Progression of cerebral white matter lesions in Alzheimer’s disease: a new window for therapy

F-E de Leeuw, F Barkhof, P Scheltens

Background: White matter lesions (WML) are a risk factor for Alzheimer’s disease. Progression of WML is associated with vascular factors and cognitive decline in population based studies but the course of WML is unknown in Alzheimer’s disease.

Objective: To investigate the prevalence and risk factors for progression of WML in Alzheimer’s disease.

Subjects: 38 patients with Alzheimer’s disease for whom blood pressure measurements and sequential brain MRIs were available.

Methods: The proportion of patients with progression of WML was calculated, stratified on baseline absence or presence of WML by analysis of variance. Odds ratios (OR) were calculated by age and sex adjusted logistic regression to quantify the relation between blood pressure and progression of WML.

Results: About 25% of the patients showed progression of WML. Patients with WML at baseline had significantly more progression than those without WML at baseline (adjusted mean difference = 1.2; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.6 to 1.8). Diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was particularly related to progression of WML (OR = 5.9 (95% CI, 1.0 to 37.6) per 10 mm Hg DBP, p = 0.05).

Conclusions: Alzheimer’s disease patients with WML at baseline are at risk for rapid progression of WML. WML may offer a potential treatment target in this disease to ameliorate the rate of cognitive decline.

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About 25% of the patients showed progression of WML. The relative risk of age for progression of WML was 1.2 per year (95% confidence interval (CI), 1.1 to 1.5). Men had more progression of WML than women (30.0% vs 16.7%, p = 0.34), especially above 70 years (55.6% vs 40.0%, p = 0.02). Patients with WML at baseline had significantly more progression of WML than those without (adjusted mean difference in ARWMC score 1.2 (95% CI, 0.6 to 1.8); p<0.05). Patients with progression had a higher DBP than those without (92.9 (14.9) vs 82.8 (11.1) mm Hg (p = 0.05)). This was not true for SBP.

The relative risk of baseline SBP for progression of WML was 1.6 per 10 mm Hg increase in blood pressure (95% CI, 0.9 to 2.8) (p = 0.12) and the relative risk of baseline DBP was 5.9 (1.0 to 37.6) (p = 0.05). Adjustment for confounding factors did not alter the magnitude of the association.

**DISCUSSION**

Our study shows that over the relatively short period of two years WML load doubled in a sample of typical Alzheimer’s disease patients. The risk of progression was influenced by age, sex, baseline ARWMC score, and DBP.

Selection bias may have influenced our findings. As blood pressure is the most important risk factor for WML it is possible that patients with the highest degree of WML were unable to visit an outpatient clinic any more—for example because of gait disturbances. However, this selection bias presumably only played a role in patients with the most severe WML and hypertension; thus this form of bias may even have underestimated progression of WML. Because only single blood pressure measurements were available to us, misclassification of blood pressure might have occurred; however, as these measurements were done without prior notice of the neuroimaging findings, any misclassification would have been random and not related to the outcome. As such, it might even have diluted (underestimated) the effects that we found.
We measured WML using the ARWMC scale, which is an ordinal scale with a predefined maximum score. This may limit the detectability of changes in WML: the change has to be of a certain magnitude in order to result in a one point increase on the ARWMC scale; furthermore, this scale has a ceiling effect, in contrast to volumetric methods. This type of measurement error is most likely to have affected those patients with the highest degree of WML, presumably even leading to an underestimation of the relative risk of blood pressure on the progression of WML.

Our findings suggest that Alzheimer’s disease patients with WML at baseline are at risk for rapid progression of WML. This is in line with findings from population based studies. They may therefore be at increased risk of progressive cognitive decline compared with patients without baseline WML. If these findings are substantiated, it could indicate that further cognitive decline in Alzheimer patients might be ameliorated by modifying the progression of WML—for example by treating hypertension. Future studies should address whether progression of WML coincides with cognitive decline, and whether an intervention can modify this favourably.

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