

BACKGROUND

- Subjective cognitive decline (SCD), or self-perceived declines in cognition is linked to increased cognitive decline and structural brain changes¹
- Amyloid positivity increases risk of subsequent decline and dementia diagnosis^{1,2}
- However, limited research has explored how amyloid contributes to cognitive change over time and whether this differs by sex

OBJECTIVES

- To examine the impact of amyloid on cognitive decline and brain changes in those with SCD
- To explore if this impact differs between male and females

REFERENCES

1. Rabin et al., (2017). *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*
2. Jessen et al., (2020). *Lancet Neurology*



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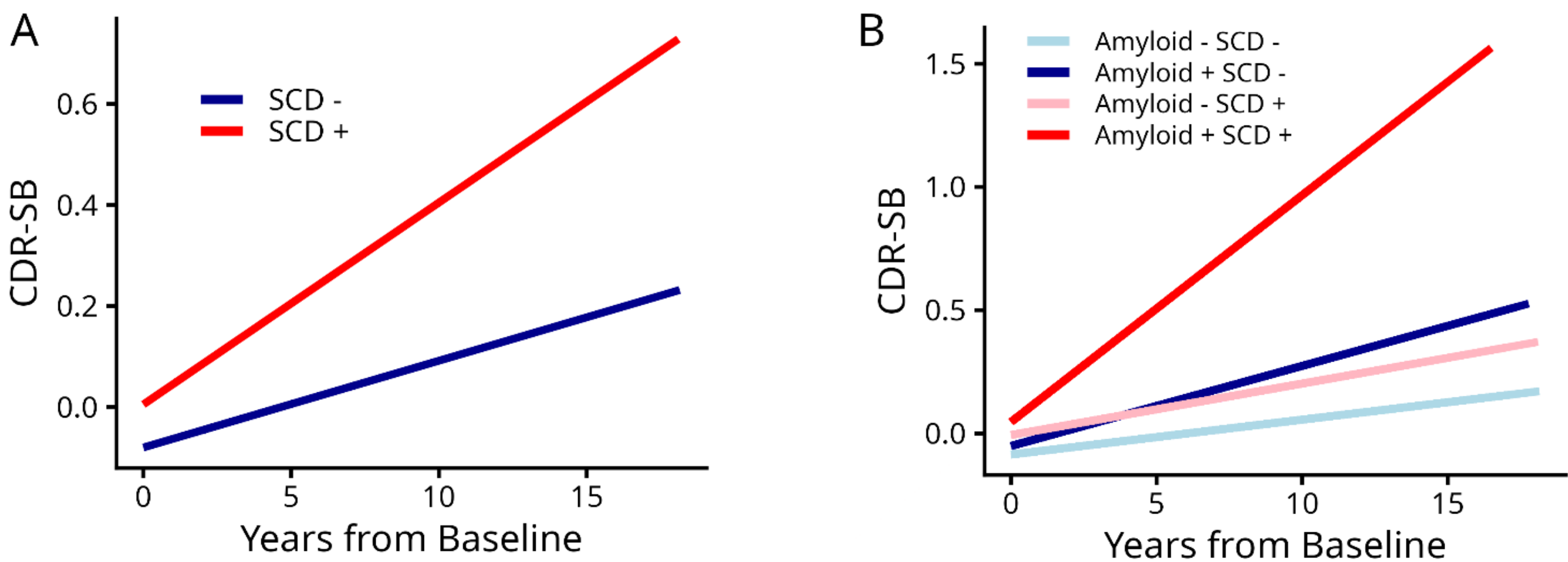
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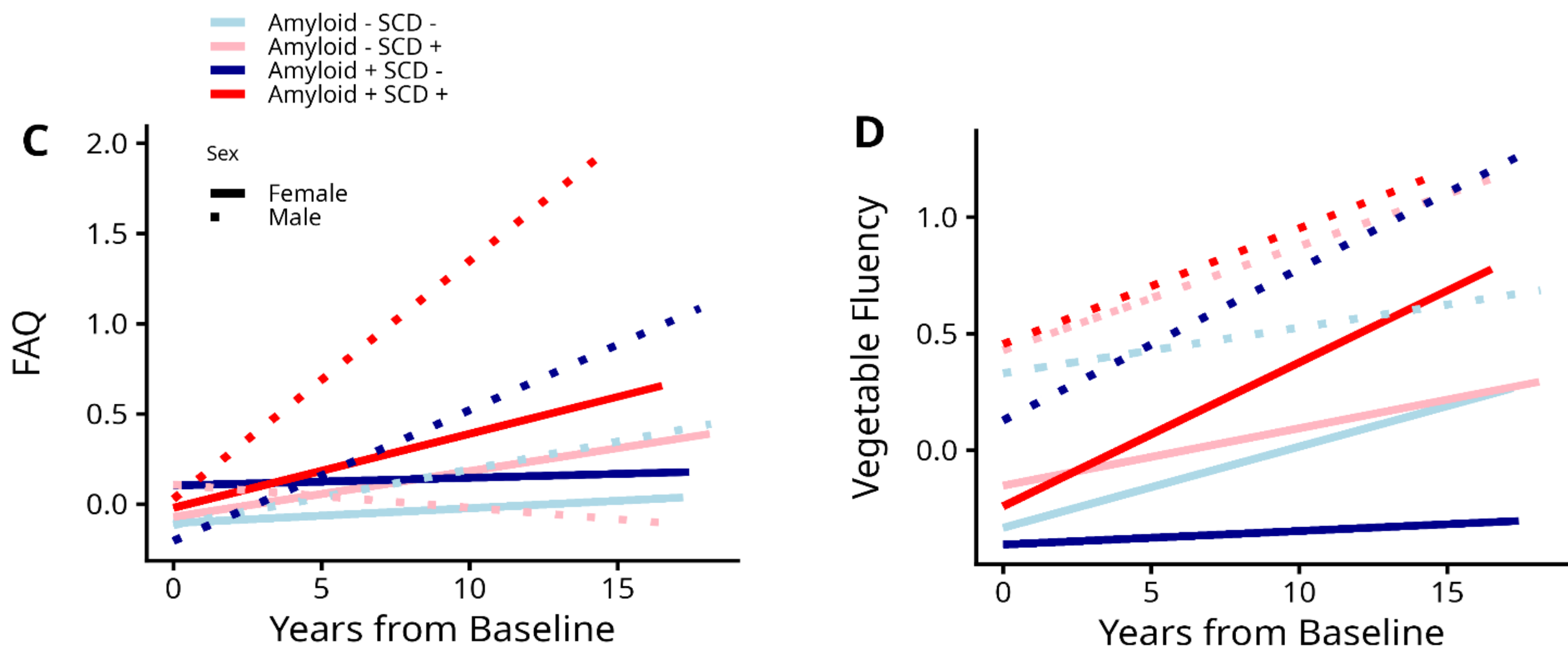
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RESULTS

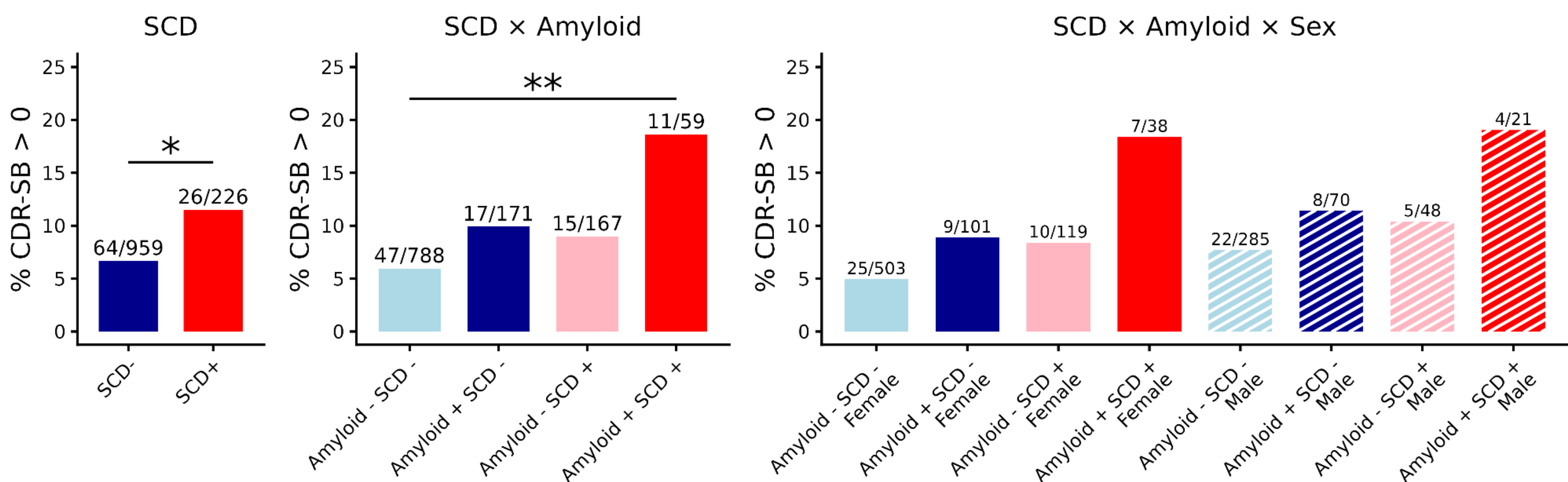
- SCD+** exhibited **increased decline** in global cognition vs **SCD-** (Fig. A). This decline was exacerbated **in those with amyloid positivity** (Fig. B)



- A+SCD+** males exhibited **increased decline** in **functional status** (FAQ) (Fig. C) whereas **A+SCD+** females exhibited **increased decline** in **semantic fluency** (Fig. D) compared to all other groups



- 11.5% of the SCD+** showed **cognitive decline** vs **6.7% of the SCD-** over the follow-up (6.33 ± 4.2 years)



METHODS

- Data from 1185 cognitively normal older adults from the National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center (NACC) database were included.
 - 955 A- / 230 A+
 - 959 SCD- / 226 SCD+

Group	Female	Male	Total
SCD- / A-	503	285	788
SCD- / A+	101	70	171
SCD+ / A-	119	48	167
SCD+ / A+	38	21	59
Total	761	424	1,185

- Linear mixed effects examined interactions between SCD, sex, and amyloid positivity on cognitive decline

CONCLUSION

- SCD and amyloid independently and jointly influence cognitive decline and functional status.
- These effects vary across cognitive domains and functional abilities between males and females
- These findings have implications for interventions and clinical trials