Vestibular loss and cognition in aging adults

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MY JOURNEY

- Matched in **Oto at Hopkins**...discovered the clinical and research (including vestibular) powerhouse as PGY 2!
- **PGY 3:** junior Otology rotation: learning Sheehy principles of chronic otitis media, why do we practice that way?
- **PGY 5:** Learned vestibular physiology writing a chapter, became aware of huge knowledge gaps in aging
- Fellowship, faculty years: Spent 1 month with Ugo Fisch's group, built an interdisciplinary research team, new ideas & questions generated from other disciplines, and from patients.

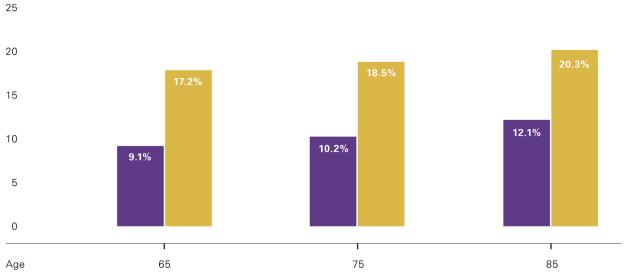


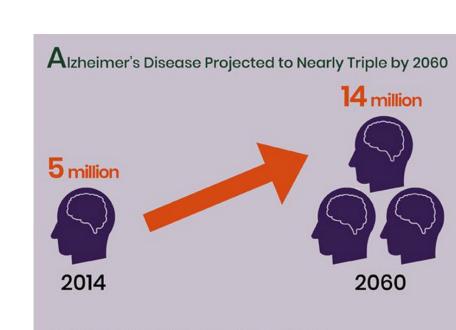
- Pick a **mentor** who, at any level of career, is looking to the future and striving to be at the forefront of the field.
- Know, but not necessarily accept, what has been said, written and accomplished in the past
- Gain expertise, keep an eye out for something new and exciting and important in the field
- Interact and collaborate with colleagues and trainees who have skills you don't and with those colleagues and trainees who see or do things from a different vantage than yours.
- Pay it forward!

AGING & DEMENTIA

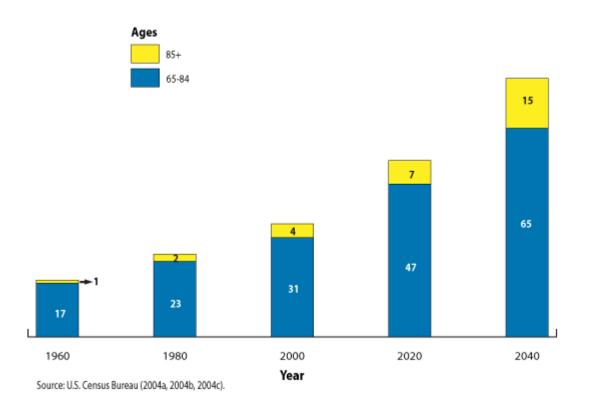
Percentage Men Women

Percentage dementia by age



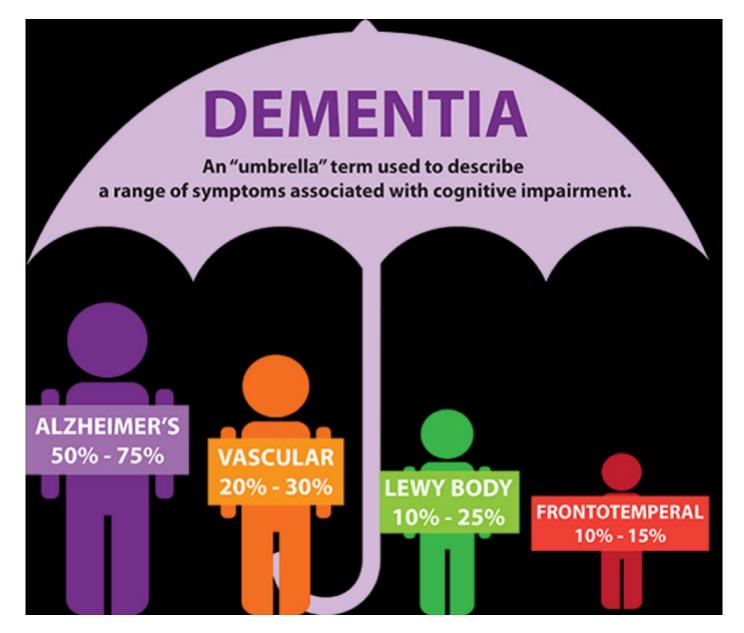


Number of Older Americans, 1960-2040 (in millions)

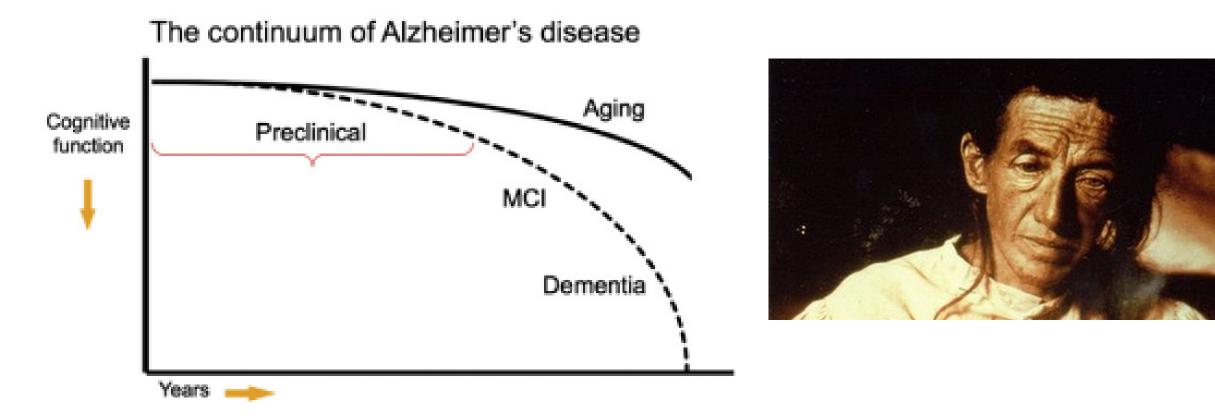


Census Population Projections Program, 2014 to 2060

DEMENTIA & ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD)

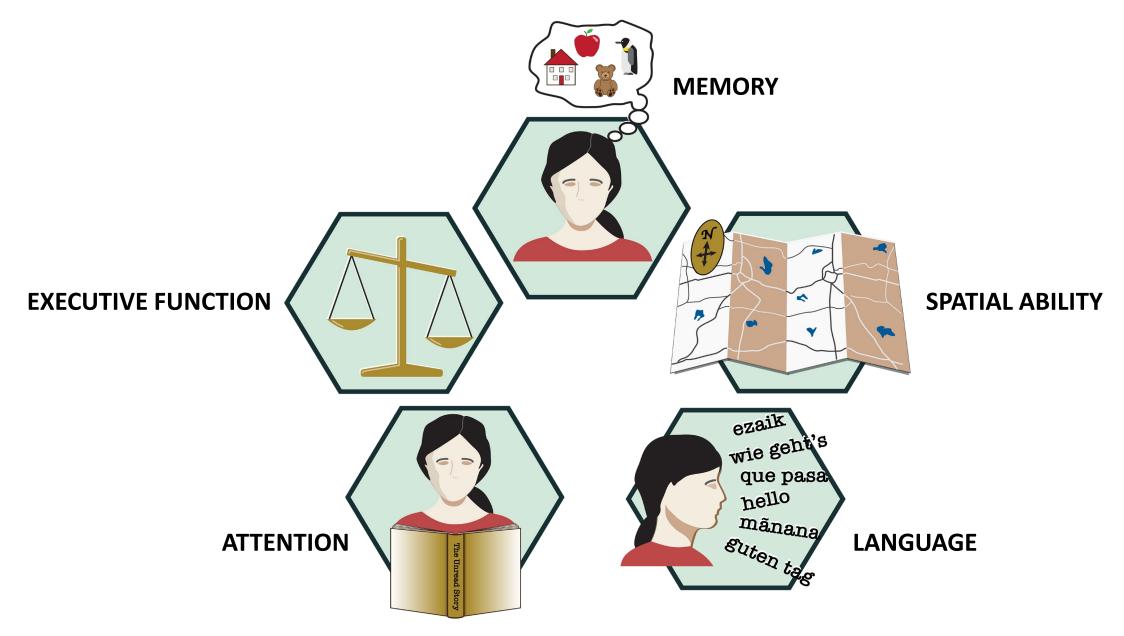


ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

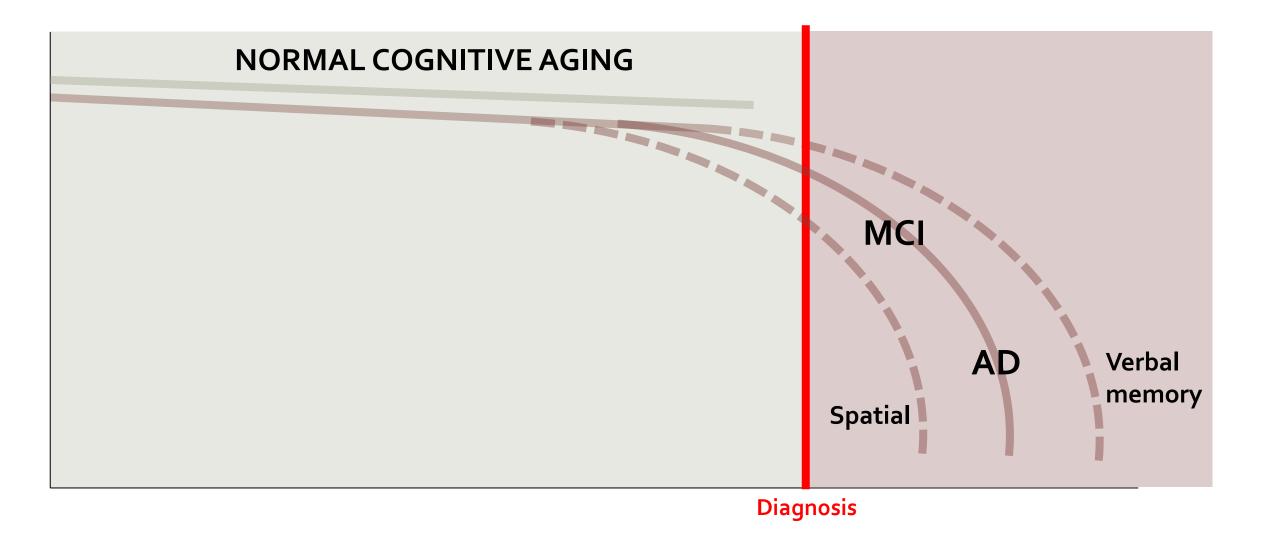


Sperling et al, Alzheimers Dementia 2011

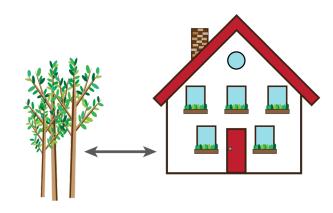
DOMAINS OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION



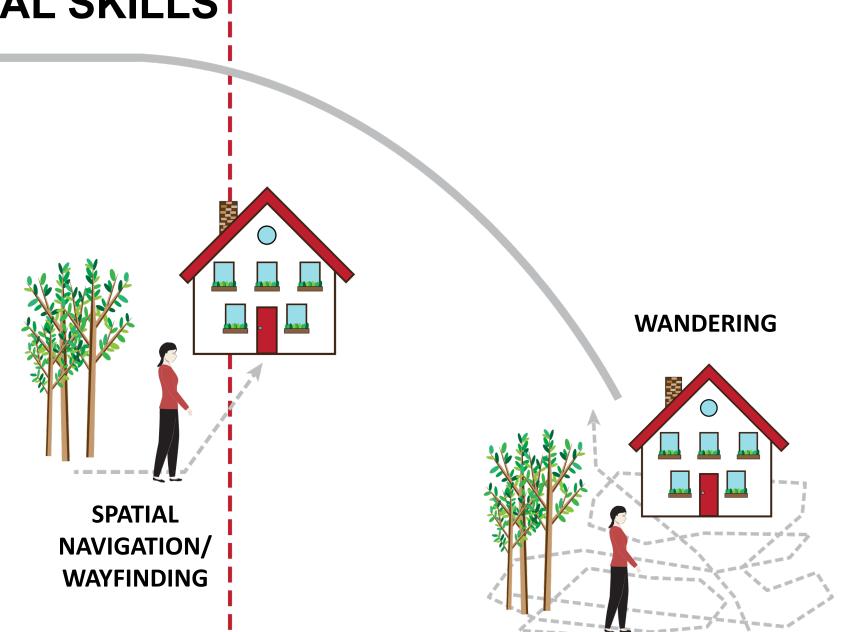
COGNITIVE AGING AND IMPAIRMENT



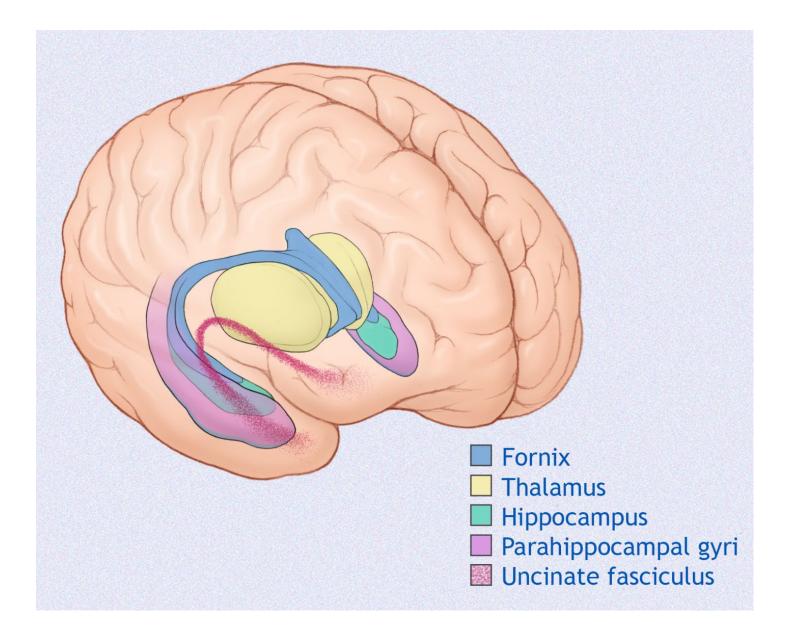
DECLINE IN SPATIAL SKILLS



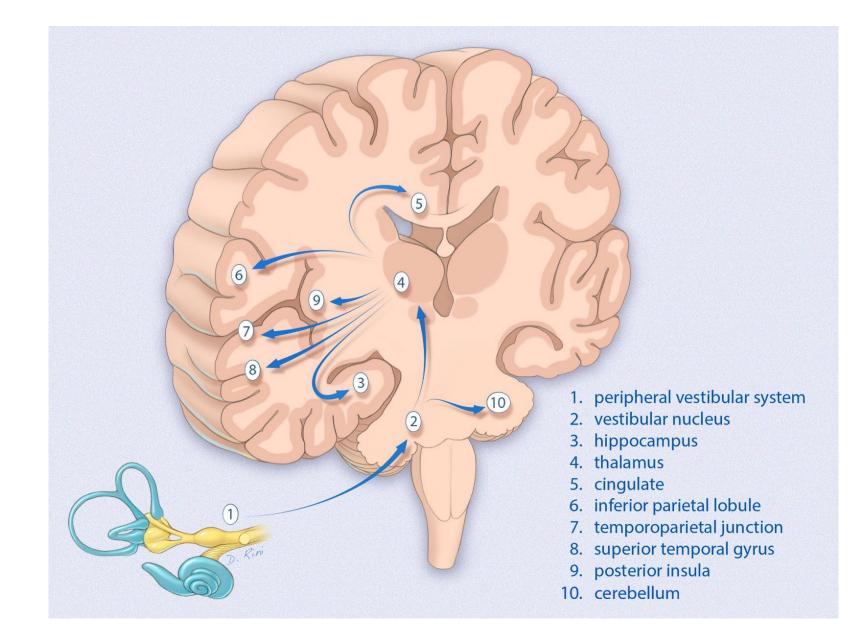
SPATIAL MEMORY



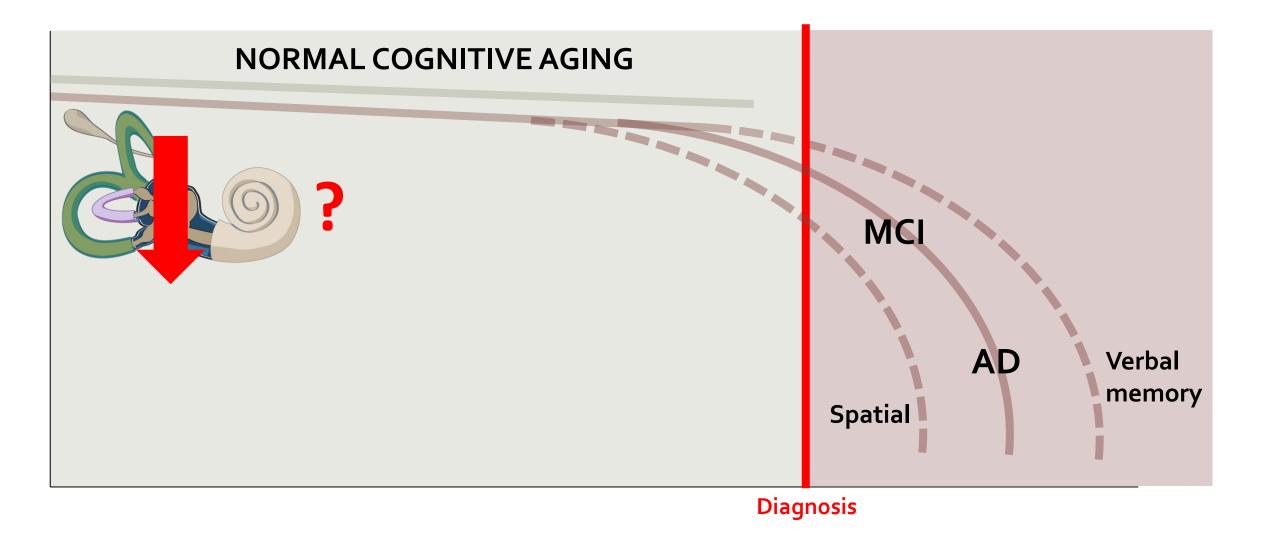
SPATIAL COGNITION BRAIN STRUCTURES



SPATIAL BRAIN STRUCTURES RECEIVE VESTIBULAR INPUT



VESTIBULAR LOSS AND COGNITION



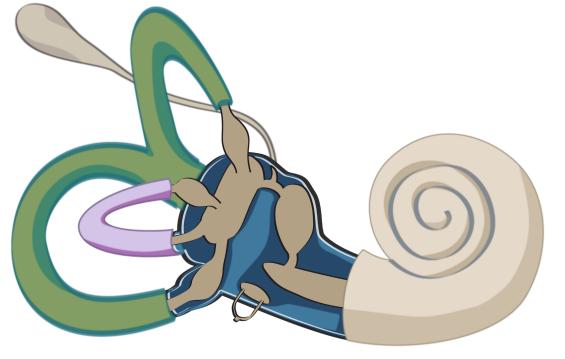
VESTIBULAR SYSTEM & SPATIAL FUNCTION





VESTIBULAR SYSTEM



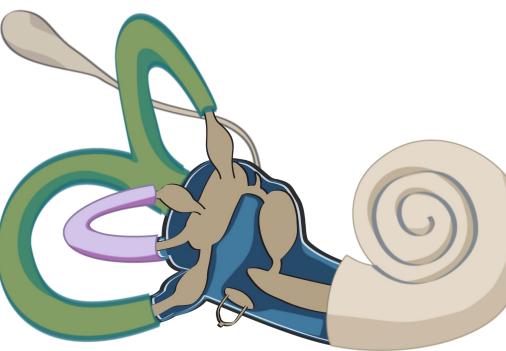




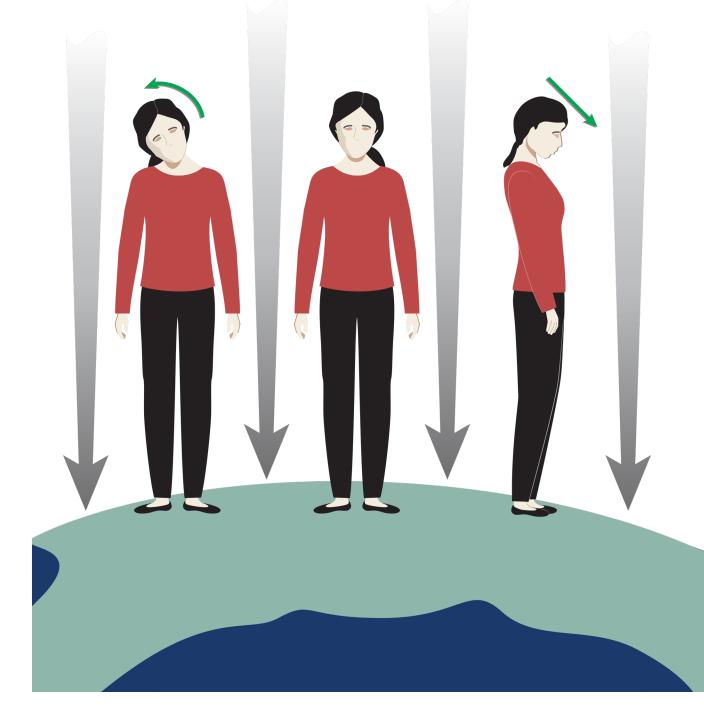
SEMICIRCULAR CANALS



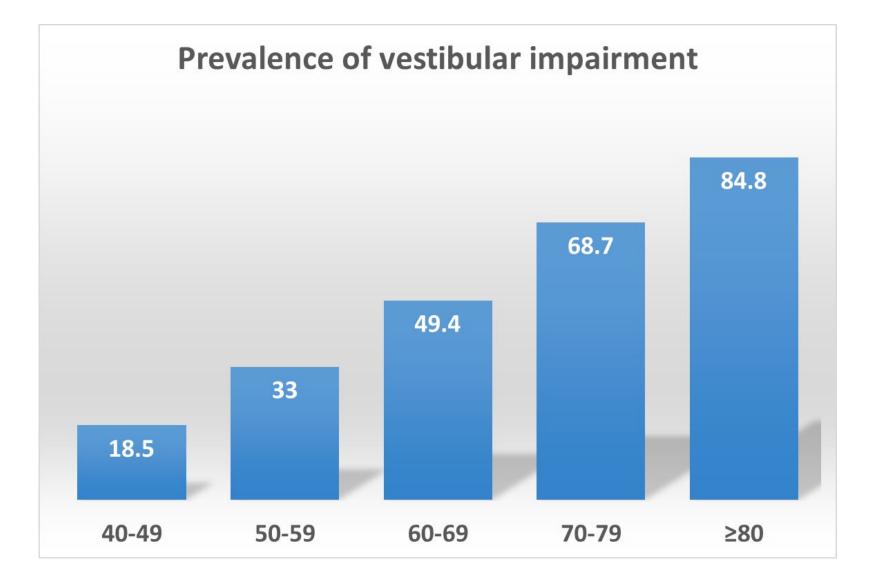
VESTIBULAR SYSTEM



OTOLITHS (SACCULE, UTRICLE)



VESTIBULAR IMPAIRMENT INCREASES WITH AGE



Agrawal et al Arch Int Med 2009

LEVELS OF EVIDENCE

Animal studies

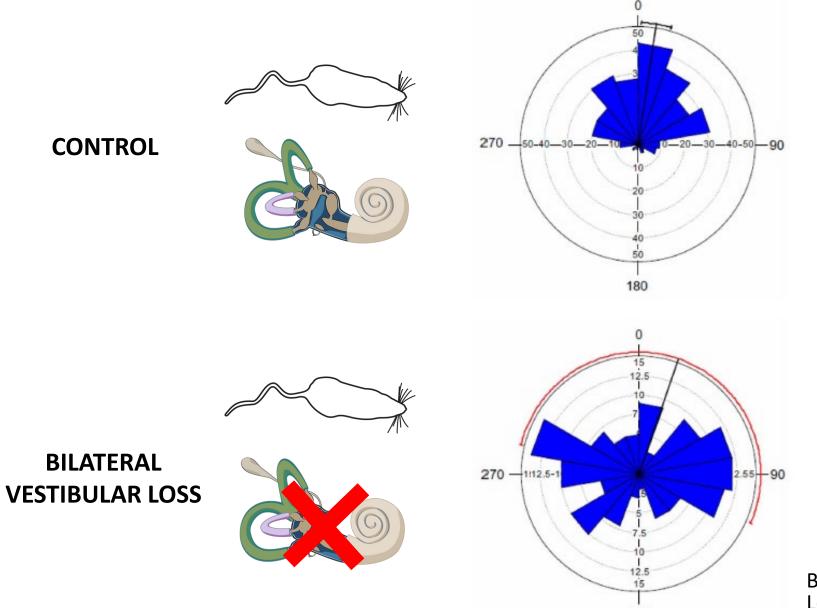
Human studies

Design: Clinical (patients, small N) Epidemiologic (populations, large N) Clinical trials Cognitive/brain outcomes: Cognitive tests Brain structure & function Behavior

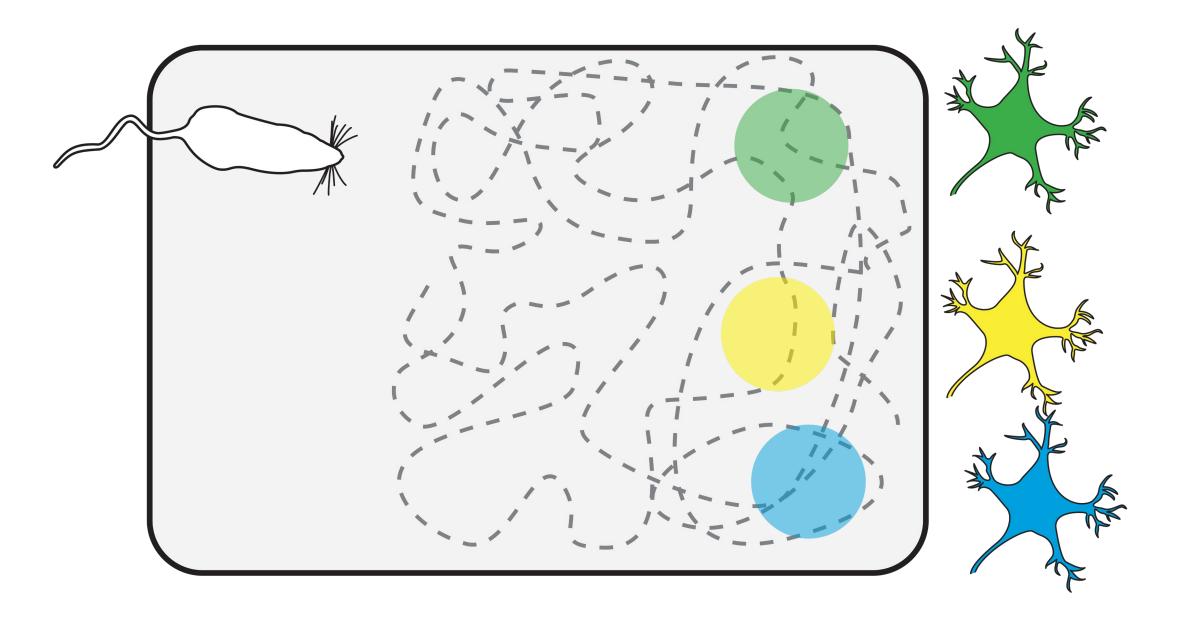
EVIDENCE FROM ANIMAL STUDIES

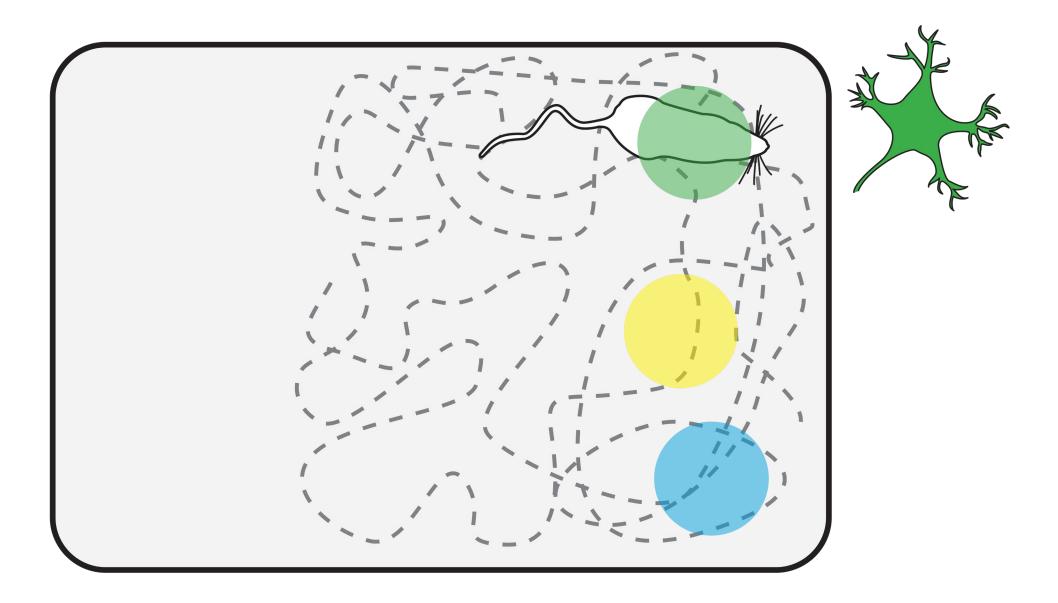
VESTIBULAR INPUT NEEDED FOR SPATIAL NAVIGATION

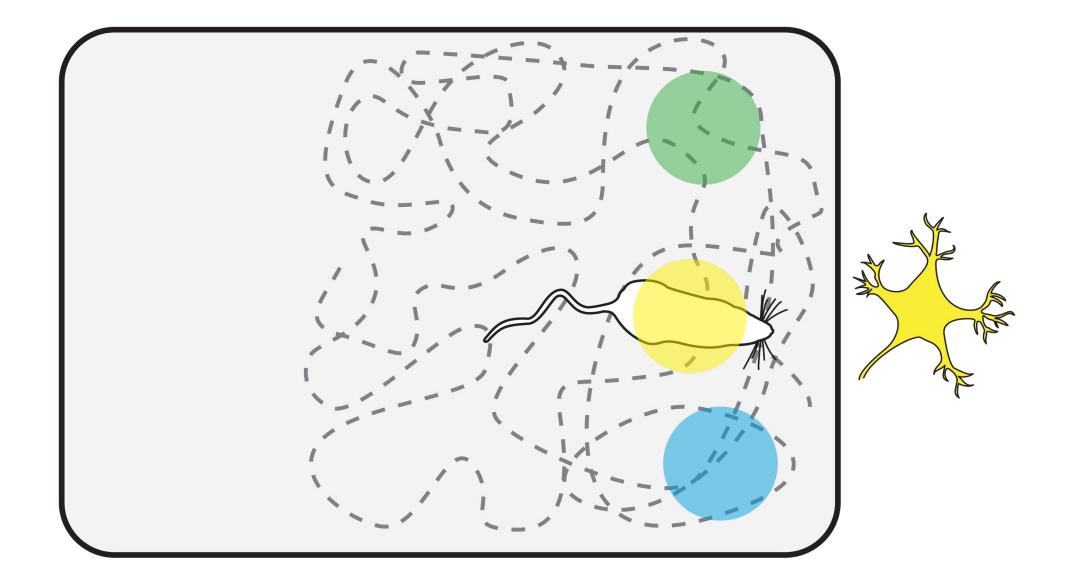
180

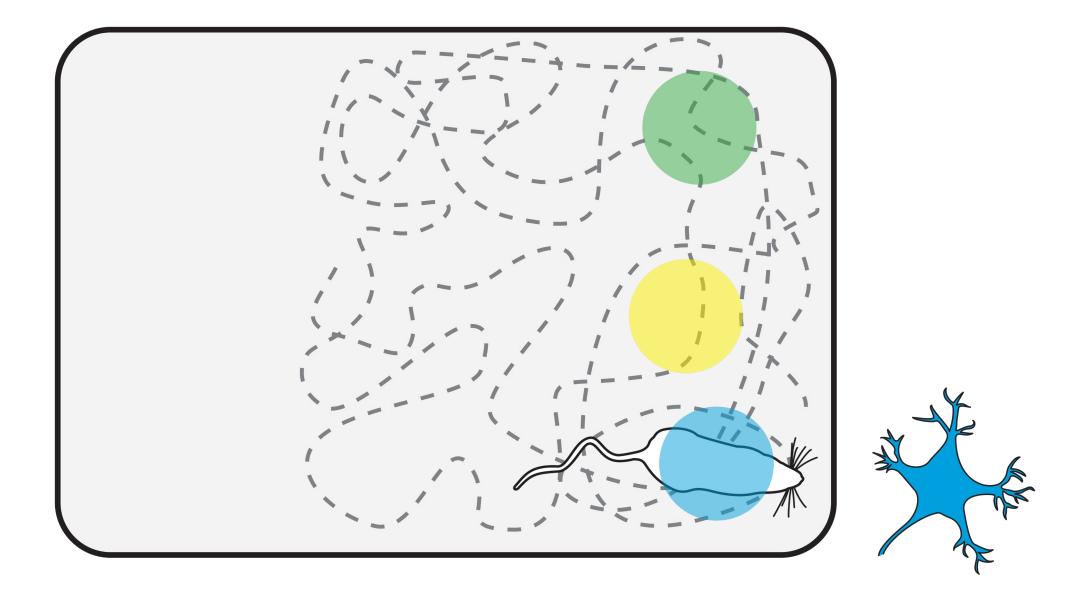


Baek Zheng, Darlington, Smith, Neurobiol Learn Mem 2010

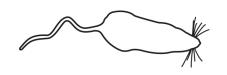




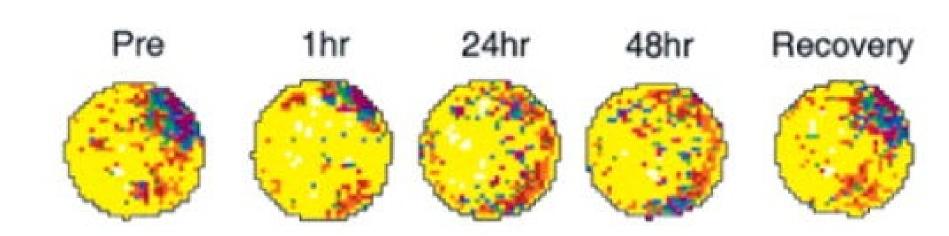




VESTIBULAR INPUT NEEDED FOR PLACE CELL FUNCTION



BILATERAL VESTIBULAR LOSS

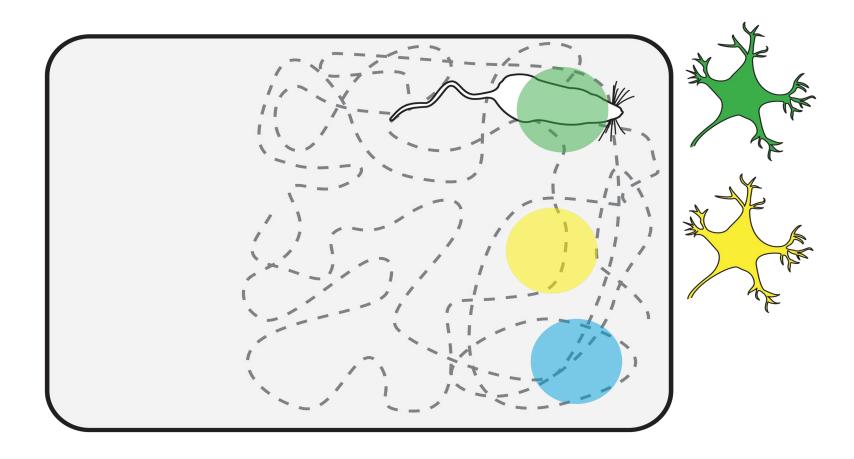


BILATERAL VESTIBULAR LOSS

Stackman and Taube, Hippocampus 2002

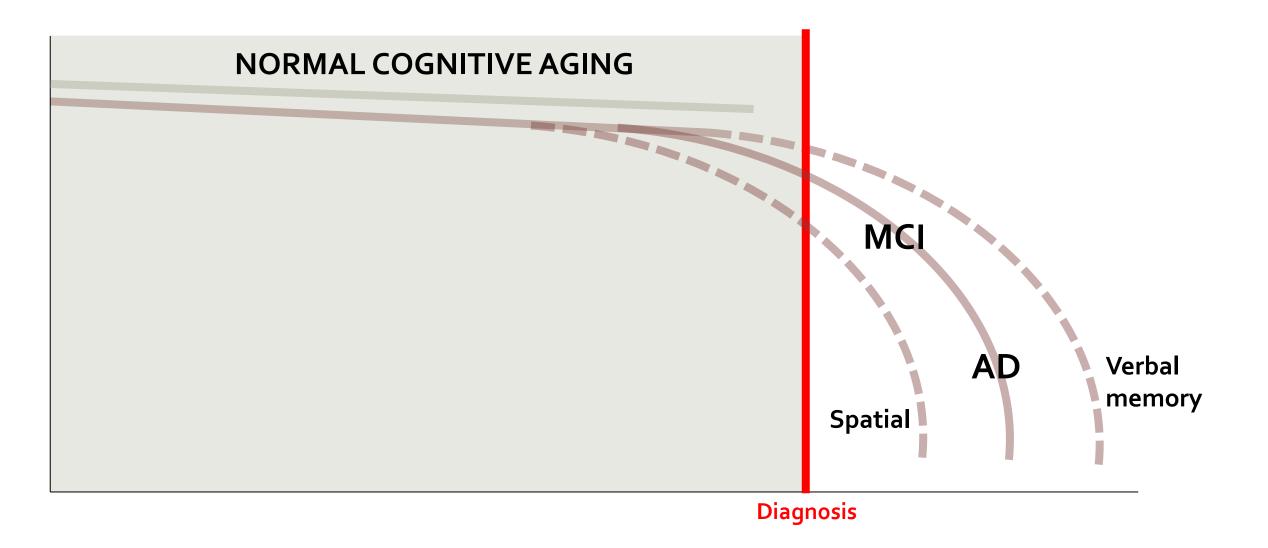
VESTIBULAR INPUT NEEDED FOR PLACE CELL FUNCTION





EVIDENCE FROM HUMAN STUDIES

HUMAN STUDIES: NORMAL COGNITIVE AGING

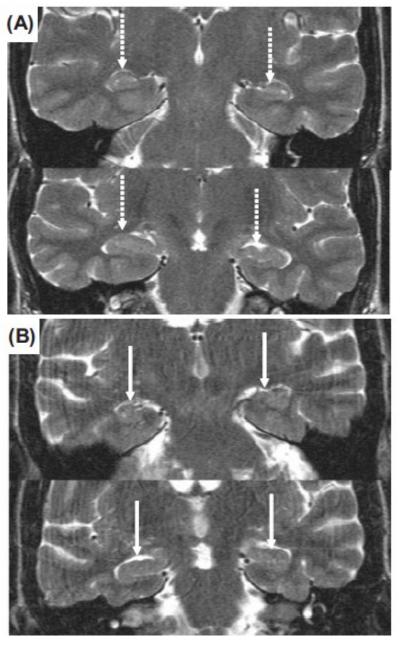


CLINICAL STUDIES: BRAIN STRUCTURE & BEHAVIOR

N=10 patients with bilateral vestibular nerve section

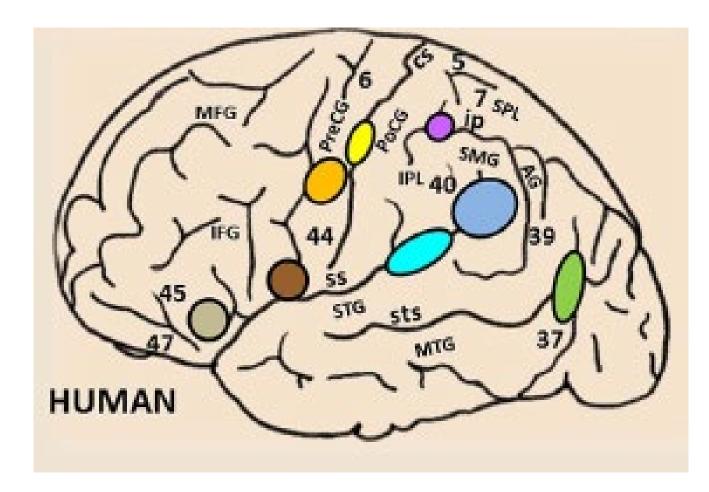
Brain structure

Behavior



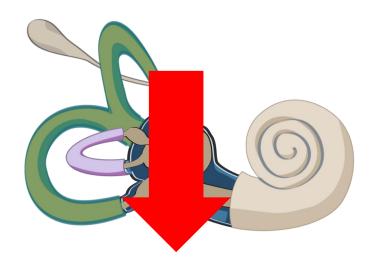
Brandt et al Brain 2005

CLINICAL STUDIES: BRAIN FUNCTION



- Galvanic vestibular stimulation in healthy subjects activates a number of cortical regions:
 - Hippocampus (place cells)
 - Temporo-parietal junction
 - Insular cortex
 - Anterior dorsal thalamus (head direction cells)

THREE EPIDEMIOLOGIC/POPULATION-BASED STUDIES

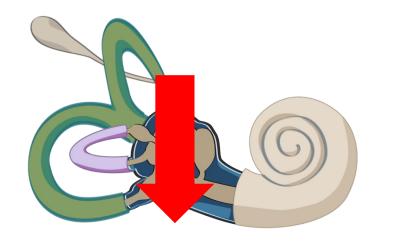


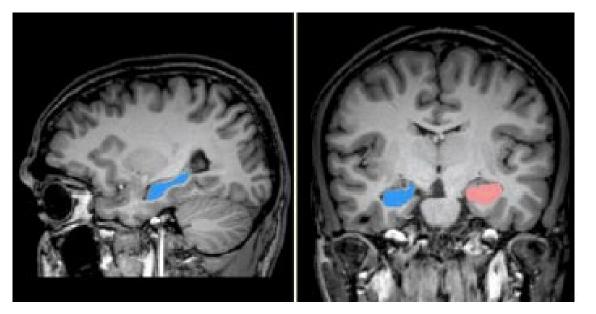
BLSA (N=183) Bigelow et al JAGS 2015 NHANES (N=1303) Semenov et al JGMS 2015 NHIS (N=20,950) Bigelow et al JNNP 2015



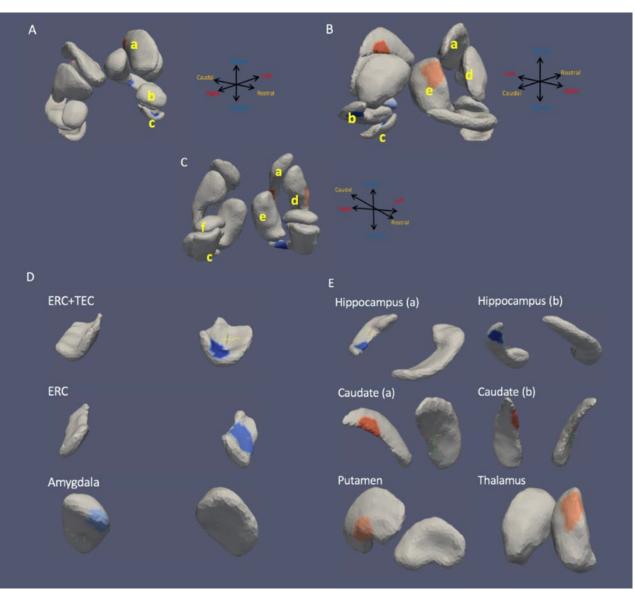
COGNITIVE TESTS

EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY: BRAIN STRUCTURE



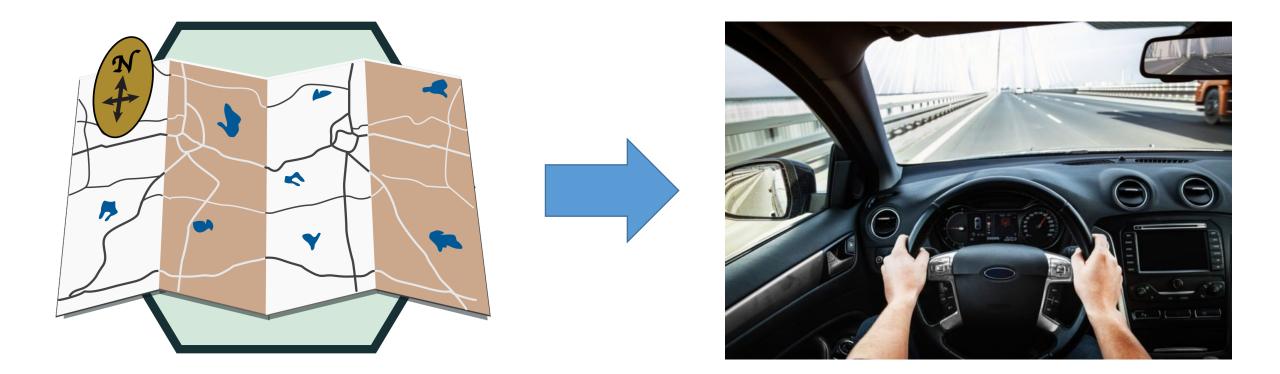


Kamil et al Otol Neurotol 2018



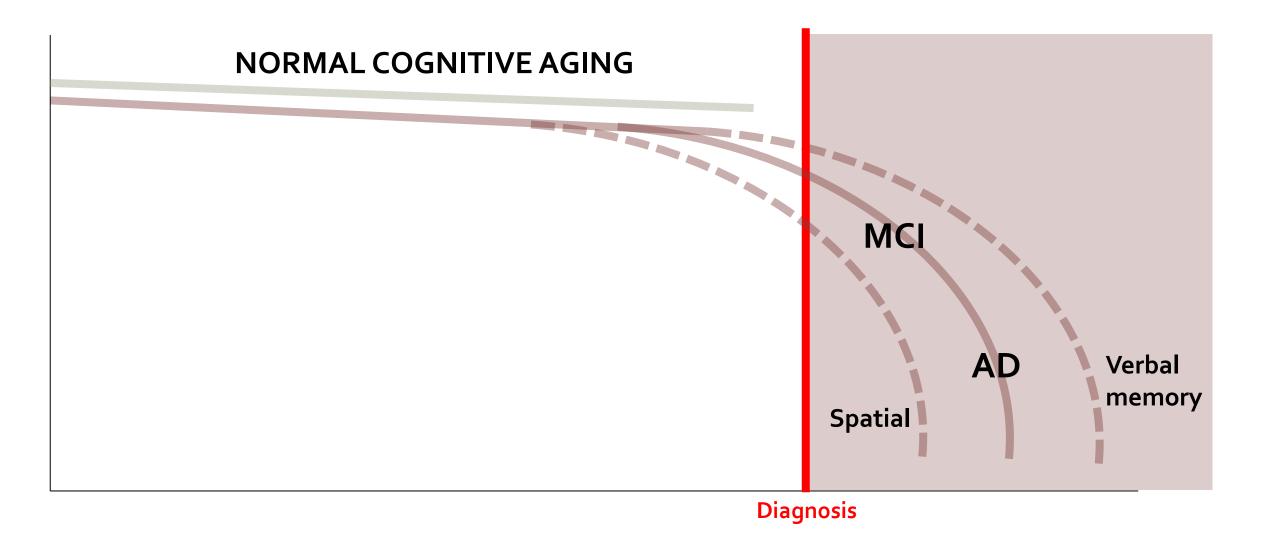
Jacob et al Heliyon 2020

EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES: BEHAVIOR



•NHANES Wei et al Front Neurol 2017
•NHIS Wei et al Ear and Hearing 2018

HUMAN STUDIES: COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT



AD IS HETEROGENEOUS



AD IS HETEROGENEOUS: SOME PATIENTS HAVE MORE SPATIAL SUBTYPE

Spatial disorientation

Wandering: occurs in ~50% of individuals with severe dementia

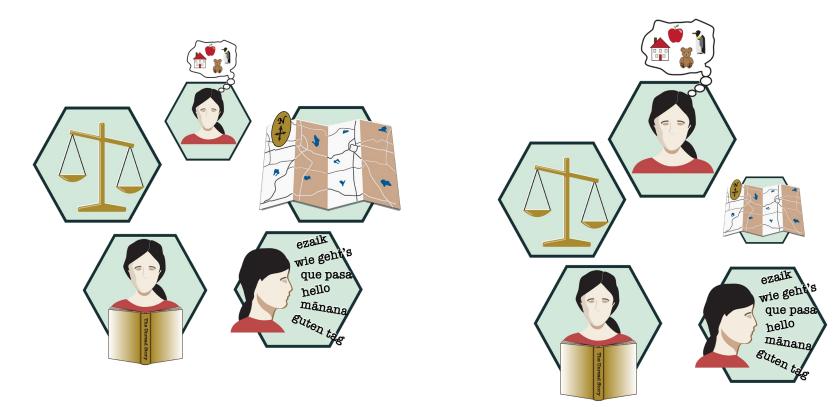


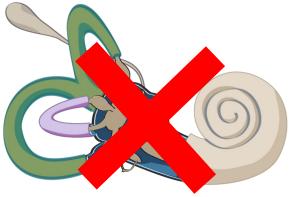




Falls

AD PATIENTS WITH SPATIAL SUBTYPE HAVE VESTIBULAR LOSS

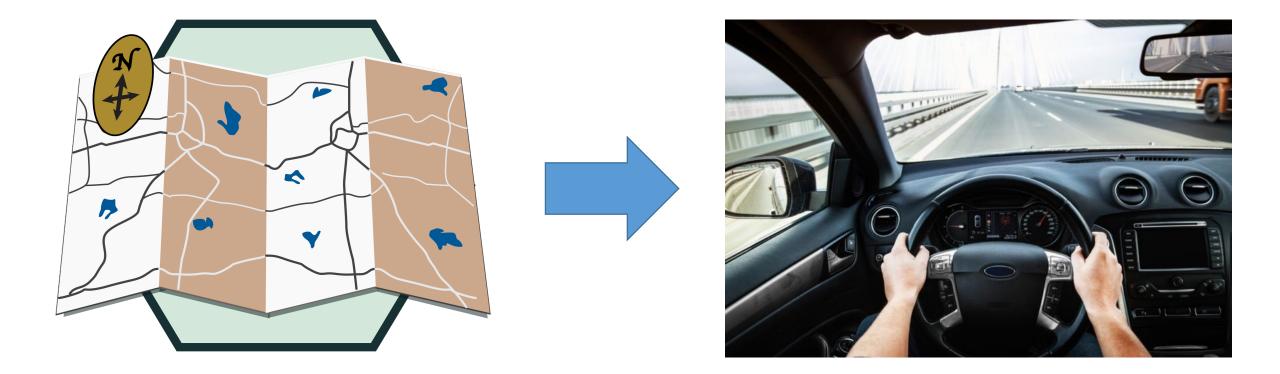






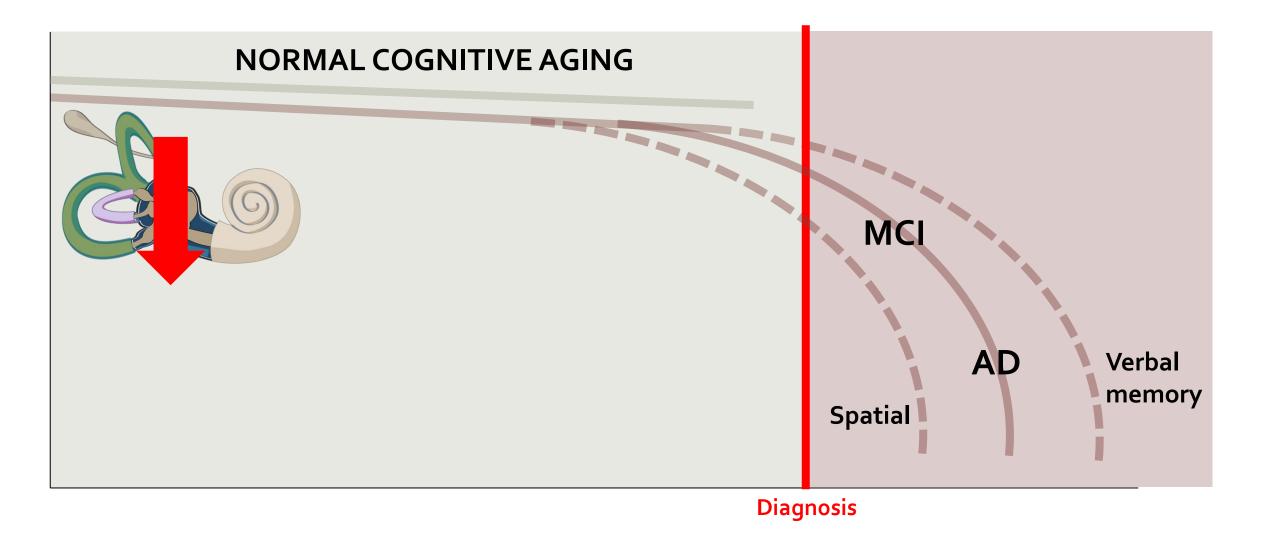
95%

AD CLINICAL STUDY: BEHAVIOR

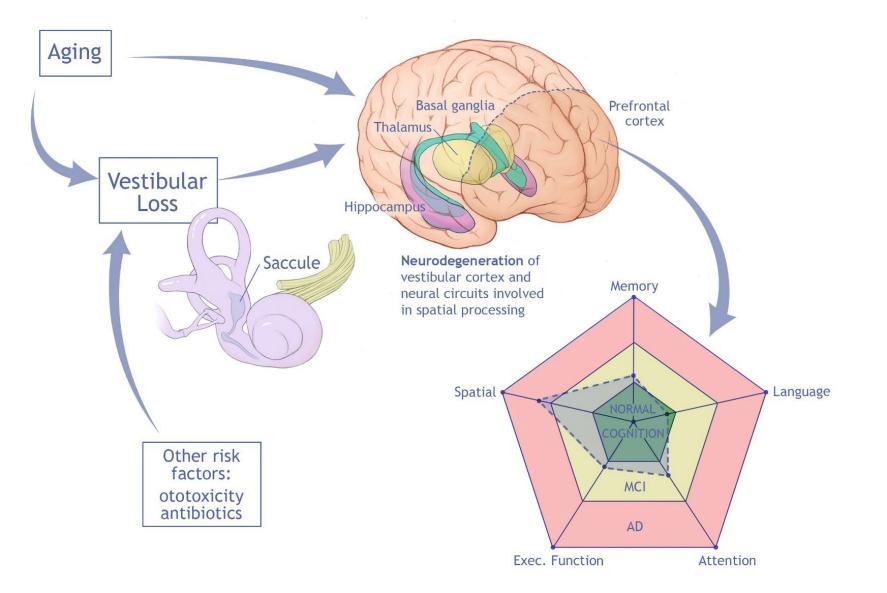


AD Clinical Study *Wei et al Dement Geriatr Cogn Dis 2017*

VESTIBULAR LOSS AND COGNITION



VESTIBULAR LOSS & COGNITION: CONCEPTUAL MODEL



Agrawal et al Aging Ment Hlth 2019

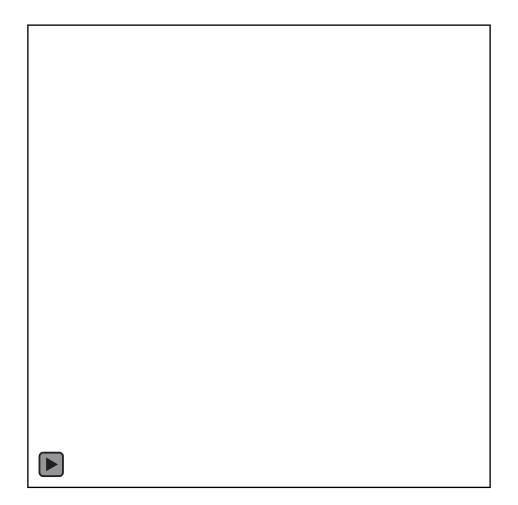
CURRENT STUDIES

Establish causal relationships

Longitudinal studies, clinical trials

Does prevention/treatment of vestibular loss improve cognitive outcomes? Vestibular therapy: preliminary evidence Vestibular implant, regeneration

FULL CIRCLE



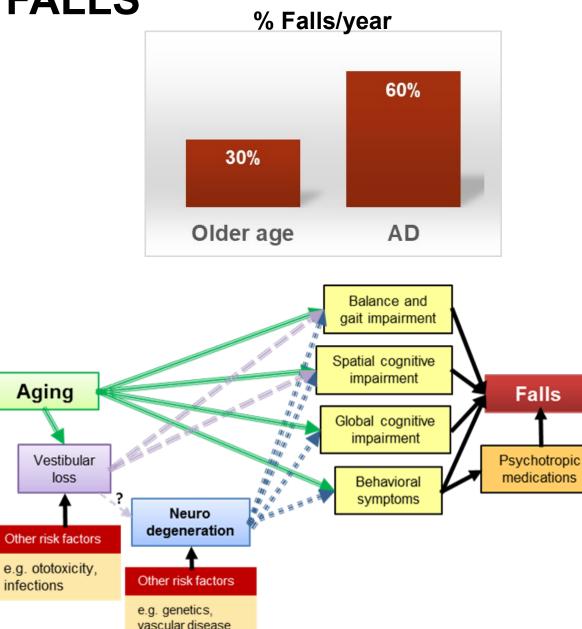
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND FALLS

Heart disease Cancer COPD Stroke Unintentional injuries

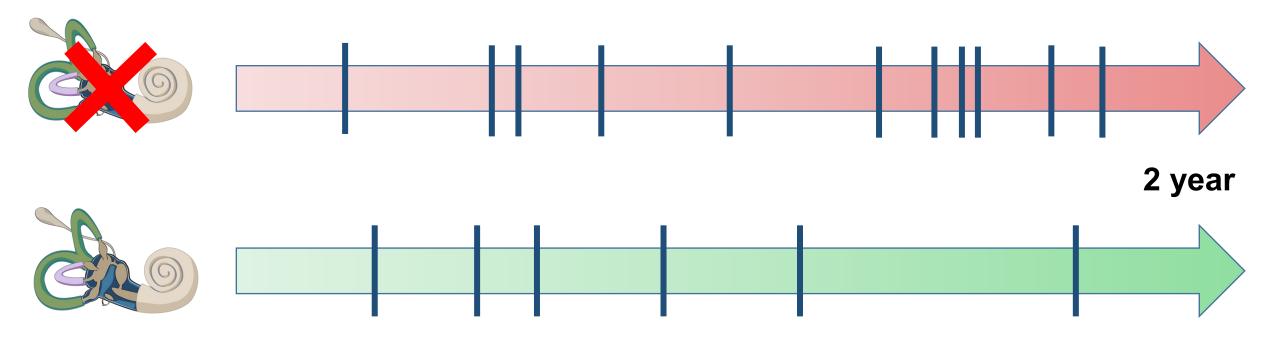
Alzheimer's disease

Diabetes Kidney disease Pneumonia Suicide

> Alzheimer's is the only disease in the top 10 causes of death in the U.S. that cannot be prevented, slowed, or cured



ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND FALLS



Vestibular loss increases hazard of falls by 50%.

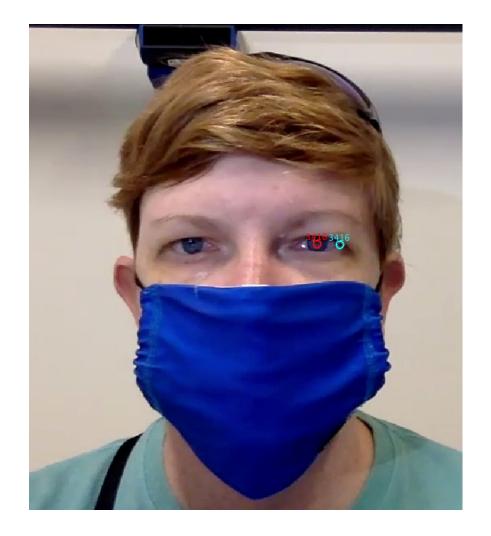
Biju et al Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 2022

CLINICAL TRIAL OF VESTIBULAR THERAPY IN AD



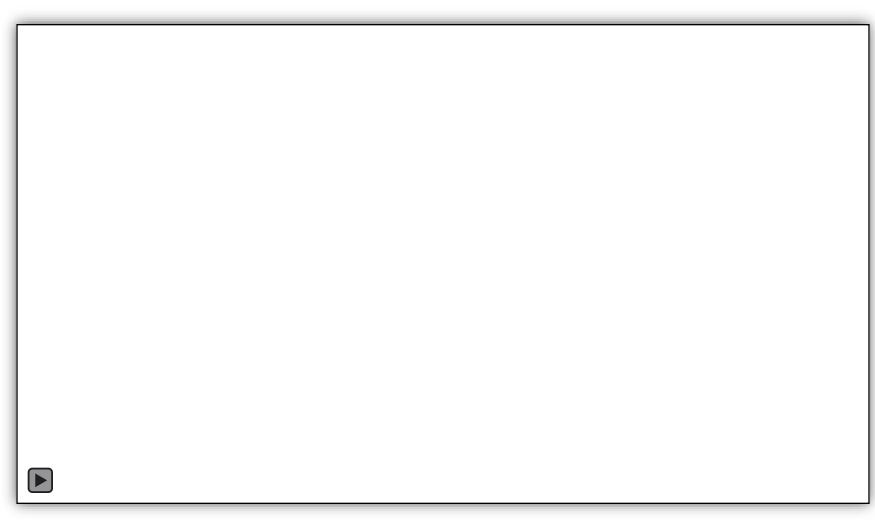
Klatt et al J Neuro PT 2019

CLINICAL TOTAL OF VESTIBULAR THERAPY IN AD



So et al Laryng Inv Oto 2023

CLINICAL TRIAL OF VESTIBULAR THERAPY IN AD



Demonstration of the smooth pursuit exercise for the control group

TAKE-HOME POINTS

- Vestibular system linked to cognition, specifically spatial cognition, in healthy adults and in Alzheimer's disease
- Vestibular loss increases risk of falls in Alzheimer's disease (mechanism unknown – balance? spatial cognition?)
- Ongoing clinical trial of vestibular therapy to reduce falls in Alzheimer's disease

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THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?