



Age-related changes in the functional connectivity of the human D2/3 region

Mingyue Li, N. Li, G. Li, F. M. Li, N. Li, G. Li, F. M. Li, N. Li, G. Li, F. M. Li

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Dept. of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Dept. of Neurology, Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China
Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences, School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China
PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing, China
Dept. of Neurology, University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany
Institute of Neuroscience, Key Laboratory of Primate Neurobiology, CAS Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

D2/3
Age-related changes
Functional connectivity

ABSTRACT

Introduction: ... (D). However, ... versus ...
Methods: ... (N = 57) ... (N = 40) ... versus ...
Results: ... D2/3 ...
Conclusion: ... D2/3 ...

1. Introduction

... (D). ... 1-3 ... 4,5

... 6. ... (versus ... F(1) ...

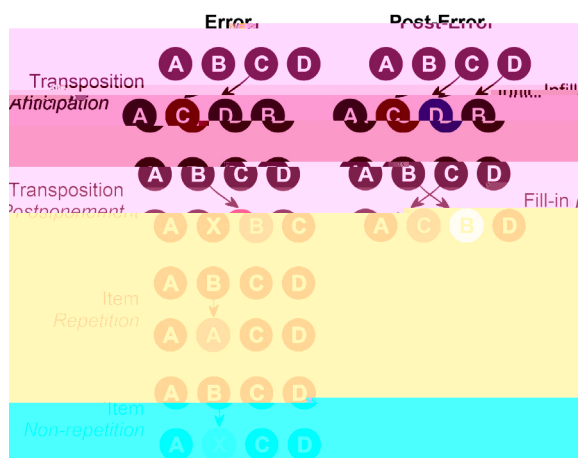


Fig. 1. Error types in the D2/3 test.

The D2/3 test is a visual perceptual discrimination task. It consists of 12 trials. In each trial, a target stimulus (A) is followed by a comparison stimulus (B). The subject is required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials. The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials.

The D2/3 test is a visual perceptual discrimination task. It consists of 12 trials. In each trial, a target stimulus (A) is followed by a comparison stimulus (B). The subject is required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials.

The D2/3 test is a visual perceptual discrimination task. It consists of 12 trials. In each trial, a target stimulus (A) is followed by a comparison stimulus (B). The subject is required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials.

The D2/3 test is a visual perceptual discrimination task. It consists of 12 trials. In each trial, a target stimulus (A) is followed by a comparison stimulus (B). The subject is required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials.

The D2/3 test is a visual perceptual discrimination task. It consists of 12 trials. In each trial, a target stimulus (A) is followed by a comparison stimulus (B). The subject is required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials.

2. Methods

2.1. Patients and clinical assessment

The study included 132 subjects. The subjects were divided into three groups: 1) MCI (N = 30, M-CA $\geq 26/30$), 2) D-MCI (N = 27, 21 \leq M-CA \leq 25), and 3) Healthy control (N = 75, M-CA $\geq 26/30$). The subjects were assessed using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), and the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). The subjects were also assessed using the D2/3 test. The subjects were divided into three groups: 1) MCI (N = 30, M-CA $\geq 26/30$), 2) D-MCI (N = 27, 21 \leq M-CA \leq 25), and 3) Healthy control (N = 75, M-CA $\geq 26/30$). The subjects were assessed using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), and the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). The subjects were also assessed using the D2/3 test.

2.2. Healthy control subjects

The healthy control subjects (N = 75) were recruited from the local community. They were all right-handed and had no history of neurological or psychiatric disorders. They were assessed using the D2/3 test.

2.3. Working memory tests and error types

The working memory tests and error types were assessed using the D2/3 test. The subjects were required to identify the target stimulus (A) among the comparison stimulus (B). The target stimulus (A) is always the same, and the comparison stimulus (B) varies across trials. The error types were categorized into Transposition, Item Repetition, and Item Non-repetition.

... (fi -) ... It ... AN ... A ... (M. ...) ... I ... 0.7%

2.4. Statistical analysis

... AN ... AN ... (D ... D-MCI ...) ... p < 0.025). ... AN ... D2/3 ... D2/3 ... (Be ...) ... p < 0.013).

3. Results

3.1. Test scores

... AN ... A ... D ... -A ... 6, D ... D ... -A ... (D ... -A: p < 0.001; ... : p = 0.001).

3.2. Error types

... AN ... A ... F ... 2A ... (F(2,93) = 7.48, p = 0.001, η² = 0.14) ... (F(2,93) = 4.61, p = 0.012, η² = 0.09). ... D ... -A (D: t(68) = 2.44, p = 0.017; D-MCI: t(65) = 5.47, p < 0.001) ... (p > 0.22). ... B ... F ... 2B ... (F(2,93) = 4.95, p = 0.009, η² = 0.10) ... (F(2,93) = 5.17, p = 0.007, η² = 0.10). ... D-MCI ... (D: t(68) = 2.77, p = 0.007; D-MCI: t(65) = 4.30, p < 0.001) ... (p > 0.21). ... F ... 2C ...

Table 1

	D (N = 30)	D-MCI (N = 27)	H (N = 40)	Geometric mean (p-value)
MCI: F	16:14	16:11	20:20	0.76
A ()	67.6 (7.0)	71.9 (8.0)	66.5 (5.8)	0.12
E ()	14.6 (2.7)	14.2 (3.8)	14.4 (2.0)	0.54
Motor symptoms				
D ()	1.9 (1.8)	2.3 (1.8)	–	0.98
H ()	2.0 (0.6)	2.1 (0.5)	–	0.49
D, III: MCI	12.1 (4.6)	10.8 (3.0)	–	0.41
Cognition				
MCA	27.4 (1.2)	24.1 (1.0)	28.2 (1.4)	< 0.001*
A ()	5.4 (2.2)	3.8 (1.7)	7.4 (2.2)	< 0.001*
D ()	7.5 (1.2)	7.0 (1.2)	8.1 (1.0)	0.001*
D ()	4.5 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)	5.8 (1.8)	0.001*
A ()	19.3 (5.1)	15.1 (3.2)	21.2 (5.8)	0.003
Other non-motor functions				
Ne-MCI ()	9.5 (4.6)	10.8 (4.7)	–	0.57
B, D, I, II	2.2 (2.2)	3.4 (2.0)	1.9 (1.9)	0.16
EM, B, D	4.7 (2.6)	5.4 (3.5)	1.9 (1.4)	0.001*
E ()	5.6 (4.5)	3.7 (3.7)	3.8 (2.6)	0.13
I ()	4.1 (3.9)	4.3 (6.5)	3.0 (2.6)	0.64
Levodopa equivalent daily dose (LEDD)				
()	272.1 (159.9)	312.2 (181.5)	–	0.62
L ()	146.7 (146.2)	223.2 (152.9)	–	0.16
D2/3 ()	50.4 (45.1)	44.9 (44.9)	–	0.11

MCI, ... ; AN ... AN ... (*), ... p < 0.0025 (Be ...)



Fig. 2. M... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (p < 0.05).

2:1. I... D... A... Ge... (F(2,93) = 4.70, p = 0.011, η² = 0.09). Bet... D... D-MCI... D-MCI: t(65) = 4.54, p < 0.001... (p > 0.21). (HC: 2.2%; D: 2.0%; D-MCI: 3.2%).

3.3. Effect of D2/3 receptor agonists

Fig. 2D... D2/3... D2/3... D/A... (= -0.56, p < 0.001)... D2/3... (p > 0.10).

4. Discussion

I... D... D... D/A... D. Bet... D... D/A... D... Me... D... D2/3... A... D... versus... Me... 12,19–21... fi...

Table 2

Me	B _i (BF ₁₀)					
	It	A	F	I	Fi	
Ge...	3.34	193.54	0.25	45.69	9.95 10 ³	6.10 10 ⁵
Ge... + Ge...	1.77	0.21	3.58	0.13	0.65	0.23
Ge... + Ge... + Ge...	6.22	43.91	0.92	6.01	8.11 10 ³	1.78 10 ⁵
A	1.97 10 ³	22.90	27.33	1.50	1.37 10 ⁵	2.44 10 ⁴
Ge... + A	0.29	0.39	0.41	0.22	0.25	0.25
Ge... + A	1.00	79.91	0.11	10.53	2.68 10 ³	1.65 10 ⁵
Ge... + A	0.38	0.06	0.90	0.03	0.13	0.05
Ge... + A	1.34	13.73	0.24	1.57	1.71 10 ³	3.72 10 ⁴
Ge... + A + Ge...	399.36	7.62	6.88	0.41	2.87 10 ⁴	4.96 10 ³

- 7 K.H. ... J.G. ... H.L. ... K. ... 13 (3–4) (2005).
- 8 J.L. ... G.D. B. ... H. ... A. ... 41 (2) (2000) 101–175.
- 9 M.M. ... A. ... F. ... B. ... E. ... 154 (2016) 69–80.
- 10 A.M. ... M. ... K. ... L.A. F. ... I.N. ... F. ... 13 (3–4) (2005) 267–273.
- 11 M.M. B. ... J. ... E. C. ... C. B. ... J. ... M. ... J.C. H. ... A. ... 12 (5) (2009) 671–678.
- 12 M.J. H. ... G.J. H. ... A.D. B. ... M. ... 2 (2014) 339–373.
- 13 C.M. D. ... L. C. ... A. D. ... F. B. ... E. B. ... M. ... D2 ... B. LD ... 207 (1) (2009) 35–45.
- 14 C.L. ... C. ... G. ... C.E. C. ... M. ... D. ... 25 (15) (2010) 2649–2653.
- 15 I. L. ... J.G. G. ... A.L. ... B.A. ... D. ... C. ... B. M. ... C.H. A. ... K. M. ... C.H. ... G. ... D. A. ... J. K. ... M.C. ... D.J. B. ... A. B. ... M. E. ... D. ... F. ... M. ... D. ... 27 (3) (2012) 349–356.
- 16 J.C. D. ... A. ... M. ... M. ... A. ... C. ... N. ... L. L. ... C. G. ... G. ... J. K. ... J. ... J. A. ... M. CA. ... 75 (19) (2010) 1717–1725.
- 17 K. ... C. H. ... A. ... M. ... M. M. ... D. ... C. ... A. ... D. ... A. ... C. ... N. ... 17 (6) (2002) 547–565.
- 18 ... F. ... L. ... M. ... J. M. ... L. ... 51 (1) (2004) 115–135.
- 19 N. B. ... G.J. H. ... M. ... 106 (3) (1999) 551–581.
- 20 ... F. ... L. ... A. ... 9 (1) (2002) 59–79.
- 21 M. ... D. N. ... 105 (4) (1998) 761–781.
- 22 K. ... L. ... : L.A. J. ff. (E. J.), C. ... M. ... B. ... N. ... 1951, ... 112–131.
- 23 D. D. ... J.K. ... 64 (9) (2008) 739–749.
- 24 M. D. E. ... B. ... 66 (2015) 115–142.
- 25 J.A. C. ... H.J. ... M. D. ... N. J. ... E. ... D. ff. ... A. ... B. ... 115 (1+6) (1992) 1701–1725.
- 26 ... J. F. ... N. ... A. N. ... G. M. ... M. H. ... D. ... J. ... 29 (4) (2017) 728–738.
- 27 D. N. ... K. J. ... K. K. ... L. ... K. N. ... K. F. ... I. A. ... K. E. ... A. C. ... 7 (2013) 318.
- 28 K. ... A. M. ... M. ... D. ... C. ... M. I. ... 16 (2) (2003) 273–284.
- 29 ... K. B. ... D. N. ... K. J. ... I. H. ff. ... G. ... H. ... L. ... C. ... 2, F. ... N. ... 3 (2012) 125.
- 30 C.M. E. ... M. ... H.E. ... I. H. ... 126 (6) (2012) 376–383.