.58 (2.9)	28.42 (1.84)	8.46 (4.08)	112.82 (9.88)	6.36 (5.61)
PD (F)	39	66.53 (5.97)	16.50 (2.46)	28.84 (1.31)	8.63 (5.07)	115.53 (6.36)	4.76 (3.93)

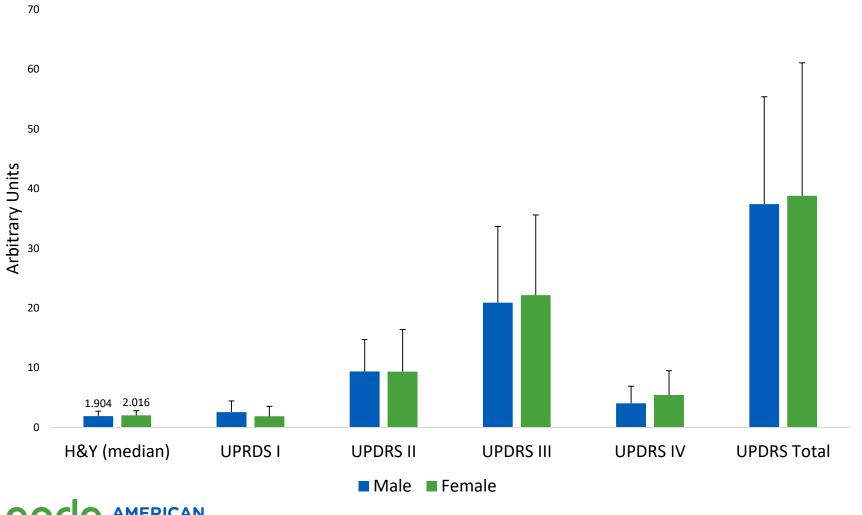


LEVODOPA EQUIVALENTS





DISEASE SEVERITY





Digit Span Forward

- 9-7
- 6-3
- 5-8-2
- 6-9-4
- 7-8-2-6

Digit Span Backward

• 7-1

1-7

• 3-4

4-3

• 6-2-9

9-2-6

• 4-7-5

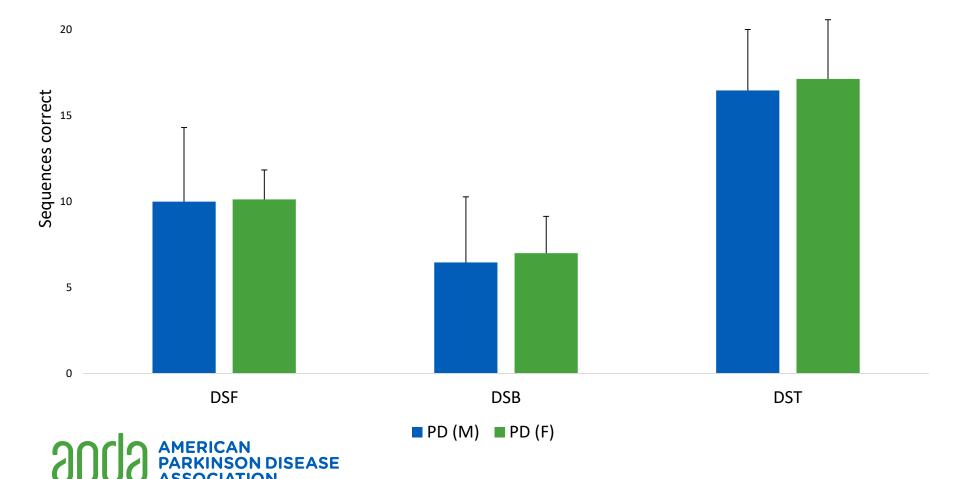
5-7-4

- 8-2-7-9
- 9-7-2-8



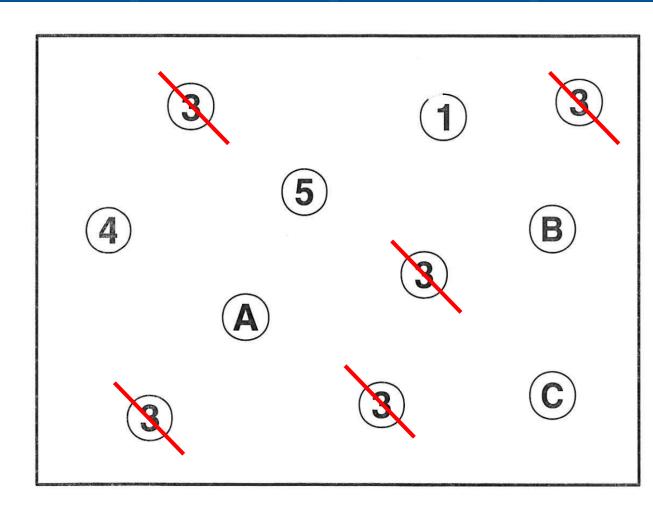
Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.

25



Condition 1

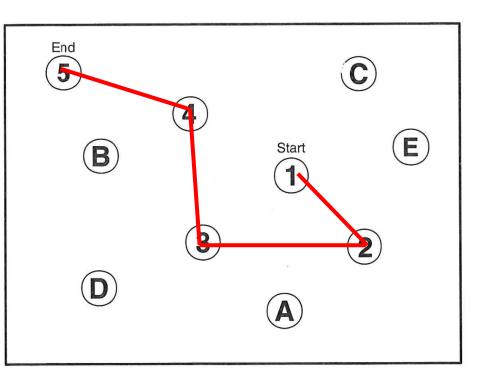
 Measure of visuospatial function

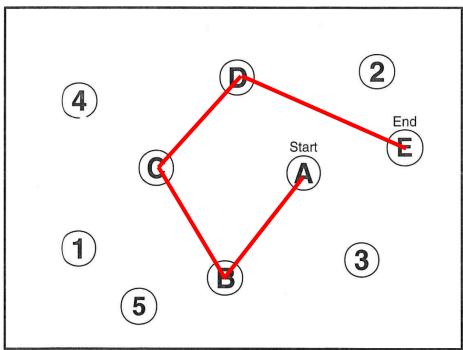




Condition 2 and 3

• Number and letter connection

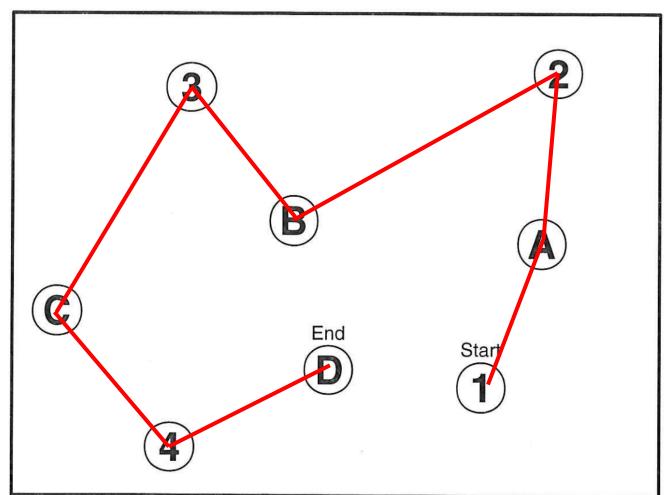






Condition 4

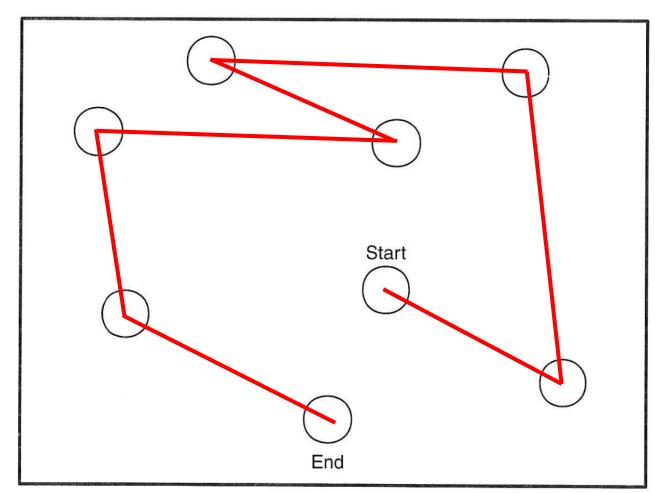
Number/Letter Switching



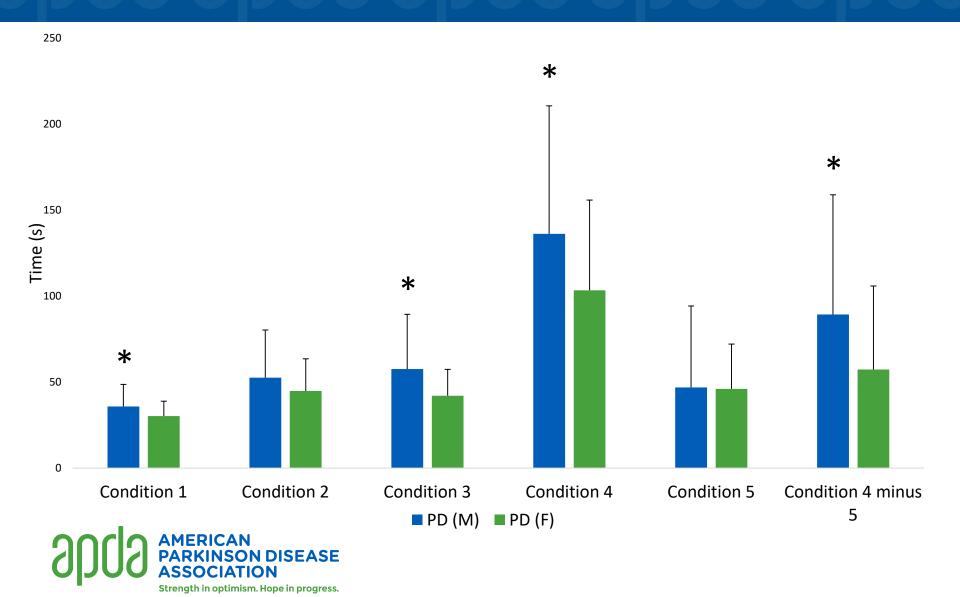


Condition 5

Motor Speed correction







VERBAL FLUENCY

Condition 1

- Letter Fluency
 - F A S

Condition 2

- Category Fluency
 - Animals and Boy's Names

Condition 3

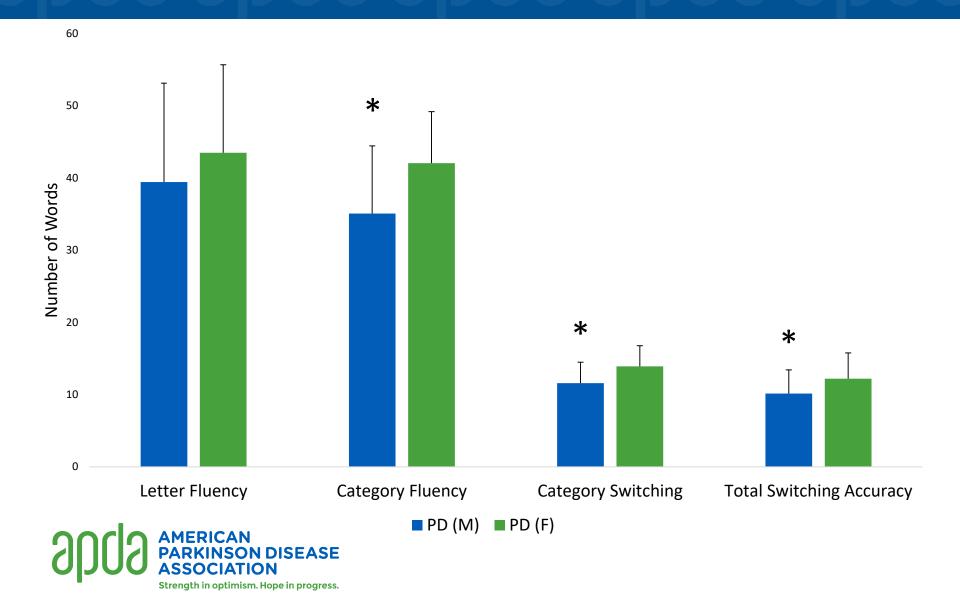
• Fruits/ Furniture

Total Switching Accuracy

 Number of total correct category switches between fruit and furniture



VERBAL FLUENCY



COLOR WORD INTERFERENCE



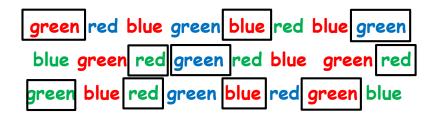
Condition Two

green red blue green blue red blue green blue green red blue green red green blue red green blue

Condition Three

green red blue green blue red blue green blue green red blue green red red blue green blue red green green blue

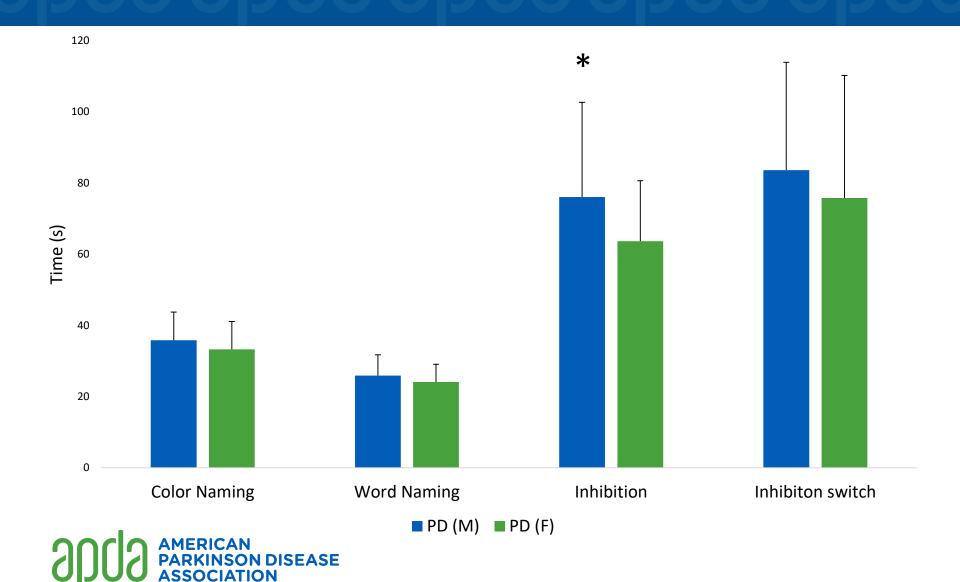
Condition Four





COLOR WORD INTERFERENCE

Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.



SYMBOL DIGIT MODALITIES TEST (SDMT)

С	-	1	Γ	T	>	+	Э	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

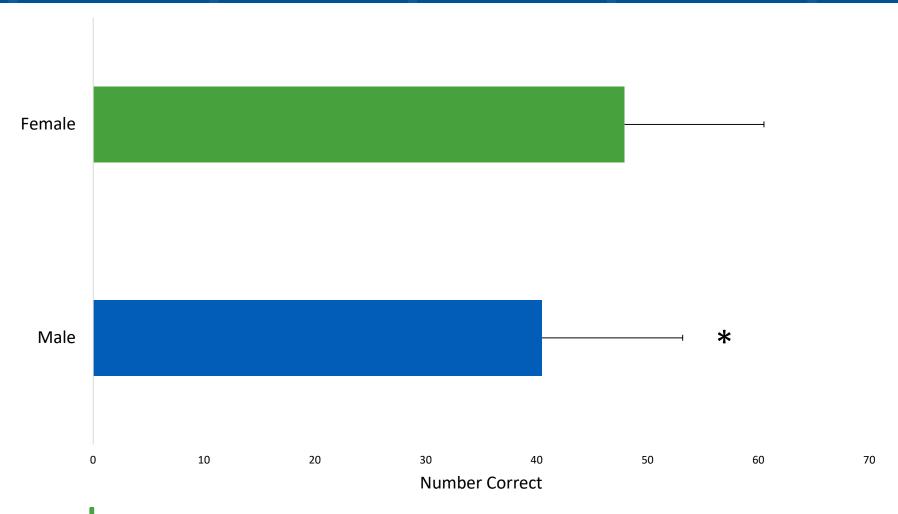
С	T	•	С	1	>	ŀ	Г	С	>	ŀ	C	>	C	-

Г	^	C	ŀ	Τ	^	—	L	С	ŀ	^	1	L	T	Э

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SYMBOL DIGIT MODALITIES TEST (SDMT)





REAL WORLD IMPLICATIONS

How do cognitive deficits impact activities of daily living?



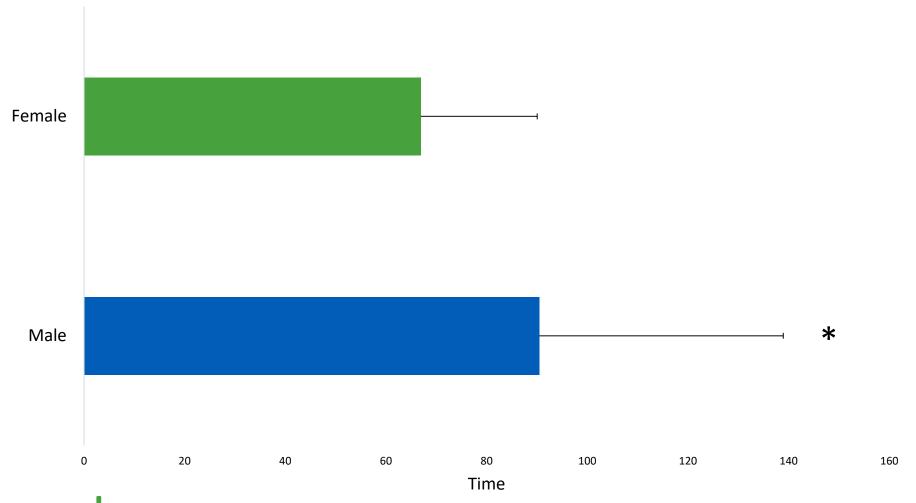


TIMED INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (TIADL)

Domain	Task
Communication	Finding a telephone number
Finances	Making Change
Food	Reading the first 3 ingredients on a can of food
Shopping	Finding 2 items on a shelf
Medicine	Reading the direction on a medicine bottle



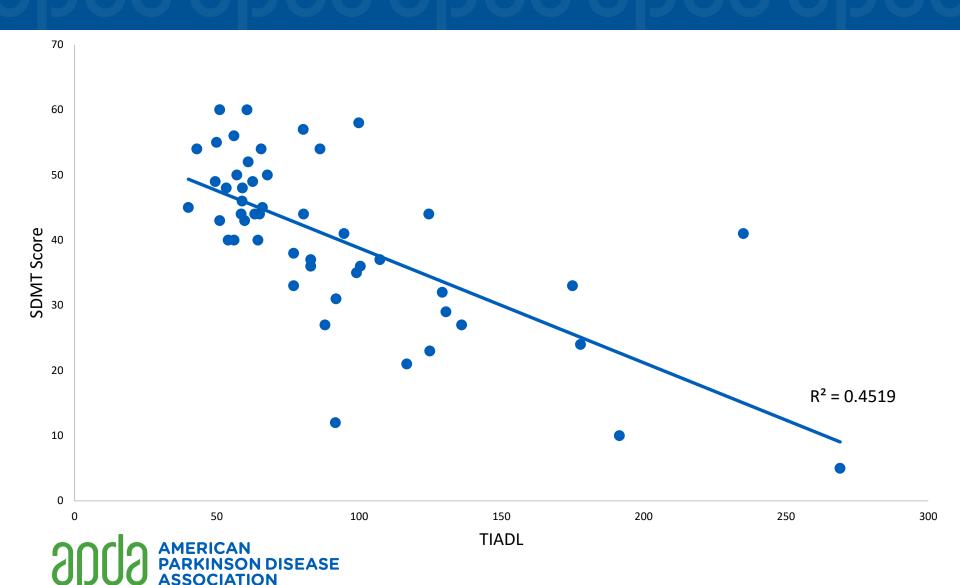
TIMED INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (TIADL)





REGRESSION

Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.



THEORY OF COGNITIVE AGING

- Processing speed deficits have been hypothesized to account for the majority of age-related variance for a variety of cognitive tasks. A necessary assumption of this theory is that processing speed is a fundamental part of the cognitive architecture that is common across cognitive domains.
- Limited Time Mechanism: Cognitive performance may decline with decreased speed of processing because relevant operations cannot be successfully completed in a timely manner. If early operations are not completed, then later processes will be less effective.
- Simultaneity Mechanism: Decreased processing speed results in reduced performance on complex tasks because the products of early processing are no longer available when later processing occurs, thus reducing the amount of simultaneously available information.

Salthouse et al., 1996; Nguyen et al. 2017



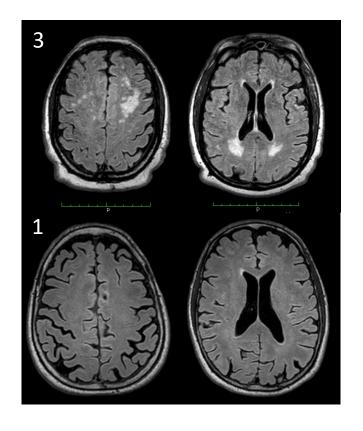
MRI BASED BIOMARKERS OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION

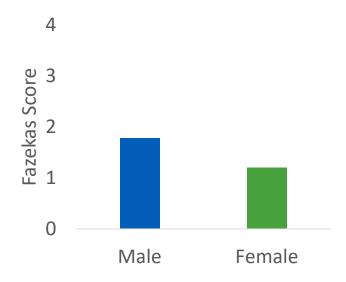
- Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR)
- Spectroscopy
- Functional Connectivity



IMAGE METRICS

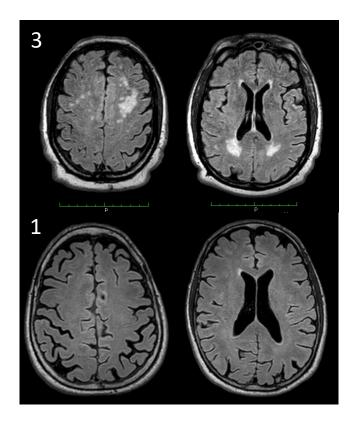
FLAIR: WM Disease







FLAIR: WM Disease





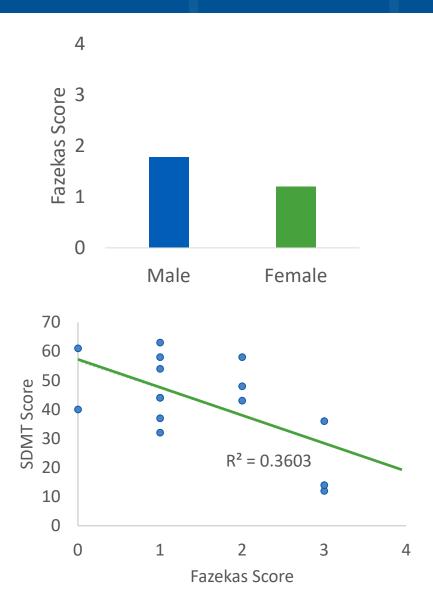
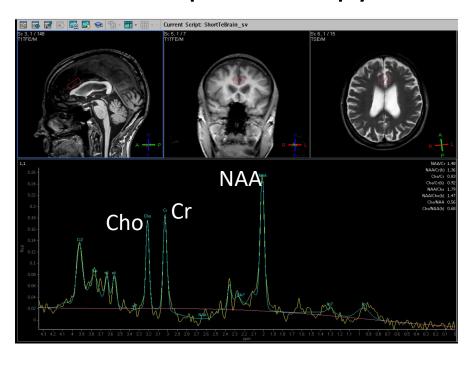
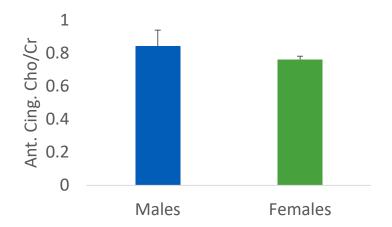


IMAGE METRICS

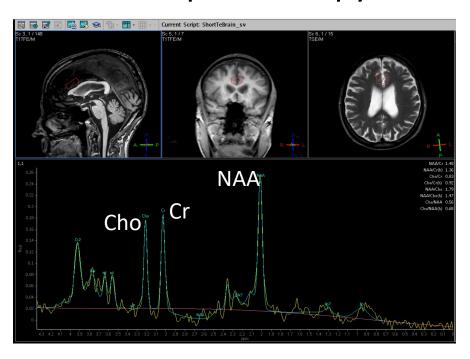
MR Spectroscopy



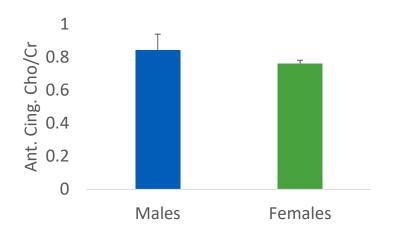


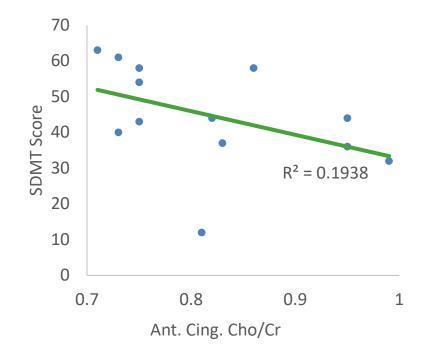


MR Spectroscopy

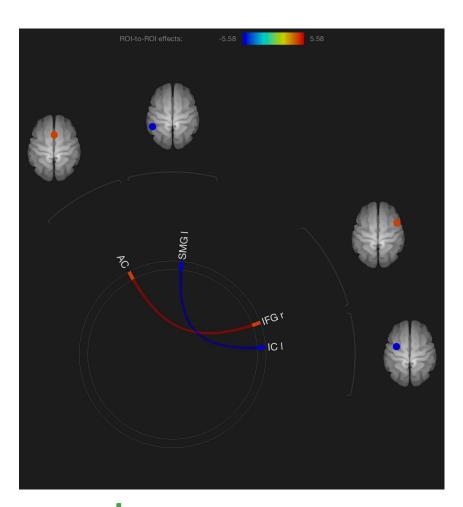








FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY: PD MALE > FEMALE

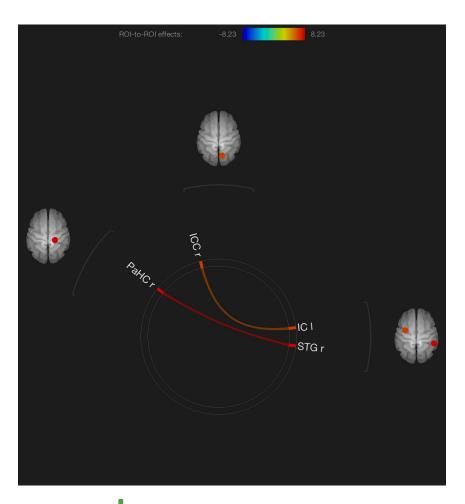


- AC, Anterior Cingulate Gyrus

 IFG r, Inferior Frontal Gyrus, Right
- SMG I, Supramarginal Gyrus, Left
 IC I, Insular Cortex Left



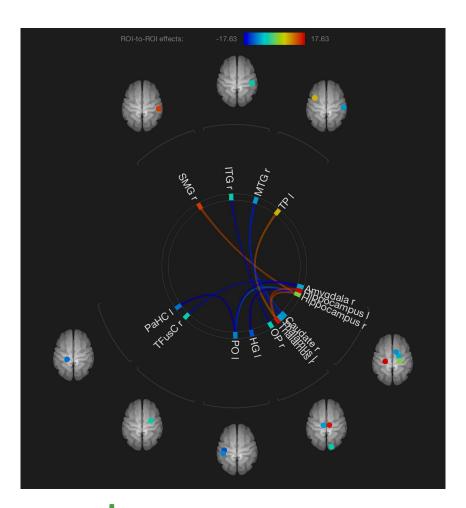
FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY: PD MALE AND SDMT, SIMPLE EFFECT OF SDMT



- PaHC r, Parahippocampal Gyrus Right
 STG r, Superior Temporal Gyrus Right
- ICC r, Intracalcarine Cortex Right
 IC I, Insular Cortex Left



FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY: PD FEMALE AND SDMT, SIMPLE EFFECT OF SDMT





- SMG r, Supramarginal Gyrus Right
 Hippocampus Left
- ITG r, Inferior Temporal Gyrus Right
 OP r, Occipital Pole Right
- MTG r, Middle Temporal Gyrus Right
 Caudate Right
- TP I, Temporal Pole Left
 Thalamus Left
- HG I, Heschl's Gyrus Left
 Hippocampus L
- PO I, Parietal Operculum Cortex Left
 PaHC I, Parahippocampal Gyrus Left
 Hippocampus L

TFusC r. Temporal Fusiform Cortex Right

CONCLUSIONS

- Men consistently had poorer performance than women in many cognitive domains
- Processing speed was associated with everyday function
- Brain imaging data is correlated with processing speed in PD





DISBROW LAB



Thank you to the American Parkinson Disease Association!