Differences in Brain Volume, Hippocampal Volume, Cerebrovascular Risk Factors, and Apolipoprotein E4 Among Mild Cognitive Impairment Subtypes

Jing He, MBBS; Sarah Farias, PhD; Oliver Martinez, BS; Bruce Reed, PhD; Dan Mungas, PhD; Charles DeCarli, MD

Objectives: To evaluate demographics, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) measures, and vascular risk among mild cognitive impairment (MCI) subtypes.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: Both clinics and the community.

Participants: A total of 153 subjects with MCI, 218 cognitively normal older individuals (controls), and 68 patients with Alzheimer disease.

Main Outcome Measures: Classification of subjects with MCI according to current subtype diagnostic convention based on neuropsychological performance, estimates of vascular risk based on medical history, research MRI unless there was a specific contraindication, and apolipoprotein E genotype.

Results: Of the 153 subjects with MCI, 65 were diagnosed with amnestic single-domain, 46 with amnestic multiple-domain, 27 with nonamnestic single-domain, and 15 with nonamnestic multiple-domain MCI. Analyses of control, MCI, and Alzheimer disease cases revealed significant differences in brain and hippocampal volumes between each group. Post hoc analyses of MRI measures among the MCI subtypes found that patients with amnestic single-domain MCI had significantly less brain atrophy and that hippocampal volume differed significantly from controls for the 2 amnestic forms of MCI. Apolipoprotein E genotype prevalence was significantly greater in the amnestic and nonamnestic subtypes of MCI. Conversely, the nonamnestic subtypes were more likely to have increased vascular risk and to be African American.

Conclusions: Amnestic forms of MCI appear to have demographic, genetic, and MRI findings suggestive of Alzheimer disease pathology, whereas the nonamnestic forms of MCI have findings suggestive of vascular disease. Importantly, however, all subjects with MCI showed evidence of brain injury, and the biological differences among subtypes are relatively subtle beyond the memory vs non-memory groupings.

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While concerns regarding the ever-increasing prevalence of dementia are well publicized, interest has only recently focused on the transition state between normal cognitive aging and dementia, described as mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Like dementia, MCI is now recognized as an important public health problem, potentially affecting between 12% and 18% of individuals older than 65 years, and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality as well as risk of Alzheimer disease (AD).

The concept of MCI, however, has evolved. It is now recognized as a heterogeneous syndrome indicating risk of a variety of dementing illnesses. Various MCI clinical subtypes have been identified including amnestic single-domain (aMCI-S), amnestic multiple-domain (aMCI-M), nonamnestic single-domain (naMCI-S), and nonamnestic multiple-domain (naMCI-M) MCI, with potential relevance to differing underlying etiologies. For example, individuals with amnesia (ie, aMCI-S and aMCI-M) are thought to represent early AD pathology, and an average of 3% per year develop AD. The nonamnestic MCI subtypes, however, are more strongly associated with cerebrovascular or other diseases. Recent Pittsburgh Compound B (PiB) imaging also supports the notion of etiological heterogeneity among MCI subtypes, as approximately one-third of subjects with MCI have significant PiB retention. This is particularly true for nonamnestic subjects, who also develop dementia more slowly than PiB-positive patients with MCI.

Author Affiliations:
Department of Neurology (Drs Farias, Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli) and the Imaging of Dementia and Aging Laboratory, Center for Neuroscience Preventive Medicine, University of California at Davis (Drs He and DeCarli, and Mr Martinez).
These data support the notion of both etiological and prognostic relevance to the various clinical subtypes of MCI. Given potential etiologic differences, specific subtypes of MCI might also be amenable to different medications. Recognizing the high prevalence of both stroke and AD among individuals older than 65 years, correct early diagnosis and prognosis of these various subtypes is likely to be important for effective treatments.

Neuroimaging techniques can provide differential diagnosis, help predict the probability of developing dementia, and measure the progression of neurodegenerative diseases. Despite this, few magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies have examined the differences in brain MRI among MCI subtypes and, to our knowledge, none have combined genetic and vascular risk factors with MRI. In this study, we compared the quantitative MRI measures, cerebrovascular risk factors, ethnicity, and apolipoprotein genotypes of the 4 MCI subtypes.

**METHODS**

**PARTICIPANTS**

**Recruitment**

All participants were evaluated at the University of California, Davis, Alzheimer Disease Center. Approximately 59% of participants were recruited through protocols designed to enroll ethnic and racial minorities in research. These individuals were recruited through various outreach methods such as soliciting in a community hospital lobby, a community survey, health fairs, and word of mouth. The remaining 40% were recruited either when seeking an evaluation at the disease center or as volunteers. Thus, while this is a sample of convenience, it represents a concerted effort to be broadly inclusive. Exclusion criteria were limited to age greater than 60 years. Exclusion criteria included unstable major medical illness, major primary psychiatric disorder (history of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or recurrent major depression), and substance abuse or dependence in the last 5 years. All participants signed informed consent forms, and all subject involvement was overseen by institutional review boards at the University of California, Davis, the Veterans Administration Northern California Health Care System, and San Joaquin General Hospital in Stockton, California.

**Clinical Evaluation**

All participants received a multidisciplinary clinical evaluation through the University of California, Davis, Alzheimer Disease Center. These evaluations included detailed medical history and physical and neurological examination. A physician fluent in Spanish examined subjects who spoke only Spanish. A family member or other informant in close contact with the participant was interviewed to obtain information about the participant’s level of independent functioning. Routine dementia laboratory tests and MRI were obtained for all participants with cognitive impairment.

Clinical neuropsychological evaluation used the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer’s Disease neuropsychological battery25-27 (Mini-Mental State Examination, List Learning, Animal Fluency, Constructional Praxis, 15-item Boston Naming Test for Spanish speakers, and 60-item version for English speakers) supplemented by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Revised Digit Symbol,26 and the Trail Making Test. Diagnosis of cognitive syndrome (control, MCI, or dementia) and for individuals with dementia, underlying etiology, was made according to standardized criteria. Dementia was diagnosed using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Third Edition Revised) (DSM-III-R)30 criteria for dementia, modified to exclude the requirement of memory impairment. Alzheimer disease was diagnosed using National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke/Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria.30 Vascular dementia was diagnosed using the California Alzheimer’s Disease Diagnostic and Treatment Centers diagnostic criteria for ischemic vascular dementia.32 Mild cognitive impairment was diagnosed according to standard clinical criteria, modified to include the 4 subtypes.32

**MRI Acquisition**

Research brain imaging was obtained at the University of California, Davis, MRI research center on a 1.5-T GE Signa Horizon LX Echospeed system (Sound Imaging, San Diego, California) or the Veterans Administration at Martinez on a 1.5-T Marconi system (Frontier Medical Imaging LLC, Phoenix, Arizona) using an axial T2-weighted double echo image, a coronal 3-dimensional spoiled gradient recalled echo (Inversion recovery–prepped Spoiled GRASS) acquisition and an axial high-resolution fluid-attenuated inversion recovery image. Image quantification was performed by a rater who was blind to age, sex, race, educational achievement, ethnicity, and diagnostic status.

**IMAGE ANALYSIS**

**Brain and White Matter Hyperintensity Volumes**

Analysis of brain and white matter hyperintensity (WMH) volumes was based on a fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence designed to enhance WMH segmentation.31 Brain and WMH segmentation was performed in a 2-step process according to previously described methods.34,35 In brief, nonbrain elements were manually removed from the image by operator-guided tracing of the dura mater in the cranial vault including the middle cranial fossa, but excluding the posterior fossa and cerebellum. The resulting measure of the cranial vault was defined as the total cranial volume to correct for differences in head size among the subjects. Image intensity nonuniformities36 were then removed from the image, and the resulting corrected image was modeled as a mixture of 2 gaussian probability functions with the segmentation threshold determined at the minimum probability between these 2 distributions.34 Followed by a single gaussian distribution fitted to the image data using an a priori threshold of 3.5 SD in pixel intensity above the mean to identify WMH. Intrarater and interrater reliability of these methods are high and have been published previously.37
Hippocampal Volumes

The boundaries of the hippocampus were manually traced according to previously described methods that emphasize analysis of the anterior two-thirds of the hippocampus. Intrarater reliability for both the right and left hippocampus using this method is good, with intraclass correlation coefficients of 0.98 for the right hippocampus and 0.96 for the left.

**MRI Infarctions**

The presence or absence of cerebral infarction on MRI was determined according to previously published protocols. The presence of MRI infarction was determined from the size, location, and imaging characteristics of the lesion. Only lesions 3 mm or larger qualified for consideration as cerebral infarcts.

**Cerebrovascular Risk Factors**

The presence or absence of 5 cerebrovascular risk factors (ie, stroke, transient ischemic attack, diabetes, hypertension, and coronary artery disease) was systematically assessed using subject and informant medical histories as well as review of pertinent medical records to create a summed composite score, reported as a percentage.

**Statistical Analyses**

Data were analyzed in JMP, version 5.1.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). We used multiple linear analyses to detect the total hippocampus volume, WMH, and brain volume differences among groups. Contingency analysis and correspondence analysis were used to compare the differences of ethnicity and apolipoprotein E4 (APOE-4) among subtypes. Multiple linear or logistic analyses were also used to test the association of cerebrovascular risks with MCI subtypes.

**Table 1. Subject Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Controls (n=218)</th>
<th>AD (n=68)</th>
<th>aMCI-S (n=65)</th>
<th>aMCI-M (n=46)</th>
<th>naMCI-S (n=27)</th>
<th>naMCI-M (n=15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>73.5 (7.1)</td>
<td>77.8 (6.6)</td>
<td>74.7 (6.5)</td>
<td>77.2 (7.0)</td>
<td>73.0 (8.6)</td>
<td>76.0 (7.1)</td>
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<td>Education, y</td>
<td>12.5 (4.5)</td>
<td>11.1 (4.7)</td>
<td>13.4 (5.4)</td>
<td>11.5 (4.9)</td>
<td>12.2 (5.1)</td>
<td>12.5 (5.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority, %</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain volume a</td>
<td>0.79 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.75 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMH b</td>
<td>-5.55 (0.92)</td>
<td>-4.98 (0.94)</td>
<td>-5.43 (1.1)</td>
<td>-5.13 (1.0)</td>
<td>-5.21 (0.99)</td>
<td>-5.18 (0.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippocampal volume</td>
<td>0.31 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.26 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.28 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.28 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.29 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.30 (0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic resonance infarct, %</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular risk score</td>
<td>0.24 (0.20)</td>
<td>0.25 (0.22)</td>
<td>0.23 (0.18)</td>
<td>0.28 (0.26)</td>
<td>0.28 (0.20)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOE-4, %c</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer disease; aMCI-M, amnestic multiple-domain mild cognitive impairment (MCI); aMCI-S, amnestic single-domain MCI; APOE-4, apolipoprotein E4; naMCI-M, nonamnestic multiple-domain MCI; naMCI-S, nonamnestic single-domain MCI; WMH, white matter hyperintensities.

a All brain volume measures are reported as the percentage of intracranial volume.

b WMH volumes were log transformed to normalize variance.

c APOE-4 was considered present if 1 or both alleles were E4.

**Results**

**Subject Characteristics**

Subject characteristics are summarized in the Table 1. A total of 153 subjects with MCI (mean [SD] age, 75.29 [7.20] years) were included in the study. In the MCI group, there were 65 subjects with aMCI-S, 46 with aMCI-M, 15 with naMCI-S, and 27 with naMCI-M. For the purposes of this study, these individuals were also compared with 218 cognitively normal individuals (controls) (mean [SD] age, 73.48 [7.11] years) and 68 patients with AD (mean [SD] age, 77.80 [6.64] years). Three older patients with aMCI-S, 1 with aMCI-M, 3 with naMCI-S, 3 with AD, and 4 without dementia did not receive MRI, while 10 subjects (5 cognitively normal and 5 with AD) were missing hippocampal volume data.

Of the subjects, 27% self-identified as Hispanic, 26% as African American, and 43% as white. Although the ethnic distribution of cognitively normal individuals was quite balanced (ie, 33% in each group), white individuals were significantly more likely to have cognitive impairment ($\chi^2 = 15.7; P = .003$).

**Differences by Syndrome**

Initial multiple regression analyses across groups according to cognitive syndrome (AD, controls, and MCI), adjusting for age, sex, and ethnicity found significant differences in brain volume ($F = 13.0; P < .001$), hippocampal volume ($F = 22.7; P < .001$), and WMH ($F = 6.2; P = .002$). The Figure shows the differences between mean values for the 3 MRI measures across groups adjusted for age, sex, and ethnicity. Post hoc analyses found that brain and hippocampal volumes differed significantly between all 3 groups, whereas WMH volumes for both MCI and AD differed significantly from controls, but not each other. No significant group differences were found for vascular risk factors or prevalent magnetic resonance in-
Post hoc analysis of mean differences in brain volume for all 6 groups is summarized in Table 2. The aMCI-S group was not statistically significantly different from controls, but differed significantly from the aMCI-M (P=.02), naMCI-M (P=.02), naMCI-S (P=.02), and AD groups (P<.001). Post hoc analyses of the hippocampus showed that the control group differed significantly from the aMCI-S (P<.001) and aMCI-M groups (P=.04), but not the naMCI-M (P=.61) or naMCI-S (P=.13) group. Conversely, hippocampal volumes of all MCI subtypes differed significantly from those of patients with AD (aMCI-S P=.008; aMCI-M P=.01; naMCI-S P=.009; and naMCI-M P=.003). Finally, we found a trend toward WMH differences between controls and aMCI-M (P=.06), but not any other significant differences among the MCI subtypes.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE INFARCTIONS

Owing to the low frequency of cortical infarction in the sample, magnetic resonance infarcts were considered present or absent independent of size or location. The prevalence of magnetic resonance infarcts is shown in Table 1 and varied significantly by subtype (χ²=12.6; P=.006). Although the numbers are small and the true estimates likely unstable, individuals with multiple-domain cognitive impairment had greater prevalent MRI infarcts than controls, whereas aMCI-S had the lowest prevalence (multiple- vs single-domain MCI, P=.001).

CEREBROVASCULAR RISK FACTORS

Significant differences in prevalent cerebrovascular risk factors after adjusting for age, sex, and ethnicity (P=.001) were found. Given previous reports of increased vascular risk for nonmemory subtypes,9,10 we performed post hoc analysis of memory vs nonmemory MCI. There was a significant difference (P=.03), with nonmemory MCI subtypes having significantly more concomitant vascular risk factors (36% vs 25%).

APOLIPOPROTEIN E4

There was no significant difference in APOE-4 genotype when comparing all 4 MCI subtypes (χ²=6.80; P=.08). Because previous reports suggesting that individuals with amnestic MCI are at high risk of AD,9,11,13 we also examined differences in APOE-4 genotype prevalence between the memory and nonmemory groups. Individuals with amnestic MCI had nearly twice the prevalence of APOE-4 (48.96%) compared with the nonmemory MCI group (26%; χ²=5.18; P=.02).

ETNICITY

Given previous reports of increased vascular disease among African American and Hispanic individuals with MCI12 and the relationship between vascular disease and nonmemory MCI, we examined the ethnic composition (white, African American, and Hispanic) among the 4 MCI subtypes. Although there was a trend toward differences in distribution of ethnicity across the 4 MCI subtypes, this did not reach statistical significance (χ²=11.69; P=.07). There were, however, significant differences between amnestic and nonamnestic subtypes (χ²=8.10; P=.02), with African American individuals being more likely to have nonMCI and white individuals more likely to have aMCI. This may reflect the fact that African American individuals had the highest prevalence of vascular risk factors (29% vs 26% and 23% for Hispanic and white persons, respectively), although these differences in prevalent vascular risk factors among the groups were not significant. This finding was not explained by differences in APOE-4 prevalence by ethnicity (χ²=5.6; P>.05) in the MCI population.

COMMENT

Petersen9 recently noted the potential “heuristic value” of clinical subtyping of subjects with MCI. Our data support the notion that MCI subtyping may be biologically meaningful, particularly at the level of distinguishing memory from nonmemory MCI. Our findings show that persons with amnestic forms of MCI have significantly smaller hippocampi, are significantly more likely to carry at least 1 APOE-4 allele, and have a lower prevalence of vascular risk factors and WMH. Conversely, nonamnestic individuals with MCI are more likely to have prevalent cerebrovascular disease risk factors.

Limited prior neuroimaging studies support our observations. For example, Mariani et al10 found increased vascular risk factors, WMH, and history of stroke in persons with nonmemory MCI and multiple-domain MCI. A second study, however, found no differences in WMH among the subtypes,12 similar to our own findings. Pittsburgh Compound B studies12 also find lower frequency of PiB retention among subjects with nonmemory MCI, suggesting that persons with nonamnestic MCI are likely to have a more prevalent cerebrovascular disease risk factors.
to have brain pathologies other than AD. Our findings of increased vascular risk and lower APOE-4 genotype prevalence support this possibility.

Hippocampal atrophy has also been an important predictor of progression from MCI to AD and may be a marker for early AD in patients with MCI.40-42 As noted, the memory subtypes of MCI had the greatest degree of hippocampal atrophy and were associated with increased prevalence of APOE-4 genotype, making it likely that these individuals will be similarly at risk for future progression to AD.43-45 Our results are also consistent with another study that found that aMCI-S and aMCI-M groups have gray matter loss in the medial and inferior temporal lobes, whereas nonamnestic persons have a different pattern.46 Global brain atrophy has also been measured in a number of studies of MCI. Given that increased rates of brain atrophy predict progression from MCI to dementia,40,47,48 it is interesting to note that our aMCI-M group had significant atrophy compared with the aMCI-S group. This is consistent with at least 1 previous article49 and with presumably more advanced disease in the aMCI-M group.

Evaluation of ethnic differences in MCI subtype distribution was a unique aspect of our study. We found that African American individuals were more likely to have naMCI compared with white and Hispanic persons, while white persons were more likely to have aMCI. This difference is consistent with the fact that African American individuals in our study were more likely to have more vascular risk factors and with epidemiological studies that find increased prevalence of similar risk factors among African American persons.50 A number of studies have examined the prevalence of MCI in different ethnic groups, with mixed results.51,52 Although neither group subtyped MCI according to current convention,9 both groups found increased prevalence of vascular risk factors among African American persons, consistent with our findings. Because previous reports suggest that vascular disease is more prevalent among subjects with MCI,51,53 the increased prevalence of vascular disease repeatedly noted among African American individuals may also be associated with increased prevalence of cognitive impairment.54

This study is not without limitations. First, this cross-sectional study limits conclusions regarding prognostic significance of biological differences among the MCI subtypes. Second, subjects from ethnic minorities were significantly more likely to be recruited from the community. Some of the findings, therefore, may relate to recruitment bias rather than biology. One argument against this limitation is that both Hispanic and African American individuals were recruited primarily from the community, yet biological and clinical differences between these 2 groups were seen. In addition, previous study by our group has shown similar relationships between cognitive impairment and imaging variables across ethnic groups.38 Finally, despite the recruitment of more than 150 subjects with MCI, the number of non–memory-impaired subjects was still quite small, making comparison among the groups limited in some cases.

In conclusion, our results support the notion of biological heterogeneity, particularly between those with memory- vs non–memory-predominant MCI. Such findings are likely to affect disease progression as well as potential treatment options. For example, recent data suggest that vascular disease may have a longer time course of cognitive impairment than AD.53 These findings, however, must be cautiously interpreted. While our find-

### Table 2. Least Squared Means of z-Transformed Magnetic Resonance Image Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>aMCI-S</th>
<th>aMCI-M</th>
<th>naMCI-S</th>
<th>naMCI-M</th>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brain volume</td>
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<tr>
<td>naMCI-M</td>
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<td></td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.02</td>
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<td>.001</td>
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<td>Hippocampal volume</td>
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<td>White matter hyperintensities</td>
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<td>AD</td>
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</table>

Abbreviation: AD, Alzheimer disease; aMCI-M, amnestic multiple-domain MCI; aMCI-S, amnestic single-domain MCI; ellipses, unnecessary self-comparisons; naMCI-M, nonamnestic multiple-domain MCI; naMCI-S, nonamnestic single-domain MCI; WMH, white matter hyperintensities.
ings do provide some support for differences in the underlying etiologies, such differences are relative. In fact, it is possible that multiple disease etiologies may co-occur in a given individual. For example, both AD and vascular disease are common to advancing age,\(^\text{55}\) and are likely to combine to be the most common cause of dementia.\(^\text{57}\) Recognizing these limitations, however, treatment of cerebrovascular disease has been shown to influence dementia incidence in high-risk populations,\(^\text{58-59}\), therefore, clinical trials of non–memory–predominant MCI subtypes that emphasize control of vascular risk factors may prove to be an avenue of further investigation. Conversely, clinical trials focused on prevention of AD should focus on memory–predominant MCI subtypes with limited evidence of cerebrovascular disease by imaging or cerebrovascular risk factors by history.

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Correspondence: Charles DeCarli, MD, Department of Neurology, 4860 Y St, Ste 3700, Sacramento, CA 95817 (cdcarli@ucdavis.edu).

Author Contributions: Study concept and design: He, Mun- gas, and DeCarli. Acquisition of data: He, Farias, Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli. Analysis and interpretation of data: He, Farias, Martinez, Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli. Drafting of the manuscript: He, Farias, and DeCarli. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Martinez, Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli. Statistical analysis: He, Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli. Obtained funding: Reed, Mungas, and DeCarli. Administrative, technical, and material support: Farias, Martinez, and DeCarli. Study supervision: Mungas and DeCarli.

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