Insulin Resistance in Cognitive Impairment

The InCHIANTI Study

Cristina Geroldi, MD, PhD; Giovanni B. Frisoni, MD; Giuseppe Paolisso, MD; Stefania Bandinelli, MD; Marco Lamponi, PT; Angela Marie Abbatecola, MD; Orazio Zanetti, MD; Jack M. Guralnik, MD, PhD; Luigi Ferrucci, MD, PhD

Objective: To test the association between cognitive impairment, with and without subcortical features, and insulin resistance in an elderly community-dwelling population.

Design: Cross-sectional wave of an epidemiologic longitudinal study (InCHIANTI).

Participants: A total of 523 people, aged 70 to 90 years without diabetes mellitus or hyperglycemia, from the InCHIANTI cohort were included in the study. A total of 119 individuals had cognitive impairment (Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE] score < 25), 21 of whom had both cognitive impairment and subcortical features (CI/SF+ group). Control groups contained 23 individuals with a history of stroke and 381 individuals with no cognitive impairment (no CI group, MMSE score ≥ 25). Indicators of insulin resistance were the fasting plasma insulin level, insulin resistance index (Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance [HOMA-IR]), and insulin sensitivity index (Quantitative Insulin Sensitivity Check Index [QUICKI]).

Results: The insulin resistance profile of patients in the CI/SF+ group was similar to that of individuals who had experienced stroke, whereas the profile of individuals with cognitive impairment without subcortical features (CI/SF− group) was similar to that of individuals in the no CI group. Patients in the CI/SF+ group showed insulin resistance comparable to individuals in the no CI group (age-adjusted P=.27, .19, and .64, respectively, for difference in fasting blood insulin level, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI in linear regression models) and lower than patients with stroke (age-adjusted P=.01, .02, and .07, respectively). On the contrary, patients in the CI/SF− group had insulin resistance and sensitivity values similar to those of the stroke group (age-adjusted P=.80, .84, and .75, respectively, for difference in fasting blood insulin level, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI) but significantly different from those in the no CI group (age-adjusted P=.01, .03, and .02, respectively).

Conclusions: Cognitive impairment with but not without subcortical features is associated with biochemical and clinical features of insulin resistance syndrome. In epidemiologic populations, insulin resistance might contribute to cognitive impairment through a vascular mechanism.

Arch Neurol. 2005;62:1067-1072
cause cognitive impairment and dementia, because the IR syndrome is more frequently found in patients with dementia than in healthy individuals, and cognitively intact persons with IR syndrome are more prone to develop dementia.11 The pathogenic mechanism of this association is still unclear, but some hypotheses have been proposed that involve the alteration of amyloid β-peptide (Aβ) metabolism with increased amyloid deposition12 and increased phosphorylation of the tau protein.13 However, hypothetically hyperinsulinemia increases the risk of cognitive impairment through microvascular abnormalities.11 Brain subcortical small-vessel lesions are unlikely to cause cognitive impairment but rather cause a syndrome characterized by neurologic and neuropsychological features, such as parkinsonism, gait disorders, dysexecutive syndrome, and relative sparing of memory.2 If cognitive impairment associated with IR is due to microvascular lesions, individuals with cognitive impairment and no subcortical features, in whom a neurodegenerative cause is likely, should have a normal IR profile, whereas those with cognitive impairment and subcortical features should have a profile more similar to that of patients with cerebrovascular disease. The aim of this study was to compare the IR profile of patients who had cognitive impairment with and without subcortical vascular features with that of individuals with a history of stroke and healthy individuals (no cognitive impairment and no history of stroke) living in the community.

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

These data are from InCHIANTI, a population-based epidemiologic study conducted in the Chianti geographic area (Tuscany, Italy) and aimed at studying factors that affect mobility in older persons. The methodologic details of the study have been described elsewhere.1 Briefly, in August 1998, 1260 persons 65 years or older were randomly selected from the population registry of Greve in Chianti (a rural area; 11,709 inhabitants; 19.3% ≥65 years) and Bagno a Ripoli (an Antella village a few kilometers from Florence; 4704 inhabitants; 20.3% ≥65 years). The participation rate was 91.6% (1154/1260).

For the purpose of the present study, those 774 individuals between 70 and 90 years of age were considered. Younger and older individuals were excluded because the epidemiology and the clinical picture of dementias in the extreme ages (young and oldest-old people) are different.

The InCHIANTI study protocol was approved by the Italian National Research Center on Aging institutional review board. All participants were given extensive information about the project and signed an informed participation consent. For participants who were unable to provide a full consent, for cognitive or sensory impairment, we obtained an assent and a surrogate consent from a proxy.

COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT

Global cognitive performance was assessed with the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE).13 The performance on the back-7 and backward spelling items of the MMSE (the highest score on either task) was considered a proxy of executive function performance. The back-7 and backward spelling tests tap attention, load heavily on working memory, and have been found impaired in patients with dysexecutive syndrome.14

DIABETES AND INDICATORS OF IR

Diabetes mellitus was defined as at least 1 of the following: a physician’s diagnosis in the medical history, current treatment with insulin or oral hypoglycemic drugs, self-report of diabetes and measured fasting blood glucose level of 126 mg/dL or higher (≥6.99 mmol/L), and measured fasting blood glucose level of 200 mg/dL or higher (≥11.1 mmol/L). Indicators of insulin resistance were as follows: (1) fasting blood insulin level, determined by a commercially available radioimmunoassay kit (coefficient of variation, mean ± SD, 3.2% ± 0.3%; cross-reactivity with 0.3% proinsulin; Sorin Biomedical, Milan, Italy)17; (2) IR index, estimated using the Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance (HOMAIR)18: IR = [fasting glucose level (millimoles per liter) × [fasting insulin level (micromoles per milliliter)]/22.5; and (3) insulin sensitivity index, computed with the Quantitative Insulin Sensitivity Check Index (QUICKI)19: insulin sensitivity = 1/[log fasting insulin level (micromoles per milliliter)] + [log fasting glucose level (milligrams per deciliter)].

FEATURES CHARACTERIZING IR SYNDROME AND VASCULAR RISK FACTORS

The IR syndrome, according to the definition of metabolic syndrome of the National Cholesterol Education Program,20 includes the following elements: (1) current use of 1 or more antihypertensive drugs (diuretics, β-blockers, calcium antagonists, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) and/or a systolic blood pressure of 130 mm Hg or higher and/or diastolic blood pressure of 85 mm Hg or higher on physical examination; (2) a serum triglyceride level higher than 150 mg/dL (1.70 mmol/L); (3) an HDL-C level lower than 40 mg/dL (1.04 mmol/L) in males or lower than 50 mg/dL (1.30 mmol/L) in females; (4) abdominal obesity, defined as waist circumference greater than 102 cm in males or greater than 88 cm in females; and (5) a fasting blood glucose level higher than 120 mg/dL (6.66 mmol/L). In addition, we considered high levels of insulinemia, defined as values of fasting blood insulin in the highest quintile of the distribution in this population.

DEFINITION OF THE STUDY GROUPS

Of the 774 participants aged 70 to 90 years, 251 were consecutively excluded because they had diabetes (n = 78) or high fasting blood glucose values (>125 mg/dL [>6.94 mmol/L]; n = 17), data on diabetes or blood glucose (n = 87) were missing, data on MMSE scores (n = 40) or insulin (n = 19) were missing, or they were affected by Parkinson disease (n = 6). To avoid possible mistakes in the level of fasting blood insulin, individuals with extremely high values (over 3 SDs; n = 4) were also excluded from the analysis.

Of the remaining 523 participants, 23 (4%) reported a history of stroke and constituted the control group (stroke group). A total of 381 (73%) of the participants without stroke did not show a cognitive impairment (C1; MMSE score ≥ 25); these individuals constituted the second control group (no C1 group). Individuals who scored 24 or less on the MMSE (n = 119, 23%) were considered to have cognitive impairment and were placed in 2 subgroups. Twenty-one were defined as having cognitive impairment with subcortical features (C1/SF group). Individuals in this group recalled at least 2 (when the total MMSE score was 19 to 24) or 1 (when the MMSE score was ≤18) bi- syllabic words on the MMSE and showed at least 2 of the following features: plastic rigidity (parkinsonism) in at least 2 of 3 areas (neck, upper and lower limbs); small-step gait or parkinsonian gait; and dysexecutive features, defined as scoring 3
or less of 5 on both the back-7 and backward spelling items of the MMSE. The other group with cognitive impairment was labeled CI/SF− (n=98).

DATA MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The significance of differences in continuous variables among and between groups was assessed with the 1-way analysis of variance and t test for independent samples, respectively. Differences in proportions were assessed with the χ² test. The significance of the difference between 2 groups for continuous variables (insulin, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI) was tested in linear regression models in which the variable of interest was the dependent variable and group and age were the independent variables. The significance of the difference in the prevalence of the IR syndrome between the 2 groups was tested in multinomial logistic models in which the 3-level variable of interest (no features, 1-2 features, and ≥3 features) was the dependent variable and group and age were the independent variables.

RESULTS

Participants with cognitive impairment both with and without subcortical features were significantly older than those without cognitive impairment and those with stroke. As expected, the MMSE score was higher in the no CI group, whereas it was similar in the other 3 groups (Table 1).

The distribution of fasting blood insulin, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI values are shown in Figure 1. The 2 cognitive impairment groups were substantially different, with the CI/SF+ group showing significantly more marked insulin resistance than the CI/SF− group (age-adjusted P=.001, .001, and .005 for insulin, HOMA, and QUICKI, respectively). The CI/SF− group had less IR than the no CI group, although the difference was not statistically significant (P=.27, .19, and .64, respectively). The CI/SF+ group had also significantly lower IR than the stroke group (age-adjusted P=.01, .02, and .07 for fasting blood insulin, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI, respectively). On the contrary, the CI/SF− group had IR and sensitivity values similar to those of the stroke group (P=.80, .84, and .75, respectively, for insulin, HOMA-IR, and QUICKI), but insulin and IR were significantly higher (age-adjusted P=.01 and .03 for fasting blood insulin and HOMA-IR) and insulin sensitivity was significantly lower (age-adjusted P=.02 for QUICKI) than those of the no CI group.

Table 2 gives the cerebrovascular risk factors and traits characteristic of the IR syndrome in the 4 study groups.

Figure 1. Distribution of insulin, insulin resistance (Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance), and insulin sensitivity (Quantitative Insulin Sensitivity Check Index) mean ± SD values in the study groups. CI/SF− indicates cognitive impairment without subcortical features; CI/SF+ cognitive impairment with subcortical features; and no CI, no cognitive impairment. Error bars indicate standard deviation; open circles, the no CI group; solid circles, the CI/SF− group; triangles, the CI/SF+ group; and X’s, the stroke group.

The CI/SF+ group tended to have more unfavorable values of blood pressure and blood lipid levels than the other groups, but HDL-C and triglyceride levels were signifi-
Table 2. Cerebrovascular Risk Factors and Prevalence of Features of the Insulin Resistance Syndrome in the Study Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>No CI (n = 381)</th>
<th>CI/SF− (n = 98)</th>
<th>CI/SF+ (n = 21)</th>
<th>Stroke (n = 23)</th>
<th>P Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fasting blood cholesterol, mg/dL</td>
<td>89 ± 11</td>
<td>87 ± 11</td>
<td>87 ± 10</td>
<td>88 ± 9</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg</td>
<td>151 ± 19</td>
<td>153 ± 19</td>
<td>155 ± 19</td>
<td>152 ± 17</td>
<td>.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg</td>
<td>84 ± 9</td>
<td>84 ± 6</td>
<td>86 ± 7</td>
<td>82 ± 6</td>
<td>.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-C, mg/dL</td>
<td>57 ± 15</td>
<td>57 ± 15</td>
<td>51 ± 15</td>
<td>48 ± 10</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides, mg/dL</td>
<td>120 ± 54</td>
<td>117 ± 69</td>
<td>168 ± 101</td>
<td>149 ± 70</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist circumference, cm†</td>
<td>92.7 ± 10.5</td>
<td>88.8 ± 10.0</td>
<td>92.3 ± 9.7</td>
<td>94.2 ± 13.0</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Features that characterize insulin resistance syndrome, No. (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>No CI (n = 381)</th>
<th>CI/SF− (n = 98)</th>
<th>CI/SF+ (n = 21)</th>
<th>Stroke (n = 23)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyperinsulinemia</td>
<td>74 (19)</td>
<td>14 (14)</td>
<td>7 (33)</td>
<td>8 (35)</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoglycemia</td>
<td>19 (5)</td>
<td>7 (7)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>353 (93)</td>
<td>93 (95)</td>
<td>20 (95)</td>
<td>22 (96)</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low HDL-C level</td>
<td>83 (22)</td>
<td>21 (21)</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>5 (22)</td>
<td>.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High triglycerides level</td>
<td>78 (21)</td>
<td>20 (20)</td>
<td>10 (48)</td>
<td>8 (35)</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal obesity (increased waist circumference)</td>
<td>149 (40)</td>
<td>30 (33)</td>
<td>12 (60)</td>
<td>7 (37)</td>
<td>.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CI/SF−, cognitive impairment without subcortical features; CI/SF+, cognitive impairment with subcortical features; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; no CI, no cognitive impairment.

SI conversion factors: To convert glucose to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.0555; cholesterol to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.0259; triglycerides to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.0113.

*P represents statistical significance with analysis of variance (for continuous variables) or χ² test (for categorical variables).

†Data are not available for 19 individuals: 7, 7, 1, and 4 in the no CI, CI/SF−, CI/SF+, and stroke groups, respectively.

Figure 2. Prevalence of features of the insulin resistance syndrome (hyperinsulinemia, hyperglycemia, hypertension, low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level, high triglyceride level, and abdominal obesity). Bars denote the proportion with 4 or more features. CI/SF− indicates cognitive impairment without subcortical features; CI/SF+, cognitive impairment with subcortical features; and no CI, no cognitive impairment.

Comment

Our data indicate that cognitive impairment with clinical features indicative of subcortical vascular damage is associated with IR in individuals with no diabetes. This finding suggests that in epidemiologic populations, IR might contribute to cognitive impairment through a vascular mechanism.

The association of IR syndrome and dementia has been observed in clinical and epidemiologic studies. Razay and Wilcock found that compared with sex-matched controls, patients affected by AD had higher fasting plasma insulin levels, although the difference reached statistical significance in women but not in men. In a population of 980 patients 69 to 79 years old, Kuusisto et al reported that fasting insulin values were significantly higher in 46 patients with AD than in persons without dementia. The authors hypothesized that hyperinsulinemia might interfere with the metabolism of Aβ and tau proteins, making the brain more prone to AD lesions.

Current information from neurobiological and neuropathologic studies indicates that insulin has important functions in the brain, where it is both synthesized and transported to the cerebrospinal fluid. The presence of insulin-sensitive glucose transporters in the...
of dementia with Lewy bodies with IR needs to be assessed in future studies. Third, our data are based on a cross-sectional study. Longitudinal data would allow investigation of the effect of hyperinsulinemia and IR on the onset of dementia. Finally, we do not perform an insulin clamp, the test that directly evaluates the IR. The 2 indexes based on the fasting blood insulin and glucose levels only allow estimation of both IR and sensitivity.

Data from this study could have some clinical implication for the elderly population. In particular, treatment of IR before the onset of overt diabetes mellitus might be effective in preventing not only diabetes but also the proportion of dementias associated with subcortical vascular disease, which present with subcortical features.

Accepted for Publication: July 23, 2004.

Author Affiliations: Laboratory of Epidemiology and Neuroimaging (Drs Geroldi and Frisoni) and Alzheimer's Unit (Drs Geroldi and Zanetti), Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico San Giovanni di Dio–Fatebenefratelli, Brescia, Italy; Associazione Fatebenefratelli per la Ricerca, Rome, Italy (Dr Frisoni); Department of Geriatric Medicine and Metabolic Diseases, Second University of Naples, Naples, Italy (Drs Paolìsso and Abbatoccola); Laboratory of Clinical Epidemiology, Italian National Research Center on Aging Geriatric Department, Florence, Italy (Dr Bandinelli and Mr Lamponi); Laboratory of Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry, National Institute on Aging, Bethesda, Md (Dr Guralnik); and Longitudinal Studies Section, Clinical Research Branch, National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, Md (Dr Ferrucci).

Correspondence: Giovanni B. Frisoni, MD, Laboratory of Epidemiology and Neuroimaging, IRCCS San Giovanni di Dio–FBF, via Pilastri 4, 25125 Brescia, Italy (gfrisoni@oh-fbf.it).

Author Contributions: Study concept and design: Geroldi, Frisoni, Guralnik, and Ferrucci. Acquisition of data: Paolìsso, Bandinelli, Lamponi, Abbatoccola, and Ferrucci. Analysis and interpretation of data: Geroldi, Frisoni, Zanetti, Guralnik, and Ferrucci. Drafting of the manuscript: Geroldi, Frisoni, and Bandinelli. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Frisoni, Paolìsso, Lamponi, Abbatoccola, Zanetti, Guralnik, and Ferrucci. Statistical analysis: Geroldi, Frisoni, Guralnik, and Ferrucci. Obtained funding: Ferrucci. Study supervision: Frisoni and Ferrucci.

REFERENCES


