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Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche e
Chirurgico Specialistiche
Clinica Oculistica “Antonio Rossi”
Direttore Prof. Paolo Perri

Disturbi della vista e deficit cognitivi
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SOCIETA MEDICO CHIRURGICA DI FERRARA
SABATO 5 MARZO 2016
“DEFICIT SENSORIALI E DISTURBI COGNITIVI”

Può un calo della vista provocare un deficit cognitivo?



Ipoacuità visiva e declino cognitivo

Argomento ancora poco indagato

Pochi studi presenti in letteratura

Risultati spesso discordanti

Variabilità legata:

-al tipo di test usato per valutare le funzioni cognitive

(Abbreviated Mental Test vs Mini-Mental State Examination
etc.)

-alla gravità e al tipo di patologia oculare studiata



Cause di ipoacuità visiva

Cecità congenita

Ipoacuità visiva in età senile

Cecità congenita

Disordini cerebrali
congeniti

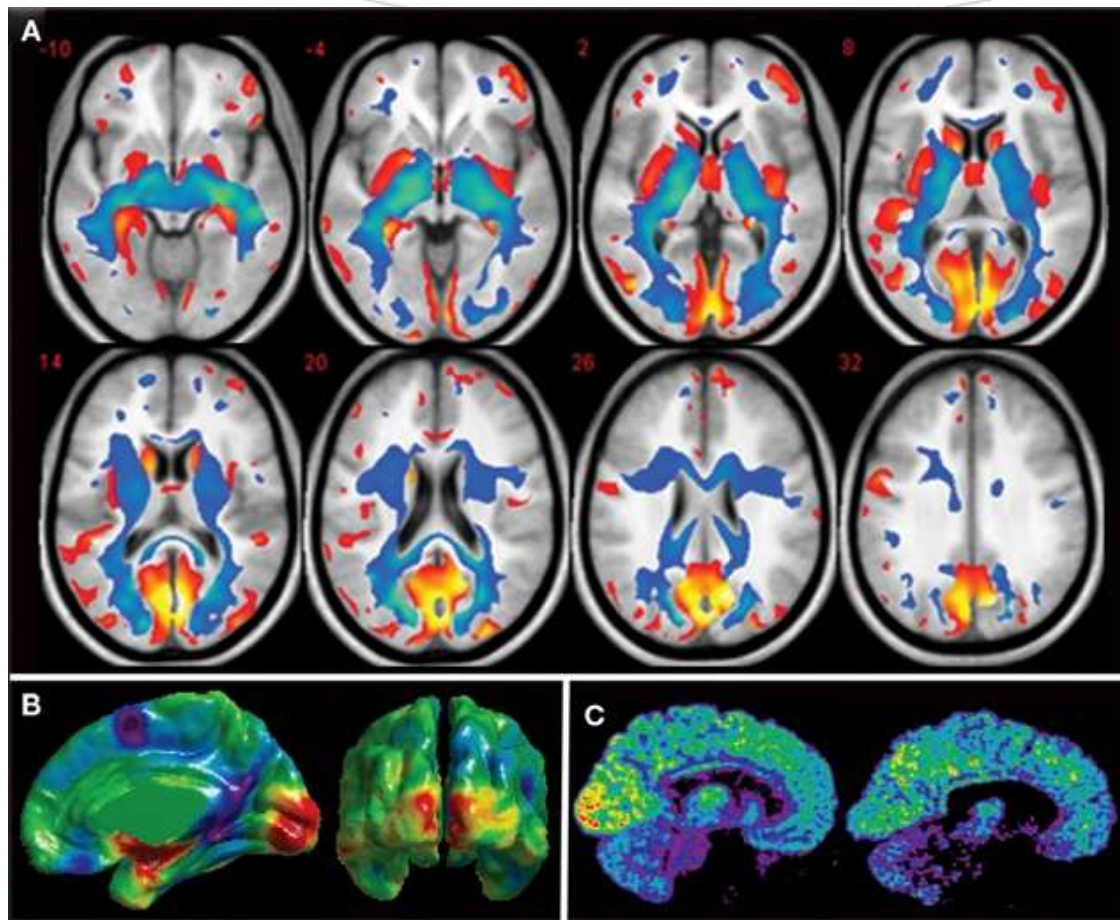
Disordini congeniti
del sistema visivo
periferico

Complicati
(es cataratta nella s.
Down)

Non complicati
(glaucoma, cataratta,
ipo/aplasia del nervo
ottico, coloboma,
etc)



Cecità congenita



Front. Psychol., 14 February 2011

La morfometria basata sui voxel (VBM), ha evidenziato una riduzione della materia grigia ma anche un aumento dello spessore della corticale al livello del cuneo

Cecità congenita e deficit cognitivo

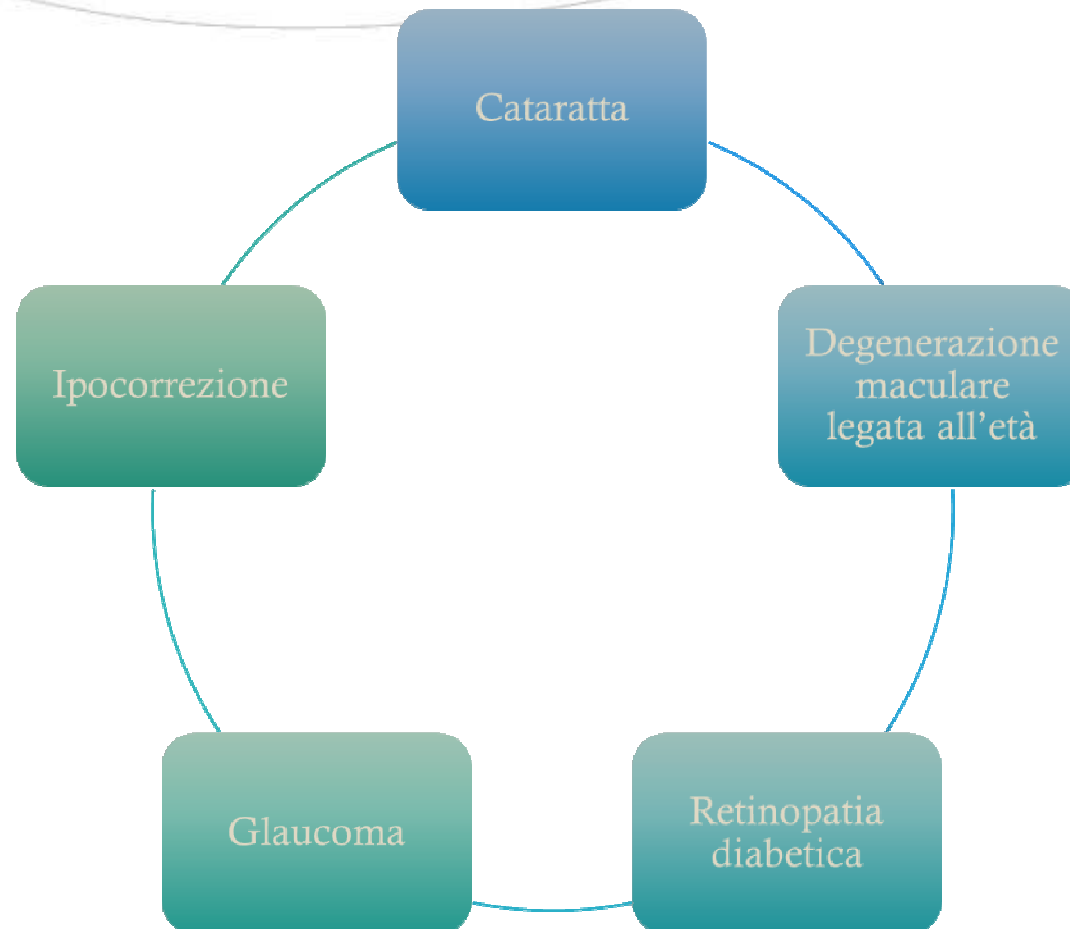
Rispetto ai soggetti sani

- Non significative differenze nel:
 1. QI
 2. Uso del linguaggio
 3. Rendimento scolastico
- Migliore memoria a breve termine.
- Ritardo nello sviluppo motorio (stereotipi, minore mimica facciale)
- Aumentato rischio di sviluppare autismo

Nass, R.D. & Frank, Y. (2010), Cognitive and Behavioral Manifestations of Pediatric Diseases. New York: Oxford University Press.

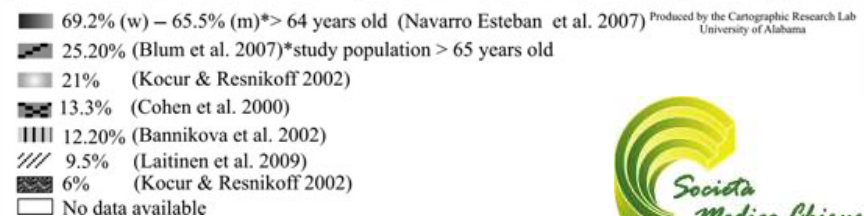
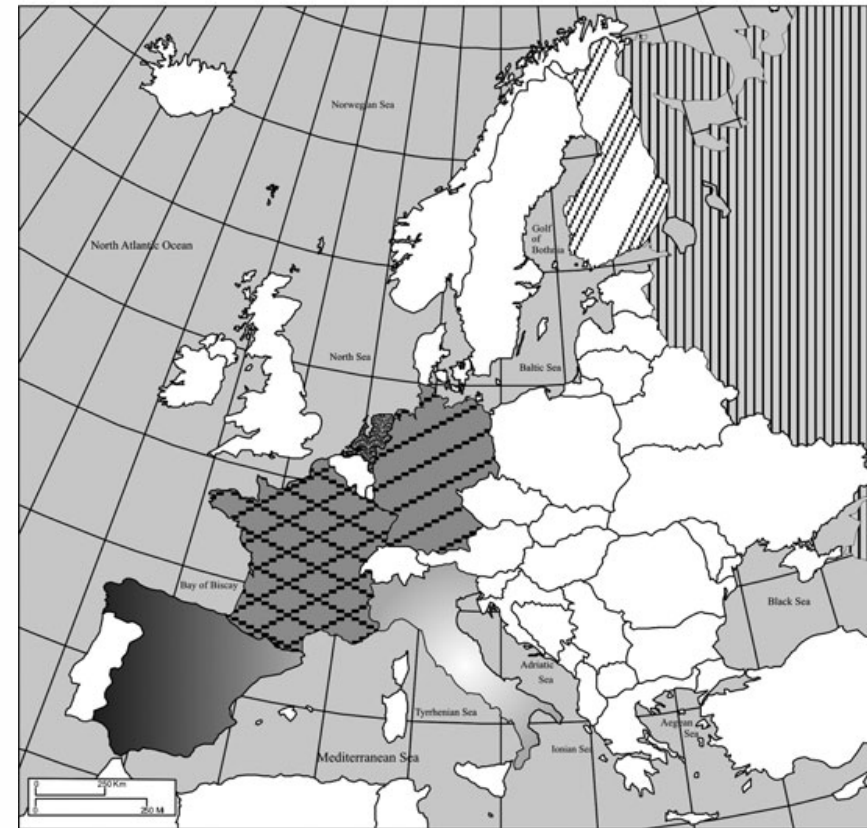


Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile



Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: cataratta

- La prima causa di cecità al mondo
- La patologia oculare più frequente nell'anziano (fattore età)
- Italia uno dei paesi europei con più elevata prevalenza: 2/3 dei soggetti con più di 70 anni
- Curabile



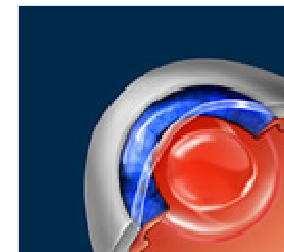
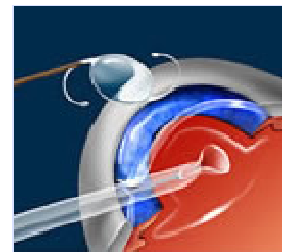
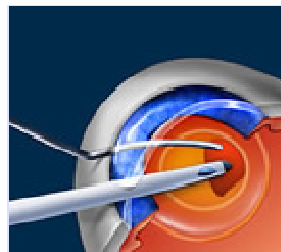
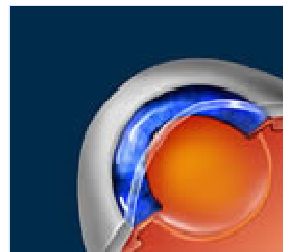
Diapositiva 9

15

Cataract prevalence map

Claudio Campa; 01/03/2016

Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: cataratta



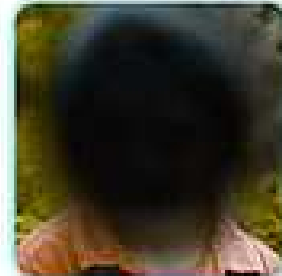
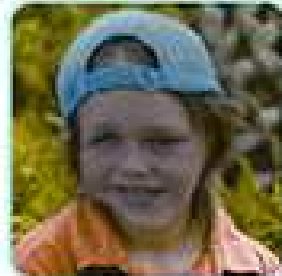
Da :<http://www.mariettaeye.com>

Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: degenerazione maculare legata all'età

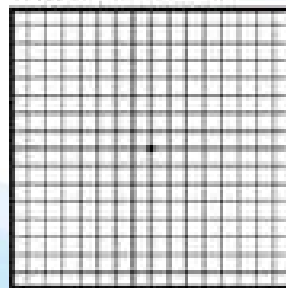
The progression of wet AMD



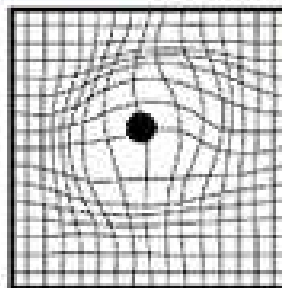
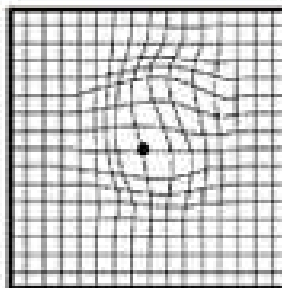
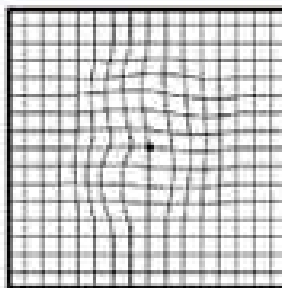
Normal vision



Wet AMD



Amsler grid



Soggetti con più di 50
anni di età.

ne E' la terza causa di
cecità nel mondo, la
prima nei paese
industrializzati.

Diapositiva 11

1

Il grado 3 e 4 dono circa 3%
Claudio Campa; 28/04/2015

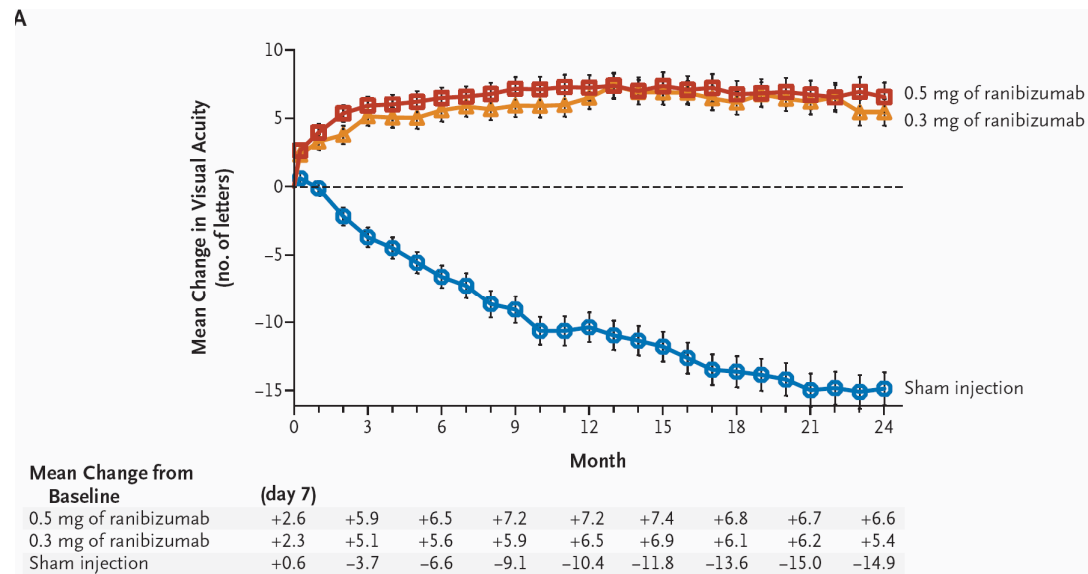
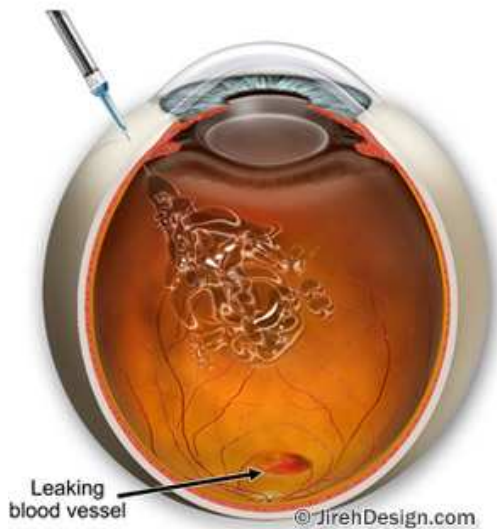
Terapia anti-VEGF e DMLA



1989 scoperta del VEGF

2004 commercializzazione del primo farmaco anti-VEGF (Bevacizumab)

2006 commercializzazione del primo anti-VEGF oculare (Ranibizumab)



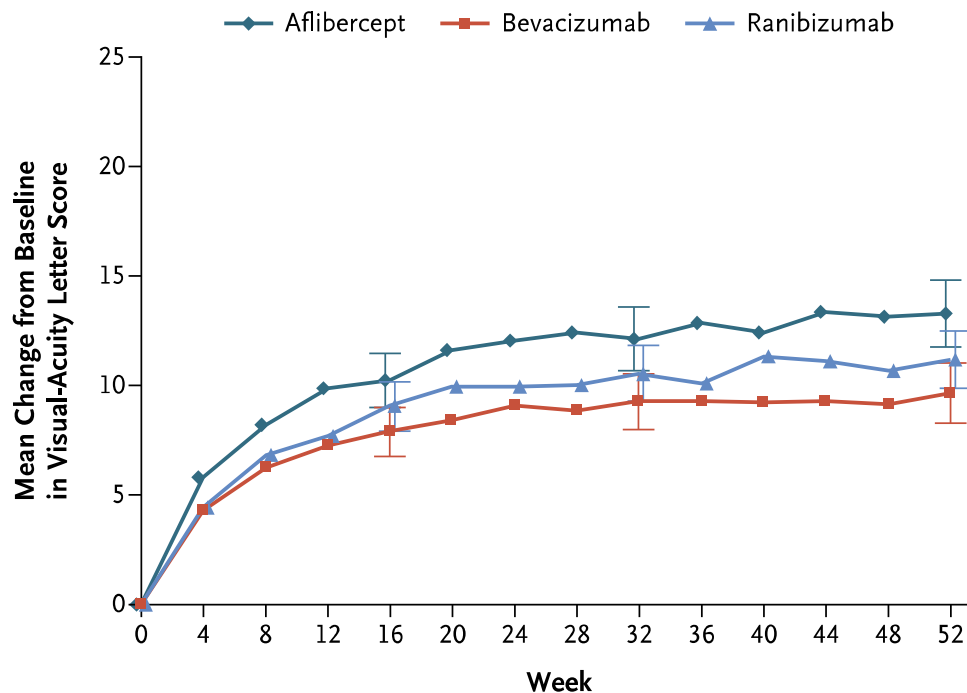
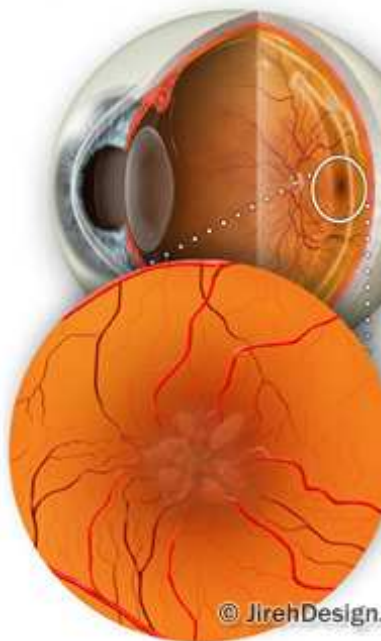
New Eng J Med 2006;355:1419-31

Inibizione della crescita dei neovasi e riduzione della loro permeabilità

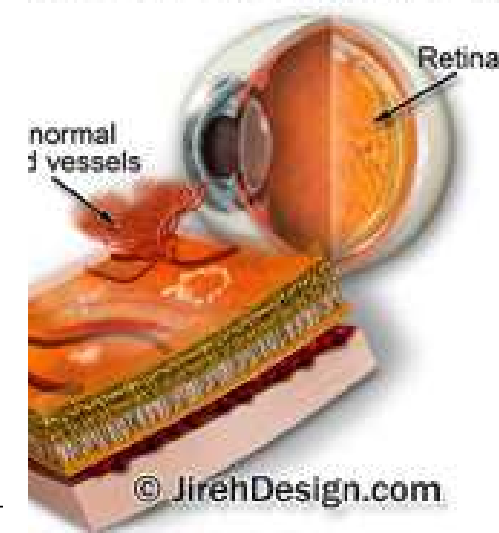
Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: retinopatia diabetica

A Overall

Cystoid Macular Edema



Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy



N Engl J Med 2015; 372:1193-1203

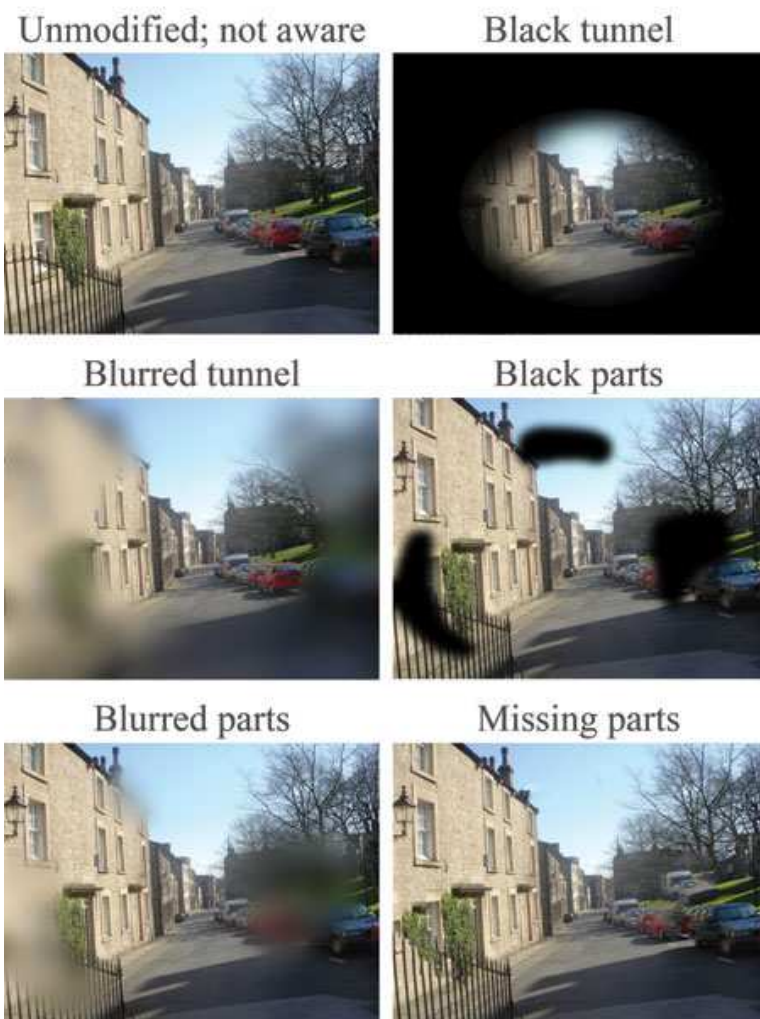
Diapositiva 13

7

Circa il 9% della popolazione è affetta da diabete in Italia

Claudio Campa; 01/05/2015

Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: glaucoma



E' una otticopatia che provoca un progressivo restringimento del campo visivo

Ha una prevalenza in Italia di circa il 2.6%

E' curabile con colliri o chirurgia

Da: <http://www.imgbuddy.com>

Diapositiva 14

4

Il grado 3 e 4 dono circa 3%
Claudio Campa; 28/04/2015

Cause di ipoacuità visiva in età senile: ipocorrezione



Diapositiva 15

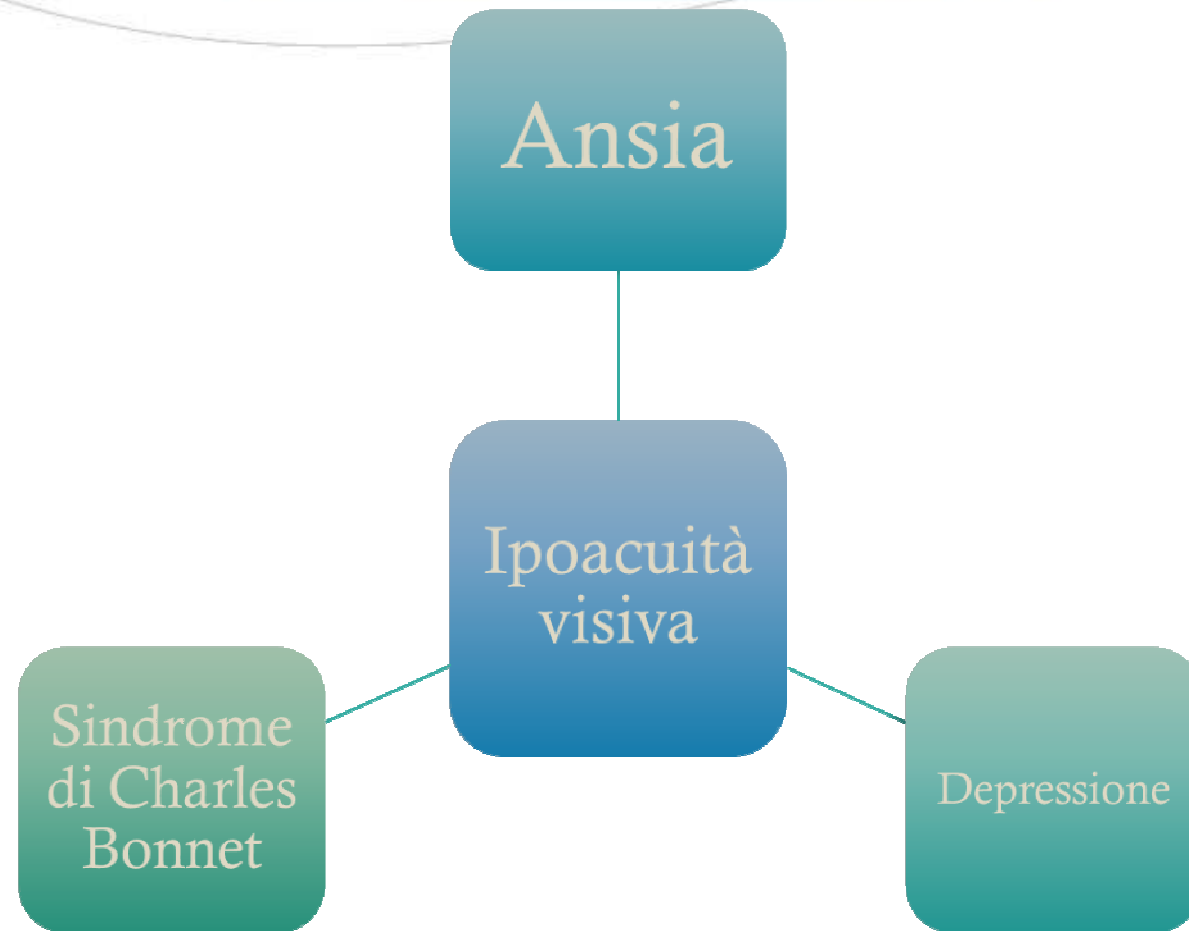
5

Il grado 3 e 4 dono circa 3%
Claudio Campa; 28/04/2015

Può un calo della vista provocare un deficit cognitivo?



Ipoacuità visiva e sintomi psichiatrici



Ipoacuità visiva e declino cognitivo



Rogers MA, et al. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2010;171(6):728-735;
Lin MY, et al. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2004;52(12):1996-2002

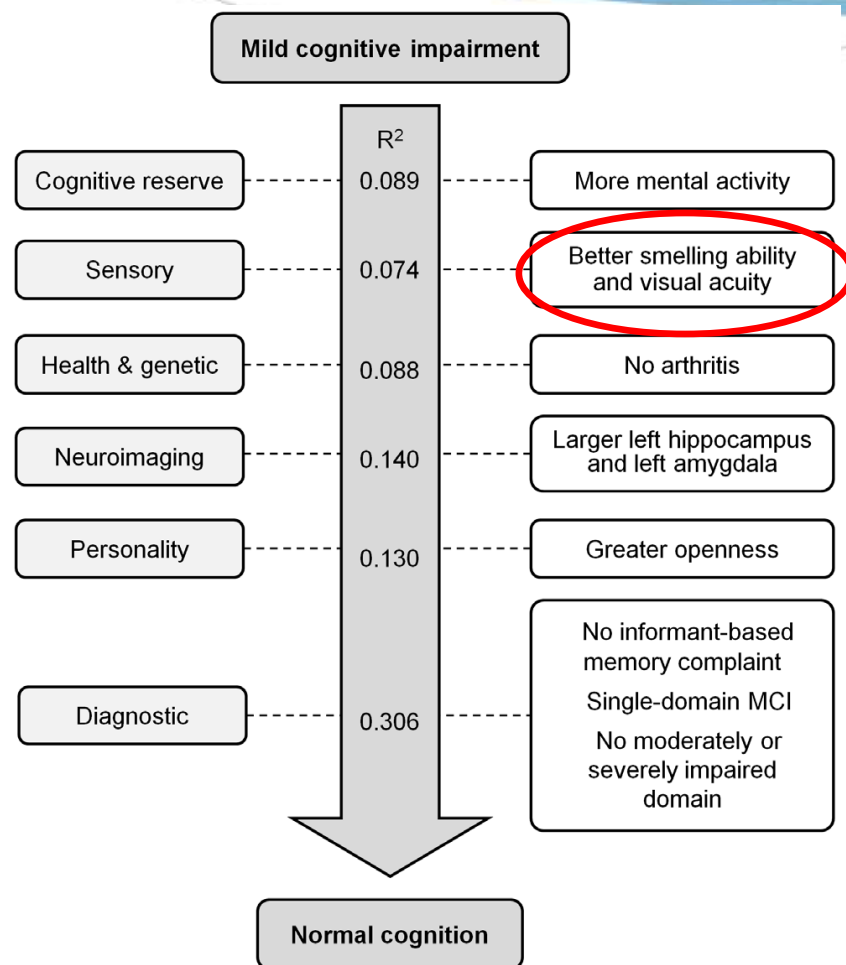
Diapositiva 18

6

Studi longitudinali hanno dimostrato che una bassa acuità visiva è un fattore predittivo del successivo declino cognitivo (Rogers MA, et al. Am J Epidemiol. 2010;171(6):728-735; Lin MY, et al. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2004;52(12):1996-2002)

Claudio Campa; 01/05/2015

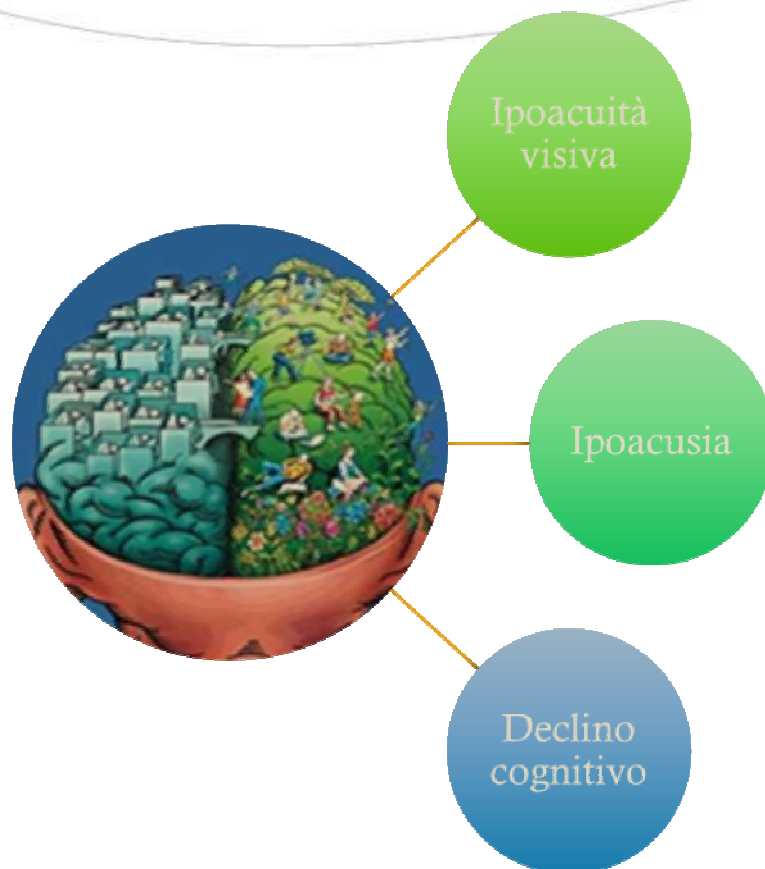
Fattori implicati nel ritorno ad una condizione cognitiva normale da un deterioramento cognitivo lieve



Sachdev PS, et al. *PLoS One*. 2013

Ipoacuità visiva e declino cognitivo

Meccanismo patogenetico I



Lindenberger U, et al. *Psychol Aging*. 1997;12(3):410-432

Diapositiva 20

8

La causa comune: l'invecchiamento del SNC provoca: ipoacuità visiva, ipoacusì e declino cognitivo

Claudio Campa; 04/05/2015

Ipoacuità visiva e declino cognitivo

Meccanismo patogenetico II

Lautenschlager NT et al. JAMA. 2008;300(9):1027-1037

Ipoacuità visiva

```
graph TD; A[Ipoacuità visiva] --> B[Ridotta attività fisica e mentale]; B --> C[Declino cognitivo];
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Ridotta attività
fisica e mentale

Declino cognitivo

Ipoacuità visiva e declino cognitivo

I pochi dati al momento in nostro possesso non evidenziano una correlazione tra deficit cognitivo e glaucoma o cataratta.

Una correlazione sembra esserci solo con le forme avanzate di degenerazione maculare* legata all'età e di retinopatia diabetica**

*Clemons Teet al . AREDS report No. 16. *Arch Ophthalmol.* 2006;124(4):537-543

**Wong TY, et al . The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study. *Stroke.* 2002;33(6):1487-1492

Dmle e declino cognitivo

Studio AREDS (Age-Related Eye Disease Study)
4757 soggetti con DMLE o cataratta seguiti per 7
anni

L'associazione tra DMLE e declino cognitivo è stata studiata in 2946 soggetti (età media 75 anni, range 61-88) usando 6 tests neuropsicologici

Dmle e declino cognitivo

Table 3. Mean (SEM) of the AREDS Cognitive Function Battery Instruments by AMD Category*

Instrument	Unadjusted Model					Adjusted Model†				
	AMD Category				P Value‡	AMD Category				P Value‡
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
Logical Memory Part I ²⁶	37.7 (0.42)	37.6 (0.37)	35.9 (0.39)§	35.6 (0.43)§	<.01	37.2 (0.40)	37.3 (0.35)	35.9 (0.37)	36.5 (0.41)	.048
Logical Memory Part II ²⁶	22.0 (0.33)	21.9 (0.29)	20.8 (0.31)	20.6 (0.33)§	<.01	21.6 (0.32)	21.6 (0.28)	20.8 (0.29)	21.2 (0.32)	.13
3MS ²²	93.8 (0.24)	93.6 (0.21)	92.8 (0.22)§	91.3 (0.24)§	<.01	93.5 (0.22)	93.3 (0.20)	92.8 (0.21)	91.9 (0.23)§	<.01
Letter fluency ²⁴	39.2 (0.52)	39.6 (0.46)	38.9 (0.49)	37.1 (0.53)	<.01	38.8 (0.51)	39.3 (0.45)	38.9 (0.47)	37.9 (0.52)	.20
Buschke Immediate Recall ²⁶	27.6 (0.51)	28.0 (0.45)	27.1 (0.47)	25.8 (0.51)	<.01	27.1 (0.49)	27.5 (0.44)	27.1 (0.46)	26.9 (0.51)	.68
Buschke Overall Word List Mean ²⁶	6.0 (0.08)	5.9 (0.07)	5.9 (0.08)	5.8 (0.08)	.07	5.9 (0.08)	5.9 (0.07)	5.9 (0.07)	6.0 (0.08)	.47
Animal category ²³	17.6 (0.19)	17.6 (0.17)	17.3 (0.18)	16.6 (0.19)§	<.01	17.4 (0.19)	17.4 (0.16)	17.3 (0.17)	17.0 (0.19)	.10
Digits Backward ²⁷	6.4 (0.07)	6.4 (0.07)	6.3 (0.07)	6.1 (0.08)	<.01	6.3 (0.07)	6.4 (0.07)	6.3 (0.07)	6.2 (0.08)	.17

Abbreviations: 3MS, Modified Mini-Mental State Examination; AMD, age-related macular degeneration; AREDS, Age-Related Eye Disease Study.

*Values are expressed as mean (SEM) unless otherwise indicated. Reference category, AMD Category 1.

†Adjusted for age, sex, race, education, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, use of cholesterol-lowering medications, antioxidants, hypertension, and depression.

‡Trend P value.

§P<.01.

||P<.05.

Clemons Teet al . AREDS report No. 16. *Arch Ophthalmol.* 2006;124(4):537-543

Dmle e declino cognitivo

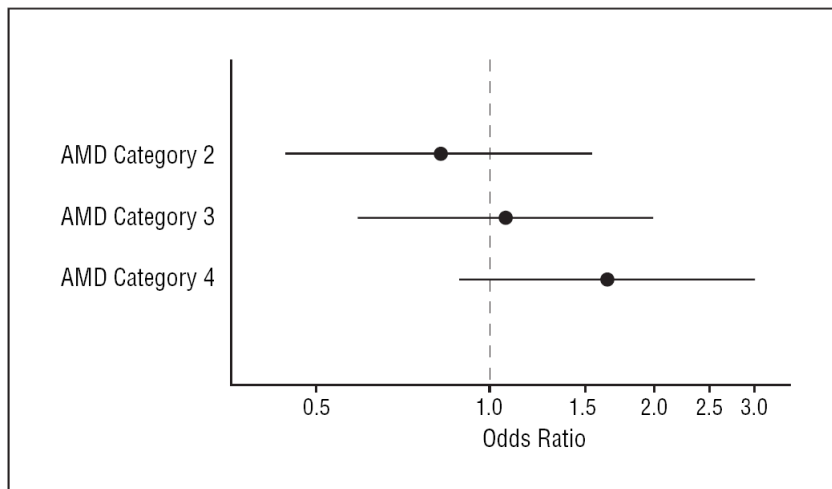


Figure 1. The likelihood (odds ratio and 95% confidence interval) of cognitive impairment (Modified Mini-Mental State Examination score <80) by age-related macular degeneration (AMD) category. Reference group is AMD Category 1.

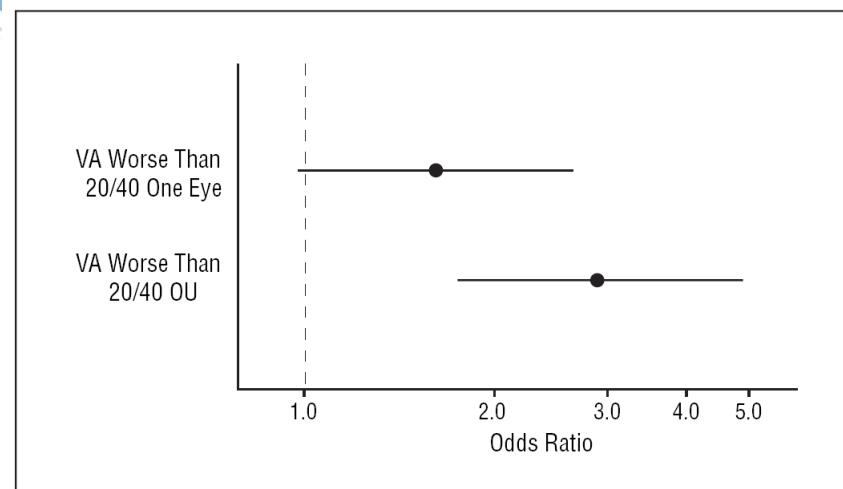


Figure 2. The likelihood (odds ratio and 95% confidence interval) of cognitive impairment (Modified Mini-Mental State Examination score <80) by visual acuity (VA) group. Reference group is vision 20/40 or better OU.

Diapositiva 25

- 10** The risk of cognitive impairment (3MS score \leq 80) for participants in AMD Categories 3 and 4 was increased yet not significantly compared with Category 1 with odds ratios of 1.09 and 1.63, respectively. Persons with visual acuity worse than 20/40 OU were more likely to be cognitively impaired compared with persons with visual acuity of 20/40 or better OU (Figure 2).

Claudio Campa; 04/05/2015

Dmle e declino cognitivo

COMMENT

In conclusion, these data suggest a possible association of advanced AMD and visual acuity with cognitive impairment in older persons.

Diapositiva 26

- c2** The risk of cognitive impairment (3MS score \geq 80) for participants in AMD Categories 3 and 4 was increased yet not significantly compared with Category 1 with odds ratios of 1.09 and 1.63, respectively. Persons with visual acuity worse than 20/40 OU were more likely to be cognitively impaired compared with persons with visual acuity of 20/40 or better OU (Figure 2).

Mean age her 68

claudio; 08/05/2015

RD e declino cognitivo

Lo studio ARIC (Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities)
15 792 soggetti seguiti per 9 anni

L'associazione tra RD e declino cognitivo è stata
studiata in 8734 soggetti usando 3 tests neuropsicologici
tra 8734

RD e declino cognitivo

TABLE 3. Multivariable-Adjusted Odds Ratios for Cognitive Impairment* in Association With Retinal Microvascular Abnormalities

	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)†		
	Delayed Word Recall (n=299/7494‡)	Digit Symbol Subtest (n=260/7468‡)	Word Fluency Test (n=145/7479‡)
Any retinopathy	2.60 (1.70–3.99)	1.91 (1.04–3.49)	2.03 (1.07–3.86)
Microaneurysm	3.00 (1.81–4.98)	2.04 (1.00–4.15)	1.62 (0.74–3.54)
Retinal hemorrhage	3.39 (1.99–5.78)	1.99 (0.94–4.20)	4.10 (1.90–8.86)
Soft exudates	3.07 (1.53–6.17)	1.40 (0.54–3.66)	2.27 (0.85–6.06)
Arteriovenous nicking	1.15 (0.81–1.62)	1.14 (0.71–1.84)	1.32 (0.81–2.14)
Focal arteriolar narrowing	0.60 (0.40–0.91)	1.31 (0.80–2.15)	1.24 (0.76–2.03)
Generalized arteriolar narrowing	1.10 (0.80–1.49)	1.08 (0.69–1.69)	1.37 (0.88–2.12)

*Cognitive impairment defined as 2 SD or lower from the mean cognitive test scores with the following cutoffs: ≤ 4 for Delayed Word Recall, ≤ 20 for Digit Symbol Subtest, and ≤ 11 for Word Fluency Test.

†Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for cognitive impairment in association with a specific retinal lesion adjusted for age, sex, race, field center, education, occupation, diabetes, fasting glucose, hypertension and mean arterial blood pressure averaged over visits 1 through 3, carotid IMT, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, fasting total and HDL cholesterol levels, and triglyceride levels.

‡Number of persons with cognitive impairment/number at risk.

Diapositiva 28

- c1** After adjustment, persons with any retinopathy, microaneurysms, retinal hemorrhage, and soft exudates were to 1.4 to 4.1 times more likely to have cognitive impairment than persons without these lesions. Results were generally similar in analyses repeated separately for demographic subgroups stratified by age (51 to 60 years, 61 to 70 years), sex, and race (data not shown)
Mean age here was 54
claudio; 08/05/2015

RD e declino cognitivo

Discussion

In conclusion, we found that in middle-aged persons without stroke, signs of retinal microvascular disease are independently associated with lower cognitive function. The associations suggest that cerebral microvascular disease may be important in the pathogenesis of cognitive impairment. Longitudinal data may clarify the temporal sequence of these associations and the eventual clinical significance of these small, early cognitive function changes.

Conclusioni

Le forme avanzate di RD e DMLE sembrerebbero essere le uniche forme di ipoacuità visiva associate con un declino cognitivo

I meccanismi patogenetici di questa associazione sono molteplici e non del tutto chiariti



Grazie per l'attenzione