Retinal Microvascular Signs and 10-Year Risk of Cerebral Atrophy

The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study

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Background and Purpose—Cerebral atrophy, detected as ventricular enlargement or sulcal widening on MRI, is recognized as a risk factor for vascular dementia or Alzheimer disease. However, its underlying pathophysiology is not known. We examined whether retinal microvascular assessment could provide predictive information on the risk of ventricular enlargement and sulcal widening on MRI.

Methods—A prospective, population-based study was conducted of 810 middle-aged persons without clinical stroke or MRI infarcts. All participants had a first cranial MRI and retinal photography in 1993 to 1995 and returned for a repeated MRI in 2004 to 2006 (median follow-up of 10.5 years). Retinal photographs were graded for presence of retinopathy and retinal microvascular abnormalities, and MRI images were graded for ventricular size and sulcal size according to standardized protocols. Ventricular enlargement and sulcal widening were defined as an increase in ventricular size or sulcal size of ≥3 of 10 grades between baseline and follow-up.

Results—After adjusting for age, gender, and cardiovascular risk factors, retinopathy and arteriovenous nicking at baseline were associated with 10-year ventricular enlargement (OR and 95% CI: 2.03, 1.20 to 4.42 for retinopathy and 2.19, 1.23 to 3.90 for arteriovenous nicking). Retinal signs were not associated with 10-year sulcal widening.

Conclusions—Retinopathy and arteriovenous nicking are predictive of long-term risk of ventricular enlargement, but not of sulcal widening, independent of cardiovascular risk factors. These data support a microvascular etiology for subcortical but not cortical cerebral atrophy.

Key Words: cerebral atrophy ■ retinal microvascular signs ■ sulcal widening ■ ventricular enlargement
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Table. Retinal Microvascular Changes and VE or SW (≥3 Grade Increase in Ventricular Size or Sulcal Size, Respectively)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retinal Microvascular Abnormalities</th>
<th>VE (N=147; 18.4%)</th>
<th>SW (N=94; 11.8%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. at Risk, (%)</td>
<td>Age–Gender–Race–Study Center-Adjusted OR (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any retinopathy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>748 (17.8)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>53 (27.5)</td>
<td>2.03 (1.02–4.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microaneurysm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>689 (17.7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>26 (23.1)</td>
<td>1.84 (0.60–5.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal hemorrhage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>739 (17.9)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>22 (27.3)</td>
<td>1.47 (0.47–4.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton wool spot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>766 (17.9)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>13 (38.5)</td>
<td>2.57 (0.67–9.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard exudates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>743 (17.9)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>10 (30.0)</td>
<td>2.43 (0.46–12.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriovenous nicking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>685 (17.4)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>98 (27.6)</td>
<td>2.19 (1.23–3.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focal arteriolar narrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>654 (18.5)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>110 (18.2)</td>
<td>1.13 (0.61–2.10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Further adjusted for cigarette smoking, 6-year mean arteriolar blood pressure, antihypertensive medication, education, fasting glucose, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and carotid intima-media thickness.

Results

Over a median follow-up of 10.5 years, 147 (18.4%) had 10-year incident VE, and 94 (11.8%) had 10-year incident of SW. The Table shows that retinopathy and arteriovenous nicking were associated with increased odds of 10-year VE (OR 2.03 and OR 2.19, respectively) after adjusting for arteriovenous nicking and focal arteriolar narrowing were separately defined as present if graded definite or probable. Retinal vessel diameters were measured using standardized semiautomated imaging software.13 Participants underwent standardized examinations.10 Mean arterial blood pressure was computed as 2/3×[diastolic blood pressure]+1/3×[systolic blood pressure]. Diabetes mellitus was defined as fasting/nonfasting glucose level of ≥126 mg/dL/≥200 mg/dL, or a self-report of physician-diagnosed diabetes or treatment for diabetes.

Statistical Analysis

We constructed multiple logistic regression models to determine OR for 10-year cumulative incidence of VE or SW in relation to retinal microvascular signs adjusting for age, gender, race/ethnicity, and study center and further adjusted for cigarette smoking, 6-year average of mean arterial blood pressure between 1987 to 1989 and 1993 to 1995, antihypertensive medication, education, fasting glucose, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and carotid intima-media thickness.
cardiovascular risk factors. Although not significant, cotton wool spots (OR 2.57) and hard exudates (OR 2.43) seemed to have stronger associations with 10-year incident Ve. No retinal signs were associated with 10-year incident SW. There were no significant associations of retinal arteriolar or venular diameter with 10-year incident Ve or SW (data not shown).

**Discussion**

In this prospective population-based study, persons with retinal microvascular signs had a 2-fold risk of incident Ve over a 10-year period. This finding expands our previous cross-sectional observation and suggests that microvascular disease may be a risk factor for Ve. In contrast, we found no associations between retinal microvascular signs and incident SW. It is consistent with previous studies reporting that Ve had a stronger association with a test for verbal learning and recent memory compared to SW. Longstreth WT Jr, Arnold AM, Jungreis CA, O’Leary DH, Poirier VC, Bryan RN, Sulcal, ventricular, and white matter changes at MR imaging in the aging brain: data from the cardiovascular health study. Radiology. 1997;202:33–39.

This could reflect a closer correlation of retinal microvascular changes with cerebral vessels in deeper parts of the brain responsible for Ve than those affecting the sulci, suggesting that microvascular disease, as expected, plays a more prominent role in the development of subcortical than cortical atrophy. Alternatively, the lack of association of retinal signs with SW could be due to measurement error, because sulcal size was less reliably measured (κ-value for agreement of ventricular size and sulcal size were 0.89 and 0.66, respectively).

In regard to the potential vascular contribution to Alzheimer disease, the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease principally involves neurodegeneration, but for any level of neurodegeneration, the added effects of ischemia and infarction could be additive and reduce the threshold at which clinical symptoms occur. Alternatively, it is possible that microvascular disease alters the disposition of β-amyloid and leads to higher levels of brain β-amyloid, thereby facilitating the appearance of clinical symptoms. In our study, cotton wool spots (a sign of acute microinfarction) and hard exudates (a sign of disruption in retinal microvasculature from hypoxia) were most strongly associated with Ve, consistent with a microvascular contribution to Alzheimer disease.

The strengths of this study include its prospective design, biracial cohort of blacks and whites, and standardized assessment. Limitations may include possible selection bias because of significant loss to follow-up and confounding effect of unmeasured risk factors.

**Summary**

Our study showed that retinal microvascular signs are associated with the 10-year incident cerebral atrophy reflected as Ve. This finding suggests that retinal microvascular signs may represent risk factors for subcortical atrophy evident before radiological manifestations or cognitive decline. Our finding also suggests a contribution of microvascular etiology of cerebral atrophy in addition to neurodegenerative pathologies and supports the concept that modification of microvascular disease risk factors (eg, hypertension, diabetes) may reduce progression of cerebral atrophy.

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**Disclosures**

None.

**References**


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