

CONCLUSIONS

❖ In prodromal AD, LC dysfunction was associated with Sub-CC in cognitive and functional abilities.

❖ Specifically, executive functioning was associated with diminished LC integrity.

❖ The accumulation of neuropathology in the brain stem and subcortical regions may underlie early, subtle cognitive declines in the AD prodrome.

❖ τ accumulation, and subsequent neuronal loss, within the LC may further contribute to reduced awareness of functional deficits in MCI.

❖ LC-derived metrics might serve as novel biomarkers for the early detection of AD-related cognitive impairment.