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► **To cite this version:**

Harmony Duclos, Vincent De La Sayette, Anne-Laure Bonnet, Armelle Viard, Francis Eustache, et al.. Social Cognition in the Frontal Variant of Alzheimer's Disease: A Case Study: Social cognition in fv-AD. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, IOS Press, 2016, J. Alzheimer's Dis, 55 (2), pp.459-463. <10.3233/JAD-160690>. <inserm-01470231>

**HAL Id: inserm-01470231**

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Submitted on 17 Feb 2017

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# **Social Cognition in the Frontal Variant of Alzheimer's Disease: A Case study**

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Running title : Social cognition in fv-AD

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## **Abstract**

Although frontal presentations of Alzheimer's disease (fv-AD) have already been described in the literature, we still know little about patients' social cognitive abilities, especially their theory of mind (ToM). We report the case of FT, a 61-year-old woman who was diagnosed with fv-AD. Two assessments of social cognition, using a false-belief task, the Reading the Mind in the Eyes test, and a task probing knowledge of social norms, were performed one year apart. FT exhibited cognitive ToM and social knowledge deficits from the onset. Affective ToM was initially preserved, but deteriorated as the disease progressed.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer disease, Behavioral Symptoms, Theory of Mind, Social Norms

## **Introduction**

Several social cognition disorders, notably theory of mind (ToM) disturbances, have been described even in the early stages of the behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia (bv-FTD) [1,2] and Alzheimer's disease (AD) [3,4]. Bertoux *et al.* [3] suggested that assessing social cognition might help to distinguish bv-FTD patients from those with typical AD, whose social cognition deficits appear at a more advanced stage of the disease [5,6]. Executive and frontal variants of AD (fv-AD) have also been described [7], and were included in the AD diagnostic criteria [8]. Using biomarkers like cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and posterior and/or frontal cortical atrophy, it is now possible to establish a diagnosis of fv-AD in vivo [9,10]. Little is known about the social cognition profile of patients with fv-AD. To our knowledge, there has been only one study, involving five patients. This study reported pathological scores on an abbreviated version of the Social cognition and Emotional Assessment [11], but shed no light on the processes of social cognition [12]. *Social cognition* is an umbrella term used to cover different processes, from emotion recognition to social knowledge and ToM. Here, we report the case of a patient diagnosed with fv-AD who exhibited social cognition disturbances.

## **Methods**

### ***Case report***

FT, a right-handed woman, had a high sociocultural level, with 16 years of formal education. She had now retired, after working as an accountant for 20 years. There was no known family history of neurodegenerative disease. Aged 60, FT consulted for the first time in May 2013. During the interview, she stated that she had no problems with daily life activities, but described feelings of sadness and a lack of motivation. Her head sometimes felt empty, and she had trouble finding her words. These difficulties had resulted in voluntary social

withdrawal. A standard neuropsychological examination failed to reveal any cognitive difficulties and complaint was linked to a depressed mood. No anti-depressant treatment was started.

In January 2014, FT complained of memory and motivation difficulties. A standard neuropsychological examination revealed apparent memory disorders and a dysexecutive syndrome (see Supplementary Data). A detailed interview with her family highlighted behavioral symptoms that had been progressing since 2010. FT met four of the five behavioral criteria for bv-FTD [13]: 1) disinhibition, characterized by loss of social behavior and compulsive purchases; 2) apathy, reflected in lack of motivation and activity restriction; 3) lack of empathy manifesting itself in social indifference and obtundation; and 4) obsessive-compulsive behavior in the form of ordering/arranging and hoarding. The neurological examination was normal, but a standard clinical brain MRI revealed frontal atrophy. CSF biomarkers collected by lumbar puncture were in favor of probable AD, with a low level of  $A\beta_{42}$  (718; cut-off: 700pg/ml), high levels of total tau (837; cut-off: 500pg/ml) and tau phosphorylated at threonine 181 (97; cut-off: 50pg/ml) and an Innostest® Amyloid Tau Index of  $A\beta_{42}/240 + 1.18$  tau (0.58; cut-off: <0.8) [14]. FT gave her written consent to participate in a study on social cognition involving neuroanatomical and neuropsychological examinations.

### ***Neuroanatomical examination***

An anatomical MRI was performed in January 2015. Voxel-based morphometry analyses revealed significant bilateral volume loss in posterior cingulate cortex, temporoparietal junction, lateral medial temporal and middle frontal cortices (Fig. 1) (for details on the procedure, see Supplementary Data).

### ***Social cognition assessment***

Social cognition assessments were performed in December 2014 (T1) and December 2015 (T2). Cognitive ToM abilities were investigated using the ToM-15 [15], a first- and second-order false-belief task comprising 15 short comic-strip stories. These stories were accompanied by a comprehension question. We computed ToM and comprehension scores (/15 each). Affective ToM abilities were assessed using a French adaptation of the Reading the Mind in the Eyes (RME) test [16], which requires inferences of emotional mental states (basic or complex emotions) to be drawn from 20 photographs of pairs of eyes of a single person. We computed both basic and complex emotion scores (/10 each). Social norm knowledge (SNK) was assessed using an original task composed of 44 drawings depicting characters involved in activities. In half the items, one of the characters failed to comply with a normal social rule (e.g., not leaving one's place to a pregnant woman waiting in line at the supermarket/leaving open the toilet's door while peeing). The other 22 items were control situations (e.g., not leaving one's place to a women waiting in line at the post office/leaving open the bathroom's door while washing one's hands). Participants first had to detect situations with a transgression, after which they had to identify the character committing a *fault* and then justify their response. We collected a detection score (/22), a false-alarm score (/22) (i.e., situations wrongly identified as involving a transgression) and a justification score (/22). Behavioral disorders were examined with the Frontal Behavioral Inventory (FBI) [18].

### ***Statistical analyses***

FT's social cognition scores were compared with those of 20 healthy controls (HC) matched for age ( $63.3 \pm 6.6$  years) and formal education ( $12.2 \pm 3.1$  years). Modified *t* tests (19 degrees of freedom, one-tailed) [19] were used to compare FT's scores with those of HC, and Procock tests [20] were used to compare FT's scores between T1 and T2.

## Results

The social cognition performances of FT and HC are summarized in Table 1. At T1, FT's ToM-15 score was significantly lower than the mean HC score ( $t_{19} = -3.94, p = .0009$ ), but her comprehension was not impaired ( $t_{19} = -0.37, p = .72$ ). FT's score for basic emotions ( $t_{19} = +0.59, p = .56$ ) was equivalent to that of HC, while her score for complex emotions was significantly higher ( $t_{19} = +2.04, p = .05$ ). For SNK, both her detection and justification scores ( $t_{19} = -3.79, p = .001$  and  $t_{19} = -6.23, p = .0001$ ) were significantly lower than those of HC, whereas the number of false alarms did not differ significantly. FT's total FBI score corresponded to the FTD profile of behavioral disturbances (cut-off score = 27 for behavioral disturbances).

One year later, FT displayed the same profile of performances for ToM-15 and SNK. By contrast, her RME scores for both basic and complex emotions were impaired, compared with HC ( $t_{19} = -2.10, p = .04$  and  $t_{19} = 3.19, p = .004$ ). FT's RME score was significantly lower at T2 than at T1 ( $z = -2.21$ ). However, she exhibited fewer behavioral disturbances than at T1. Scores for the global cognitive scale (Montreal Cognitive Assessment) were similar for both assessments ( $z = 0.16$ ).

## Discussion

This is the first detailed description of the social cognition profile of a patient with fv-AD. Consistent with the diagnosis of fv-AD, FT's atrophy corresponded to that of patients with behavioral/dysexecutive AD described in a recent neuropathological group study [10]. Some authors argued that ToM impairment of AD patients is the consequence of a general cognitive decline [1]. However, group studies of moderate AD patients also showed that ToM disturbances cannot be totally explained by a general cognitive deterioration [6]. As relationships between cognitive ToM and inhibition [21,22] or memory [23] were reported in

AD and bv-FTD, FT's cognitive ToM impairment could be partly explained by other cognitive deficits. On the first assessment FT had a dysexecutive profile but preserved visual memory performance and, especially, cognitive ToM impairment without comprehension disorder. LeBouc *et al.* [24] reported a deficit in inhibiting self-perspective related to hypometabolism of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in bv-FTD, but impaired creation of representations related to hypometabolism of the temporoparietal junction in AD. FT also presented atrophy of the precuneus, the posterior cingulate and retrosplenial cortices, which are related to ToM processes [25]. All of these structures were affected in FT's case, which could account for the extent of her cognitive ToM disorders. Interestingly, affective ToM of FT appeared to be more preserved than cognitive ToM at the onset. Although the RME test is open to criticism, it has a good validity [26] and authors using it reported that affective ToM disorders are the first symptoms reported in bv-FTD [27] in contrast to typical AD [27,3]. As AD pathology progressed, affective ToM appears, possibly due to the degeneration of structures involved in emotional processing systems [29].

FT had difficulty detecting social transgressions suggesting a loss of social knowledge, whereas preserved performances for this ability were reported for AD patients on a simple questionnaire [30]. She also used social rules incorrectly as half of her justifications were inappropriate. Her deficits can be attributed either to anterior temporal atrophy, which correlates with loss of social semantic knowledge [30] or to frontal atrophy related to impaired social reasoning [31].

Differential diagnosis between bv-FTD and AD is sometimes complex, given that 80% of patients with fv-AD meet the diagnostic criteria for possible bv-FTD [10], like FT who displayed the same FBI profile as bv-FTD patients. Overall, the present case study highlights the presence of social cognition disturbances in a patient with fv-AD, suggests that affective ToM could contribute to the differential diagnosis of fv-AD and underlines the need of tasks



with normative data assessing social cognition. The nature of the processes underpinning these deficits and the evolution of the disturbances needs to be specified with group studies, comparing fv-AD patients with bv-FTD or AD patients.

### **Acknowledgments**

This research was supported by the French Ministry of Health (PHRC, ID-RCB: 2011-A00681-40). The authors declare no conflicts of interest. We would like to thank M. Caillaud for her help with data collection and E. Portier for having editing the manuscript in fluent academic English.

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## Tables

Table 1. Social cognition data for FT at T1 and T2 and for the HC group.

	FT at T1	FT at T2	HC group
ToM-15 comprehension score (/15)	12	8*	13.3 ( $\pm$ 3.4)
ToM-15 false-belief score (/15)	6*	9*	12.7 ( $\pm$ 1.7)
RME test Basic emotions score (/10)	7	4*	6.35 ( $\pm$ 1.1)
RME test Complex emotions score (/10)	8*	2*#	5.7 ( $\pm$ 1.1)
SNK Correct detections (/22)	12*	11*	19.5 ( $\pm$ 1.9)
SNK False alarms (/22)	7	3	3.15 ( $\pm$ 3.3)
SNK Correct justifications (/22)	6*	8*	19.25 ( $\pm$ 2.1)
FBI (/72)	27	16	NA

NA: data not available. \*  $p < .05$  for the modified  $t$  test comparison between FT's and HC scores. #  $p < .05$  for the Procock test comparison between FT's T1 and T2 scores.

*Figures*

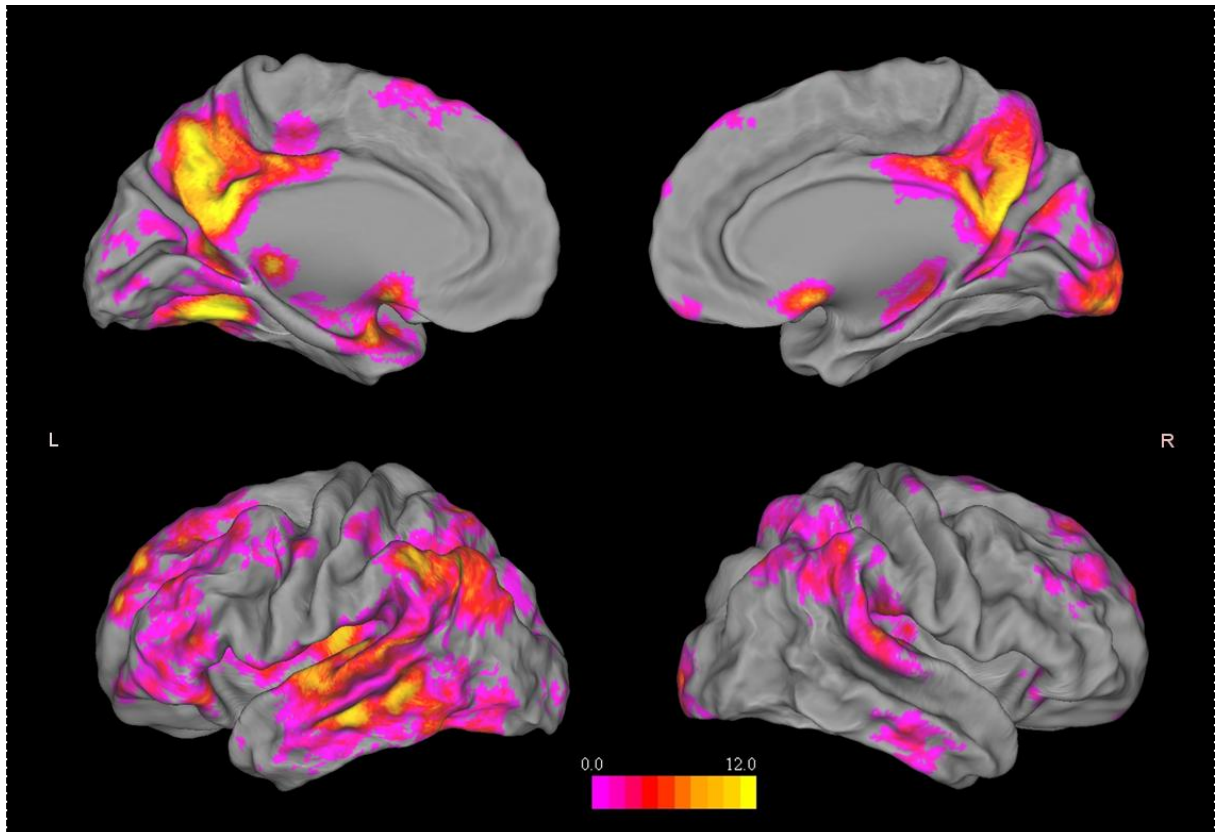


Figure 1. Brain atrophy of FT compared with an HC group at a family wise error corrected threshold of  $p = 0.05$ ,  $k > 100$ .

## Supplementary data

### Neuropsychological assessment

The neuropsychological performances of FT for each assessment are summarized in Supplementary Table 1. In January 2014, FT's performance on the free recall component of the Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test (FCSRT) [1] was impaired and improved by cues, but without normalization. Performances on the Trail Making Test (TMT) [2], Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) [3] and backward digit span of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale [4] pointed to a major dysexecutive syndrome. FT exhibited language disturbances, having difficulty finding her words in the picture-naming task [5] and displaying reduced verbal fluency [6]. Two other assessments were performed in January 2015 and December 2015. The only decrease between them concerns episodic memory.

Supplementary Table 1. Neuropsychological data for FT in January 2014, January 2015 and December 2015

	FT January 2014	FT January 2015 T1	FT December 2015 T2	Control Scores
MoCA	NA	18	20	27.6 ( $\pm 2.4$ )
FCSRT <i>free recall (/48)</i>	18	NA	9	25*
FCSRT <i>total recall (/48)</i>	35	NA	14	42*
Doors Test (/24)	NA	17	11	16.7( $\pm 2.4$ )
Digit span forward	5	NA	5	7( $\pm 2$ )
Digit span backward	3	NA	3	7( $\pm 2$ )
TMT B <i>time</i>	93	452	250	118 ( $\pm 51$ )
TMT B <i>error</i>	0	1	3	1.18 ( $\pm 0.51$ )
WCST <i>category</i>	1	NA	NA	3.99 ( $\pm 1.83$ )
Categorical Verbal Fluency	13	14	9	29.7 ( $\pm 8.8$ )
Semantic Verbal Fluency	3	9	9	22.4 ( $\pm 5.5$ )
Picture Naming (/80)	73	NA	79	75*

NA: data not available, \* cut-off score

## **MRI Method**

### MRI Method

Anatomical MRI was obtained in January 2015, using a Philips Achieva 3.0T MRI scanner. A high-resolution T1-weighted anatomical image was acquired using a three-dimensional fast-field echo sequence (sagittal; repetition time = 20 ms; echo time = 4.6 ms; flip angle = 10°; 180 slices; slice thickness = 1 mm; matrix = 256 × 256; field of view = 256 × 256 mm<sup>2</sup>). Data preprocessing and statistical analyses were performed using voxel-based morphometry implemented in SPM5 (Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, London, UK) (for details see [7]). Briefly, this involves a number of fully automated pre-processing steps including spatial normalization into stereotactic (MNI) space, segmentation into grey, white matter and CSF compartments, correction for volume changes induced by spatial normalization, and smoothing with a 12mm full width at half maximum isotropic gaussian kernel. To formally assess the extent of atrophy across the whole brain, we compared FT's structural MRI scan with those of 20 matched healthy controls, using a two-sample t test to investigate differences in gray-matter volume. The significance level was set at  $p = 0.05$ , family wise error (FWE) corrected for multiple comparisons,  $k > 100$  voxels with a minimum cluster size of 100 voxels.



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