Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy: Incidence and Complications in the Aging Brain

II. The Distribution of Amyloid Vascular Changes

H.V. Vinters, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C),* and J.J. Gilbert, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C)

SUMMARY Ten histologic sections were sampled from similar cortical regions in each of 84 autopsy brains removed from patients aged 60 to 97 years. The sections were stained by the Congo-red method and examined under polarized light for the presence of cortical (parenchymal) cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA). Some degree of CAA was found in 36% of all brains examined, with a higher proportion of patients affected in each successive decade of life. Angiopathy was seen most frequently and was of greater severity in the parietal and occipital gray matter. Overall, it was often a patchy and asymmetric lesion. There was sparing of subcortical white matter and the hippocampi. CAA was most severe in cases of Alzheimer’s disease, but occurred in the absence of this condition.

THE CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGIC FEATURES of cerebral hemorrhages related to cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) in eleven patients are reported.1 To try and understand the pathogenetic mechanism in these cases we have asked: How common is CAA in the aging human population, and what is the cerebral cortical topography of amyloid vascular change? Previous studies2-7 addressed but incompletely answered these questions. A survey of the cerebral cortical distribution of CAA as a function of age in a large unselected autopsy population has not previously been available.

Material and Methods

The survey was carried out on 84 post-mortem brain examinations in patients over 60 years of age, irrespective of the clinical diagnosis, taken from consecutive complete necropsies carried out in a large general hospital. However, none of the 11 patients described previously1 were included in this topographic survey. The age of the patients at death ranged from 61 to 97 years. The total number of brains examined in each age category was as follows: 60-69 years — 21, 70-79 years — 28, 80-89 years — 28, and over 90 years — 7. The brains were fixed routinely for one to two weeks, after which time 1 cm coronal slices of the cerebral hemispheres were cut. In addition to routine blocks taken for neuropathologic diagnosis, 10 extra tissue blocks of similar size were taken from each brain and submitted for Congo-red staining, method of Stokes and Trickey.8 These 10 blocks were taken from the same regions in each brain (fig. 1) and were sectioned to represent a severe degree of CAA. The numbers refer only to Congo positive vessels within the brain parenchyma. CAA was also assessed in the adjacent leptomeninges but the meninges were not present in their entirety over the cortex in every section.

Results

Except in 3 cases, one in each of the eighth, ninth, and tenth decade, whenever there were Congo red positive vessels in brain parenchyma there were positive vessels in the adjacent leptomeningeal vessels. In addition, in 4 cases, ages 76 to 82, in which no CAA was noted in the brain parenchyma there was the occasional (1+) positive vessel in the leptomeninges.

Incidence

The incidence of CAA as a function of age is summarized in figure 3. Of the 21 brains in the 60-69 year age category, only one showed CAA. However, it was seen in 12 of 28 brains (42.8%) in the eighth decade, and in 13 of 28 brains (46.4%) in the ninth decade. Over the age of 90 years, it was present in four of seven patients (57%). There was no significant difference between males and females in either the CAA positive or the CAA negative cases (table 1).

Topographic Distribution

Table 2 summarizes the data on the location of CAA within the brain. The table indicates all areas of the brain with one or more Congo positive vessels present, irrespective of the total number involved, i.e. it does...
Congophilic Angiopathy

FIGURE 1. Diagram of coronal slices of cerebral hemispheres to show areas sampled histologically. Both hippocampi at level of lateral geniculate nuclei were also sampled.

not take into account the severity of involvement in a given section. Though the change was frequently present in the frontal, temporal and parietal lobes, it was most often encountered in the occipital poles. The table also emphasizes that it was least often noted in sections of the hippocampi. Within sections of the involved hippocampi, the dentate fascia itself was almost always spared.

If only severe involvement by CAA (i.e. 3+ by the scoring system) is considered then 14 brains showed severe CAA in at least one of the 10 sections examined (table 3). Of these severe CAA brains, one was from a patient in the seventh decade, six each from patients in the eighth and ninth decades, and one from a patient over 90 years of age. A severe degree of vascular involvement was noted most often, though not exclusively, in the parietal and occipital cortex. The relative sparing of the hippocampi by severe CAA is striking, only one case of 14 demonstrated a severe degree of angiopathy in this location.

There is an overall greater likelihood of finding CAA in the occipital cortex, but in any given brain, it may be a very focal, patchy and asymmetric process. It was not uncommon to find relatively severe CAA in only three or four of the 10 sections examined microscopically, with sparing of all other areas of cortex (table 3). The subcortical white matter was virtually never seen to contain Congo positive vessels. Some senile plaques, often with amyloid cores, were seen in almost every brain that had CAA, no matter how minimal the degree of CAA. Often there was close physical association of the plaque with a Congo positive vessel, a proximity that has been emphasized by others. In the group of brains that was negative for CAA, senile plaques were identified less frequently and in smaller numbers, though they were on the whole more common in older patients.

Ten of 14 cases of severe CAA had the pathologic diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease (table 4). Though quantitative morphometric methods are now important in defining the differences between ‘normal’ cerebral

FIGURE 3. Histogram to show number of brains with CAA (regardless of severity) as a fraction of all brains examined in each decade (N = 84).

CAA in the occipital cortex, but in any given brain, it may be a very focal, patchy and asymmetric process. It was not uncommon to find relatively severe CAA in only three or four of the 10 sections examined microscopically, with sparing of all other areas of cortex (table 3). The subcortical white matter was virtually never seen to contain Congo positive vessels. Some senile plaques, often with amyloid cores, were seen in almost every brain that had CAA, no matter how minimal the degree of CAA. Often there was close physical association of the plaque with a Congo positive vessel, a proximity that has been emphasized by others. In the group of brains that was negative for CAA, senile plaques were identified less frequently and in smaller numbers, though they were on the whole more common in older patients.

Ten of 14 cases of severe CAA had the pathologic diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease (table 4). Though quantitative morphometric methods are now important in defining the differences between ‘normal’ cerebral

FIGURE 2. CAA 3+ Amyloid appears to replace media, but does not extend into neuropil. Senile plaques with amyloid cores are present near involved vessels (arrows). Congo red, × 130; figure 2a — non-polarized light; figure 2b — polarized light.
CAA is a condition that affects small and medium-sized cortical vessels (whether they are arteries or veins is often difficult to tell as others have stressed) but does not affect white matter or other portions of the central neuraxis to a significant degree.

In a recent autopsy study of individuals over 60 years of age, Tomonaga found the frequency of CAA (by decade) to be 8% in the 60–69 decade, 23% in the 70–79 decade, 37% in the 80–89 decade, and 58% in patients older than 90 years. The number of sections per brain examined or the topography of CAA, except in seven cases of severe CAA were not commented on. In this latter group, temporal and occipital cortex were most commonly affected. These incidence figures agree closely with ours. Our higher incidence in the eighth and ninth decades may reflect more extensive histologic sampling of cortex.

Another multiple organ study found amyloid (though not necessarily CAA) in 11 of 47 brains (23%) in the age group 60–79 years, and in 27 of 44 brains (61%) in the group 80–107 years old. The presence of cardiac, aortic or pancreatic amyloid was not correlated with that of cerebral amyloid. Again, the number and site of origin of sections of brain examined is not stated precisely, and the distinction between senile plaque amyloid and CAA was not made for purposes of the survey, although it is now known to be an important one.

Surbek described 79 cases of “dyshoric angiopathy” diagnosed by pathologic examination over a period of ten years in a psychiatric clinic. Histologically, “dyshoric angiopathy” represents a combination of amyloid in the vessel wall and perivascular space, with penetration of the surrounding nervous tissue. It is synonymous with the term “drusige Entartung.” The distinction between either of these entities and CAA is not meaningful, and we have therefore used only the designation CAA for the lesions described. Surbek’s very thorough study based on almost 600 autopsies disclosed the presence of angioptathy in 18% of patients over 69 years of age. There was an increasing incidence from age 55 years to 94 years of age, and a marked tendency for the vascular change to occur in the fourth layer of the striate cortex (line of Gennari). Angiopathy was always accompanied by senile plaques, though not necessarily in the same region of gray matter. Men were slightly more commonly affected than women.

Pantelakis noted CAA in 26 (31.7%) out of a total

---

TABLE 1  
**Age-Sex Incidence in CAA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>CAA positive cases</th>
<th>CAA negative cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–79</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–89</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 +</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

TABLE 2  
**All Areas of Cerebral Cortex with CAA (Regardless of Severity)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages (years)</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Frontal lobes</th>
<th>Temporal lobes</th>
<th>Parietal lobes</th>
<th>Occipital lobes</th>
<th>Hippocampus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–79</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–89</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 +</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L = left; R = right.
of 82 patients with "varied psychiatric affections." All patients with CAA had been demented and old, with a mean age of 81.5 years. Multiple areas of cortex were examined and when CAA was minimal, it was always found in the occipital cortex or overlying leptomeninges. White matter was not involved. No correlation between CAA and cerebral arteriosclerosis was noted.

Mandybur found CAA in 13 of 15 patients with Alzheimer's disease, and commented on the fact that CAA rarely or never involved the basal ganglia, cerebellum, and brain stem. Qualitatively, the temporal and occipital cortex seemed most involved, whereas Ammon's horn was spared by the vascular pathologic change, a finding that our study strongly re-emphasizes. The high incidence of CAA in Alzheimer's disease has been stressed by others and one recent study has suggested that specific psychiatric symptomatology may be associated with the presence of CAA, a premise we find difficult to accept. Some authors have considered CAA to be an atypical "vascular" form of Alzheimer's disease, but others feel CAA is a distinct entity entirely separate from the latter.

Mountjoy et al compared CAA in 15 patients with senile dementia of the Alzheimer type with 30 patients who had normal mentation and died with a variety of medical conditions. An "amyloid score" was developed in which assessment was made of plaques and CAA-vessels in the cortex and vessels in adjacent meninges. The topographic distribution of CAA was not studied systematically yet they found CAA in all lobes of the brain in both demented and non-demented patients. The hippocampus per se was not commented upon. The authors conclude that there is "some relationship" between plaques and the presence of amyloid in cerebral vessels. However, patients with plaques were seen without CAA and some patients with CAA had no plaques, a finding which agrees with our own.

The hippocampal formation is a key structure in showing the cellular and parenchymal changes that underlie Alzheimer's disease. An exhaustive morphometric study of hippocampal microvasculature in young, old and demented old patients has found significant changes in capillary and arteriolar diameters and densities with aging, and regional changes in these parameters that may be important in the pathogenesis of senile dementia of the Alzheimer type. The study used techniques that did not take into account any potential thickening of vascular walls external to the endothelium, such as might result from CAA, and so did not concern itself with the possible relationship between CAA and Alzheimer's disease. Our findings indicate that the most severe cases of CAA are noted with Alzheimer's disease. However, CAA is found (albeit to a mild degree) in a large proportion of elderly brains and is least conspicuous in the hippocampi.

TABLE 3 All Areas of Cerebral Cortex with Severe Involvement (3+) by CAA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Cases with 3+</th>
<th>Frontal lobes</th>
<th>Temporal lobes</th>
<th>Parietal lobes</th>
<th>Occipital lobes</th>
<th>Hippocampus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>6/12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>6/13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14/30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L = left; R = right.

TABLE 4 Relationship Between CAA and Alzheimer's Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age year</th>
<th>Number of Cases CAA</th>
<th>Number of Cases CAA 3+</th>
<th>Number of cases Alzheimer disease</th>
<th>Number of cases No Alzheimer disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

We express our sincere appreciation to the staff pathologists at Victoria Hospital for their cooperation throughout the course of this study. Expert technical assistance and secretarial work were provided by Mr. Gordon Helps and Mrs. Linda Schettler, respectively.

Editor's Note:
In accordance with Stroke policy this article was guest edited by Dr. J.P. Mohr.

References

Cerebral amyloid angiopathy: incidence and complications in the aging brain. II.
The distribution of amyloid vascular changes.
H V Vinters and J J Gilbert

Stroke. 1983;14:924-928
doi: 10.1161/01.STR.14.6.924

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/14/6/924

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Stroke can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Stroke is online at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/subscriptions/