

Amyloid- β and Orexin-A Moderate Associations Between REM Sleep Theta-Gamma Coupling and Cognition in Alzheimer's Disease

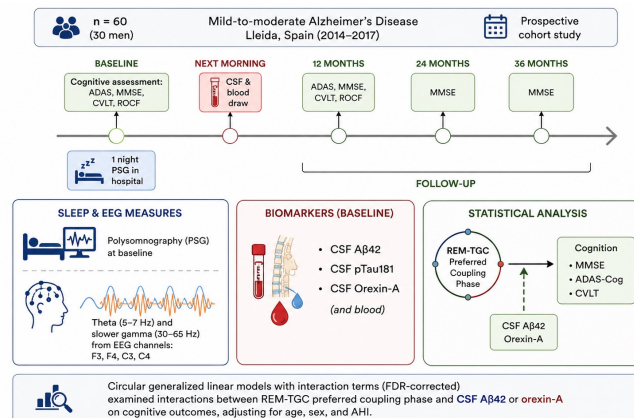
Samuel Gillman^{1,2,3}, Shahla Bakian Dogaheh^{1,2}, **Arsenio Paez^{1,3}**, Gerard Piñol-Ripoll^{4,5}, Faridé Dakterzada⁴, Anna Carnes-Vendrell⁴, Ferran Barbe Illa^{6,7}, Thanh Dang-Vu^{1,2,3}

¹Sleep, Cognition, and Neuroimaging (SCN) Lab, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada; ²School of Health, Concordia University, Montréal, Canada; ³Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Montréal (CIRIUM), Montréal, Canada; ⁴Unitat de Trastorns Cognitius, Hospital Universitari Santa Maria Lleida, Lleida, Spain; ⁵Cognition and Behavior Study Group, IRB Lleida Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, Spain; ⁶Translational Research in Respiratory Medicine, Hospital Universitari Aneu de Vilanova-Santa Maria, IRB Lleida, Lleida, CIBERES, Madrid, Spain.

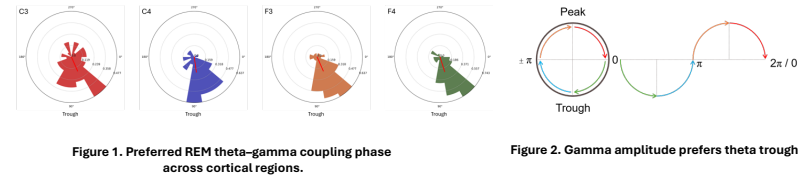
INTRODUCTION

- Phase–amplitude coupling supports memory consolidation and is disrupted in AD.
- REM sleep theta–gamma coupling (REM-TGC) not previously been investigated in humans.
- Amyloid- β 42 and orexin-A may modify relationships between REM-TGC and cognition.
- Whether these biomarkers moderate REM-TGC–cognition associations remains unknown.
- Aim:** To determine whether amyloid- β 42 and orexin-A moderate associations between REM theta–gamma coupling and cognitive performance in persons with mild-to-moderate AD.

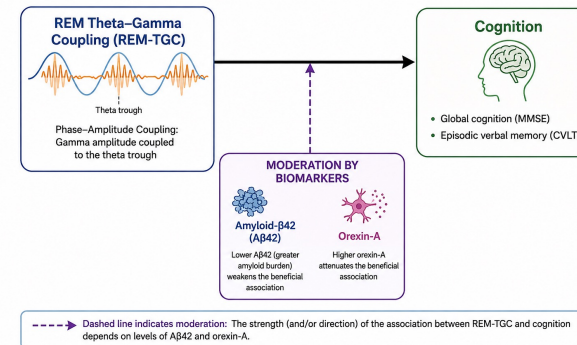
METHODS



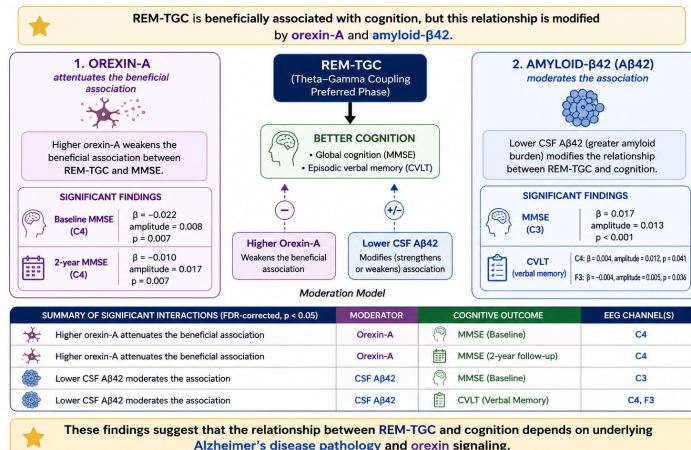
RESULTS, cont.



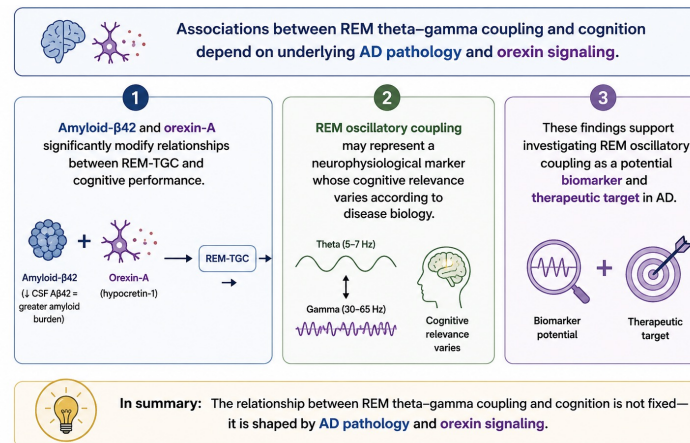
Biomarkers Moderate the Relationship Between REM Theta–Gamma Coupling and Cognition in Alzheimer's Disease



RESULTS

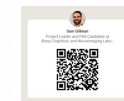


CONCLUSIONS



Centre de recherche
iugm
Institut universitaire
de gériatrie de Montréal

CONTACT



Concordia
UNIVERSITY