

The multifaceted phenomenon of anosognosia in dementia and its relationship to premorbid personality

P4-009

Victor Calil MD, MSc¹, Gabriel Bernardes PhD¹, Natalia Oliveira BSc¹, Alana Batista BSc¹, Joana Bondarovsky BSc¹, Isabella Fialho Bertelli BSc¹, Luciano Mariano MSc, PhD², Karen Luíza Oliveira Meira BSc², Elisa Resende MD, PhD², Paulo Caramelli MD, PhD², Leonardo Cruz de Souza MD, PhD², Paulo Mattos MD, PhD²

1 – D’Or Institute for Research and Education – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2 – Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais – Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Anosognosia in dementia is a multidimensional construct, involving different cognitive domains. There appears to be two dominant clusters, one cognitive-functional and one socioemotional/behavioral. Socioemotional and behavioral anosognosia correlates to premorbid personality traits

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSION																																																													
Anosognosia is a clinically relevant feature of dementia, characterized by reduced awareness of cognitive and behavioral deficits. It is particularly common in bvFTD, but also present in AD and MCI. Anosognosia is a multidimensional construct, involving different cognitive domains. Its relationship with premorbid personality traits is still poorly understood. This study evaluated the correlation between different indices of anosognosia and premorbid personality traits, as well as the relationship between these different domains.	Cross-sectional study in two Brazilian tertiary centers with MCI and mild–moderate dementia (AD, DLB, bvFTD and others). Anosognosia was measured using patient–informant discrepancy across memory (MAC-Q), socioemotional (SEQ), functional (FAQ), and global and behavioral (AQ-D) domains. Informant scores were adjusted for caregiver burden (Zarit). Pre-morbid personality traits were assessed using the Big-Five Inventory (BFI-2S)	Sixty-seven individuals were included in the study, 12 with MCI and 55 with mild dementia. Mean age was 73.6 years (SD = 7.6), and 62.7% were female. Mean education was 13.6 years (IQR = 4). Pearson’s correlation was used to assess correlation with premorbid personality traits (TABLE 1) and between anosognosia domains (TABLE 2). TABLE 1 <table><tr><th></th><th>Openness</th><th>Conscientiousness</th><th>Extroversion</th><th>Agreeableness</th><th>Neuroticism</th></tr><tr><td>Socioemotional</td><td>-0.273</td><td>-0.106</td><td>-0.179</td><td>-0.627*</td><td>0.308</td></tr><tr><td>Memory</td><td>-0.242</td><td>0.009</td><td>-0.065</td><td>-0.074</td><td>0.088</td></tr><tr><td>Functionality</td><td>-0.012</td><td>-0.178</td><td>0.048</td><td>-0.023</td><td>0.116</td></tr><tr><td>Gen. Cognition</td><td>-0.191</td><td>-0.282</td><td>-0.220</td><td>-0.263</td><td>0.240</td></tr><tr><td>Behavior</td><td>-0.051</td><td>0.047</td><td>-0.073</td><td>-0.547*</td><td>0.569*</td></tr></table> TABLE 2 <table><tr><th></th><th>Memory</th><th>Functionality</th><th>Gen. Cognition</th><th>Behavior</th></tr><tr><td>Socioemotional</td><td>-0.006</td><td>-0.053</td><td>0.143</td><td>0.569**</td></tr><tr><td>Memory</td><td></td><td>0.488**</td><td>0.546**</td><td>0.175</td></tr><tr><td>Functionality</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.576**</td><td>0.145</td></tr><tr><td>Gen. Cognition</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.335</td></tr></table> * p-value < 0.05 after Bonferroni’s correction ** p-value < 0.01 after Bonferroni’s correction		Openness	Conscientiousness	Extroversion	Agreeableness	Neuroticism	Socioemotional	-0.273	-0.106	-0.179	-0.627*	0.308	Memory	-0.242	0.009	-0.065	-0.074	0.088	Functionality	-0.012	-0.178	0.048	-0.023	0.116	Gen. Cognition	-0.191	-0.282	-0.220	-0.263	0.240	Behavior	-0.051	0.047	-0.073	-0.547*	0.569*		Memory	Functionality	Gen. Cognition	Behavior	Socioemotional	-0.006	-0.053	0.143	0.569**	Memory		0.488**	0.546**	0.175	Functionality			0.576**	0.145	Gen. Cognition				0.335	The different patterns of correlation with personality traits and the absence of interrelation suggest that cognitive-functional and behavioral /socioemotional anosognosia are two relatively independent clusters, possibly driven by different mechanisms. References Marková IS, Clare L, Whitaker CJ, et al. Phenomena of awareness in dementia: heterogeneity and its implications. Conscious Cogn. 2014 Apr;25:17–26 Troisi G, Marotta A, Lupiañez J, et al. Does personality affect the cognitive decline in aging? A systematic review. Ageing Res Rev. 2024 Sep;100:102455 Wilson RS, Barnes LL, Rajan KB, et al. Antecedents and consequences of unawareness of memory impairment in dementia. Neuropsychology. 2018 Nov;32(8):931–40. victorcalil@indc.ufrj.br  ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION AAIC 26
	Openness	Conscientiousness	Extroversion	Agreeableness	Neuroticism																																																											
Socioemotional	-0.273	-0.106	-0.179	-0.627*	0.308																																																											
Memory	-0.242	0.009	-0.065	-0.074	0.088																																																											
Functionality	-0.012	-0.178	0.048	-0.023	0.116																																																											
Gen. Cognition	-0.191	-0.282	-0.220	-0.263	0.240																																																											
Behavior	-0.051	0.047	-0.073	-0.547*	0.569*																																																											
	Memory	Functionality	Gen. Cognition	Behavior																																																												
Socioemotional	-0.006	-0.053	0.143	0.569**																																																												
Memory		0.488**	0.546**	0.175																																																												
Functionality			0.576**	0.145																																																												
Gen. Cognition				0.335																																																												