Metabolic Cardiovascular Syndrome and Risk of Dementia in Japanese-American Elderly Men

The Honolulu-Asia Aging Study

S. Kalmijn, D. Foley, L. White, C.M. Burchfiel, J.D. Curb, H. Petrovitch, G.W. Ross, R.J. Havlik, L.J. Launer

Abstract—Cardiovascular risk factors often cluster into a metabolic syndrome that may increase the risk of dementia. The objective of the present study was to assess the long-term association between clustered metabolic cardiovascular risk factors measured at middle age and the risk of dementia in old age. This prospective cohort study of cardiovascular disease was started in 1965 and was extended to a study of dementia in 1991. The subjects were Japanese-American men with an average age of 52.7±4.7 (mean±SD) years at baseline. Dementia was diagnosed in 215 men, according to international criteria, and was based on a clinical examination, neuropsychological testing, and an informant interview. The z scores were calculated for 7 risk factors (random postload glucose, diastolic and systolic blood pressures, body mass index, subscapular skinfold thickness, random triglycerides, and total cholesterol). The relative risk (RR [95% CI]) of dementia (subtypes) per 1 SD increase in the sum of the z scores was assessed after adjustment for age, education, occupation, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, and years of childhood lived in Japan. The z-score sum was higher in demented subjects than in nondemented subjects, indicating a higher risk factor burden (0.74 versus −0.06, respectively; P=0.008). Per SD increase in the z-score sum, the risk of dementia was increased by 5% (RR 1.05, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.09). The z-score sum was specifically associated with vascular dementia (RR 1.11, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.18) but not with Alzheimer’s disease (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.05). Clustering of metabolic cardiovascular risk factors increases the risk of dementia (mainly, dementia of vascular origin). (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2000;20:2255-2260.)

Key Words: Alzheimer’s disease ■ dementia ■ elderly ■ epidemiology ■ insulin resistance syndrome

Researchers have long noted a clustering of cardiovascular risk factors, termed syndrome X or the metabolic cardiovascular syndrome.1–5 Factors commonly included in this syndrome are hypertension, obesity, dyslipidemia, and glucose intolerance.1–5 Development of these risk factors is thought to reflect a common underlying pathology. The syndrome leads to an increased risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease.1–5 Both these clinical conditions have been linked to an increased risk of vascular dementia (VaD)6,7 and Alzheimer’s disease (AD),7,8 the 2 most common subtypes of dementia in the elderly. Therefore, the metabolic cardiovascular syndrome may be a subclinical condition that also increases the risk of dementia.

The clinical states of AD and VaD are characterized by hypometabolic features, such as low blood pressure, body mass index (BMI), and glucose levels. Therefore, to investigate the association of these risk factors with dementia, they should be measured long before the clinical onset of dementia. Most studies investigating the relation of metabolic cardiovascular risk factors to AD have been cross-sectional.9–16 Most prospective studies on the association of individual metabolic risk factors with the risk of AD have been based on a relatively short follow-up time.17,18 Furthermore, most studies on the risk factors for VaD focus on clinical stroke and hypertension.6 To our knowledge, there are no studies on the relationship between the clustering of metabolic risk factors and the risk of dementia with a long follow-up.

The Honolulu-Asia Aging Study (HAAS) gave us the opportunity to examine the long-term association between the metabolic cardiovascular syndrome at middle age and the risk of dementia in late age. The HAAS is based on a cohort of Japanese-American men followed since 1965. Previously, we reported that AD and VaD were associated with high blood pressure19 and that VaD was associated with diabetes, 1-hour postprandial glucose levels, and coronary heart disease.20,21

Received June 7, 2000; revision accepted June 26, 2000.
From the Department of Chronic Diseases Epidemiology (S.K.), National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, the Netherlands; Epidemiology, Demography and Biometry Program (D.F., R.J.H., L.J.L.), National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md; Division of Clinical Epidemiology (L.W., J.D.C., H.P., G.W.R.), John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Manoa, Hawaii; Epidemiology and Biometry Program (C.M.B.), National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Jackson, Miss; and the Department of Veterans Affairs (G.W.R.), Honolulu, Hawaii.
Reprint requests to Lenore J. Launer, PhD, Epidemiology, Demography and Biometry Program, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Room 3c, 309 Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, MD 20892. E-mail: LaunerL@exmur.nia.nih.gov
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Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. is available at http://www.atvbaha.org
Methods

The cohort was started as the Honolulu Heart Program (1965 to 1971) on cardiovascular disease and was followed up as a part of the HAAS (1991 to present) involving the diseases of old age. The original cohort included 8006 Japanese-American men who were born between 1900 and 1919 and were living on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, in 1965. Metabolic cardiovascular risk factors were assessed at baseline when the men were aged 45 to 68 years. Screening for dementia took place in 1991 to 1993, when the men ranged in age from 71 to 93 years. Of the 4678 men who were still alive at that time, 3734 (80%) participated in the dementia case-finding effort. The study was approved by an institutional review committee, and informed consent was obtained from the study participants.

Definition of Variables

Cardiovascular metabolic risk factors were measured at baseline (1965) and included the following: BMI (in kilograms per square meter), subscapular skinfold thickness (in millimeters), diastolic and systolic blood pressure (in millimeters of mercury), random postload glucose (in milligrams per deciliter), random triglycerides (in milligrams per deciliter), and total cholesterol (in milligrams per deciliter). BMI was calculated as weight (in kilograms), measured with subjects in light clothing and without shoes, divided by height (in meters) squared. Subscapular skinfold thickness was measured as the distance between the skin and subcutaneous fat, as determined by a caliper. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured with a standard sphygmomanometer and a standard cuff on the left arm of a seated subject. The mean of 3 measurements was used in the analysis. Blood was collected with the patient in a nonfasting state 1 hour after a 50-g glucose load and was frozen at −20°C for shipment to the Public Health Service, Heart Disease Control Program Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif. Serum total cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose levels were measured by using Auto-Analyzer methods. The nonfasting 1-hour post–50-g load glucose test reflects glucose tolerance status and is comparable to levels observed after the now standard 2-hour post–75-g load test.

Confounding variables that were taken into account included age, years of education, occupation, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, years of childhood lived in Japan, and antihypertensive medication. We also examined whether the apolipoprotein e4 allele and smoking modified the association. ApoE is a marker of genetic susceptibility and may modify the association between atherosclerosis and dementia. Self-reported alcohol consumption was categorized into <1 drink per week, 1 drink per day, 2 drinks per day, and 3 or 2 drinks per day. Cigarette smoking from examination I to III was coded as never smokers at both exams, former smokers at both exams, and quitters at examination III, and those who continued to smoke at both exams. Apolipoprotein e genotype was performed at the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center with restriction isotyping by use of a polymerase chain reaction protocol described by Hixson and Vernier. Subjects who were either homozygous or homozygous for the e4 allele were grouped together; those without an e4 allele (apoE33, apoE23, and apoE22) served as the reference group. Subjects with apoE4 (n=32) were excluded from these analyses, because this is a combination of potentially protective (e2) and adverse (e4) alleles.

Variables thought to mediate the association between metabolic cardiovascular risk factors and dementia were stroke, coronary heart disease, subclinical atherosclerosis, and diabetes. A history of stroke was ascertained by continuous surveillance of hospital discharge records, death certificates, local obituary notices, and Medical Examiner’s cases on the island of Oahu. A history of coronary heart disease was ascertained on the basis of the surveillance data, as well as ECG and questionnaire data collected at all 4 examinations. The ankle to brachial index measured at the fourth examination was used as a proxy for subclinical atherosclerosis. The brachial blood pressure was measured twice at the right arm, and the ankle blood pressure was measured twice at the right and the left sides with patients in the supine position by use of a Doppler stethoscope attached to a standard sphygmomanometer. The mean of the 2 measurements was taken, and the lowest value of the ankle to brachial index was taken when the right and left side differed. Thereafter, the ankle to brachial index was categorized into quartiles.

A diagnosis of diabetes was based on a subject’s report of a physician’s diagnosis of diabetes, the use of oral diabetic medication or insulin, or, at examination IV, on the basis of a glucose tolerance test.

Dementia Assessment

Case finding for dementia followed a 3-stage procedure, described in detail elsewhere. Briefly, all men were administered the 100-point Cognitive Abilities Screening Instrument (CASI) at phase I. Those with a CASI score <74 (sensitivity for dementia according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, edition 3, revised [DSM-III-R] was 80%, and the specificity was 91%), and all men aged ≥85 years were invited back for phase II. In addition, a random subsample of respondents was selected for phase II by using cell-sampling fractions proportional to the probability of dementia.

The phase II examination included a second CASI, a neurological examination, and tests of hearing and vision. An informant was given the Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE) to assess changes in cognition, autonomy, and behavior over the past 10 years. All individuals with consistently low CASI scores, those with an IQCODE score of 3.6, and a stratified random sample of the remaining phase II participants were invited back for phase III, in which dementia was diagnosed by a neurologist according to DSM-III-R criteria. Probable and possible AD was diagnosed according to the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke–Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS-ADRD) criteria, and VaD was diagnosed according to criteria proposed by the California Alzheimer’s Disease and Treatment Centers. Approximately 86% of all cases had CT imaging to carefully exclude vascular lesions contributing to the dementia in AD cases. Of the 507 subjects selected for the full 3-step procedure, 426 (84%) completed it. Two hundred twenty-six persons received a diagnosis of dementia.

For these analyses, subtypes of dementia were classified as follows: AD designated as the sole or principal cause and no contributing cerebrovascular disease; AD with contributing cerebrovascular disease (CVD); VaD as the sole or principal cause without any apparent AD component; and other dementias attributed to Parkinson’s disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, subdural hemotoma, trauma, and vitamin B12 deficiency.

Statistical Analysis

Complete information on dementia and risk factors was available for 3555 men, including 82 cases of AD, 73 cases of VaD, 32 cases of AD with CVD, and 28 cases of other dementia. Baseline characteristics between demented and nondemented subjects were compared with the Kruskal-Wallis test for nonnormally distributed variables. Differences between participants and nonparticipants at follow-up were compared by adjusting for age by ANCOVA.

Because we were interested in examining the effect of risk factor clusters, we converted all risk factors into the same unit, ie, a z score. The z score ranks individuals according to their place in a normal distribution of values. The z scores ranged from −4 to 4 SDs, with a mean of 0. A subject with a z score of 0.5 has a blood pressure that is 0.5 SDs higher than the mean of a normalized distribution. To normalize the distributions, serum triglycerides and glucose levels were logarithmically transformed before the z score was calculated. For each individual, the sum of the z scores of all 7 factors (ie, random postload glucose, systolic and diastolic blood pressures, BMI, subscapular skinfold thickness, total cholesterol, and triglycerides) was calculated as a summary measure of metabolic risk factor burden. This z-score sum gives equal weights to all factors. The z-score sum was shown to yield a measure of the insulin resistance syndrome similar to one derived with a principal components analysis. Principal components analysis generates a component, ie, a new linear variable, that explains as much as the variance of all the measured risk factors as possible. By use of the continuous z-score sum, the dementia risk across the complete range of risk factor levels can be examined. The method assumes a linear relation of the risk factors to the outcome. We checked for a nonlinear relationship between any of the risk factors and dementia by categorizing them into quintiles and also by adding the risk factor as a quadratic term.
to the model; this revealed that the associations between the risk factors and dementia were linear.

The age- and education-adjusted \( z \)-score sum across dementia subtypes was estimated by ANCOVA. We used multiple logistic regression to estimate the odds ratios and 95% CIs for the relation of the individual \( z \) scores and the overall \( z \)-score sum to dementia (subtypes). Under the rare disease assumption, the odds ratio can be considered an estimation of the relative risk (RR). Adjustments were made for confounders. In addition, mediating variables were included in the models. Finally, we stratified the analyses according to the apoE genotype, smoking (ever versus never), and diabetes subtypes. Under the rare disease assumption, the odds ratio can be considered an estimation of the relative risk (RR). Adjustments were made for confounders. In addition, mediating variables were included in the models. Finally, we stratified the analyses according to the apoE genotype, smoking (ever versus never), and diabetes subtypes. Under the rare disease assumption, the odds ratio can be considered an estimation of the relative risk (RR).

### Results

Not included in our analyses were subjects who participated at baseline in 1965 but who had died before 1991 (n=3328), subjects who refused participation in 1991 (n=937), or subjects who had missing data for the present analyses (n=186). Compared with those included in the analysis, those excluded were older at baseline (55.8 versus 52.7 years, \( P<0.001 \)), higher systolic and diastolic blood pressures (\( P<0.001 \)), higher triglyceride levels, and higher levels of cholesterol and triglyceride levels, were positively and significantly associated with VaD. Compared with men with no risk factors, men with 1 elevated risk factor had no increased risk of dementia (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.62 to 1.32), whereas men with \( \geq 2 \) elevated risk factors had a 56% increased risk of dementia (95% CI 1.12 to 2.18). The risk of VaD in this group was even stronger (RR 2.97, 95% CI 1.70 to 5.18).

The \( z \)-score sum of all 7 risk factors, as a measure of metabolic risk factor burden, ranged from −12.8 to 13.4 (higher levels indicate a higher burden). There were 4.4% of the men with a \( z \)-score sum \( >7 \), which means that all their risk factors were, on average, 1 SD higher than the sample mean. The proportion of men with a \( z \)-score sum \( >7 \) was higher in demented men than in nondemented men (8.8% versus 4.1%, \( P=0.001 \)). The age- and education-adjusted \( z \)-score sum was −0.06 (95% CI −0.20 to 0.08) for nondemented subjects and 0.74 (95% CI 0.17 to 1.30) for subjects with dementia (\( P=0.008 \), Table 2). Men with VaD had the highest \( z \)-score sum (1.68, 95% CI 0.73 to 2.63; \( P<0.001 \) versus nondemented men).

Per increase of 1 unit in the \( z \)-score sum, the risk of dementia was increased by 5% (95% CI 1.02 to 1.09, Table 3). Per increase of 1 SD in the \( z \)-score sum, the risk was highest for VaD (RR 1.11, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.18) and intermediate for mixed and other dementias; there was no increased risk for AD (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.05). If, for example, all 7 risk factors would increase at least 1 SD, the risk of dementia would be increased by 42% (RR 1.42, 95% CI 1.11 to 1.82), and the risk of VaD would be increased by \( >2 \)-fold (RR 2.10, 95% CI 1.40 to 3.16). Additional adjustment for occupation, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, blood pressure medication, and years of childhood lived in Japan did not appreciably alter the estimates. Investigating quartiles of the \( z \)-score sum showed a gradual and significant increase in the risk of dementia (RRs were 1.24, 1.28, and

### Table 1. Adjusted RR for Dementia According to 1-SD Increase in Metabolic Cardiovascular Risk Factors: The HAAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.05–1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscapular skinfold thickness</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.06–1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic blood pressure</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.91–1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.84–1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum triglycerides*</td>
<td>181.2</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.09–1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum total cholesterol</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.95–1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum postload glucose*</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.93–1.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RR was adjusted for age and education.

*Logarithmically transformed before conversion to \( z \) scores.

### Table 2. Adjusted \( z \)-Score Sum of Metabolic Cardiovascular Risk Factors According to Dementia (Subtypes) at Follow-Up: The HAAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dementia</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>All Vascular</th>
<th>AD With CVD</th>
<th>AD</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>3340</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted mean*</td>
<td>−0.06</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>−0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CIs</td>
<td>−0.20</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>−2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P†</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum of \( z \)-scores included BMI, subscapular skinfold thickness, diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, serum triglycerides, cholesterol, and postload glucose.

*Adjusted for age and years of education.

†\( P \) for difference with nondemented group.
The present study has a number of strengths. It had a long duration of follow-up (25 years). Therefore, it is not likely that risk factor levels were affected by subclinical dementia. In addition, it is a large study, which enabled us to examine the relationship of subtypes of dementia and to investigate whether diabetes, smoking, or the apolipoprotein ε4 allele modified the associations of interest. Furthermore, a very high percentage of cases had neuroimaging, which allowed us to separate out cases with AD and concomitant contributing CVD.

Discussion

The cardiovascular metabolic syndrome (syndrome X) has long been recognized as a clustering of risk factors that leads to an increased risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. In this prospective population-based study among Japanese-American men, we found that a higher cardiovascular metabolic risk factor burden in middle age increased the risk of dementia 25 years later. The metabolic cardiovascular syndrome particularly increased the risk of VaD, not AD. Associations were independent of age, education, occupation, smoking, and alcohol consumption.

Limitations of the present study must be taken into account when interpreting these findings. At the time of the diagnosis of dementia, the men were relatively old. Therefore, selective participation, most of which was due to death, may have influenced our findings. Men who did not participate at the fourth examination were older and more likely to die or to refuse to participate. In this case, the observed association may underestimate the real association. Furthermore, risk factors ascertained at the baseline examination may have changed during the 25 years of follow-up, which could ultimately modify the risk of dementia. Furthermore, insulin resistance is viewed as an underlying cause for the clustering of risk factors. However, fasting insulin, a surrogate measure of insulin resistance, was not measured at baseline. When we included fasting insulin levels measured at the fourth examination in the z-score sum, the results did not change appreciably.

The present study has a number of strengths. It had a long duration of follow-up (25 years). Therefore, it is not likely that risk factor levels were affected by subclinical dementia.
other Japanese populations. However, the clustering of these risk factors among ethnic groups shows striking similarities, despite the difference in prevalence of the individual risk factors. In addition, a relationship between the cardiovascular metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular disease has been observed in western populations as well as in this population.

Cardiovascular disease and subclinical atherosclerosis did not strongly mediate the association between the metabolic cardiovascular syndrome and (vascular) dementia. Perhaps these are not good measures of atherosclerosis in the brain. Alternatively, the cardiovascular metabolic syndrome may influence dementia by mechanisms other than atherosclerosis. In subjects with diabetes type 2, the association between the syndrome and VaD was lower than in those without diabetes, suggesting that part of the influence of the syndrome on VaD is mediated through diabetes.

In conclusion, we found that the clustering of metabolic risk factors at middle age increased the risk of late-age dementia and, in particular, of VaD. Modification of metabolic risk factors at middle age may reduce not only the risk of cardiovascular disease but also the most prevalent neurodegenerative disease of old age, dementia.

Acknowledgments
This study was funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (contract No. N01-HC-05102) and the National Institute on Aging (contract No. N01-AG-4-2149). We gratefully acknowledge Dr. R.D. Abbott for his advice on the statistical analyses.

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Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2000;20:2255-2260
doi: 10.1161/01.ATV.20.10.2255

Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 1079-5642. Online ISSN: 1524-4636

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