

# Study of brain morphology change in Alzheimer's disease and amnestic mild cognitive impairment compared with normal controls

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** With an aggravated social ageing level, the number of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) is gradually increasing, and mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is considered to be an early form of Alzheimer's disease. How to distinguish diseases in the early stage for the purposes of early diagnosis and treatment is an important topic.

**Aims** The purpose of our study was to investigate the differences in brain cortical thickness and surface area among elderly patients with AD, elderly patients with amnestic MCI (aMCI) and normal controls (NC).

**Methods** 20 AD patients, 21 aMCIs and 25 NC were recruited in the study. FreeSurfer software was used to calculate cortical thickness and surface area among groups.

**Results** The patients with AD had less cortical thickness both in the left and right hemisphere in 17 of the 36 brain regions examined than the patients with aMCI or NC.

The patients with AD also had smaller cerebral surface area both in the left and right hemisphere in 3 of the 36 brain regions examined than the patients with aMCI or NC. Compared with the NC, the patients with aMCI only had slight atrophy in the inferior parietal lobe of the left hemisphere, and no significant difference was found.

**Conclusion** AD, as well as aMCI (to a lesser extent), is associated with reduced cortical thickness and surface area in a few brain regions associated with cognitive impairment. These results suggest that cortical thickness and surface area could be used for early detection of AD.

## INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common form of dementia, accounts for 50%–60% of all cases. It is a progressive, irreversible and currently incurable neurodegenerative disease.<sup>1 2</sup> The main clinical manifestations are continuous degeneration of cognitive function, comprehension, judgement, memory and self-control, even total loss occurs. Dramatic loss of cortical neurons in AD results in severe atrophy of the cerebral grey matter, causing progressive decline

in cognition and brain function. Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), a potential precursor to or early form of AD, has the same aetiology, but to a lesser degree.<sup>3</sup> Approximately 10 to 15% of patients with MCI experience progression to AD.<sup>4 5</sup> Amnestic MCI (aMCI), a subtype of MCI, is characterised by primary memory deficits, and patients with aMCI have a high risk of progression to AD.<sup>6</sup>

In the current study, we compared the surface-based measures of cerebral cortical thickness and surface area among patients with AD, patients with aMCI and normal elderly controls. The brain is composed of grey matter and white matter. Cortical thickness is defined as the distance from the interface between cerebrospinal fluid and grey matter to the interface between the white matter cortex and the grey matter cortex.<sup>7</sup> Compared with normal elderly individuals, elderly patients with MCI have been shown to have significantly reduced cortical thickness, mainly in the hippocampus, parahippocampal gyrus, temporal lobe, fusiform gyrus, posterior cingulate, and other areas, and these abnormalities are even more pronounced in elderly patients with AD.<sup>8–10</sup> Surface area is the average area of the triangles that touch the vertex on the pial surface.<sup>11</sup> The complexity of the folding of the sulci, which are numerous in the cerebral cortex, affects the size of the surface area.

Although previous studies have uncovered abnormal development of brain structures in AD, results pertaining to the relationship between memory deficits and grey matter volume in patients with AD and MCI have not been consistent.<sup>12</sup> On the basis of previous findings of widespread abnormalities in brain structure in AD, we expected to find significant alterations in cortical thickness and surface area in patients with AD and aMCI.



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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Participants

All volunteers and their legal guardians involved gave informed consent. Eligible patients recruited here are patients with AD who met the criteria of dementia according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, and aMCI was diagnosed based on the previously published criteria.<sup>12</sup> Age-matched and sex-matched normal control (NC) subjects were also enrolled. Before enrolment, patients were asked to provide their medical history and perform physical and neurological examinations, laboratory tests and T1-weighted MRI scans. Patients with AD whose course of disease was more than 2 years without treatment and patients with aMCI without treatment in the disease course for more than 1 year were chosen. Patients with any of the following were excluded: a neurological disorder, any physical illness (such as hepatitis, brain tumour, trauma or epilepsy) or a history of major depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and substance abuse or dependence in the previous 180 days. The control subjects did not have any cognitive complaints or functional impairments.<sup>13</sup>

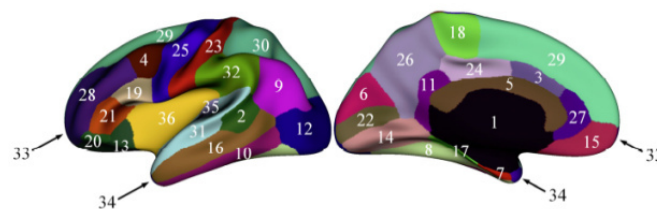
In order to accommodate the low education level of the elder Chinese, we amended the aMCI diagnostic criteria of the Petersen Mini Mental States Examination (MMSE)<sup>14</sup> and evaluated the cognitive status of each participant. The scores <24 indicated AD, scores ranging from 24 to 26 indicated aMCI and scores >26 were considered normal. All scores were consistent with the patient's diagnosis.

### MR image acquisition

MRI was used for scanning participants using a Siemens MAGNETOM VERIO 3T scanner (Munich) at Shanghai Mental Health Center. T1-weighted images were obtained with 128 sagittal slices using the three-dimensional magnetisation-prepared rapid acquisition gradient echo sequence with the following parameters: TR=2530 ms, TE=3.39 ms, flip angle=7° and spatial resolution=1×1×1.3 mm<sup>3</sup>, and the acquisition time was 8 min 7 s. Images were reviewed and discarded, if there were any pathological findings.

### Image processing

All MRI studies were processed on the same workstation using FreeSurfer V.5.3. Cortical surface reconstruction was performed to calculate cortical thickness and surface area at each vertex.<sup>15</sup> The Automated Anatomical Labelling template is a widely used high-resolution T1-weighted brain parcellation based on a single adult subject.<sup>16</sup> FreeSurfer automatically parcellated the cortex into 36 gyral-based regions of interest (ROIs) per hemisphere (figure 1) using several processing steps, including skull stripping, spatial transformation, atlas registration, surface reconstruction, spherical surface mapping and atlas-based regional parcellation. Both grey matter/white matter and grey matter/cerebrospinal fluid surfaces were reconstructed using spatial intensity gradients across



1. Unlabelled Subcortical Region	2. Bank of the Superior Temporal Sulcus
3. Caudal Anterior-cingulate Cortex	4. Caudal Middle Frontal Gyrus
5. Unmeasured Corpus Callosum	6. Cuneus Cortex
7. Entorhinal Cortex	8. Fusiform Gyrus
9. Inferior Parietal Cortex	10. Inferior Temporal Gyrus
11. Isthmus-cingulate Cortex	12. Lateral occipital cortex
13. Lateral orbital frontal cortex	14. Lingual gyrus
15. Medial orbital frontal cortex	16. Middle temporal gyrus
17. Parahippocampal gyrus	18. Paracentral lobule
19. Pars opercularis	20. Pars orbitalis
21. Pars triangularis	22. Pericalcarine cortex
23. Postcentral gyrus	24. Posterior-cingulate cortex
25. Precentral gyrus	26. Precuneus cortex
27. Rostral anterior cingulate cortex	28. Rostral middle frontal gyrus
29. Superior frontal gyrus	30. Superior parietal cortex
31. Superior temporal gyrus	32. Supramarginal gyrus
33. Frontal pole	34. Temporal pole
35. Transverse temporal cortex	36. Insula cortex

**Figure 1** Regions of interest in the left hemisphere.

tissue classes. The cerebral cortex was then parcellated into regions on the basis of the folding structure of gyri and sulci.<sup>16</sup> Cortical thickness was calculated as the shortest distance between the grey matter/white matter surface and the pial surface.<sup>17</sup> More technical details of these procedures were described previously.<sup>15 18</sup> The results of the automated segmentation, surface reconstruction and parcellation process were manually inspected for all participants.

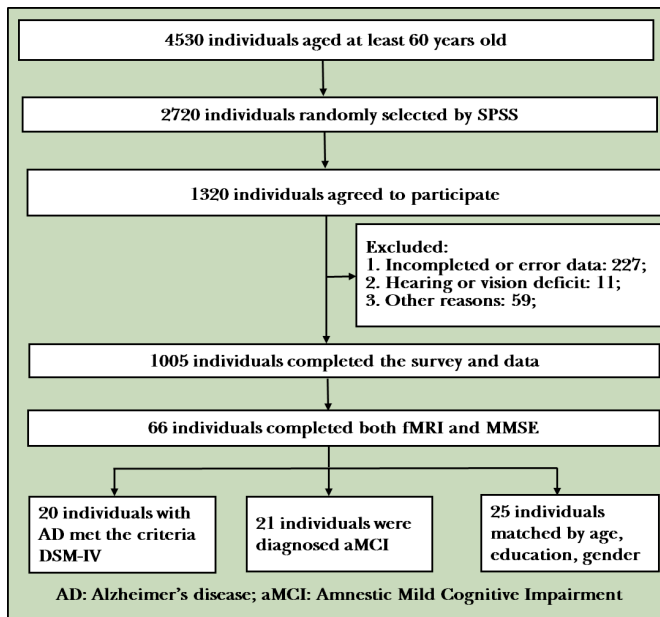
### Statistical analyses

Cortical thickness and surface area maps were smoothed using a 20 mm Gaussian kernel.<sup>19</sup> Then, variance analysis was applied to the measures of cortical thickness and surface area to determine whether there were significant differences in brain structure between the patients with AD, aMCI and the control subjects. We used a false discovery rate of 0.05, corrected for multiple comparisons at the vertex level. We also modelled age and the whole brain volume as covariates of no interest to minimise any confounding effects of these variables.

## RESULTS

### Patient characteristics

The figure 2 shows the flow diagram of the study. We recruited a total of 20 patients with AD, 21 patients with aMCI and 25 age-matched and sex-matched NC. The mean (SD) age for the entire cohort was 71.74 (7.373)



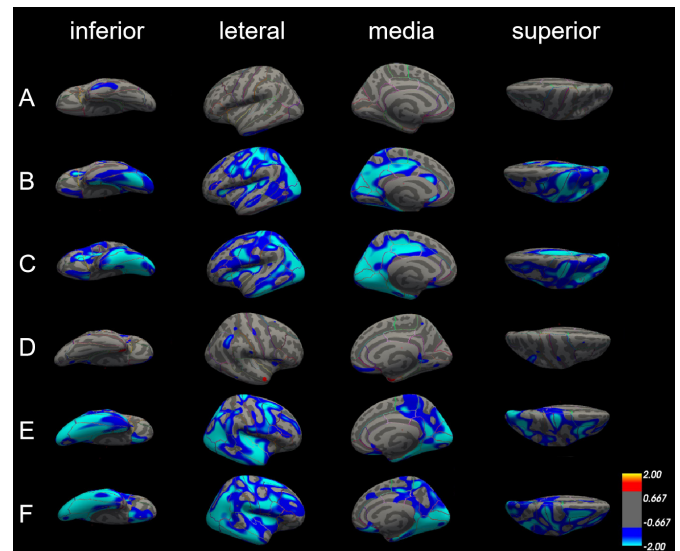
**Figure 2** Flowchart of the study

years and the mean education level (measured by years completed) was 11.19 (2.83) years. Demographic and clinical data for participants by group are presented in [table 1](#).

### Cortical thickness

There was no marked difference of cortical thickness in both left and right hemisphere between patients with aMCI and NC ([figure 3A–D](#)).

In the left hemisphere, cortical thickness was significantly reduced in patients with AD compared with NC in 22 areas of the cerebral cortex, including lateral occipital cortex, lingual gyrus, superior parietal cortex, precentral gyrus, inferior parietal cortex, isthmus cingulate cortex, postcentral gyrus, cuneus cortex, pericalcarine cortex, insula cortex, precuneus cortex, supramarginal gyrus, paracentral lobule, pars triangularis, posterior-cingulate cortex, transverse temporal cortex, fusiform gyrus, rostral anterior cingulate cortex, caudal anterior-cingulate



**Figure 3** Differences in cortical thickness among patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), patients with amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) and normal controls (NC). The comparison is made from four directions (inferior, lateral, medial and superior) in the left hemisphere (A, B and C) and right hemisphere (D, E and F), respectively. (A) and (D) Cortical thickness did not significantly differ between patients with aMCI and NC in both left and right hemisphere. (B) and (E) The blue areas showed significantly reduced cortical thickness in patients with aMCI compared with NC. (C) and (F) The blue areas showed significantly reduced cortical thickness in patients with AD compared with aMCI.

cortex, superior temporal gyrus, superior frontal gyrus and caudal middle frontal gyrus. In the right hemisphere, there is no significant difference in cortical thickness in caudal anterior-cingulate cortex, isthmus cingulate, pars triangularis, rostral anterior cingulate cortex, transverse temporal cortex, but in the entorhinal cortex, medial orbitofrontal cortex, middle temporal gyrus, parahippocampal gyrus, the cortical thickness is reduced significantly ([figure 3B,E, table 2](#)).

Compared with patients with aMCI, cortical thickness was also significantly reduced in patients with AD; the thinner areas were similar as those between patients with AD and NC. The different areas were mainly in the left hemisphere, including pericalcarine cortex, inferior parietal cortex, inferior temporal gyrus, cuneus cortex, precuneus cortex, posterior-cingulate cortex, lateral occipital cortex, postcentral gyrus, insula cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, entorhinal cortex, isthmus-cingulate cortex, lateral orbitofrontal cortex, fusiform gyrus, superior parietal cortex, middle temporal gyrus, pars triangularis, precentral gyrus, paracentral lobule, caudal middle frontal gyrus, and lingual gyrus. But in the areas such as lateral orbitofrontal cortex, paracentral lobule, pars triangularis, posterior-cingulate cortex and superior parietal cortex only can find reduce in left side, the areas such as medial orbital frontal cortex, superior frontal gyrus and supramarginal gyrus show significantly reduce in the right side ([figure 3C,F, table 3](#)).

**Table 1** Demographic and clinical features of patients with AD, patients with aMCI and normal controls.

Variable	AD	aMCI	Control
Participants (n)	20	21	25
Sex (male/female)	7/13	12/9	8/17
Mean age (SD) (years)	70.8 (5.63)	69.6 (7.64)	73.56 (7.16)
Mean level of education (SD) (years)	11.45 (3.44)	10.95 (2.51)	10.56 (2.33)
Mean MMSE score (SD)	16.50 (5.62)	26.24 (1.77)	28.60 (1.13)

AD, Alzheimer's disease; MMSE, mini-mental status examination; aMCI, amnesic mild cognitive impairment.

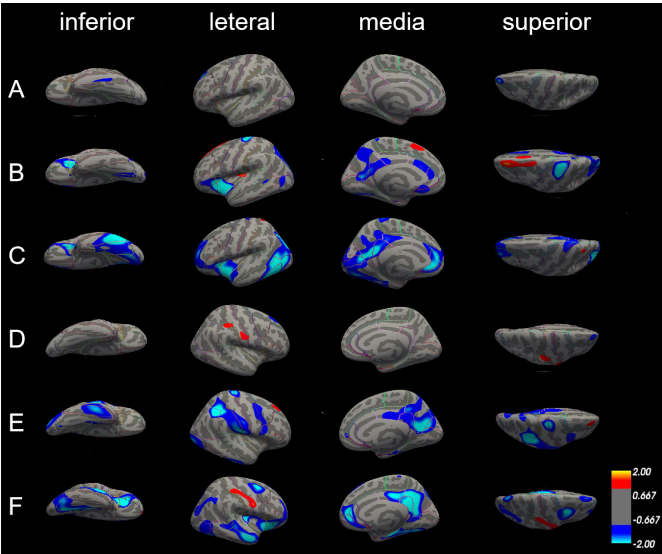


**Table 2** Areas of cortical thickness significantly reduced in patients with Alzheimer's disease compared with normal controls

Left hemisphere			Right hemisphere								
Brain region	Peak vertex talairach			t	P values	Brain region	Peak vertex talairach			t	P values
	x	y	z				x	y	z		
Lateral occipital cortex	-28.7	-84.1	1.6	3.109	0.003	Fusiform gyrus	28.58	-56.0	-15.0	3.345	0.001
Lingual gyrus	-24.7	-62.7	0.9	3.031	0.004	Precentral gyrus	13.4	-31.0	59.0	3.466	0.001
Superior parietal cortex	-20.5	-65.6	34.6	2.941	0.005	Entorhinal cortex	23.9	-7.1	-33.1	3.321	0.002
Precentral gyrus	-27.6	-23.2	56.4	2.85	0.006	Supramarginal gyrus	38.9	-33.9	21.9	3.013	0.004
Inferior parietal cortex	-40.2	-75.8	22.7	2.829	0.006	Pericalcarine cortex	14.3	-87.8	5.0	2.947	0.005
Isthmus cingulate cortex	-8.7	-41.8	32.0	2.721	0.009	Postcentral gyrus	14.8	-33.3	61.6	2.731	0.008
Postcentral gyrus	-41.3	-27.0	58.5	2.642	0.011	Cuneus cortex	5.3	-85.4	18.0	2.687	0.009
Cuneus cortex	-13.7	-75.7	18.2	2.632	0.011	Superior temporal gyrus	57.5	2.8	-9.4	2.675	0.010
Pericalcarine cortex	-12.7	-75.0	12.7	2.573	0.013	Inferior parietal cortex	49.8	-59.1	19.6	2.629	0.011
Insula cortex	-31.1	-25.8	10.6	2.53	0.014	Medial orbital frontal cortex	8.4	27.6	-21.9	2.561	0.013
Precuneus cortex	-12.4	-55.4	31.1	2.408	0.019	Middle temporal gyrus	56.3	-2.4	-26.0	2.579	0.013
Supramarginal gyrus	-43.4	-45.5	38.9	2.374	0.021	parahippocampal gyrus	27.6	-38.0	-11.9	2.486	0.016
Paracentral lobule	-15.6	-19.9	42.5	2.374	0.021	precuneus cortex	11.4	-56.5	18.0	2.435	0.018
Pars triangularis	-31.6	27.8	7.9	2.317	0.024	lingual gyrus	22.5	-58.4	-6.7	2.442	0.018
Posterior-cingulate cortex	-5.5	-31.6	39.7	2.314	0.024	Lateral occipital cortex	40.4	-81.0	3.3	2.439	0.018
Transverse temporal cortex	-40.0	-25.3	7.3	2.308	0.025	Caudal middle frontal gyrus	35.8	5.8	36.7	2.372	0.021
Fusiform gyrus	-37.3	-69	-16.4	2.293	0.026	Superior parietal cortex	19.5	-80.4	40.1	2.236	0.029
Rostral anterior cingulate cortex	-3.4	24.2	-2.8	2.234	0.029	Superior frontal gyrus	22.5	9.9	47.3	2.129	0.038
Caudal anterior-cingulate cortex	-4.4	20.3	19.8	2.165	0.035	Insula cortex	33.3	-21.5	11.4	2.099	0.040
Superior temporal gyrus	-51.7	-37.2	10.3	2.134	0.037	Paracentral lobule	15.5	-21.4	43.6	2.034	0.047
Superior frontal gyrus	-12.4	-8.1	45.9	2.13	0.038						
Caudal middle frontal gyrus	-36.6	1.1	33.5	2.09	0.041						

**Table 3** Areas of cortical thickness significantly reduced in patients with Alzheimer's disease compared with normal controls

Left hemisphere			Right hemisphere								
Brain region	Peak vertex talairach		t	P values	Brain region	Peak vertex talairach		t	P values		
	x	y				z	x			y	z
Pericalcarine cortex	-15.3	-76.4	11.1	4.078	<0.001	Inferior parietal cortex	44.9	-56.2	28.8	3.799	<0.001
Inferior parietal cortex	-41.6	-73.9	17.7	3.355	0.001	Parahippocampal gyrus	17.9	-36.9	-9.3	3.532	0.001
Inferior temporal gyrus	-54.8	-28.4	-29.5	3.338	0.002	Inferior temporal gyrus	49.7	-57.8	-8.7	3.259	0.002
Cuneus cortex	-6.3	-71.6	16.3	3.234	0.002	Pericalcarine cortex	16.1	-78.8	8.0	3.026	0.004
Precuneus cortex	-12.9	-54.7	30.9	2.921	0.005	Lingual gyrus	13.6	-50.4	-4.2	2.916	0.005
Posterior-cingulate cortex	-6.3	-22.2	40.2	2.863	0.006	Precuneus cortex	14.7	-46.8	52.0	2.832	0.006
Lateral occipital cortex	-41.8	-79.3	-2.7	2.777	0.008	Lateral occipital cortex	46.7	-76.6	3.0	2.796	0.007
Postcentral gyrus	-30.1	-47.1	39.9	2.706	0.009	Superior frontal gyrus	23.1	2.2	47.2	2.78	0.007
Insula cortex	-34.6	-19.5	9.8	2.708	0.009	Precentral gyrus	56.6	6.6	25.0	2.765	0.008
Parahippocampal gyrus	-22.8	-33.7	-17.9	2.693	0.009	Fusiform gyrus	28.7	-62.3	-13.5	2.664	0.010
Entorhinal cortex	-23.1	-11.1	-32.7	2.728	0.009	Insula cortex	34.1	2.3	8.3	2.652	0.010
Isthmus-cingulate cortex	-5.4	-45.8	30.4	2.706	0.009	Isthmus-cingulate cortex	16.3	-49.3	4.0	2.622	0.011
Lateral orbitofrontal cortex	-27.7	29.0	-0.5	2.621	0.011	Middle temporal gyrus	59.9	-26.4	-17.2	2.617	0.011
Fusiform gyrus	-28.1	-57.6	-15.6	2.607	0.012	Entorhinal cortex	21.3	-9.3	-29.3	2.513	0.015
Superior parietal cortex	-47.7	-45.5	13.2	2.533	0.014	Cuneus cortex	5.7	-88.0	12.1	2.429	0.018
Middle temporal gyrus	-57.8	-23.1	-18.9	2.551	0.014	Postcentral gyrus	62.1	-14.6	24.0	2.408	0.019
Pars triangularis	-31.3	27.2	8.5	2.496	0.016	Medial orbital frontal cortex	6.7	26.0	-17.2	2.404	0.020
Precentral gyrus	-46.5	1.6	28.6	2.396	0.020	Supramarginal gyrus	45.1	26.9	20.6	2.261	0.028
Paracentral lobule	-15.3	-25.0	44.7	2.400	0.020	Caudal middle frontal gyrus	33.1	7.8	32.0	2.198	0.032
Caudal middle frontal gyrus	-33.0	6.6	29.1	2.330	0.024						
lingual gyrus	-12.6	-71	-2.9	2.126	0.038						



**Figure 4** Differences in surface area among patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), patients with amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) and normal controls (NC). The comparison is made from four directions (inferior, lateral, medial and superior) in the left hemisphere (A, B and C) and right hemisphere (D, E and F), respectively. (A) and (D) Surface area did not significantly differ between patients with aMCI and NC in both left and right hemisphere. (B) and (E) The blue areas showed significantly reduced surface area in patients with aMCI compared with NC. (C) and (F) The blue areas showed significantly reduced surface area in patients with AD compared with aMCI.

Surface area

There were no significant differences in the surface area in the left hemisphere between patients with aMCI and NC; only some differences in the lateral occipital cortex of the right hemisphere (figure 4A,D).

Compared with NC, patients with AD exhibited several significantly smaller cerebral surface areas. Only precentral gyrus and superior parietal cortex were reduced in both left and right hemisphere; surface areas of insula cortex, lateral orbitofrontal cortex and pars triangularis were only reduced in the left hemisphere, and surface areas of cuneus cortex, inferior parietal cortex, postcentral gyrus, precentral gyrus, and supramarginal gyrus were only reduced in the right hemisphere (figure 4B,E, table 4).

Differences in the surface area between patients with AD and with aMCI in the left and right hemisphere were also similar. The left and right hemispheres have several areas of common reduction, such as fusiform gyrus, insula cortex, isthmus-cingulate cortex, middle temporal gyrus, precuneus cortex, superior parietal cortex, and they also have smaller surface areas that belong to their own parts. The surface area of inferior parietal cortex, inferior temporal gyrus, lateral occipital cortex, pars triangularis, pericalcarine cortex and rostral anterior cingulate cortex was significantly reduced in the left hemisphere; however, the surface area of caudal middle frontal gyrus, lateral orbitofrontal cortex, medial orbital frontal cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, posterior-cingulate cortex and

Table 4 Areas of cortical thickness significantly reduced in patients with Alzheimer's disease compared with normal controls									
Left hemisphere					Right hemisphere				
Brain region	Peak vertex talairach			P values	Brain region	Peak vertex talairach			P values
	x	y	z			x	y	z	
Precentral gyrus	-21.9	-24.9	55.4	0.002	Inferior parietal cortex	40.5	-50.5	39.3	0.003
Pars triangularis	-29.8	28.2	7.4	0.005	Precuneus cortex	19.8	-56.0	17.4	0.014
Lateral orbitofrontal cortex	-27.0	27.5	-1.2	0.01	Supramarginal gyrus	38.4	-42.2	34.8	0.016
Insula cortex	-38.0	1.1	33.5	0.041	Superior parietal cortex	32.2	-45.5	42.6	0.024
Superior parietal cortex	-17.3	-88.8	19.0	0.049	Postcentral gyrus	15.9	-33.1	61.4	0.024
					Precentral gyrus	13.8	-29.4	58.5	0.028
					Cuneus cortex	16.0	-67.1	15.9	0.035

superior frontal gyrus was reduced in the right side (figure 4C,F, table 5).

## DISCUSSION

### Main findings

In the current study, the main goal was to investigate changes in cortical anatomy, specifically cortical thickness and surface area, in patients with AD and aMCI compared with NC. As predicted, compared with patients with aMCI and NC, patients with AD had significant cortical thickness and surface area atrophy in a wide regions of the frontal, temporal and occipital lobes of the brain. In addition, we found that patients with aMCI showed atrophy between normal ageing and AD. As aMCI is considered to be the prodromal stage of AD, even in the preclinical phase, our results collectively indicate that the atrophy of cortical thickness and surface area in aMCI begins in the temporal lobe, but the range of atrophy gradually expands as the disease progresses.

As can be found from our results, the reduction in cortical thickness is mainly concentrated in pericalcarine cortex, supramarginal gyrus, cuneus cortex, lateral occipital cortex, precuneus cortex, paracentral lobule, fusiform gyrus, superior frontal gyrus, lateral occipital cortex, entorhinal cortex, inferior parietal cortex, isthmus-cingulate cortex, postcentral gyrus, superior parietal cortex, caudal middle frontal gyrus, insula cortex and precentral gyrus. We found the pars triangularis was the only region that showed significant reduction in cortical thickness in the left hemisphere. The pars triangularis is part of the inferior frontal gyrus and is also known as Brodmann area (BA) 45. Together with BA44, BA45 comprises Broca's area, a region with functions linked to speech production, such as semantic decision tasks and generation tasks. In the linguistic information processing, it has been proven that there is a left hemisphere dominant in Broca area.<sup>20</sup> The lesions of BA45 cause the characteristic manifestations of aphasia in left hemisphere dominant individuals. The vast majority of right-handed adults often suffer from cerebral cortex injuries on the left side of the brain. The BA44 area lesion in the right hemisphere did not show significant impairment of language activity. However, the injury to the Broca area of the left hemisphere resulted in severe aphasia. Brain lateralisation refers to the structural and functional asymmetry of the left and right hemispheres of the brain. Usually, the language function shows an obvious left hemisphere dominance,<sup>21</sup> while cognitive control shows the right hemisphere dominance.<sup>22</sup> Liu and colleagues investigated the topological properties of the whole brain networks by using functional MRI in patients with AD, patients with MCI and age-matched healthy subjects. Compared with NC, patients with MCI showed decreased nodal centrality mainly in the right pars triangularis, right superior parietal cortex and left hippocampus.<sup>23</sup> The result in our study showed that compared with NC, aMCI cortical thickness was not significantly reduced at the pars triangularis, whereas the cortex thickness of the left pars triangularis was significantly

**Table 5** Areas of cortical thickness significantly reduced in patients with Alzheimer's disease compared with amnesic mild cognitive impairment

Left hemisphere				Right hemisphere			
Brain region	Peak vertex talairach			P values	Peak vertex talairach		
	x	y	z		x	y	z
Inferior temporal gyrus	-53.2	-59.2	-9.8	2.592	0.012	4.8	-47.4
Isthmus-cingulate cortex	-4.7	-49.4	18.8	2.589	0.012	30.9	27.0
Middle temporal gyrus	-51.4	-60.1	3.1	2.524	0.015	9.8	-54.5
Insula cortex	-34.8	10.9	-4.0	2.504	0.015	15.9	44.4
Inferior parietal cortex	-32.4	-76.7	19.0	2.523	0.015	14.2	42.5
Fusiform gyrus	-41.2	-50.7	-15.9	2.368	0.021	55.5	-12.3
Precuneus cortex	-8.7	-59.0	15.0	2.234	0.030	34.8	-25.4
Pars triangularis	-30.3	28.6	7.2	2.174	0.034	3.8	-18.5
Pericalcarine cortex	-19.3	-70.1	8.4	2.172	0.034	22.9	-22.4
Superior parietal cortex	-24.2	-65.0	27.6	2.149	0.036	31.5	3.8
Lateral occipital cortex	-39.2	-69.9	2.8	2.125	0.038	29.3	-68.7
Rostral anterior cingulate cortex	-6.0	35.3	-6.5	2.115	0.039	15.8	-73.3
						45.0	
						2.012	0.049



atrophy in AD compared with aMCI and NC. Consider that language production has not been significantly affected in the early stages of cognitive decline. With the gradual decline of cognitive function, the language production function begins to be significantly impaired, which is consistent with the clinical performance of patients with MCI and AD. In addition, medial orbital frontal cortex and middle temporal gyrus showed that significant cortex thickness reduction only existed on the right hemisphere. The most important area of the brain related to memory is the medial temporal lobe, including the hippocampus and entorhinal cortex.<sup>24</sup>

Another result in our study was that compared with aMCI and NC, respectively, the precuneus cortex, insula cortex and superior parietal cortex of AD showed significant difference in surface area. The precuneus cortex is a part of the superior parietal lobule on the medial surface, forward of the cuneus. It contains three subdivisions: the sensorimotor anterior region, cognitive/associative central region and visual posterior region. It participates in various processes such as episodic memory, visual space processing, self-reflection and consciousness.<sup>25</sup> The forward part of the precuneus is related to the mental imagery concerning the self, and the posterior areas are involved with episodic memory.<sup>26</sup> It is associated with the left prefrontal cortex and involved with the recall of episodic memory, including past self-related episodes.<sup>27-28</sup> In addition, we found that consistent with the reduction in cortical thickness, the pars triangularis of the patients with AD also had a significant reduction in cortical surface area in the left cerebral hemisphere, with the medial orbital frontal cortex and middle temporal gyrus decreasing in the right cerebral hemisphere.

Several studies have suggested that the grey matter atrophy in AD is asymmetric between the left and right hemispheres and that it is more serious on the left side than on the right. However, this asymmetry is controversial.<sup>29-30</sup> Another study found that atrophy of the left and right hemispheres of the cerebral cortex in patients with mild AD presented to be basically symmetrical, but the atrophy of the left posterior parietal lobe and dorsolateral cortex was more severe than that of the right side.<sup>8</sup> Our results were similar to those, compared with the NC group, the cortical thickness and surface area in the right hemisphere of patients with aMCI had no significant difference; only a slight atrophy in the lateral parietal lobe of the left hemisphere, but did not reach significant difference. The surface area and cortical thickness of the left hemisphere of the patients with AD were significantly lower than the patients with aMCI. Although the left and right sides of AD had slight differences in atrophy, the atrophy areas were similar. Therefore, we can conclude that the asymmetry of the atrophy between the left and right hemisphere becomes less pronounced with the development of AD, and the atrophy diffused into the whole brain.

As mentioned above, our study showed that patients with AD have been shown to have areas of atrophy throughout the brain, and the atrophy is concentrated

in areas related to learning, memory, language understanding, information integration and other cognitive functions.<sup>31</sup> Our study also showed that both cortical thickness and surface area were markedly reduced in the prefrontal lobe and lateral occipital cortex in patients with AD, suggesting that these are consistent areas of atrophy in AD. Our results also suggest that cortical thickness and surface area can detect how the brain changes during the process of cognitive ageing. Atrophy in MCI subjects was spatially more restricted than in AD but occurred at similar locations. Thus, our findings suggest that cortical thickness and surface area may be a sensitive measure for characterising grey matter atrophy in the early stages of AD, which may help with early detection of the disease.

### Limitations

First, the sample size was not big enough; we will increase the number of patients analysed in follow-up studies so that more differences can be examined among the groups. Second, traditional measurement methods of ROI have some limitations. The choice of ROI is based on the researchers' existing experience, and the positioning of ROI is somewhat subjective among researchers. Therefore, the specific ROI should be reviewed in any comparisons to other studies. Finally, the current study was based on findings from only one MRI study per patient at a specific stage of the disease. Although our use of multiple patient groups allowed for general comparison over the course of disease progression, further research should take a more longitudinal approach to gain more insight into how structural changes relate to cognitive status over time within the same patients. In future studies, we also plan to further subdivide patients with AD on the basis of cognitive status. We will explore this topic further in the future.

### Implications

In summary, we performed a systematic study on cortical thickness and surface area among the three groups: the AD group, the aMCI group and the NC group. Therefore, we found that the reduction of cortical thickness and surface area are associated with the development of AD, and could be used for early detection of AD.

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