In the 344 who completed the first 12 months’ follow-up, 41 subjects re-converted to normal, 228 stable MCI, 2 dead and 44 all-cause dementias. The number of conversion to probable Alzheimer disease, possible AD and other type dementia is 21, 21 and 2, respectively.

1. RESULTS

The study is a prospective cohort study that included 400 subjects with MCI and a follow-up annually for three years. We collected the data of clinical, neuropsychological blood and MRI findings. The MRI Scan was conducted in Siemens with a sequence of MPRAGE T1WI. The voxel size is 1*1*1mm. Analysis Software package of FreeSurfer is used for the analysis and visualization of structural neuroimaging data from cross-sectional or longitudinal data.

Neuropsychological tests include MMSE, CDR, Chinese version of ADAS-cog13 (ADAS-RC), Rey auditory-verbal learning test (AVLT), logical memory (LM) subtest of the Wechsler memory scale (WMS), Stroop color-word conflict test, Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test (CFT), verbal fluency test (VFT), trail-making tests A and B (TMTA and TMTB), symbol digit modalities test (SDMT), clock drawing test (CDT) and Boston naming test. ACC (Alzheimer cognition composite) covers MMSE, SDMT, logical memory delayed recall and word delayed recall in ADAS-RC.

Neuropsychological tests of AVLT delayed recall, SDMT and a composite score of ACC could be used for early detection of AD. The possibility of ACC as a surrogate endpoint in prevention clinical trial needs further analysis.

CONCLUSIONS

Neuropsychological tests of AVLT delayed recall, SDMT and a composite score of ACC could be used for early detection of AD. The possibility of ACC as a surrogate endpoint in prevention clinical trial needs further analysis.

REFERENCES