

# Research

## Cerebral emboli as a potential cause of Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia: case-control study

Nitin Purandare, Alistair Burns, Kevin J Daly, Jayne Hardicre, Julie Morris, Gary Macfarlane, Charles McCollum

### Abstract

**Objective** To compare the occurrence of spontaneous cerebral emboli and venous to arterial circulation shunts in patients with Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia and controls without dementia.

**Design** Cross sectional case-control study.

**Setting** Secondary care old age psychiatry services, Manchester.

**Participants** 170 patients with dementia (85 with Alzheimer's disease, 85 with vascular dementia) and 150 age and sex matched controls. Patients on anticoagulant treatment, patients with severe dementia, and controls with marked cognitive impairment were excluded.

**Main outcome measures** Frequencies of detection of spontaneous cerebral emboli during one hour monitoring of the middle cerebral arteries with transcranial Doppler and venous to arterial circulation shunts by a transcranial Doppler technique using intravenous microbubbles as an ultrasound contrast.

**Results** Spontaneous cerebral emboli were detected in 32 (40%) of patients with Alzheimer's disease and 31 (37%) of those with vascular dementia compared with just 12 each (15% and 14%) of their controls, giving significant odds ratios adjusted for vascular risk factors of 2.70 (95% confidence interval 1.18 to 6.21) for Alzheimer's disease and 5.36 (1.24 to 23.18) for vascular dementia. These spontaneous cerebral emboli were not caused by carotid disease, which was equally frequent in dementia patients and their controls. A venous to arterial circulation shunt indicative of patent foramen ovale was found in 27 (32%) Alzheimer's disease patients and 25 (29%) vascular dementia patients compared with 19 (22%) and 17 (20%) controls, giving non-significant odds ratios of 1.57 (0.80 to 3.07) and 1.67 (0.81 to 3.41).

**Conclusion** Spontaneous cerebral emboli were significantly associated with both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. They may represent a potentially preventable or treatable cause of dementia.

### Introduction

Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia account for 80% of all dementias; evidence exists of considerable overlap between the two, epidemiologically, clinically, and histopathologically.<sup>1</sup> Vascular risk factors such as hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, diabetes, and smoking are implicated in both dementias, but the underlying pathophysiology remains uncertain.<sup>2</sup> Both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia are associated with carotid atherosclerosis, even in patients without symptoms of cerebrovascular disease.<sup>3</sup>

Carotid disease is one potential source of spontaneous cerebral emboli (SCE). Embolic signals will be detected on transcranial Doppler of the middle cerebral arteries, if monitored over several hours, in most patients with symptomatic or severe stenosis.<sup>4</sup> A large embolus may cause stroke or transient ischaemic attack, but repeated small asymptomatic emboli over many months or years may cause progressive cerebral damage. Microemboli entering the cerebral circulation during open heart surgery or carotid surgery have been associated with cognitive deficits and in particular memory loss.<sup>5-8</sup>

Valvular heart disease, atrial fibrillation, and paradoxical embolisation of venous emboli into the arterial circulation are other potential sources of SCE.<sup>9-10</sup> Atrial fibrillation has been shown to be a risk factor for dementia,<sup>11</sup> but the significance of paradoxical embolisation has not been explored. Paradoxical embolisation has recently been found to be associated with cryptogenic stroke in young adults, postoperative confusion after hip replacement, migraine, decompression sickness in scuba divers, and transient global amnesia.<sup>12-15</sup> As venous emboli may enter the arterial circulation through a patent foramen ovale, other atrial-ventricular septal defects, or pulmonary arteriovenous fistulas, we prefer the term "venous to arterial circulation shunt" (v-aCS) to either patent foramen ovale or "right to left heart shunt."

We standardised a minimally invasive transcranial Doppler technique to detect v-aCS and did a pilot study in patients with Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia.<sup>16-17</sup> SCE and v-aCS were more common in dementia patients than in community controls. We therefore set up this study to explore definitively the frequencies of SCE, carotid artery disease, and v-aCS in Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia.

### Methods

This was a case-control study, in which we individually matched patients with Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia to controls of the same sex and age. All participants gave written, informed consent, and, in the case of patients with dementia, their carers were involved in the consent process.

### Study subjects

**Patients**—We recruited patients who satisfied the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, fourth edition (DSM-IV) criteria for dementia through a network of old age psychiatrists in Greater Manchester. We used the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke



An appendix is on bmj.com

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS-ADRDA) criteria for Alzheimer's disease and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke-Association Internationale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement en Neurosciences (NINDS-AIREN) criteria for vascular dementia.<sup>18,19</sup> We used neuroimaging by computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging to help to allocate the diagnosis of "probable" Alzheimer's disease or "probable" vascular dementia.

**Controls**—We individually matched controls to dementia patients by sex, age, and geographical area of residence. For each patient, we identified six people from the same general practice list of the same sex and closest in age to the index patient. We sent study information to all six potential controls, and, from those replying, the researcher saw the closest in age to check eligibility and obtain consent. If a potential control was ineligible or refused consent, we approached the next closest in age. Controls were never duplicated within the same dementia group, but when we had difficulties with general practice or individual consent, we examined potential controls not recruited previously for another patient in the same or neighbouring practice and recruited the closest match by age. For each case, the respective control was from the same general practice (62/170, 36%) or from a general practice in a similar socioeconomic area of Greater Manchester (108/170, 64%).

**Exclusion criteria**—We excluded patients if they had a minimal state examination score of less than 10 (severe dementia, unlikely to be able to participate).<sup>20</sup> We excluded controls if they had a diagnosis of dementia or scored less than 24 on the minimal state examination (suggesting significant cognitive impairment or undiagnosed dementia). We excluded patients and controls who had severe aphasia, had an inadequate transtemporal window for transcranial Doppler insonation of the middle cerebral arteries, or were taking anticoagulant drugs.

### Study assessments

We collected details on cardiovascular risk factors at interview with patients and their carers or with controls. We examined the psychiatric notes to verify medical and psychiatric history for cases. An independent clinician used the above criteria to diagnose Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. Technologists in the Vascular Studies Unit at South Manchester University Hospital independently investigated SCE, carotid disease, and v-aCS; they were not told the diagnosis but obviously could not be kept fully blind to dementia.

#### *Spontaneous cerebral emboli*

We detected SCE, thought to be particulate, by continuous transcranial Doppler insonation of the middle cerebral arteries through the transtemporal window for one hour. This was done before transcranial Doppler investigation of v-aCS, to avoid detecting air microemboli. The consensus on microembolus detection by transcranial Doppler advises that studies should report key technical parameters used in embolus detection (see appendix on [bmj.com](http://bmj.com)).<sup>21</sup> We used a Neuroguard (software version 2.9, Medasonics) transcranial Doppler with a 2 MHz pulsed wave Doppler probe. The output was recorded on digital tape for subsequent blind analysis by two trained vascular technologists. The same trained vascular laboratory staff observed patients throughout each one hour session and recorded any movement so that artefacts could be identified. We used international consensus criteria to define emboli: "Embolic signals should be transient (lasting < 300 milliseconds), at least 3 dB higher than the background blood flow signal, unidirectional,

within the Doppler spectrum, and accompanied by an audible 'snap', 'chirp', or 'moan'.<sup>22</sup>

Transcranial Doppler monitoring for SCE was unilateral (middle cerebral arteries with the best signal) in 111 (65%) of 170 dementia patients and 122 (72%) of 170 of their controls ( $P = 0.24$ ). We found no association between the number of middle cerebral arteries monitored and detection of either v-aCS or SCE. Furthermore, adjustment for type of monitoring in the logistic regression analyses resulted in almost identical results to those obtained without adjustment.

#### *Carotid artery disease*

We used colour duplex ultrasound (ATL "Ultramark 9") to image carotid disease and used established criteria to calculate the severity of stenosis from the peak systolic velocity in the internal carotid arteries.<sup>23</sup>

#### *Detection of venous to arterial circulation shunts*

We used a standardised transcranial Doppler technique to detect v-aCS, with insonation of the middle cerebral arteries and intravenous injection of an emulsion of air microbubbles in saline as an ultrasound contrast medium. This is a minimally invasive technique that has been shown to be sensitive and specific to patent foramen ovale.<sup>24-26</sup>

An 18 French cannula was inserted into an antecubital vein with the participant lying semirecumbent. Saline (8 ml), air (1 ml), and the patient's own blood (0.5 ml) as an emulsificant were mixed vigorously 12 times between two 10 ml syringes through a three way tap to create a microbubble emulsion that was then rapidly injected intravenously. Each emulsion, separated by intervals of at least one minute, was injected twice each while resting quietly; with provocation by coughing repeatedly during injection and for a further five seconds; and with provocation by a standardised Valsalva manoeuvre, blowing into a mouthpiece to maintain a pressure of 40 mm Hg immediately on injection and released by exhaling five seconds later.

Two trained vascular technologists counted microbubble embolic signals from the middle cerebral arteries. The study coordinator, who was blind to case or control status, verified the results by subsequent analysis of data tapes. The procedure was stopped if > 50 microbubbles were detected at rest or > 80 were detected after provocation. For participants who had unilateral monitoring of middle cerebral arteries, we duplicated the number of embolic signals to equate to bilateral monitoring. We based the criteria for "significant" v-aCS on our study comparing transcranial Doppler with the diagnosis of patent foramen ovale on transoesophageal echocardiography.<sup>16</sup> As we use a rigorously standardised protocol for provocation testing, we prefer the following definition of significant v-aCS to that of the International Consensus Committee.<sup>27</sup> We defined a significant v-aCS (criteria for patent foramen ovale) as transcranial Doppler detection of  $\geq 15$  embolic signals within 12 cardiac cycles of contrast injection.<sup>16</sup> We defined a "major" v-aCS as either > 50 embolic signals at rest or > 10 at rest and > 80 after provocation by coughing or Valsalva manoeuvre.

#### **Power and statistical analysis**

We found a v-aCS (any v-aCS) in 18 (51%) of the first 35 patients examined in our pilot study and used this as the basis for the power calculations.<sup>17</sup> As we would expect to detect a patent foramen ovale in 22-24% of normal people,<sup>28</sup> a sample size of 85 Alzheimer's disease and 85 vascular dementia case-control pairs would have over 80% power to detect differences of 25% or more between cases and controls, with an average odds ratio of 2.4,

**Table 1** Recruitment of case-control pairs

Stage of recruitment	Cases	Controls
Consented	255	186
Excluded or withdrawn	49	19
Taking oral anticoagulant	2	NA
Did not satisfy Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia criteria	4	NA
No acoustic window for transcranial Doppler	29	14
No adequate antecubital vein	–	1
MMSE score <24 for controls	NA	2
Fulfilled study criteria	170	150
Controls used for both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia patients	NA	20
Case-control pairs in matched analysis	170	170

MMSE=mini-mental state examination; NA=not applicable.

determined using a McNemar's test with a discordant pair rate ranging between 50% and 70%. We used nQuery Advisor 5.0 to derive the power calculations and SPSS release 11.5 and Stata version 8.0 to do statistical analyses.

We used McNemar's test, paired *t* test, and conditional logistic regression analysis to compare dementia patients with their matched controls for cardiovascular risk factors, the occurrence of SCE, carotid disease, and v-aCS. We used  $\chi^2$  tests and two sample *t* tests to assess the relation between SCE positivity and cardiovascular risk factors.

## Results

We recruited a total of 170 patients with dementia (85 with Alzheimer's disease and 85 with vascular dementia) and 150 controls (tables 1 and 2). These included 22 dementia patients (17 Alzheimer's disease, 5 vascular dementia) and 15 controls reported in the pilot study.<sup>17</sup> Twenty controls were used for both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia patients. The mean age difference between cases and controls was 0.12 (SD 1.74) years.

### Risk factors for cerebrovascular disease

Patients with Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia had a similar profile of cardiovascular risk factors to their respective controls (table 3), except for the more frequent history of stroke or transient ischaemic attack in vascular dementia patients compared with their controls (odds ratios 8.5 (95% confidence interval 2.0 to 36.8) for stroke and 21.5 (5.2 to 88.7) for transient ischaemic attack). Both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia patients also had lower body mass index than their controls. Compared with Alzheimer's disease patients, those with vascular dementia were more likely to have a history of stroke ( $P < 0.001$ ), transient ischaemic attack ( $P < 0.001$ ), antiplatelet drugs ( $P < 0.001$ ), and hypertension ( $P = 0.01$ ) and lower high density lipoprotein cholesterol concentrations ( $P = 0.03$ ). These factors are all likely to lead a clinician to diagnose vascular dementia or, in the case of antiplatelet drugs, a consequence of that diagnosis.

### Spontaneous cerebral emboli

In a single hour of transcranial Doppler monitoring, we detected SCE in 32 (40%) Alzheimer's disease and 31 (37%) vascular dementia patients compared with only 12 (15%) and 12 (14%) respectively of their controls (table 4). We detected two or more SCE in 17 (21%) Alzheimer's disease and 18 (21%) vascular dementia patients, and in 9 (11%) and 8 (9%) of their respective controls. The median number of SCE when present was 2 (interquartile range 1-2) for Alzheimer's disease, 2 (1-3) for vascular dementia, and 1 (1-5) for controls. The odds ratio for SCE was 3.22 (1.52 to 6.81) in Alzheimer's disease and 4.80 (1.83 to 12.58) in vascular dementia. After exclusion of participants reported in the pilot study, the odds ratio was 2.88 (1.29 to 6.43) for Alzheimer's disease (61 case-control pairs, 26 (43%) *v* 11 (18%),  $P = 0.01$ ) and 4.00 (1.50 to 10.66) for vascular dementia (70 case-control pairs, 27 (38%) *v* 12 (17%),  $P = 0.006$ ). The odds ratios for SCE (all participants) remained similar and highly significant at 2.70 (1.18 to 6.21) for Alzheimer's disease and 5.36 (1.24 to 23.18) for vascular dementia after adjustment for cardiovascular risk factors.

### Carotid disease

We detected moderate or severe (>50%) carotid stenosis in either internal carotid artery in 7/82 (8%) Alzheimer's disease patients and 20/78 (26%) vascular dementia patients compared with 13/82 (16%) and 26/78 (20%) of their respective controls ( $P = 0.14$  and  $P = 1.0$ ). We detected severe (>70%) carotid stenosis in none of the Alzheimer's disease patients, 6 (8%) vascular dementia patients, and 5 (6%) of both sets of controls ( $P = 0.06$  and  $P = 0.74$ ).

### Venous to arterial circulation shunts

We detected a "significant" v-aCS in 27 (32%) Alzheimer's disease patients and 25 (29%) vascular dementia patients compared with 19 (22%) and 17 (20%) of their respective controls. The odds ratio was 1.57 (0.80 to 3.07) for Alzheimer's disease and 1.67 (0.81 to 3.41) for vascular dementia. Excluding participants reported in the pilot study gave odds ratios of 1.58 (0.77 to 3.26) for Alzheimer's disease (64 case-control pairs, 23 (36%) *v* 16 (25%),  $P = 0.21$ ) and 1.50 (0.72 to 3.11) for vascular dementia (72 case-control pairs, 22 (31%) *v* 16 (22%),  $P = 0.28$ ). We detected a "major" v-aCS in 16 (19%) Alzheimer's disease patients and 13 (15%) vascular dementia patients compared with 10 (12%) and 12 (14%) of their respective controls ( $P = 0.21$  and  $P = 0.83$ ).

### SCE and cardiovascular risk factors

As expected, SCE were associated with all the major cardiovascular risk factors in controls (table 5). We found no such association in dementia patients, implying that SCE may be universal in dementia. We found a greater than 70% carotid stenosis in 4 (19%) of 21 SCE positive controls compared with only 6 (5%) of 124 controls who were SCE negative ( $P = 0.02$ ), but the difference was not significant in patients with dementia. SCE

**Table 2** Details of cases and controls. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristic	Alzheimer's disease		Vascular dementia	
	Cases (n=85)	Controls (n=85)	Cases (n=85)	Controls (n=85)
Male sex	43 (51)	43 (51)	45 (53)	45 (53)
Mean (SD) age (years)	75.2 (7.6)	75.4 (7.2)	77.5 (6.3)	77.6 (6.2)
"Probable" dementia	73 (86)	NA	60 (71)	NA
"Possible" dementia	12 (14)	NA	25 (29)	NA
Mean (SD) MMSE score	21.8 (4.5)	28.6 (1.4)	21.4 (5.1)	28.5 (1.4)

MMSE=mini-mental state examination; NA=not applicable.

## Research

**Table 3** Cardiovascular risk factors. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Risk factor	Alzheimer's disease			Vascular dementia			All dementia		
	Cases (n=85)	Controls (n=85)	P value	Cases (n=85)	Controls (n=85)	P value	Cases (n=170)	Controls (n=150)	P value
Hypertension	25 (29)	31 (36)	0.29	41 (48)	34 (40)	0.31	66 (39)	57 (38)	0.88
Myocardial infarction	6 (7)	6 (7)	1.0	6 (7)	8 (9)	0.57	12 (7)	13 (9)	0.59
Angina	9 (11)	15 (18)	0.17	12 (14)	9 (11)	0.49	22 (13)	23 (15)	0.54
Stroke	1 (1)	5 (6)	0.12	18 (21)	3 (4)	0.004	19 (11)	8 (5)	0.06
Transient ischaemic attack	4 (5)	7 (8)	0.37	49 (58)	8 (9)	<0.001	53 (31)	12 (8)	<0.001
Peripheral vascular disease	19 (22)	16 (19)	0.60	19 (22)	22 (26)	0.58	38 (22)	33 (22)	0.96
Diabetes	2 (2)	2 (2)	1.0	8 (9)	6 (7)	0.53	10 (6)	7 (5)	0.63
Smoking (current)	15 (18)	10 (12)	0.39	12 (14)	11 (13)	0.35	27 (16)	21 (14)	0.56
Antiplatelet drugs*	22 (26)	16 (19)	0.29	51 (60)	33 (39)	0.007	73 (43)	44 (29)	0.012
Mean (SD) BMI	24.0 (4.4)	26.0 (4.0)	0.005	24.3 (4.2)	25.9 (3.7)	0.026	24.2 (4.3)	25.6 (3.9)	0.001
Mean (SD) blood pressure (mm Hg):									
Systolic	141.1 (25.9)	146.0 (23.4)	0.26	142.5 (28.2)	140.8 (21.4)	0.70	142.1 (27.1)	144.7 (23.0)	0.38
Diastolic	75.1 (13.1)	79.4 (14.7)	0.10	76.2 (13.7)	77.2 (14.0)	0.64	76.1 (13.8)	78.4 (14.3)	0.16
Mean (SD) lipid concentrations (mmol/l):									
Cholesterol	5.46 (0.97)	5.55 (1.17)	0.57	5.19 (1.20)	5.30 (0.99)	0.48	5.34 (1.09)	5.41 (1.06)	0.59
HDL cholesterol	1.41 (0.40)	1.46 (0.55)	0.46	1.29 (0.37)	1.39 (0.38)	0.11	1.35 (0.39)	1.42 (0.47)	0.13
LDL cholesterol	3.27 (0.85)	3.28 (0.99)	0.93	3.13 (0.96)	3.09 (0.83)	0.73	3.23 (0.91)	3.19 (0.93)	0.72
Triglycerides†	1.38 (0.9-1.8)	1.66 (1.2-2.2)	0.04	1.45 (1.0-2.0)	1.57 (1.1-2.3)	0.33	1.42 (1.0-1.9)	1.65 (1.2-2.3)	0.008

BMI=body mass index; HDL=high density lipoprotein; LDL=low density lipoprotein.

\*Mainly aspirin, except clopidogrel (one vascular dementia), dipyridamole (one vascular dementia control), aspirin plus dipyridamole (two vascular dementia).

†Geometric mean (interquartile range).

were not significantly associated with v-aCS in either patients or controls.

## Discussion

This study shows that spontaneous cerebral emboli are significantly more common in patients with dementia than in age and sex matched population controls. The frequency of SCE was similar in Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia, which may explain the similarity in risk factors between these two dementias with differing final pathology.<sup>1</sup>

### Frequency and sources of SCE

SCE may occur in carotid disease, especially in patients with symptomatic or severe disease; with several hours of monitoring, SCE can be detected in more than half of patients with >70% stenosis.<sup>4,29</sup> Remarkably, the frequency of SCE during a single hour of monitoring in patients with dementia was 37-40%, raising the possibility that SCE would be detected in many more patients if they were monitored over several hours. As we found no significant association between carotid disease and SCE in these dementia patients, carotid atherosclerosis seems to be an unlikely source for most SCE in dementia. None of the study participants had clinically significant or uncontrolled atrial fibrillation, and we excluded everyone taking anticoagulant drugs. Undiagnosed atrial fibrillation would not explain the presence of emboli in almost 40% of dementia patients.

In controls, in whom SCE were less frequent, we found the expected and statistically significant association between cardiovascular risk factors and SCE. In dementia, SCE were much more common and were not associated with cardiovascular risk factors. Many of our emboli negative patients might have had emboli detected if they were monitored for longer, and no association with cardiovascular risk factors would exist if SCE were universal in dementia patients. Alternatively, other mechanisms such as inflammation could be involved in the pathophysiology of both SCE and dementia.

### Are some SCE paradoxical?

We had insufficient evidence to conclude that any real difference existed in the frequencies of "significant" venous to arterial circulation shunt (patent foramen ovale) between patients with dementia and controls. Our study was not sufficiently powered, as we based the original power calculations on a pilot study done before v-aCS criteria for patent foramen ovale (significant v-aCS) had been worked out.<sup>16</sup> Percutaneous closure of patent foramen ovale is used increasingly for atrial septal aneurysms with multiple embolic events. The risks and benefits of patent foramen ovale closure are also being explored in other conditions, such as migraine, and in divers.<sup>30</sup>

### Limitations

A possible limitation of our study was that vascular technologists could not be blinded to the case or control status of participants.

**Table 4** Spontaneous cerebral emboli (SCE)

Detection of SCE	Alzheimer's disease		Vascular dementia		All dementia	
	Cases (n=80)	Controls (n=80)	Cases (n=83)	Controls (n=83)	Cases (n=167)	Controls (n=145)
No (%) SCE positive*	32 (40)	12 (15)	31 (37)	12 (14)	65 (39)	21 (15)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P value	3.22 (1.52 to 6.81); 0.002		4.80 (1.83 to 12.58); 0.001		3.76 (2.15, 6.57); <0.001	
Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI); P value	2.70 (1.18 to 6.21); 0.019†		5.36 (1.24 to 23.18); 0.025†		3.46 (1.84, 6.52); <0.001‡	

\*Numbers of case-control pairs corresponding to presence/absence of SCE: Alzheimer's disease ++ (n=3), -- (n=39), +/- (n=29), -/+ (n=9), discordance rate=48%; vascular dementia +/- (n=7), -- (n=47), +/- (n=24), -/+ (n=5), discordance rate=35%.

†Adjusted for cardiovascular risk factors (significant at 10% level) in table 3.

‡Adjusted for age, sex, and cardiovascular risk factors (significant at 10% level) in table 3.

**Table 5** Comparison of spontaneous cerebral emboli (SCE) positive and SCE negative participants. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristic	Dementia*			Controls		
	SCE positive (n=65)	SCE negative (n=102)	P value	SCE positive (n=21)	SCE negative (n=124)	P value
Mean (SD) age (years)	76.7 (7.8)	76.0 (6.6)	0.53	76.5 (6.8)	76.5 (6.5)	1.0
Male sex	37 (57)	51 (50)	0.38	9 (43)	69 (56)	0.28
Mean (SD) MMSE score	21.1 (4.4)	21.9 (5.1)	0.29	28.2 (1.6)	28.6 (1.4)	0.21
Carotid disease:						
>50%	10 (15)	15 (15)	0.90	8 (38)	23 (19)	0.06
>70%	3 (5)	2 (2)	0.32	4 (19)	6 (5)	0.023
Venous to arterial circulation shunt:						
"Significant"	22 (34)	29 (28)	0.46	4 (19)	28 (23)	0.72
"Major"	11 (17)	18 (18)	0.90	2 (10)	16 (13)	0.66
Mean (SD) blood pressure (mm Hg):						
Systolic	143.1 (26.0)	140.9 (27.8)	0.62	150.5 (24.4)	143.6 (22.9)	0.22
Diastolic	74.3 (14.3)	76.8 (13.1)	0.26	86.0 (11.9)	77.4 (14.5)	0.013
Mean (SD) lipid concentrations (mmol/l):						
Cholesterol	5.42 (1.23)	5.27 (0.99)	0.39	5.32 (1.13)	5.41 (1.06)	0.73
HDL cholesterol	1.37 (0.39)	1.34 (0.40)	0.66	1.39 (0.33)	1.42 (0.49)	0.80
LDL cholesterol	3.34 (1.05)	3.14 (0.80)	0.17	3.03 (1.05)	3.20 (0.91)	0.45
Triglycerides†	1.36 (0.9-1.9)	1.45 (1.0-1.9)	0.37	1.62 (1.2-2.2)	1.63 (1.1-2.3)	0.94
MI or angina:						
MI	12 (19)	18 (18)	0.86	8 (38)	22 (18)	0.03
Angina	4 (6)	8 (8)	0.68	3 (14)	9 (7)	0.28
Stroke or TIA:	9 (14)	13 (13)	0.81	6 (29)	17 (14)	0.09
Stroke	21 (32)	36 (35)	0.69	9 (43)	9 (7)	<0.001
TIA	7 (11)	11 (11)	1.0	5 (24)	3 (2)	0.001
PVD	18 (28)	33 (32)	0.52	6 (29)	6 (5)	<0.001
Diabetes	16 (25)	21 (21)	0.54	7 (33)	26 (21)	0.22
Smoking (current)	3 (5)	7 (7)	0.55	2 (10)	5 (4)	0.28
Antiplatelet drugs	9 (14)	18 (18)	0.66	2 (10)	18 (15)	0.79
	29 (45)	42 (41)	0.66	12 (57)	32 (26)	0.004

HDL=high density lipoprotein; LDL=low density lipoprotein; MI=myocardial infarction; MMSE=mini-mental state examination; PVD=peripheral vascular disease; TIA=transient ischaemic attack.

\*Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia.

†Geometric mean (interquartile range).

This is unlikely to have biased our results, as we recorded transcranial Doppler sessions for subsequent blind analysis. We were also unable to compare data on health between participants and non-participants (those who refused consent), as we would have needed consent to get this information. Although we asked about memory problems, and used an accepted cut-off score on the mini-mental state examination to exclude controls with significant cognitive impairment,<sup>20</sup> controls did not have further neuropsychological assessment to diagnose or exclude early dementia.

### Cardiovascular risk factors

The distribution of cardiovascular risk factors was similar in dementia patients and their controls. Only a history of stroke or transient ischaemic attack was more common in vascular dementia than in controls and Alzheimer's disease patients. The likely explanation is that a history of cerebrovascular symptoms and infarcts on brain imaging would influence the clinician to diagnose vascular dementia rather than Alzheimer's disease. As the diagnosis of vascular dementia would usually lead to the prescription of antiplatelet drugs, this factor was also associated with vascular dementia.

This study is the first to show an association between SCE and dementia. The similar frequency of emboli in both types of dementia suggests a common cause and shared pathophysiology. We are investigating whether SCE predict future cognitive decline in both dementia patients and controls.

### Conclusion

Spontaneous cerebral emboli were significantly more frequent in both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia patients than

in sex and age matched controls. They may be a potentially preventable or treatable cause of dementia.

We are grateful for the contribution made by the patients, their carers, and the elderly people who volunteered to help as controls.

Contributors: NP participated in the study design, assessment of dementia, statistical analysis, and writing the manuscript. KJD did venous to arterial circulation shunt testing and commented on the manuscript. JH coordinated the study, validated transcranial Doppler monitoring for spontaneous cerebral emboli, and commented on the manuscript. JM did the statistical analysis and commented on the manuscript. GM participated in study design and commented on the manuscript. AB participated in devel-

### What is already known on this topic

Considerable overlap exists between Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia

Vascular risk factors may be involved in the causation of both conditions

Spontaneous cerebral emboli are associated with increased risk of stroke and cognitive impairment in patients having carotid or cardiac surgery

### What this study adds

Spontaneous cerebral emboli are significantly associated with both Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia and may be involved in the pathophysiology of both conditions

Spontaneous cerebral emboli may represent potentially preventable or treatable cause of both types of dementia

oping the hypothesis, the study design, assessment of dementia, and writing the manuscript. CMcC conceived the hypothesis and participated in the study design and writing the manuscript. CMcC is the guarantor. Jane Byrne independently validated the diagnosis of dementia. Jenny Shuttleworth, Sophie Holliday, and Zoe Bonner collected the data. Joanne Wren (funded by the Alzheimer's Society) completed data validation.

Funding: The study was funded by the Wellcome Trust. The researchers were independent of the funding body, who played no role in the analysis or writing of the manuscript.

Competing interests: None declared.

Ethical approval: Local research ethics committees in Manchester and Stockport: South and North Manchester LREC reference SOU/98/132; Central Manchester LREC reference CEN/00/027/CA; Stockport LREC reference EE/SR/MREC2029.

- 1 Stewart R, Prince M, Mann A. Vascular risk factors and Alzheimer's disease. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 1999;33:809-13.
- 2 Skoog I, Kalaria RN, Breteler MMB. Vascular factors and Alzheimer disease. *Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord* 1999;13:S106-14.
- 3 Hofman A, Ott A, Breteler MM, Bots ML, Slieter AJ, van Harskamp F. Atherosclerosis, apolipoprotein E, and prevalence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in the Rotterdam study. *Lancet* 1997;349:151-4.
- 4 Hutchinson S, Riding G, Coull S, McCollum CN. Are spontaneous cerebral microemboli consistent in carotid disease? *Stroke* 2002;33:685-8.
- 5 Deklunder G, Roussel M, Lecroart JL, Prat A, Gautier C. Microemboli in cerebral circulation and alteration of cognitive abilities in patients with mechanical prosthetic heart valves. *Stroke* 1998;29:1821-6.
- 6 Fearn SJ, Pole R, Wesnes K, Faragher EB, Hooper TL, McCollum CN. Cerebral injury during cardiopulmonary bypass: emboli impair memory. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2001;121:1150-60.
- 7 Russell D. Cerebral microemboli and cognitive impairment. *J Neurol Sci* 2002;203-204:211-4.
- 8 Stygal J, Newman SP, Fitzgerald G, Mulligan K, Arrowsmith JE, Pugsley W, et al. Cognitive change 5 years after coronary artery bypass surgery. *Health Psychol* 2003;22:579-86.
- 9 Sliwka U, Job FP, Wissuwa D, Diehl RR, Flachskampf FA, Hanrath P, et al. Occurrence of transcranial Doppler high-intensity transient signals in patients with potential cardiac sources of embolism: a prospective study. *Stroke* 1995;26:2067-70.
- 10 Anzola GP. Clinical impact of patent foramen ovale diagnosis with transcranial Doppler. *Eur J Ultrasound* 2002;16:11-20.
- 11 Ott A, Breteler MM, de Bruyne MC, van Harskamp F, Grobbee DE, Hofman A. Atrial fibrillation and dementia in a population-based study. *Stroke* 1997;28:316-21.
- 12 Lechat P, Mas JL, Lascault G. Prevalence of patent foramen ovale in patients with stroke. *N Engl J Med* 1988;318:1148-52.
- 13 Webster MW, Chancellor AM, Smith HJ, Swift DL, Sharpe DN, Bass NM, et al. Patent foramen ovale in young stroke patients. *Lancet* 1988;iii:11-2.
- 14 Riding G, Rao S, Hutchinson S, Kilic J, Lovell M, McCollum C. Cerebral emboli during hip and knee replacement: the role of venous to arterial shunting [abstract]. *Br J Surg* 2001;88:745.
- 15 Meier B, Lock JE. Contemporary management of patent foramen ovale. *Circulation* 2003;107:5-9.
- 16 Sastry S, MacNab A, Daly K, Ray SG, McCollum CN. Transcranial Doppler or transoesophageal echocardiography for the detection of venous-to-arterial circulation shunts [abstract]. *Heart* 2002;88(suppl IV):32.
- 17 Purandare N, Welsh S, Hutchinson S, Riding G, Burns A, McCollum C. Cerebral emboli and paradoxical embolisation in dementia: a pilot study. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2005;20:12-6.
- 18 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.
- 19 Roman GC, Tatemichi TK, Erkinjuntti T, Cummings JL, Masdeu JC, Garcia JH, et al. Vascular dementia: diagnostic criteria for research studies. Report of the NINDS-AIREN International Workshop. *Neurology* 1993;43:250-60.
- 20 Folstein MF, Folstein SE, McHugh PR. Mini-mental state: a practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Psychiatry Res* 1975;12:189-98.
- 21 Ringelstein EB, Droste DW, Babikian VL, Evans DH, Grosset DG, Kaps M, et al. Consensus on microembolus detection by TCD. *Stroke* 1998;29:725-9.
- 22 Consensus Committee of the Ninth International Cerebral Hemodynamic Symposium. Basic identification criteria of Doppler microembolic signals. *Stroke* 1995;26:1123.
- 23 Sidhu PS, Allen PL. Ultrasound assessment of internal carotid artery stenosis. *Clin Radiol* 1997;52:654-8.
- 24 Di Tullio M, Sacco RL, Venketasubramanian N, Sherman D, Mohr JP, Homma S. Comparison of diagnostic techniques for the detection of a patent foramen ovale in stroke patients. *Stroke* 1993;24:1020-4.
- 25 Nygren AT, Jogestrand T. Detection of patent foramen ovale by transcranial Doppler and carotid duplex ultrasonography: a comparison with transoesophageal echocardiography. *Clin Physiol* 1998;18:327-30.
- 26 Droste DW, Silling K, Stypmann J, Grude M, Kemeny V, Wichter T, et al. Contrast transcranial doppler ultrasound in the detection of right-to-left shunts: time window and threshold in microbubble numbers. *Stroke* 2000;31:1640-5.
- 27 Jauss M, Zanette E. Detection of right-to-left shunt with ultrasound contrast agent and transcranial Doppler sonography. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2000;10:490-6.
- 28 Hagan PT, Scholz DG, Edwards WD. Incidence and size of patent foramen ovale during the first 10 decades of life: an autopsy study of 965 normal hearts. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1984;59:17-20.
- 29 Stork JL, Kimura K, Levi CR, Chambers BR, Abbott AL, Donnan GA. Source of microembolic signals in patients with high-grade carotid stenosis. *Stroke* 2002;33:2014-8.
- 30 Meier B. Closure of patent foramen ovale: technique, pitfalls, complications, and follow up. *Heart* 2005;91:444-8.

(Accepted 7 March 2006)

doi 10.1136/bmj.38814.696493.AE

Department of Psychiatry, University of Manchester, Manchester  
Nitin Purandare *senior lecturer in old age psychiatry*  
Alistair Burns *professor of old age psychiatry*

Academic Surgery Unit, University of Manchester  
Kevin J Daly *lecturer in surgery*  
Jayne Hardicre *study coordinator*  
Charles McCollum *professor of surgery*

South Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust, Manchester  
Julie Morris *head of medical statistics*

School of Epidemiology and Health Sciences, University of Manchester,  
Manchester M13 9PT  
Gary Macfarlane *professor of epidemiology*

Correspondence to: C McCollum [cmcc@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:cmcc@manchester.ac.uk)