Subjective cognitive impairment and mild cognitive impairment: a sign of incipient Alzheimer*s disease?

* A longitudinal study of functional and structural brain changes in healthy older adults with and without cognitive complaints.

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1. To investigate the differences between healthy older adults with and without cognitive complaints (SCI) and MCI patients in: a) resting state functional connectivity; b) brain structure; and c) cognitive function. 2. To investigate longitudinal...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Neurological disorders congenital
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON40552

Source ToetsingOnline

Brief title Subjective cognitive impairment: a sign of incipient AD?

Condition

- Neurological disorders congenital
- Dementia and amnestic conditions

Synonym

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memory complaints, Subjective cognitive impairment

Research involving Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum Source(s) of monetary or material Support: veni beurs NWO-grant van Jeske Damoiseaux

Intervention

Keyword: Alzheimer's disease, fMRI, longitudinal, Subjective cognitive impairment

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1) MRI (resting state fMRI, task related fMRI, DWI and structural MRI), 2)

cognitive parameters, 3) APOE * genotype.

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

Previous imaging research has significantly increased our knowledge on how the brain changes in patients with Alzheimer*s disease (AD), the most common form of dementia. AD is characterized by a slow decline in cognitive function, and its neuropathology may be present long before clinical symptoms become apparent. Amnestic mild cognitive impairment (MCI) refers to the symptomatic pre-dementia phase of AD. Subjective cognitive impairment (SCI) is a common condition in which a person has memory complaints but no deficits on formal cognitive testing. It is still unclear whether SCI represents the latent phase of AD, but the idea of SCI as a precursor of AD is supported by several longitudinal studies that identified SCI as a predictor of AD. To date only a few imaging studies have focused on the detection of incipient AD, and no longitudinal resting state fMRI studies have been conducted in healthy at-risk populations. If resting state fMRI is able to show functional connectivity differences in SCI patients, and is also able to predict the cognitive status

of a patient at a later point in time, it will substantiate its promise as a biomarker for the early detection of AD.

Study objective

1. To investigate the differences between healthy older adults with and without cognitive complaints (SCI) and MCI patients in: a) resting state functional connectivity; b) brain structure; and c) cognitive function. 2. To investigate longitudinal changes in functional connectivity, brain structure, and cognitive function in people with SCI and older adults without cognitive complaints; and whether these longitudinal changes differ between groups.

Study design

Combined cross-sectional and longitudinal study.

Study burden and risks

This is a non-therapeutic group relatedness study. This research may help to elucidate early functional and structural biomarkers in the brain for the onset of dementia and Alzheimer's. The study consists of two visits, one at baseline, and one after 18 months and during a visit the following procedures will be done: MRI scan, neuropsychological assessment (SCI and controls only) and collection of 2 ml saliva. These procedures have no consequences for the health of the participants. Contra-indications will be carefully investigated per subject to minimize the risks. Burden will be kept at a minimum by using short protocols.

Contacts

Public

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Healthy adults aged 40-90 with or without memory complaints. Adults with SCI must have undergone a formal medical assessment that concluded that no objective cognitive impairment was apparent. Adults with MCI must have undergone a formal medical assessment that concluded that impairment in memory and intraindividual change was apparent, but no evidence of a significant impairment in social or occupational functioning.

Exclusion criteria

Left-handedness; any significant diagnosed medical, neurological or psychiatric illness; a history of brain damage; or the use of psychoactive medication will exclude volunteers from participating. Participants will also disqualify if they have any MRI contraindications such as: implanted electrical device (e.g., cardiac pacemaker) or metallic clip (e.g., aneurysm clip). We will also warn participants that some individuals experience claustrophobia in the scanner. We will seek equal representations of men and women.

Study design

Design

Study type: Intervention model: Allocation: Observational invasive Other Non-randomized controlled trial

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	23-09-2014
Enrollment:	80
Туре:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	05-03-2014
Date:	First submission
Application type:	METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)
Review commission:	metc-ldd@lumc.nl
Approved WMO	01-08-2014
Date:	Amendment
Application type:	METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)
Review commission:	metc-ldd@lumc.nl
Approved WMO	01-12-2014
Date:	Amendment
Application type:	METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)
Review commission:	metc-ldd@lumc.nl
Approved WMO Date: Application type: Review commission:	14-04-2016 Amendment METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

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Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register CCMO ID NL46557.058.13