



HAL
open science

Cognitive and imaging markers in non-demented subjects attending a memory clinic: study design and baseline findings of the MEMENTO cohort

Carole Dufouil, Bruno Dubois, Bruno Vellas, Florence Pasquier, Frédéric Blanc, Jacques Hugon, Olivier Hanon, Jean-François Dartigues, Sandrine Harston, Audrey Gabelle, et al.

► To cite this version:

Carole Dufouil, Bruno Dubois, Bruno Vellas, Florence Pasquier, Frédéric Blanc, et al.. Cognitive and imaging markers in non-demented subjects attending a memory clinic: study design and baseline findings of the MEMENTO cohort. *Alzheimer's Research and Therapy*, BioMed Central, 2016, 9 (1), pp.67. 10.1186/s13195-017-0288-0 . inserm-01580853v2

HAL Id: inserm-01580853

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-01580853v2>

Submitted on 3 Sep 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.


L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RESEARCH

Open Access



Cognitive and imaging markers in non-demented subjects attending a memory clinic: study design and baseline findings of the MEMENTO cohort

Carole Dufouil^{1,2*} , Bruno Dubois³, Bruno Vellas⁴, Florence Pasquier^{5,6}, Frédéric Blanc⁷, Jacques Hugon⁸, Olivier Hanon^{9,10}, Jean-François Dartigues^{1,11}, Sandrine Harston¹², Audrey Gabelle¹³, Mathieu Ceccaldi¹⁴, Olivier Beauchet¹⁵, Pierre Krolak-Salmon¹⁶, Renaud David¹⁷, Olivier Rouaud¹⁸, Olivier Godefroy¹⁹, Catherine Belin²⁰, Isabelle Rouch²¹, Nicolas Auguste²², David Wallon²³, Athanase Benetos²⁴, Jérémie Pariente²⁵, Marc Paccalin²⁶, Olivier Moreaud²⁷, Caroline Hommet²⁸, François Sellal^{29,30}, Claire Boutoleau-Bretonnière³¹, Isabelle Jalenques³², Armelle Gentric³³, Pierre Vandell³⁴, Chabha Azouani^{35,36}, Ludovic Fillon^{35,36}, Clara Fischer^{35,36}, Helen Savarieu^{1,2}, Gregory Operto^{35,36}, Hugo Bertin^{35,37,38}, Marie Chupin^{35,36}, Vincent Bouteloup^{1,2}, Marie-Odile Habert^{37,38}, Jean-François Mangin^{35,39}, Geneviève Chêne^{1,2} and on behalf of the MEMENTO cohort Study Group

Abstract

Background: The natural history and disease mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders (ADRD) are still poorly understood. Very few resources are available to scrutinise patients as early as needed and to use integrative approaches combining standardised, repeated clinical investigations and cutting-edge biomarker measurements.

Methods: In the nationwide French MEMENTO cohort study, participants were recruited in memory clinics and screened for either isolated subjective cognitive complaints (SCCs) or mild cognitive impairment (MCI; defined as test performance 1.5 SD below age, sex and education-level norms) while not demented (Clinical Dementia Rating [CDR] <1). Baseline data collection included neurological and physical examinations as well as extensive neuropsychological testing. To be included in the MEMENTO cohort, participants had to agree to undergo both brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and blood sampling. Cerebral ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography and lumbar puncture were optional. Automated analyses of cerebral MRI included assessments of volumes of whole-brain, hippocampal and white matter lesions.

(Continued on next page)

* Correspondence: carole.dufouil@inserm.fr

¹Centre Inserm U1219, Institut de Santé Publique, d'Epidémiologie et de Développement (ISPED), Bordeaux School of Public Health, Université de Bordeaux, 146 rue Léo Saignat, 33076 Bordeaux cedex, France

²CHU de Bordeaux, Pole de sante publique, F-33000 Bordeaux, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



(Continued from previous page)

Results: The 2323 participants, recruited from April 2011 to June 2014, were aged 71 years, on average (SD 8.7), and 62% were women. CDR was 0 in 40% of participants, and 30% carried at least one apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 allele. We observed that more than half (52%) of participants had amnesic mild cognitive impairment (17% single-domain aMCI), 32% had non-amnesic mild cognitive impairment (16.9% single-domain naMCI) and 16% had isolated SCCs. Multivariable analyses of neuroimaging markers associations with cognitive categories showed that participants with aMCI had worse levels of imaging biomarkers than the others, whereas participants with naMCI had markers at intermediate levels between SCC and aMCI. The burden of white matter lesions tended to be larger in participants with aMCI. Independently of CDR, all neuroimaging and neuropsychological markers worsened with age, whereas differences were not consistent according to sex.

Conclusions: MEMENTO is a large cohort with extensive clinical, neuropsychological and neuroimaging data and represents a platform for studying the natural history of ADRD in a large group of participants with different subtypes of MCI (amnesic or not amnesic) or isolated SCCs.

Trial registration: Clinicaltrials.gov, NCT01926249. Registered on 16 August 2013.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Cognitive aging, Cohort studies, Natural history studies (prognosis), Neuroimaging

Background

Maintaining brain health is a challenge for ageing societies as the burden of late-life brain disorder is expected to increase exponentially in the coming years [1]. Early diagnosis and intervention are therefore a priority target to defeat late-onset Alzheimer's disease and related disorders (ADRD); however, the causes remain unknown, and no curative treatment is therefore available. Despite continuous research and recent huge progress in the identification of new biomarkers or new genes associated with brain disorders, including ADRD [2–4], the disease's natural history, the surrogate markers of dementia and the correlates of healthy brain ageing remain largely unknown. Therefore, we are not able to fully explain the discrepancies between observations at the brain level (through neuropathological or brain imaging features) and observations at the clinical level (mainly through neuropsychological performance) [5]. This uncertainty is well illustrated by recent results of clinical trials which were successful in stopping amyloid accumulation (thought to initiate Alzheimer's disease [AD] pathology by destroying synapses) but had no significant impact on the clinical course of ADRD [6, 7]. Improving knowledge on the natural history of ADRD involves follow-up of individuals starting from early symptoms, compatible with further progress to ADRD, until clinical dementia with an integrative phenotyping approach that combines standardised, repeated clinical investigations and cutting-edge biomarkers measurements [8, 9].

The MEMENTO cohort is a large, clinic-based cohort of participants consulting in French memory clinics and presenting with either isolated cognitive complaints or recently diagnosed mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Investigations include regular standardised clinical, brain neuroimaging and biological workup from cohort

inception. The aim of MEMENTO investigators is to improve the understanding of ADRD's natural history and identify new phenotypes of participants who will develop dementia over time.

Methods

Study design

The MEMENTO cohort is a clinic-based study of patients presenting with a large variety of cognitive symptoms and subjective cognitive complaints (SCCs) that will be followed over a 5-year period. Between April 2011 and June 2014, among the 2449 participants screened as meeting the inclusion criteria, 2323 patients consented to participate in the study. The recruitment took place within the French national network of university-based memory clinics (Centres de Mémoires de Ressources et de Recherche [CMRR]). The 28 CMRRs comprising the network were approached because their clinical research centres had (1) the potential to include a substantial number of participants, (2) access to neuroimaging (1.5- or 3-T magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]) and (3) biobank facilities. Twenty-six CMRRs agreed to participate. The number of included subjects per CMRR ranged from 17 to 305, and Fig. 1 shows the distribution of inclusions numbers by centre.

Selection criteria

The participants were screened for either very mild to mild cognitive impairment or isolated cognitive complaints, and they were recruited consecutively. *Very mild to mild cognitive impairment* was defined as (1) performing 1 SD worse than the subject's own age, sex and education-level group mean in one or more cognitive domains, this deviation being identified for the first time through cognitive tests performed recently (less than

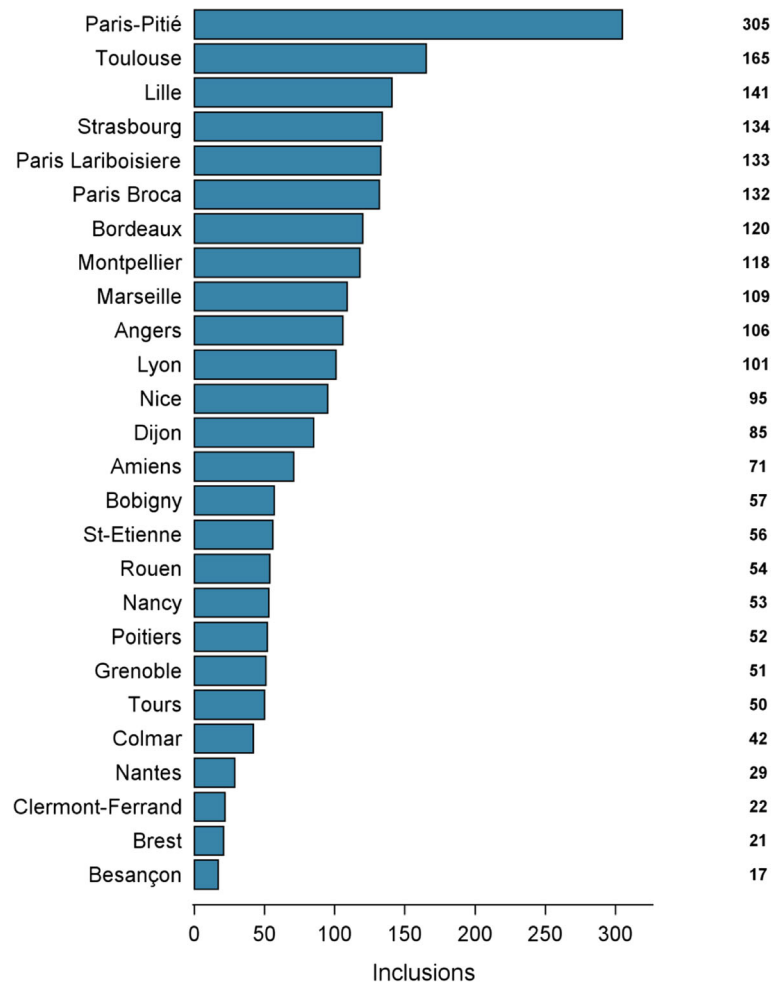


Fig. 1 Number of included subjects by centre in the MEMENTO cohort

6 months preceding screening phase), and (2) having a Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) [10] ≤ 0.5 and not being demented. The neuropsychological tests battery and the references for age, sex and education-level norms used for each test are detailed in Additional file 1. A participant was eligible for inclusion in the isolated SCCs stratum if he or she had SCCs (assessed through visual analogue scales) without any of objective cognitive deficit as defined above and was aged 60 years or older.

Exclusion criteria were as follows: being under guardianship; residence in skilled nursing facility; pregnant or breastfeeding women; AD known as being caused by gene mutations; history of intracranial surgery; neurological disease such as treated epilepsy, treated Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, brain tumour, subdural haematoma, progressive supranuclear palsy, or history of head trauma followed by persistent neurological deficits; stroke diagnosed in the last 3 months preceding enrolment visit; history of stroke followed by persistent neurological deficits; schizophrenia history (*Diagnostic and*

Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition [DSM-IV]), criteria); and illiteracy (unable to count or to read). Eligible adult participants had to undergo at baseline all clinical examinations, brain MRI and blood sampling. They had to have visual and auditory acuity adequate for neuropsychological testing and to have health insurance.

Study examinations

At memory clinics, baseline data collection included socio-demographic characteristics; personal and familial medical history; neurological and physical examination (including anthropometric measurements and three measures of blood pressure after 2 minutes of rest in sitting position using the Omron M6 monitor, OMRON Healthcare, Kyoto, Japan); current medication intake with detailed recording of doses as well as treatment onset date; cognitive and non-cognitive subjective complaints (domains assessed were memory, attention, language, physical health, mood, sensory organs, general

health) measured using a visual analogue scale ranging from 0 to 10; a full neuropsychological test, which consisted of the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) [11], digit span (forward and backward) [12], Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test [13], Delayed Matching to Sample 48 (DMS48) [14], Verbal Fluency (animals and letter p) [15], Image Naming [16], praxis assessment [17], Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test [18], Trail Making Test (TMT) A and B [19, 20], Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) [21, 22] and Clinical Dementia Rating that was completed with an informant in person if he or she was accompanying the participant, by phone otherwise; rating of neuropsychiatric symptom presence and severity using the Neuropsychiatric Inventory–Clinician (NPI-C) [23]; lifestyle indicators such as self-report of current and past alcohol consumption and smoking habits, physical activity using International Physical Activity Questionnaire [24] and leisure activity frequency; autonomy using the Instrumental Activities in Daily Living Scale and Activities of Daily Living Scale [25, 26]; and motricity using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) [27]. For CDR, NPI-C and quoting of neuropsychological tests, training sessions were organised to optimise standardisation across centres. All data were recorded via secured online electronic data capture.

The percentages of missing data entered in the electronic case report forms ranged from 0.09% to 2.12% across centres. Twenty centres had less than 1% of missing data. These numbers illustrate the high compliance rate of the centres with the MEMENTO study, as well as the efficiency of data-monitoring procedures (both on-site and centralised).

Neuroimaging procedures

As part of the inclusion criteria, participants had to agree to undergo brain MRI, and 86% of participants had a 3.0-T MRI scan (1.5 T otherwise). ^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) was

optional and was performed in 60% of participants. All neuroimaging acquisition was coordinated by the Center for Automated Treatment of Images (CATI; cati-neuroimaging.com), a platform dedicated to multicentre neuroimaging [28]. For the MEMENTO study, CATI harmonised MRI and PET imaging across a network of facilities associated with the network of French memory centres. Physicists and engineers standardised acquisitions according to a systematic qualification procedure, ensuring parameter uniformity and image quality. They had frequent contact with each acquisition site to track any hardware or software upgrades. Detailed information on scanner manufacturers and acquisition parameters for each study's site can be found on the CATI website.

MRI procedure

The MRI protocol harmonised by CATI is made up of the sequences described in Table 1. It guarantees compatibility with the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) protocol to a large extent. The order of the MRI sequences corresponds to priority. Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging (dMRI) scan acquisition leads to a final sequence of 15–60 homogeneous directions according to the comfort and compliance of the subject. Non-clinical acquisitions (functional MRI, dMRI) can be considered as options to be triggered according to the compliance of the subject. Acquisition parameters were tuned for each scanner to minimise inter-site variability.

PET procedure

PET centres participating in the MEMENTO study were equipped with systems set-up between 2003 and 2014 and consisted of 10 GE Healthcare, 6 Philips and 12 Siemens Healthcare systems, as well as 15 different models of scanners. No brain-dedicated high-resolution system or 2D tomography systems were included. Therefore, we chose to harmonise patient data acquisition using phantom

Table 1 Description of magnetic resonance imaging sequences in the MEMENTO cohort

Sequence number	Sequence labelling	Sequence approximate duration, minutes:seconds	Sequence compatibility with ADNI MRI protocol
1	Localizer	0:10	
2	3D T1-weighted	9:00	Yes
3	2D T2-weighted FLAIR	4:00	Yes
4	2D T2-weighted (GRE)	5:30	Yes
5	2D T2-weighted TSE/FSE single-echo	1:45	
6 ^a	Resting-state fMRI BOLD EPI	10:00	
7 ^a	Diffusion-weighted imaging (DTI – DWI EPI) + B0 field map	4:30 × 2–4 1:45	

Abbreviations: ADNI Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, BOLD Blood oxygen level-dependent imaging, DTI Diffusion tensor imaging, DWI Diffusion-weighted imaging, EPI Echo planar imaging, FLAIR Fluid attenuation inversion recovery, fMRI Functional magnetic resonance imaging, FSE Fast spin echo imaging, GRE Gradient echo imaging, MRI Magnetic resonance imaging, TSE Turbo spin echo imaging

^aSequences 6 and 7 were optional

experiments prior to patient studies to ensure good-quality imaging data among centres [29]. Our objective was to optimise contrast recovery while preserving, if possible, spatial resolution. Two phantom studies were acquired for the qualification process of the 22 centres that agreed to perform FDG-PET: the Jaszczak phantom, composed of cold rods and six hollow spheres, and the Hoffman 3D brain phantom. Standardised uptake value measurements were also checked to assess the cross-calibration between the PET scanner and the dose calibration system. Computed tomographic (CT) image acquisition parameters were set such that the effective dose would be low (≤ 0.3 mSv), in accordance with the recommendations of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine [30]. Different reconstruction parameters were compared on the basis of recovery coefficients (RCs) computed for each sphere and spatial resolution estimated from the cold rods. RCs were calculated from measurements in volumes of interest (VOIs) defined on each sphere and on the background. In-house software was developed for this purpose. We also computed the image spatial resolution (ISR) using a method developed by Prieto et al. [31] to estimate the full width at half maximum of each PET scanner from the three largest hot spheres. Hoffman 3D brain phantom scans were segmented in VOIs to compute right-to-left and anterior-to-posterior cortical ratios, as well as caudate-to-white matter, putamen-to-white matter and grey matter-to-white matter ratios. For each centre, the set of optimal reconstruction parameters was chosen as the one maximising ISR and the RC without a noticeable decrease in signal-to-noise ratio.

After the set-up visit, we provided recommendations to each centre for acquisition and reconstruction parameters to be used for the MEMENTO cohort. In addition, centres were qualified after the analysis of the images of a first test patient. They received a technical manual describing in detail the procedures pertaining to patient preparation, injected dose, PET-CT image acquisition and data transfer to CATI.

Brain FDG-PET scans were obtained 30 minutes after injection of 2 MBq/kg of 2-deoxy-2- 18 F-fluoro-D-glucose. All acquisitions consisted of 3 \times 5-minute frames. Images were then reconstructed using an iterative algorithm, and last, frames were realigned, averaged and quality-checked by the CATI team.

Image analysis

The data flow between the acquisition network and the CATI centralised analysis team relied on a secured web service. A team of clinical research assistants performed quality control of the incoming data in the days following the data transfer to provide rapid feedback when required. Quality control relied on a dedicated software

programme supporting the check for protocol consistency (e.g., scanner type, software version, reception coil, sequences acquired, order of sequences, sequence parameters, reconstruction parameters) and the generation of a documented series of indices characterising, for instance, acquisition slab positioning; movement; spikes and other artifacts and their localisation; and overall quality of the image through contrast, noise or intensity non-uniformity.

Validated data were moved to a centralised database at the disposal of several teams in charge of analysis. Each analysis of CATI's portfolio was performed following a systematic procedure providing quality control indices. Below is a summary of the measurements included in MEMENTO database:

- Whole-brain and grey/white volumetry performed using the method "segment" in SPM8 software
- Hippocampal volumetry performed with SACHA software [32, 33] complemented by visual assessment done centrally at CATI by two trained doctors using the Scheltens scale [34]
- Cortical thickness computed with FreeSurfer software for each region of interest (ROI) of the Desikan-Killiany Atlas [35, 36]
- Sulcal span computed with the Morphologist method of the BrainVISA software package for each sulcus of the BrainVISA Sulci atlas [37, 38]
- White matter hyperintensity volumetry using WHASA software [39] complemented by visual assessment done centrally at CATI by two trained doctors using the Fazekas and Schmidt scale [40]
- Fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity in large white matter bundles computed using Connectomist software [41, 42]
- Integrity of the default mode and of the salience network computed as the mean correlation across a set of Talairach coordinates
- Mean FDG-PET uptake for the ROIs of the Automated Anatomical Labeling atlas relative to the pons reference region [43], including partial volume correction
- Mean FDG-PET uptake for a set of disease-specific ROIs inferred from the ADNI database [44]

A selection of these measurements is described in this paper.

Blood sampling

From baseline blood intake, standard biological measurements (including glycaemia, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein, and low-density lipoprotein) were performed at local biochemistry departments. Study-specific blood sampling included serum (12 tubes of 0.25 ml), plasma ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA; 8 tubes of 0.25 ml), total blood heparin (2 tubes of 1 ml), plasma

heparin (4 tubes of 500 µg), blood EDTA without plasma (1 tube of 0.25 ml), blood heparin without plasma (1 tubes of 3 ml) and Tempus (2 tubes of 3 ml). Samples were stored in a centralised biobank (Genomic Analysis Laboratory-Biological Resource Centre [LAG-CRB], Pasteur Institut Lille, BB-0033-00071).

LAG-CRB extracted genomic DNA from peripheral blood samples using Gentra Puregene blood kits (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). Apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotypes were determined by KBiosciences (Hoddesdon, UK; www.kbioscience.co.uk), using their own system of fluorescence-based competitive allele-specific polymerase chain reaction. Two APOE single-nucleotide polymorphisms, rs429358 and rs7412, allowed identification of the three major APOE alleles (ε2, ε3 and ε4).

Cerebrospinal fluid sampling

Lumbar puncture was optional and was performed in 17% of participants at baseline. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was collected in polypropylene tubes following standardised conditions and using an atraumatic needle. Each CSF sample was transferred to the CSF bank within 4 h after collection and was centrifuged at 1000 × g at 4 °C for

10 minutes. CSF samples were aliquoted in polypropylene tubes (16 tubes of 250 µl) and stored at -80 °C. All tubes were shipped for storage in a centralised biobank (LAG-CRB, Pasteur Institut Lille, BB-0033-00071). Measurements of CSF amyloid-β 42 peptide (Aβ₄₂), CSF Aβ₄₀, total tau, and phosphorylated tau (p-tau181) levels are ongoing using the standardised commercially available INNOTEST sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Fujirebio, Ghent, Belgium).

Follow-up

Longitudinal follow-up took place every 6 months. Table 2 describes the schedule of overall evaluations. During follow-up, all incident cases of dementia (DSM-IV criteria for dementia and National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke/Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria for AD) [45, 46] were reviewed by an independent committee.

Statistical analysis

Baseline characteristics of participants were summarised by cognitive categories (isolated SCC or MCI staging according to Petersen criteria [47]; i.e., single-domain

Table 2 Schedule of evaluation in the MEMENTO cohort over 60 months of follow-up

	Schedules of evaluation by follow-up wave (months)										
	Baseline	M6	M12	M18	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M54	M60
Socio-demographic characteristics	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■
Medical history or incident events	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■
Physical, neurological examinations	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■
Medication	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■
Clinical Dementia Rating	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Full neuropsychological battery	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Subjective complaints	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Neuropsychiatric Inventory	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Lifestyle	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Autonomy in activities of daily living	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Motricity (SPPB)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Quality of life (EQ-5D)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Social sciences and health economic questionnaires	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Blood sampling laboratory assessment	■		■		■		■		■		■
Biobank	■				■				■		
DNA sample collection	■				■				■		
RNA collection	■				■				■		
Brain structural MRI	■				■				■		
¹⁸ F-FDG-PET scan	☑				☑				☑		
Lumbar puncture	☑				☑				☑		

Abbreviations: FDG-PET ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography, MRI Magnetic resonance imaging, SPPB Short Physical Performance Battery

- At examination centre
- By phone or at examination centre
- ☑ Optional, at examination centre

amnesic mild cognitive impairment [aMCI], multi-domain aMCI, single-domain non-amnesic mild cognitive impairment [naMCI], multi-domain naMCI), age categories in years (≤ 60 ; 60 – 69, 70 – 79, ≥ 80), sex and APOE genotype. An isolated SCC category comprised participants without impairment at any of the cognitive tests of the screening battery (impairment defined as a score ≥ 1.5 SD worse than a participant's own age, sex or education-level group mean in a cognitive domain).

Definitions used were as follows: for highest diploma, at least baccalaureate degree (yes/no); for cardiovascular burden, diabetes (self-reported diabetes or anti-diabetic drug intake of glycaemia > 7 mmol/L), hypertension (anti-hypertensive drug intake or mean of three blood pressure measurements either ≥ 140 mmHg for systolic blood pressure or ≥ 90 mmHg for diastolic blood pressure), dyslipidaemia (plasma cholesterol > 6.24 mmol/L or use of any lipid-lowering drugs), history of cardiovascular disease (self-reported history of myocardial infarction, surgical bypass, stroke, peripheral artery disease, angina pectoris); for neuropsychiatric symptoms, apathy, depression, anxiety based on NPI-C; for physical impairment and motricity, number of limitations in instrumental activities of daily living (none, 1, 2 or more) and SPPB score; for genetic AD risk, number of copies of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele (0, 1 or 2); for cognitive level, performance on all cognitive tests; for brain MRI biomarkers, hippocampal volume (by hemisphere), brain parenchymal fraction (grey matter + white matter volumes divided by total intracranial volume), total white matter lesion (WML) volume and mean cortical thickness by hemisphere; and for FDG-PET biomarkers, mean FDG uptake values normalised to the pons in five AD-specific regions derived from the ADNI cohort (angular and parietal inferior right, parietal inferior left, precuneus and cingulum posterior left, temporal inferior left, temporal inferior right) [48].

Comparisons across categories are presented with percentages when baseline characteristics are categorical and as means with SDs when baseline characteristics are continuous. *P* values were derived from multivariable models adjusting for centre, age, sex, education level and CDR (0 vs. 0.5) (logistic or multinomial regression for categorical baseline characteristics, generalised linear models for continuous baseline characteristics). In multivariable analyses of hippocampal volume, WML volume and cortical thickness, models were additionally adjusted for total intracranial volume as a potential confounding factor.

Analyses were performed using SAS version 9.3 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) and Stata release 14 software (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA). Results are reported following the Methods in Longitudinal Research on Dementia guidelines [49].

Results

Table 3 presents the baseline characteristics of the MEMENTO participants. Sixty-two percent were women; mean age at inclusion was 70.9 years (SD 8.7); and almost 10% were 60 years old or younger (Table 3). About half of the participants had reached a baccalaureate degree education level, more frequently among men (59.8%) than among women (51.8%). The most frequent cardiovascular risk factor was hypertension (33.4%). Anxiety was reported for 42% of participants. Thirteen percent of participants had at least one limitation in instrumental activities of daily living. Thirty percent of participants carried at least one copy of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele (3.4% were APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$). The mean MMSE score was 27.9 (SD 1.9). The mean right hippocampal volume was 2.76 cm³.

Table 4 presents the distribution of baseline characteristics in the five defined cognitive categories. Sixteen percent of participants ($n = 370$) had isolated SCCs. Two centres (Nantes and Brest) included no participant in that stratum, whereas the Paris Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital centre had the largest proportion of SCC participants (23.4%) because it ran a sub-study focused on this phenotype (the INSIGHT study, <http://icm-institute.org/en/alzheimer-en/>). In the SCC group, the cognitive domain in which SCCs were the highest was memory (mean 4.1, SD 2.7), and it was the lowest for language (mean 3.2, SD 2.4).

More than half of participants (52.1%, $n = 1205$) had aMCI, among whom one-sixth ($n = 207$) had single-domain aMCI. About one-third of participants (31.9%, $n = 738$) had naMCI, almost fairly distributed between single-domain naMCI and multi-domain naMCI. Women were significantly more represented in the isolated SCC and naMCI groups. On average, participants were older in the naMCI and multi-domain aMCI categories than in the other categories. The proportion of participants with higher education attainment was significantly greater in the isolated SCC and single-domain naMCI groups. There were no major differences in cardiovascular risk factors across cognitive categories. Among NPI symptoms, apathy and depression were more frequent in multi-domain MCI participants (aMCI and naMCI), whereas anxiety was more frequently reported among participants with aMCI and participants with multi-domain naMCI. In multivariable analyses adjusted for age, sex, education level and total intracranial volume, all MRI biomarkers were found to be consistently more severe in those with aMCI, even for WML load (Table 4). There were also differences in mean FDG uptake between cognitive categories, with a consistent hypometabolism in participants with multi-domain aMCI. Additional file 2: Table S1 displays statistical significance data for comparisons of baseline characteristics across two-by-two cognitive categories.

Table 3 Baseline characteristics of the MEMENTO cohort

	Total
No. of subjects	2323
Female sex, %	61.8
Age in years, mean (SD)	70.9 (8.7)
Baccalaureate degree or higher education level, %	54.8
Diabetes, %	7.4
Hypertension, %	33.8
Dyslipidaemia, %	27.8
History of cardiovascular disease, %	11.8
Apathy, %	17.2
Depression,%	33.6
Anxiety, %	41.8
No. of limitations in IADL, %	
One	10.3
Two or more	2.6
SPPB score, mean (SD)	10.6 (1.9)
At least one APOE ε4 allele for carried, %	30.0
CDR Sum of Boxes, mean (SD)	0.6 (0.7)
MMSE score, mean (SD)	27.9 (1.9)
Verbal fluency, letter P, mean (SD)	20.4 (7.2)
Verbal fluency, animals, mean (SD)	28.3 (8.8)
DMS48, immediate recall, mean (SD)	44.7 (4.0)
Praxis total score, mean (SD)	21.8 (1.6)
TMT A, time in seconds, mean (SD)	2.1 (0.93)
TMT B, time in seconds, mean (SD)	5.2 (4.4)
FCSRT total immediate free recall, mean (SD)	25.9 (8.4)
FCSRT total free and cued delayed recall, mean (SD)	14.9 (2.3)
Digit span standardised score, mean (SD)	9.9 (3.1)
Rey Complex Figure Test, immediate copy score, mean (SD)	32.9 (4.3)
Rey Complex Figure Test, 3-minute copy score, mean (SD)	15.1 (7.0)
FAB score, mean (SD)	16.2 (1.9)
DO 80 score, mean (SD)	78.6 (3.3)
Hippocampal volume, right, cm ³ , mean (SD)	2.76 (0.42)
Hippocampal volume, left, cm ³ , mean (SD)	2.66 (0.41)
Brain parenchymal fraction, %, mean (SD)	81.5 (1.3)
White matter lesion volume, cm ³ , mean (SD)	10.3 (13.8)
Cortical thickness, right, mm, mean (SD)	2.32 (0.11)
Cortical thickness left, mm, mean (SD)	2.33 (0.11)
Angular and parietal inferior, right, FDG uptake, mean (SD)	1.74 (0.21)
Parietal inferior, left, FDG uptake, mean (SD)	1.71 (0.21)
Precuneus and cingulum, posterior left, FDG uptake, mean (SD)	1.94 (0.24)
Temporal, inferior left, FDG uptake, mean (SD)	1.62 (0.17)
Temporal, inferior right, FDG uptake, mean (SD)	1.64 (0.17)

Abbreviations: APOE Apolipoprotein E, CDR Clinical Dementia Rating, DO 80 Dénomination Orale D'images, DMS48 Delayed Matching to Sample 48, FAB Frontal Assessment Battery, FCSRT Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test, FDG ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose, IADL Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, MMSE Mini Mental State Examination, SPPB Short Physical Performance Battery, TMT Trail Making Test

Table 4 Association between baseline characteristics and cognitive categories in the MEMENTO cohort

	Cognitive categories					P value ^a
	Isolated cognitive complaint	Single-domain aMCI	Multi-domain aMCI	Single-domain naMCI	Multi-domain naMCI	
No. of subjects	370	207	998	392	346	
Female sex, %	65.4	51.2	57.3	66.8	71.7	<0.0001
Age in years, mean (SD)	69.8 (8.0)	68.8 (9.6)	70.9 (9.0)	71.6 (8.0)	72.2 (8.6)	<0.0001
Baccalaureate degree or above, %	65.8	58.0	47.3	61.9	55.2	<0.0001
Diabetes, %	4.9	7.3	8.9	5.6	7.8	0.07
Hypertension, %	28.4	34.3	35.4	31.6	37.0	0.08
Dyslipidaemia, %	26.0	26.1	30.5	26.3	25.1	0.19
History of cardiovascular disease, %	9.0	10.7	13.5	11.0	11.9	0.21
Apathy, %	7.1	15.7	22.2	14.3	17.7	<0.0001
Depression, %	27.3	31.1	38.9	27.6	33.4	<0.0001
Anxiety, %	32.1	43.3	46.9	36.9	42.1	<0.0001
Number of limitations in IADL, %						
One	8.3	7.4	10.1	11.2	13.4	0.04
Two or more	1.7	2.6	3.3	0.8	3.3	
SPPB score, mean (SD)	10.9 (0.09)	10.5 (0.13)	10.3 (0.06)	10.7 (0.09)	10.5 (0.10)	<0.0001
At least one APOE ε4 allele carried, %	26.0	27.3	33.5	20.9	26.0	0.007
CDR Sum of Boxes, mean (SE)	0.33 (0.03)	0.50 (0.05)	0.85 (0.02)	0.38 (0.03)	0.53 (0.04)	<0.0001
MMSE score, mean (SE)	28.7 (0.09)	28.3 (0.12)	27.3 (0.06)	28.5 (0.09)	27.9 (0.10)	<0.0001
Verbal fluency, letter P, mean (SE)	24.0 (0.34)	22.9 (0.45)	18.5 (0.21)	22.0 (0.33)	18.7 (0.35)	<0.0001
Verbal fluency, animals, mean (SE)	33.7 (0.41)	31.6 (0.55)	25.0 (0.25)	21.3 (0.40)	26.9 (0.41)	<0.0001
DMS48, immediate recall, mean (SE)	46.9 (0.18)	43.9 (0.24)	42.5 (0.11)	46.9 (0.17)	46.8 (0.19)	<0.0001
Praxis total score, mean (SE)	22.7 (0.08)	22.6 (0.10)	21.5 (0.05)	22.1 (0.07)	21.2 (0.08)	<0.0001
TMT A time, seconds, mean(SE)	1.6 (0.04)	1.6 (0.06)	2.3 (0.03)	1.9 (0.04)	2.3 (0.05)	<0.0001
TMT B time, seconds, mean (SE)	3.5 (0.21)	3.7 (0.29)	6.4 (0.13)	4.2 (0.21)	5.7 (0.22)	<0.0001
FCSRT, total immediate free recall, mean (SE)	30.7 (0.36)	25.7 (0.48)	21.9 (0.22)	29.8 (0.34)	28.0 (0.37)	<0.0001
FCSRT, total free and cued delayed recall, mean (SE)	15.8 (0.11)	14.8 (0.14)	13.9 (0.10)	15.8 (0.10)	15.8 (0.11)	<0.0001
Digit span, standardised score, mean (SE)	11.2 (0.15)	10.9 (0.20)	9.4 (0.09)	10.4 (0.15)	8.9 (0.16)	<0.0001
Rey Complex Figure Test, immediate copy score, mean (SE)	34.0 (0.22)	33.6 (0.29)	32.1 (0.13)	33.8 (0.21)	32.5 (0.22)	<0.0001
Rey Complex Figure Test, 3-minute copy score, mean (SE)	19.3 (0.31)	14.4 (0.42)	11.6 (0.19)	18.8 (0.30)	16.4 (0.34)	<0.0001
FAB score, mean (SE)	17.5 (0.08)	17.5 (0.11)	15.5 (0.05)	16.5 (0.08)	15.4 (0.09)	<0.0001
DO 80 score, mean (SE)	79.5 (0.17)	79.1 (0.22)	77.9 (0.11)	79.2 (0.16)	78.7 (0.17)	<0.0001
Hippocampal volume, right, cm ³ , mean (SE)	2.84 (0.02)	2.77 (0.03)	2.68 (0.01)	2.84 (0.02)	2.78 (0.02)	<0.0001
Hippocampal volume, left, cm ³ , mean (SE)	2.75 (0.02)	2.65 (0.03)	2.60 (0.01)	2.73 (0.02)	2.67 (0.02)	<0.0001
Brain parenchymal fraction, %, mean (SE)	81.6 (0.06)	81.5 (0.08)	81.4 (0.04)	81.7 (0.06)	81.4 (0.06)	<0.0001
White matter lesion volume, cm ³ , mean (SE)	7.9 (0.76)	10.5 (1.0)	12.0 (0.46)	9.3 (0.74)	9.3 (0.78)	<0.0001
Cortical thickness, right, mm, mean (SE)	2.34 (0.01)	2.33 (0.01)	2.31 (0.003)	2.34 (0.005)	2.32 (0.006)	<0.0001
Cortical thickness, left, mm, mean (SE)	2.34 (0.005)	2.33 (0.01)	2.32 (0.003)	2.34 (0.005)	2.32 (0.006)	0.0005
Angular and parietal inferior, right, FDG uptake, mean (SE)	1.79 (0.01)	1.77 (0.02)	1.70 (0.01)	1.79 (0.01)	1.74 (0.01)	<0.0001
Parietal inferior, left, FDG uptake, mean (SE)	1.75 (0.01)	1.74 (0.02)	1.67 (0.01)	1.76 (0.01)	1.71 (0.01)	<0.0001
Precuneus and cingulum, posterior left, FDG uptake, mean (SE)	2.00 (0.01)	1.97 (0.02)	1.89 (0.01)	1.99 (0.01)	1.94 (0.01)	<0.0001
Temporal, inferior left, FDG uptake, mean (SE)	1.65 (0.01)	1.64 (0.01)	1.58 (0.01)	1.65 (0.01)	1.61 (0.01)	<0.0001
Temporal, inferior right, FDG uptake, mean (SE)	1.68 (0.01)	1.65 (0.01)	1.60 (0.01)	1.66 (0.01)	1.64 (0.01)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: aMCI Amnesic mild cognitive impairment, APOE Apolipoprotein E, CDR Clinical Dementia Rating, DO 80 Dénomination Orale D'images, DMS48 Delayed Matching to Sample 48, FAB Frontal Assessment Battery, FCSRT Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test, FDG ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose, IADL Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, MMSE Mini Mental State Examination, naMCI Non-amnesic mild cognitive impairment, SPPB Short Physical Performance Battery, TMT Trail Making Test

^aP value adjusted for centre, age, sex and education level computed from polytomous logistic regression model for categorical variables, generalised linear model for continuous variables

Additional file 2: Table S2 shows baseline characteristics by age categories and sex. All cardiovascular risk factors except diabetes were more frequent in men than in women, as well as with increasing age. Anxiety frequency decreased with increasing age. APOE genotype was not related to age or sex. As expected, for all neuropsychological tests, mean performance decreased linearly with increasing age. As for sex-related differences, men had, on average, significantly higher performances than women at praxis, visuo-spatial abilities (Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test immediate and 3-minute copies). Women had, on average, significantly higher scores than men for verbal fluency (letter P only), memory tests (DMS48 immediate recall and Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test sum of immediate total recall and sum of free and cued delayed recalls), and executive function (FAB). For all selected neuroimaging markers, the older the participant, the worse the marker level. There was, on average, a volume difference of 0.59 cm^3 in mean right hippocampal volume between participants ≤ 60 years old and those who were ≥ 80 years old. Similar trends were observed for the left hippocampus. The mean WML load was five times lower in those < 60 years old (3.2 cm^3 , SD 5.5) than in those aged ≥ 80 years old (16.1 cm^3 , SD 16.9). Crude comparisons showed smaller average volumes of cerebral structures (hippocampus, WMLs, cortical thickness) in women, with differences being no more significant after controlling for intracranial volume. All regional markers of glucose metabolism (FDG-PET) were lower, on average, with age, and women had higher FDG uptake in all disease-specific regions.

Additional file 2: Table S3 shows the participants' characteristics by APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele copy number. There was a strong positive association between dyslipidaemia and APOE $\epsilon 4$ that was not observed for the other cardiovascular indicators. Apathy and anxiety were significantly more frequent in APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ carrier participants. Regarding cognitive performance, a significant association between number of copies of APOE $\epsilon 4$ and lower cognition was observed for MMSE and tests assessing either memory or executive function (TMT and FAB). Regarding MRI biomarkers, only hippocampal and WML volumes were significantly related to APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype. Mean hippocampal volumes decreased linearly with number of copies of APOE $\epsilon 4$, whereas WML load was much larger in APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ participants. For FDG-PET markers, lower uptake was observed with increasing number of copies of APOE $\epsilon 4$ in all selected ROIs.

Discussion

A large sample of 2323 non-demented persons recently diagnosed with cognitive deficits or isolated cognitive complaints was enrolled in the MEMENTO cohort. Participants will have longitudinal multimodal assessments

of clinical features as well as biological, genetic and neuroimaging biomarkers using standardised and highly reproducible techniques [50].

While a majority of newly diagnosed participants present with memory deficits as their first symptoms, almost one-third of the cohort has exclusively non-memory deficits. The neuroimaging correlates of the different MCI subtypes suggest interesting patterns. As expected, neurodegenerative neuroimaging markers (hippocampal volume, cortical thickness and brain parenchymal fraction) tend to be lower among participants with aMCI than in those with naMCI. It is also in the participants with aMCI that WML load is the largest, suggesting interactions between vascular and neurodegenerative features [51]. In the European DESCRIPA prospective cohort [52] ($N = 881$), the proportion of participants with naMCI was estimated to be 22% in the sub-group of participants with CSF samples available, and the follow-up was 3 years, which did not allow in-depth investigation of the sequential pattern of cognitive decline trajectories in these individuals compared with participants with aMCI. The MEMENTO cohort represents a powerful resource to complement investigations on the natural history of AD in participants whose first symptoms are not memory-specific [53, 54].

In addition, carriers of APOE $\epsilon 4$ tend to have lower cognitive performance on memory and executive function tests, whereas differences in MRI biomarkers are seen for hippocampal volume but not for the other global atrophy markers (brain parenchyma, cortical thickness). It is also striking to observe a much larger WML load among participants who are carriers of APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$, underlining once again the need for further investigation of the synergistic effect of neurodegenerative processes and small vessel diseases on future dementia risk, which will be possible in the MEMENTO cohort with follow-up data.

The preliminary results (as of May 1, 2017) in the MEMENTO cohort suggest a dementia incidence of 3.2 per 100 person-years (two-thirds of cases being AD), and 90% of participants had at least one follow-up visit. These numbers are in line with the way the study was powered [55–58]. We chose not to present findings on clinical changes yet, however, because the follow-up (median 2.7 years on May 1, 2017) is insufficient to draw conclusions. Compared with other clinical studies worldwide, the MEMENTO cohort does not focus only on memory deficits [59] as the first symptoms and offers the opportunity to study the evolution of patients with a large spectrum of cognitive deficits. In MEMENTO, 370 participants have isolated SCCs. Their baseline neuroimaging or genetic biomarkers do not suggest major differences from MCI participants, as expected; moreover, they are an interesting group to follow because they also

represent the target of most recent intervention studies, such as the A4 trial [60].

The MEMENTO study is being enriched through the addition of biomarkers that might be available in the near future. Lumbar puncture is proposed to participants at each visit and repeated at least every 2 years, and the Amyging (“AMYloid imaGING”) sub-study is ongoing with an aim of enrolling a sample of 700 patients who will benefit from PET amyloid imaging (using ^{18}F -florbetapir or ^{18}F -flutemetamol radioligands). Participation in the sub-study was proposed to all participants at any time during their follow-up.

This cohort has potential limitations and indisputable strengths. The recruitment occurred in clinics linked to university settings to allow performance of high-quality imaging and biobanking. This might have resulted in traditional selection through reference centres, as indicated by a high proportion of highly educated individuals. Nevertheless, almost all memory clinics participated and are distributed across France. In addition, this cohort has achieved the recruitment of a number of participants allowing sufficient power for many analyses. There are discrepancies in the number of participants included by centre. The present analyses were adjusted for centre, and we also checked for potential interactions. This will be done systematically in future analyses. The MEMENTO cohort design did not aim at being representative of either the general population or the CMRR active list. However, if questions on generalisability of the findings occur in the future, we have access to two databases that will allow correction for selection: (1) the French Alzheimer Databank (Banque Nationale Alzheimer), which contains demographic, diagnostic and treatment information of persons consulting at the 26 CMRRs participating in MEMENTO; and (2) the French data of the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) (general population-representative households with at least one individual aged ≥ 50 years) that include socio-demographic and health status variables.

MEMENTO is built as a platform available to researchers. Indeed, external researchers can request access to data via collaborations with the study group through enquiry to the corresponding author.

Conclusions

The study design of the MEMENTO cohort, as well as the variety of the data collected, is a powerful resource for the discovery and validation of disease mechanisms, as well as candidate biomarkers that are needed for earlier diagnosis of AD and identification of effective preventive or early interventions. Findings derived from the MEMENTO cohort could lead to identification of biomarkers, alone or in combination, that allow stratification of patients based on phenotypes of interest (e.g., disease subtypes, prognosis and response to future therapy).

Additional files

Additional file 1: Description of neuropsychological battery. (DOCX 29 kb)

Additional file 2: Table S1. Statistical significance of two-by-two cognitive categories comparisons of baseline characteristics distributions: the MEMENTO cohort. **Table S2.** Baseline characteristics by age group and sex: the MEMENTO cohort. **Table S3.** Association between baseline characteristics and number of copies of $\epsilon 4$ allele of APOE genotype: the MEMENTO cohort. (DOCX 47 kb)

Additional file 3: Memento Study Group list. (DOCX 28 kb)

Abbreviations

A β : Amyloid- β ; AD: Alzheimer's disease; ADNI: Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative; ADRD: Alzheimer's disease and related disorders; aMCI: Amnesic mild cognitive impairment; APOE: Apolipoprotein E; BOLD: Blood oxygen level-dependent imaging; CATI: Center for Automated Treatment of Images; CDR: Clinical Dementia Rating; CMRR: Centres de Mémoires de Ressources et de Recherche; CSF: Cerebrospinal fluid; CT: Computed tomographic; dMRI: Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging; DO 80: Dénomination Orale D'images; DMS48: Delayed Matching to Sample 48; DSM-IV: *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*; DTI: Diffusion tensor imaging; DWI: Diffusion-weighted imaging; EDTA: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; EPI: Echo planar imaging; FAB: Frontal Assessment Battery; FCSRT: Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test; FDG-PET: ^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; FLAIR: Fluid attenuation inversion recovery; fMRI: Functional magnetic resonance imaging; FSE: Fast spin echo imaging; GRE: Gradient echo imaging; IADL: Instrumental Activities of Daily Living; ISR: Image spatial resolution; LAG-CRB: Genomic Analysis Laboratory-Biological Resource Centre; MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; MMSE: Mini Mental State Examination; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; naMCI: Non-amnesic mild cognitive impairment; NPI-C: Neuropsychiatric Inventory–Clinician; p-tau181: Phosphorylated tau; RC: Recovery coefficient; ROI: Region of interest; SCC: Subjective cognitive complaint; SPPB: Short Physical Performance Battery; TMT: Trail Making Test; TSE: Turbo spin echo imaging; VOI: Volume of interest; WML: White matter lesion

Acknowledgements

See list of MEMENTO study group members in Additional file 3.

Funding

The MEMENTO cohort was sponsored by the Fondation Plan Alzheimer (Alzheimer Plan 2008–2012). This work was also supported by the following: CIC 1401-EC, Bordeaux University Hospital, Inserm and the University of Bordeaux.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and analysed during the present study are not publicly available, owing to ethics considerations and privacy restriction. Data may be made available from the corresponding author through a secured cloud platform online.

Authors' contributions

CD and GC conceived or designed the study; acquired, analysed and interpreted data; supervised or coordinated the study; drafted the manuscript and revised it for important intellectual content; and obtained funding. BD, BV, JH, OH, SH, MCe, AGa, OB, PKS, RD, OR, CB, IR, NA, AB, JP, CBB, IJ and AGe conceived or designed the study and acquired data. FP, FB, JFD, OG, DW, MP, OM, OH, FS, PV, MCh, VB, MOH and JFM conceived or designed the study, acquired data and revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. CA, LF, CF, HS, GO, HB and VB acquired data and revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was performed in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. The MEMENTO study protocol has been approved by the local ethics committee (“Comité de Protection des Personnes Sud-Ouest et Outre Mer III”; approval number 2010-A01394-35). All participants provided written informed consent.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

FB received speaker's honoraria and travel expenses from Roche, Biogen Idec, Novartis and Merck Serono. MCE received consultant's fees from GE Healthcare, Eli Lilly, MSD and Piramal. GC received research support from Avid Radiopharmaceuticals and GE Healthcare. JFD received research support from Ipsen and Roche. BD received consultant's fees from Eli Lilly and Boehringer-Ingelheim, and he received funding for his institution from Merck, Pfizer and Roche. CD received research support from Avid Radiopharmaceuticals and GE Healthcare. FS received honoraria from Teva, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi-Genzyme and Eisai. The other authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Author details

¹Centre Inserm U1219, Institut de Santé Publique, d'Epidémiologie et de Développement (ISPED), Bordeaux School of Public Health, Université de Bordeaux, 146 rue Léo Saignat, 33076 Bordeaux cedex, France. ²CHU de Bordeaux, Pole de sante publique, F-33000 Bordeaux, France. ³Institute of Memory and Alzheimer's Disease (IM2A) and Brain and Spine Institute (ICM) UMR S 1127, Department of Neurology, AP-HP, Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital, Sorbonne Universities, Pierre et Marie Curie University, F-75006 Paris, France. ⁴Memory Resource and Research Centre of Toulouse, CHU de Toulouse, Hôpital La Grave-Casselardit, F-31000 Toulouse, France. ⁵Memory Resource and Research Centre of Lille, CHRU de Lille, Hôpital Roger Salengro, F-59000 Lille, France. ⁶University Lille, INSERM U1171, F-59000 Lille, France. ⁷Memory Resource and Research Centre of Strasbourg/Colmar, Department of Geriatrics, laboratoire ICube UMR 7357, FMTS, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, F-67000 Strasbourg, France. ⁸Memory Resource and Research Centre of Paris Nord, AP-HP, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis Lariboisière Fernand Widal, F-75010 Paris, France. ⁹Memory Resource and Research Centre of Paris Broca, AP-HP, Hôpital Broca, F-75013 Paris, France. ¹⁰Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, EA 4468 Paris, France. ¹¹Memory Resource and Research Centre of Bordeaux, CHU de Bordeaux, Hôpital Pellegrin, F-33000 Bordeaux, France. ¹²Memory Resource and Research Centre of Bordeaux, CHU de Bordeaux, Hôpital Xavier Arnoz, F-33000 Bordeaux, France. ¹³Memory Resource and Research Centre of Montpellier, CHU de Montpellier, Hôpital Gui de Chauliac, F-34000 Montpellier, France. ¹⁴Memory Resource and Research Centre of Marseille, CHU de Marseille, Hôpital La Timone, F-13000 Marseille, France. ¹⁵Memory Resource and Research Centre of Angers, CHU d'Angers, F-49000 Angers, France. ¹⁶Memory Resource and Research Centre of Lyon, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Hôpital des Charpennes, F-69000 Lyon, France. ¹⁷Memory Resource and Research Centre of Nice, CHU de Nice, Institut Claude Pompidou, EA 7276 CoBTeK "Cognition Behaviour Technology", F-06100 Nice, France. ¹⁸Memory Resource and Research Centre of Dijon, CHU Dijon Bourgogne, Hôpital du Bocage, Hôpital de Champmaillot, F-21000 Dijon, France. ¹⁹Memory Resource and Research of Amiens, CHU Amiens Picardie, Hôpital Nord, F-80000 Amiens, France. ²⁰Memory Clinic, Hôpital Avicenne, AP-HP, Hôpitaux Universitaires Paris-Seine-Saint-Denis, F-93009 Bobigny, France. ²¹Memory Resource and Research Centre of Saint-Etienne, CHU de Saint-Etienne, Hôpital Nord, F-42000 Saint-Etienne, France. ²²Memory Resource and Research Centre of Saint-Etienne, CHU de Saint-Etienne, Hôpital de la Charité, F-42000 Saint-Etienne, France. ²³Memory Resource and Research Centre of Rouen, Neurology Department, Rouen University Hospital, F-76031 Rouen, France. ²⁴Memory Resource and Research Centre of Nancy, CHU de Nancy, F-54000 Nancy, France. ²⁵Memory Resource and Research Centre of Toulouse, CHU de Toulouse, Hôpital Purpan, F-31000 Toulouse, France. ²⁶Memory Resource and Research Centre of Poitiers, CHU de Poitiers, Hôpital de La Milétrie, F-86000 Poitiers, France. ²⁷Memory Resource and Research Centre of Grenoble, CHU de Grenoble Alpes, Hôpital de la Tronche, F-38000 Grenoble, France. ²⁸Memory Resource and Research Centre of Center Region, CHRU de Tours, Hôpital Bretonneau, F-37000 Tours, France. ²⁹Memory Resource and Research Centre of Strasbourg/Colmar, Hôpitaux Civils de Colmar, F-68000 Colmar, France. ³⁰Inserm U-118, Strasbourg University, F-67000 Strasbourg, France. ³¹Memory Resource and Research Centre of Nantes, CHU de Nantes,

F-44000 Nantes, France. ³²Memory Resource and Research Centre of Clermont-Ferrand, CHU de Clermont-Ferrand, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France. ³³Memory Resource and Research Centre of Brest, CHRU de Brest, F-29000 Brest, France. ³⁴Memory Resource and Research Centre of Besançon, CHU de Besançon, Hôpital Jean Minjot, Hôpital Saint-Jacques, F-25000 Besançon, France. ³⁵Centre pour l'Acquisition et le Traitement des Images, NeuroSpin, I2BM, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, F-91400 Saclay, France. ³⁶Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Université Paris 06, Inserm, CNRS, Institut du cerveau et la moelle (ICM) - Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Boulevard de l'hôpital, F-75013 Paris, France. ³⁷Nuclear Medicine Department, Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital, AP-HP, F-75006 Paris, France. ³⁸Laboratoire d'Imagerie Biomédicale, Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, Inserm U 1146, CNRS UMR 7371, F-75006 Paris, France. ³⁹NeuroSpin, I2BM, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91400 Saclay, France.

Received: 25 March 2017 Accepted: 17 July 2017

Published online: 29 August 2017

References

- Jacqmin-Gadda H, Alperovitch A, Montlahuc C, Commenges D, Leffondre K, Dufouil C, et al. 20-Year prevalence projections for dementia and impact of preventive policy about risk factors. *Eur J Epidemiol*. 2013;28:493–502.
- Jack Jr CR, Knopman DS, Jagust WJ, Petersen RC, Weiner MW, Aisen PS, et al. Tracking pathophysiological processes in Alzheimer's disease: an updated hypothetical model of dynamic biomarkers. *Lancet Neurol*. 2013;12:207–16.
- Casanova R, Varma S, Simpson B, Kim M, An Y, Saldana S, et al. Blood metabolite markers of preclinical Alzheimer's disease in two longitudinally followed cohorts of older individuals. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2016;12:815–22.
- Winston CN, Goetzl EJ, Akers JC, Carter BS, Rockenstein EM, Galasko D, et al. Prediction of conversion from mild cognitive impairment to dementia with neuronally derived blood exosome protein profile. *Alzheimers Dement (Amst)*. 2016;3:63–72.
- Nelson PT, Braak H, Markesbery WR. Neuropathology and cognitive impairment in Alzheimer disease: a complex but coherent relationship. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol*. 2009;68:1–14.
- Salloway S, Sperling R, Fox NC, Blennow K, Klunk W, Raskind M, et al. Two phase 3 trials of bapineuzumab in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;370:322–33.
- Dong S, Duan Y, Hu Y, Zhao Z. Advances in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease: a re-evaluation of amyloid cascade hypothesis. *Transl Neurodegener*. 2012;1:18.
- Jack Jr CR, Holtzman DM. Biomarker modeling of Alzheimer's disease. *Neuron*. 2013;80:1347–58.
- Nelson PT, Alafuzoff I, Bigio EH, Bouras C, Braak H, Cairns NJ, et al. Correlation of Alzheimer disease neuropathologic changes with cognitive status: a review of the literature. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol*. 2012;71:362–81.
- Morris JC. The Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR): current version and scoring rules. *Neurology*. 1993;43:2412–4.
- Hugonot-Diner L. MMS version consensuelle GRECO. In: *La consultation en gériatrie*. Paris: Masson; 2001. p. 13–20.
- Deloche G. *Wechsler Memory Scale*. New York: Psychological Corp; 1975.
- Grober E, Buschke H, Crystal H, Bang S, Dresner R. Screening for dementia by memory testing. *Neurology*. 1988;38:900–3.
- Barbeau E, Didic M, Tramoni E, Felician O, Joubert S, Sontheimer A, et al. Evaluation of visual recognition memory in MCI patients. *Neurology*. 2004;62:1317–22.
- Thurstone LL. Psychophysical analysis. By L. L. Thurstone, 1927. *Am J Psychol*. 1987;100:587–609.
- Deloche G, Hannequin D, Dordain M, Perrier D, Pichard B, Quint S, et al. Picture confrontation oral naming: performance differences between aphasics and normals. *Brain Lang*. 1996;53:105–20.
- Peigneux P, Van der Linden M. Presentation d'une batterie neuropsychologique et cognitive pour l'évaluation de l'apraxie gestuelle. *Rev Neuropsychol*. 2000;10:311–62.
- Benton AL, Varney NR, Hamscher KD. Visuospatial judgment: a clinical test. *Arch Neurol*. 1978;35:364–7.
- Reischies FM, Neu P. Comorbidity of mild cognitive disorder and depression – a neuropsychological analysis. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*. 2000;250:186–93.
- Tombaugh TN. Trail Making Test A and B: normative data stratified by age and education. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol*. 2004;19:203–14.

21. Dubois B, Slachevsky A, Litvan I, Pillon B. The FAB: a Frontal Assessment Battery at bedside. *Neurology*. 2000;55:1621–6.
22. Slachevsky A, Villalpando JM, Sarazin M, Hahn-Barma V, Pillon B, Dubois B. Frontal Assessment Battery and differential diagnosis of frontotemporal dementia and Alzheimer disease. *Arch Neurol*. 2004;61:1104–7.
23. de Medeiros K, Robert P, Gauthier S, Stella F, Politis A, Leoutsakos J, et al. The Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Clinician rating scale (NPI-C): reliability and validity of a revised assessment of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia. *Int Psychogeriatr*. 2010;22:984–94.
24. Hagstromer M, Oja P, Sjoström M. The International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ): a study of concurrent and construct validity. *Public Health Nutr*. 2006;9:755–62.
25. Katz S, Ford AB, Moskowitz RW, Jackson BA, Jaffe MW. Studies of illness in the aged: the index of ADL: a standardized measure of biological and psychosocial function. *JAMA*. 1963;185:914–9.
26. Lawton MP. Scales to measure competence in everyday activities. *Psychopharmacol Bull*. 1988;24:609–14.
27. Guralnik JM, Simonsick EM, Ferrucci L, Glynn RJ, Berkman LF, Blazer DG, et al. A short physical performance battery assessing lower extremity function: association with self-reported disability and prediction of mortality and nursing home admission. *J Gerontol*. 1994;49:M85–94.
28. Operto G, Chupin M, Batrancourt B, Habert MO, Colliot O, Benali H, et al. CATI: a large distributed infrastructure for the neuroimaging of cohorts. *Neuroinformatics*. 2016;14:253–64.
29. Habert MO, Marie S, Bertin H, Reynal M, Martini JB, Diallo M, et al. Optimization of brain PET imaging for a multicentre trial: the French CATI experience. *EJNMMI Phys*. 2016;3:6.
30. Varrone A, Asenbaum S, Vander Borght T, Booij J, Nobili F, Nagren K, et al. EANM procedure guidelines for PET brain imaging using [¹⁸F]FDG, version 2. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2009;36:2103–10.
31. Prieto E, Marti-Clement JM, Arbizu J, Garrastachu P, Dominguez I, Quincoces G, et al. Evaluation of spatial resolution of a PET scanner through the simulation and experimental measurement of the recovery coefficient. *Comput Biol Med*. 2010;40:75–80.
32. Chupin M, Hammers A, Liu RS, Colliot O, Burdett J, Bardinet E, et al. Automatic segmentation of the hippocampus and the amygdala driven by hybrid constraints: method and validation. *Neuroimage*. 2009;46:749–61.
33. Chupin M, Mukuna-Bantumbakulu AR, Hasboun D, Bardinet E, Baillet S, Kinkingnehun S, et al. Anatomically constrained region deformation for the automated segmentation of the hippocampus and the amygdala: Method and validation on controls and patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroimage*. 2007;34:996–1019.
34. Scheltens P, Launer LJ, Barkhof F, Weinstein HC, van Gool WA. Visual assessment of medial temporal lobe atrophy on magnetic resonance imaging: interobserver reliability. *J Neurol*. 1995;242:557–60.
35. Fischl B, van der Kouwe A, Destrieux C, Halgren E, Segonne F, Salat DH, et al. Automatically parcellating the human cerebral cortex. *Cereb Cortex*. 2004;14:11–22.
36. Desikan RS, Segonne F, Fischl B, Quinn BT, Dickerson BC, Blacker D, et al. An automated labeling system for subdividing the human cerebral cortex on MRI scans into gyral based regions of interest. *Neuroimage*. 2006;31:968–80.
37. Mangin JF, Jouvett E, Cachia A. In-vivo measurement of cortical morphology: means and meanings. *Curr Opin Neurol*. 2010;23:359–67.
38. Perrot M, Riviere D, Mangin JF. Cortical sulci recognition and spatial normalization. *Med Image Anal*. 2011;15:529–50.
39. Samaille T, Fillon L, Cuingnet R, Jouvett E, Chabriat H, Dormont D, et al. Contrast-based fully automatic segmentation of white matter hyperintensities: method and validation. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e48953.
40. Fazekas F, Barkhof F, Wahlund LO, Pantoni L, Erkinjuntti T, Scheltens P, et al. CT and MRI rating of white matter lesions. *Cerebrovasc Dis*. 2002;13 Suppl 2:31–6.
41. Guevara P, Duclap D, Poupon C, Marrakchi-Kacem L, Fillard P, Le Bihan D, et al. Automatic fiber bundle segmentation in massive tractography datasets using a multi-subject bundle atlas. *Neuroimage*. 2012;61:1083–99.
42. Duclap D, Lebois A, Scmitt B, Riff O, Guevara P, Marrakchi-Kacem L, et al. Connectomist-2.0: a novel diffusion analysis toolbox for BrainVISA. In: 29th ESMRMB Congress, Lisbon, Portugal, 2012.
43. Buchert R, Wilke F, Chakrabarti B, Martin B, Brenner W, Mester J, et al. Adjusted scaling of FDG positron emission tomography images for statistical evaluation in patients with suspected Alzheimer's disease. *J Neuroimaging*. 2005;15:348–55.
44. Toussaint PJ, Perlberg V, Bellec P, Desarnaud S, Lacomblez L, Doyon J, et al. Resting state FDG-PET functional connectivity as an early biomarker of Alzheimer's disease using conjoint univariate and independent component analyses. *Neuroimage*. 2012;63:936–46.
45. McKhann G, Drachman D, Folstein M, Katzman R, Price D, Stadlan EM. Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: report of the NINCDS-ADRDA Work Group under the auspices of Department of Health and Human Services Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease. *Neurology*. 1984;34:939–44.
46. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. 4th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
47. Petersen RC. Mild cognitive impairment as a diagnostic entity. *J Intern Med*. 2004;256:183–94.
48. Langbaum JB, Chen K, Lee W, Reschke C, Bandy D, Fleisher AS, et al. Categorical and correlational analyses of baseline fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography images from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI). *Neuroimage*. 2009;45:1107–16.
49. Weuve J, Proust-Lima C, Power MC, Gross AL, Hofer SM, Thiebaut R, et al. Guidelines for reporting methodological challenges and evaluating potential bias in dementia research. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2015;11:1098–109.
50. Cavado E, Lista S, Khachaturian Z, Aisen P, Amouyel P, Herholz K, et al. The road ahead to cure Alzheimer's disease: development of biological markers and neuroimaging methods for prevention trials across all stages and target populations. *J Prev Alzheimers Dis*. 2014;1:181–202.
51. Schneider JA, Bennett DA. Where vascular meets neurodegenerative disease. *Stroke*. 2010;41(10 Suppl):S144–146.
52. Visser PJ, Verhey F, Knol DL, Scheltens P, Wahlund LO, Freund-Levi Y, et al. Prevalence and prognostic value of CSF markers of Alzheimer's disease pathology in patients with subjective cognitive impairment or mild cognitive impairment in the DESCRIPA study: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Neurol*. 2009;8:619–27.
53. Murray ME, Graff-Radford NR, Ross OA, Petersen RC, Duara R, Dickson DW. Neuropathologically defined subtypes of Alzheimer's disease with distinct clinical characteristics: a retrospective study. *Lancet Neurol*. 2011;10:785–96.
54. Barnes J, Dickerson BC, Frost C, Jiskoot LC, Wolk D, van der Flier WM. Alzheimer's disease first symptoms are age dependent: evidence from the NACC dataset. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2015;11:1349–57.
55. Farias ST, Mungas D, Reed BR, Harvey D, DeCarli C. Progression of mild cognitive impairment to dementia in clinic- vs community-based cohorts. *Arch Neurol*. 2009;66:1151–7.
56. Yesavage JA, O'Hara R, Kraemer H, Noda A, Taylor JL, Ferris S, et al. Modeling the prevalence and incidence of Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2002;36:281–6.
57. Mattsson N, Zetterberg H, Hansson O, Andreason N, Parnetti L, Jonsson M, et al. CSF biomarkers and incipient Alzheimer disease in patients with mild cognitive impairment. *JAMA*. 2009;302:385–93.
58. Dickerson BC, Sperling RA, Hyman BT, Albert MS, Blacker D. Clinical prediction of Alzheimer disease dementia across the spectrum of mild cognitive impairment. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2007;64:1443–50.
59. Petersen RC, Aisen PS, Beckett LA, Donohue MC, Gamst AC, Harvey DJ, et al. Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI): clinical characterization. *Neurology*. 2010;74:201–9.
60. Sperling RA, Rentz DM, Johnson KA, Karlawish J, Donohue M, Salmon DP, Aisen P. The A4 Study: Stopping AD before Symptoms Begin. *Sci Transl Med*. 2014;6(228):228fs13.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and we will help you at every step:

- We accept pre-submission inquiries
- Our selector tool helps you to find the most relevant journal
- We provide round the clock customer support
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- Inclusion in PubMed and all major indexing services
- Maximum visibility for your research

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

