

Glucose on the Ageing Mind

Healthy Brain Ageing Symposium

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Brain Ageing

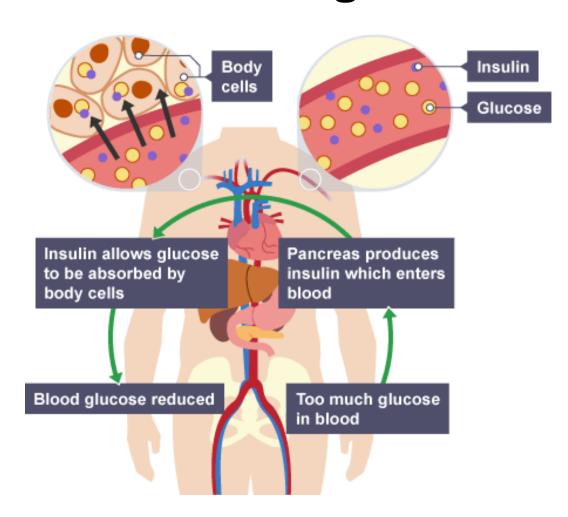
- Normal brain ageing can be affected by a wide range of factors
 - Some are fixed
 - Disease (e.g. Dementia)
 - Genetics
 - Some are modifiable
 - Personal history and environment (e.g. learning)
 - Lifestyle (e.g. physical activity, diet)



Blood glucose is the amount of glucose present in the blood plasma.

- Glucose
 metabolism
 depends on
 complex interaction
 of many factors
 - Food
 - Medication
 - Physical Activity
 - Environment
 - Genetics

Blood glucose





Blood glucose is the amount of glucose present in the blood plasma.

The brain needs glucose

- Energy source
- Needed to make neurotransmitters

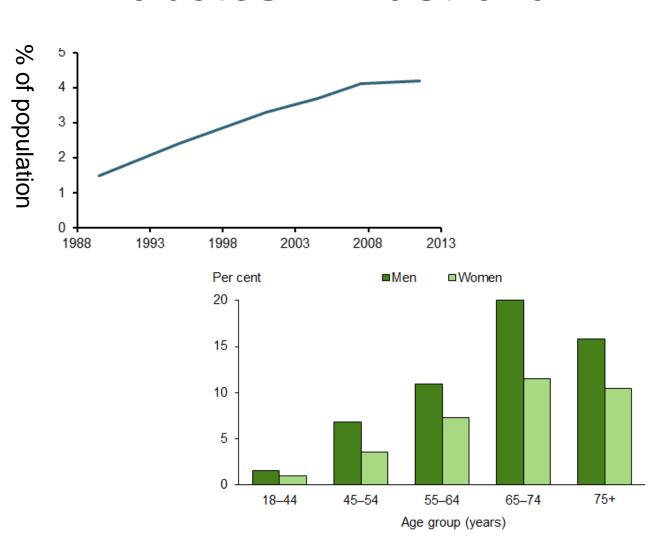
Blood glucose

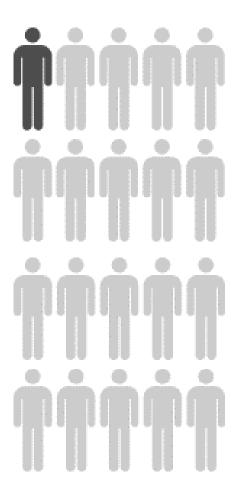


Too much of a good thing...



Diabetes in Australia

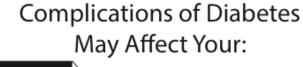


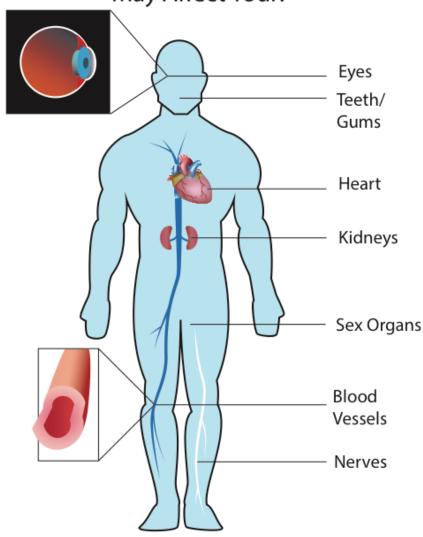




Blood glucose and diabetes

- Type 2 diabetes brain health impacts:
 - Depression
 - Dementia
 - Cognitive decline
- Even high blood glucose in the normal range can be harmful







Higher blood glucose and diabetes



Glucose Cognition

Effects may differ depending on...

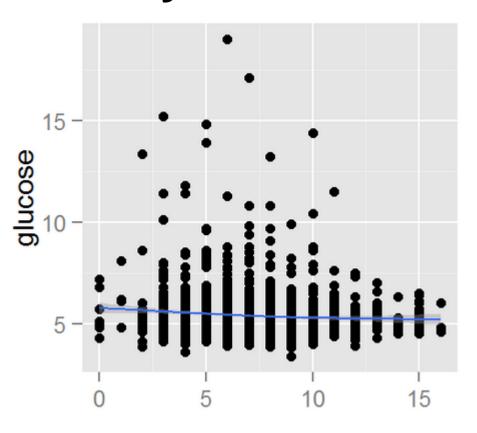
PATH, cohort with blood glucose and cognitive test data: n=429 54% female

– Age	40s cohort
(Sims Wright, Levy et al. 2015; Hall, Gonder-Frederick et al. 1989)	3 waves - 45-60
 Diabetic status (Meikle, Riby et al. 2004) 	Full blood glucose range: Normal / IFG/ diabetes
 Specific task (Backeström, Eriksson et al. 2015; Foster, Lidder et al. 1998; Feinkohl, Keller et al. 2015) 	Three cognitive tasks from different domains

An investigative journey...



Delayed recall



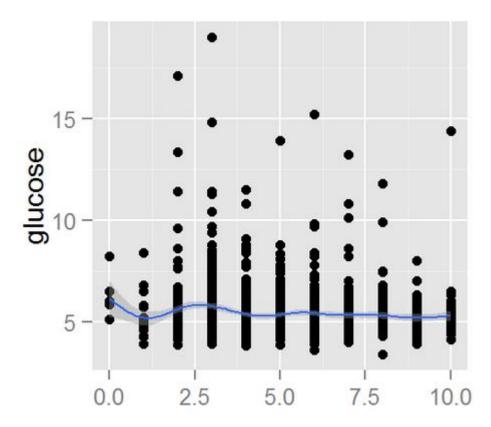
Estimate Sig.
Delayed recall 0.01 0.8

Delayed recall score

Words selected from the California Verbal Learning Test (Delis, Kramer et al. 1987)



Digits backward



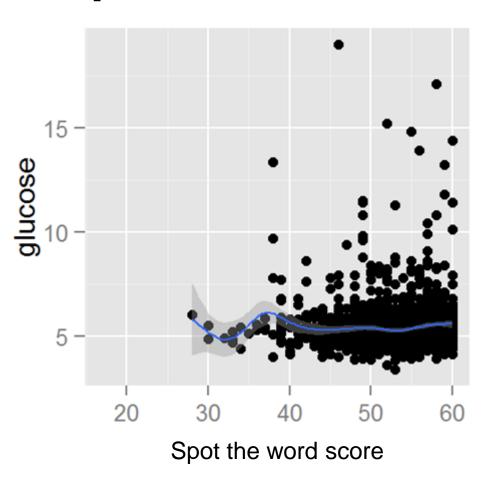
	Estimate	Sig.
Delayed recall	0.01	0.8
Digits backwards	-0.01	0.79

Digits backward score

From the Wechsler Memory Scale (Wechsler 1945)



Spot the word



(Baddeley, Emslie et al. 1992)

Association between blood glucose and cognition differs by cognitive task.

	Estimate	Sig.
Delayed recall	0.01	0.8
Digits backwards	-0.01	0.79
Spot the word	0.23	0.01

For each increase in blood glucose of approximately 4mmol/L, participants correctly identified one additional non-word.



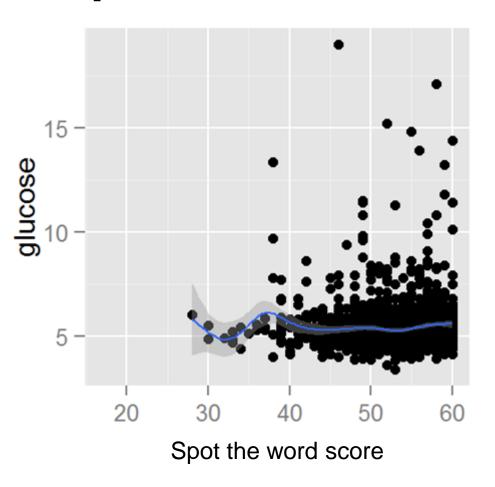
Questions raised

- Why no decrease in performance any cognitive task?
 - Tasks too easy
 - Inappropriate choice
 - Sample too young
- Why an increase in performance in Spot-The-Word?
 - Task relies on verbal IQ (which increases with age)
 - Short term glucose facilitation
- Why just spot the word?
 - Glucose facilitation greatest for verbal memory tasks
 - Delayed recall and digits backwards more about short term memory
 - SDMT more about symbol correspondence



Sia

Spot the word



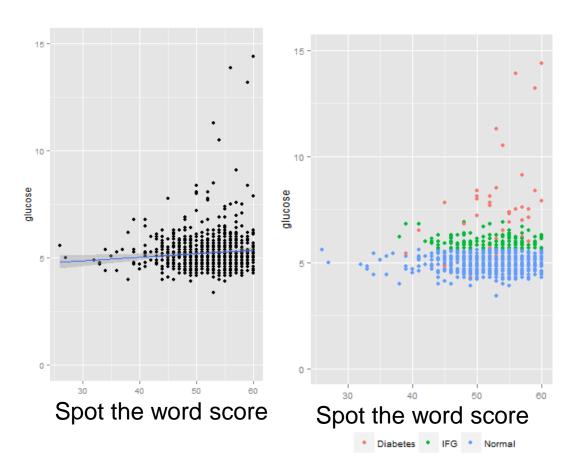
(Baddeley, Emslie et al. 1992)

Association between blood glucose and cognition differs by cognitive task.

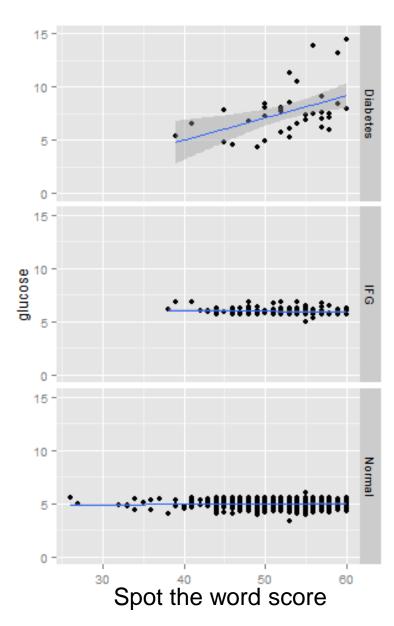
	LStilliate	oig.
SDMT	-0.13	0.45
Delayed recall	0.01	0.8
Digits backwards	-0.01	0.79
Spot the word	0.23	0.01
	Estimate	Sig.
	LStilliate	oig.
Diabetics only	0.31	<0.01
Diabetics only IFG only		•
•	0.31	<0.01

Fstimate





Association between blood glucose and cognition differs by diabetic status.





Association between blood glucose and cognition differs by age.

15 -10 -10 -5 -0 -15 -15 alucose alucose 0 15 -15 -10 -10 -0 Spot the word score (60s) Spot the word score (40s)

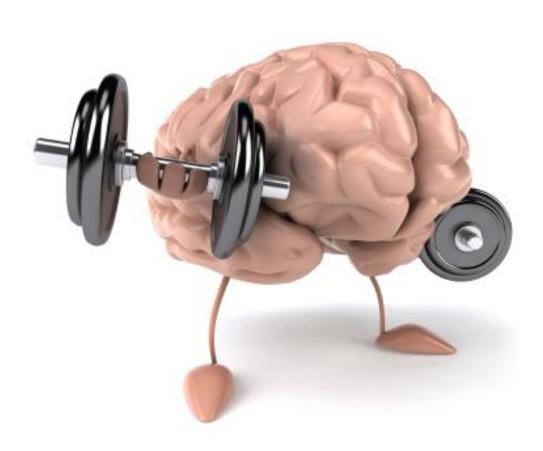
60s cohort *n*=357, aged 60 at recruitment, 47% female



Outlook

- Growing evidence that chronically high blood glucose is associated with poor cognitive outcomes
- Blood glucose is associated with age
- Investigation needs to be sensitive to different effects across tasks, ages and diabetic categories
- Potential for prevention of one of the contributing factors to cognitive decline in ageing





Acknowledgements

Kaarin Anstey, Nicolas Cherbuin and the PATH team NHMRC Grants 229936, 179839, 973302 and 157125.

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Thank you!



Statistics

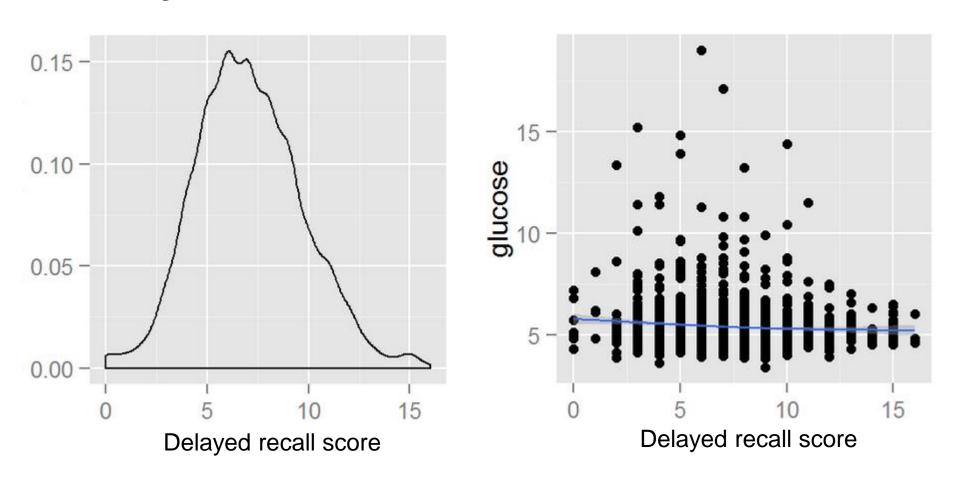
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Sig.	95% CI	
Spot the word	0.23	0.08	2.81	0.01	0.07	0.4
Delayed recall	0.01	0.05	0.26	8.0	-0.09	0.12
Digits backwards	-0.01	0.05	-0.26	0.79	-0.11	0.09

Spot the word

	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Sig.	95	% CI
Diabetics only	0.31	0.1	3.04	< 0.01	0.11	0.52
IFG only	-0.03	0.34	-0.09	0.93	-0.69	0.63
Normal only	0.2	0.24	0.85	0.4	-0.26	0.66



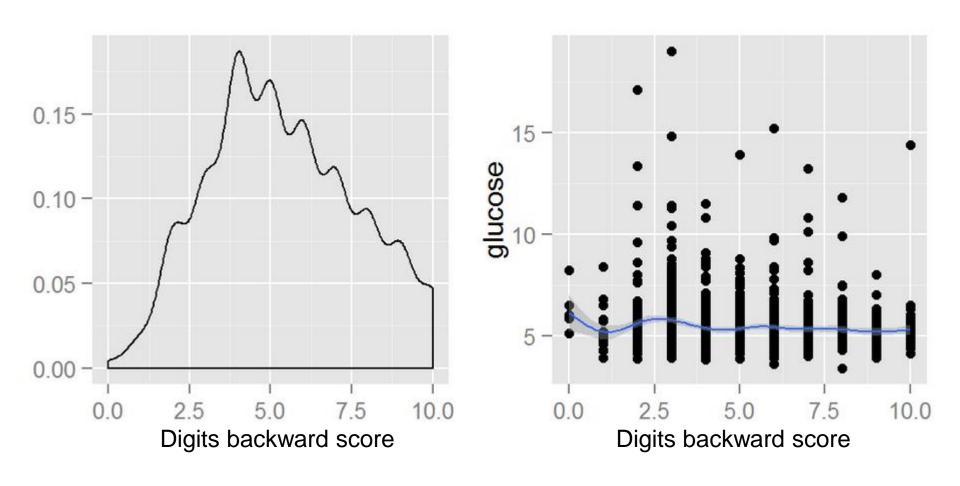
Delayed recall



Words selected from the California Verbal Learning Test (Delis, Kramer et al. 1987)



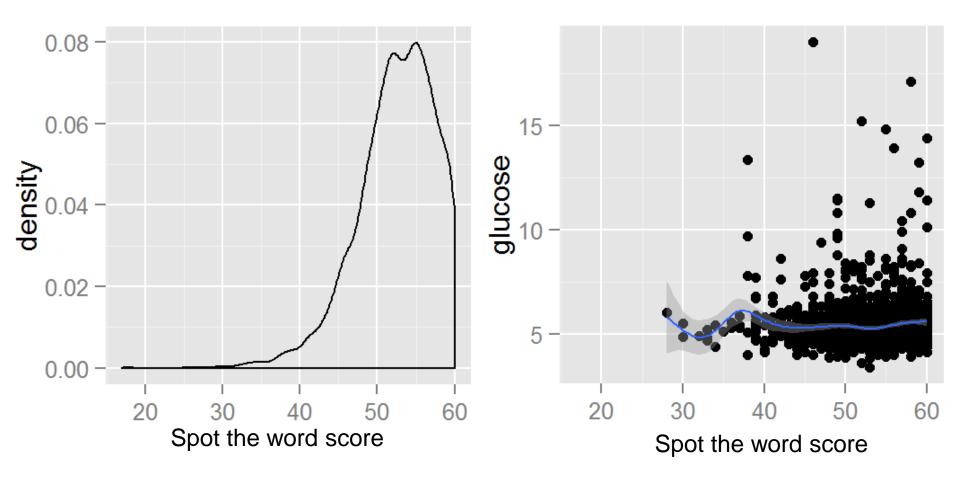
Digits backward



From the Wechsler Memory Scale (Wechsler 1945)



Spot the word



(Baddeley, Emslie et al. 1992)