

Mild cognitive impairment subtypes. An MEG study

M. Eugenia López^{12*}, Pablo Cuesta^{12*}, , Pilar Garcés¹³, Nazareth Castellanos¹, Sara Aurteneixe¹², Ricardo Bajo¹, José Antonio Cabranes⁴, Maria Luisa Delgado⁵, Mercedes Montenegro⁶, Alberto Marcos⁴, Ana Barabash⁴, Fernando Maestú¹², Alberto Fernández⁷

1 Cognitive and Computational Neuroscience group (UCM-UPM). Center for Biomedical Technology. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. **2** Department of Basic Psychology II. Faculty of psychology. Universidad Complutense of Madrid. **3** Department of Applied Physics III. Faculty of Physics. Universidad Complutense of Madrid. **4** Hospital Clínico San Carlos of Madrid. **5** Seniors Center of the district of Chamartín, Madrid. **6** Memory Decline Prevention Center of Madrid. **7** Department of Psychiatry. Universidad Complutense of Madrid.
*These authors have equally contributed to the study

INTRODUCTION.

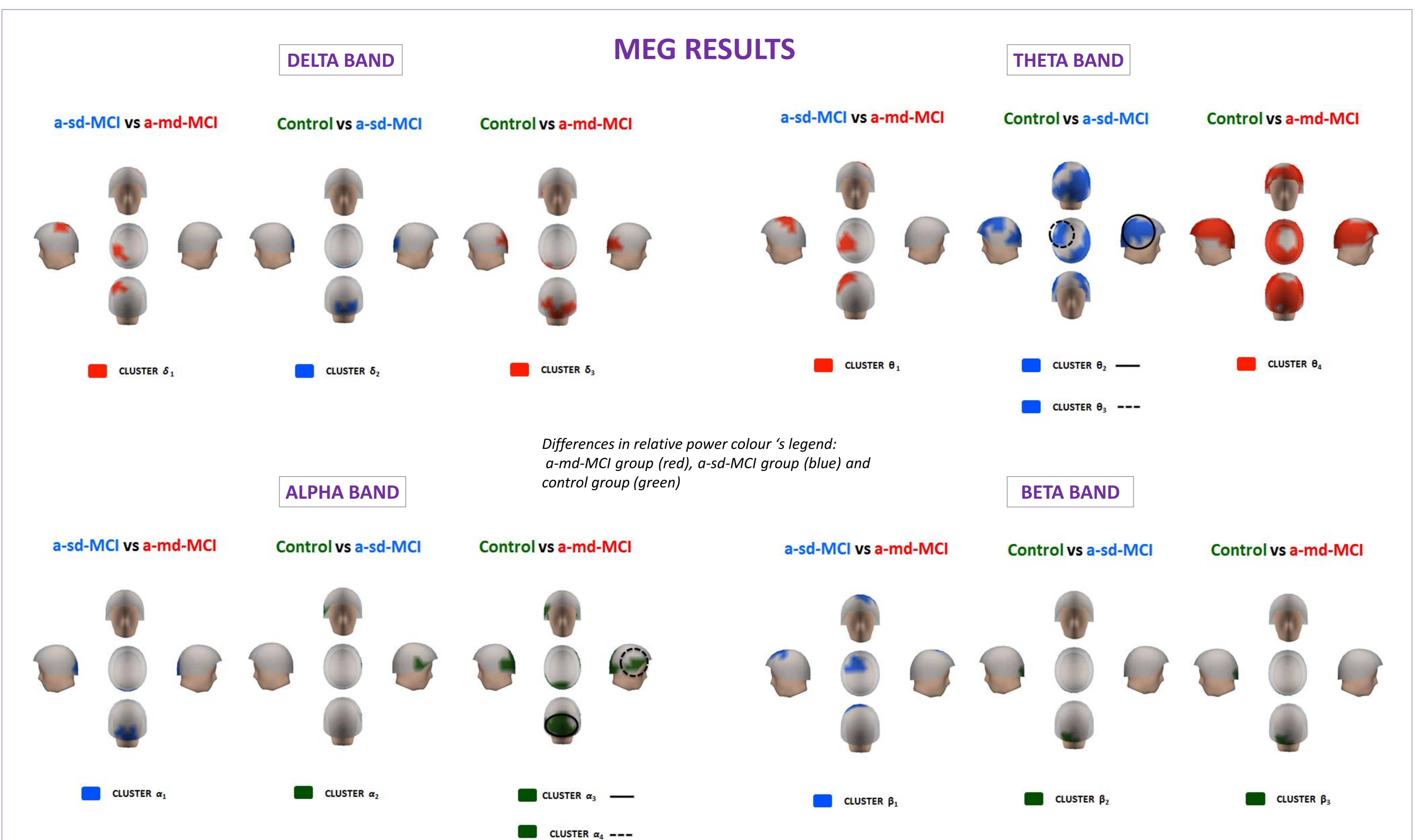
Previous studies of the dementia continuum have characterized the early disruption of the brain oscillatory activity at the stage of Mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Most of them have found a “slowing” of EEG/ MEG rhythms in this population; increased power at slow frequency bands (δ & θ) and a decrease in the high frequency range (α & β). The amnesic subtype of MCI shows the highest rate of progression to Alzheimer Disease (AD). However, little is known about the differences between being a single (a-sd-MCI) or a multidomain amnesic MCI patient (a-md-MCI).

METHODS.

Elekta-Neuromag Magnetoencephalography (MEG) 3' resting state eyes closed recordings were analyzed for a populations consist in 33 Controls, 33 a-sd-MCI and 36 a-md-MCI. Groups were well matched for education and age. Data were segmented in 4 seconds trials. After automatic and visual trials selection (minimum 15 trials per subject). MEG power spectrum was calculated through a multitaper method (mtmfft) with discrete prolate spheroidal sequences (dpss) as windowing function and 1 Hz smoothing.

OBJECTIVES.

Our main goal is study the power differences between a-sd-MCIs and a-md-MCIs in order to test whether the a-md-MCI patients exhibit a spectral pattern more proximate than a-sd-MCIs to the typical AD-profile.



Results showed expected behavior; MCIs increased power at lower frequencies and decreased in the highest, compared with control group. More importantly, clear differences emerged from the comparison between the two amnesic MCI subtypes; a-md-MCI showed a increased power at delta and theta and a decreased power at alpha and beta bands compared with a-sd-MCI group.

CONCLUSIONS.

These results suggest that a-md-MCI patients are characterized by a brain activity profile that is closer to that observed in AD. Therefore, it might be hypothesized that the likelihood of conversion to dementia would be higher within this MCI subtype.