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Exploring the relationship between anosognosia, self-memory and metacognition in Alzheimer's disease.



Sarah Genon¹, Marlène Mélon², Fabienne Collette³ & Eric Salmon⁴

¹Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine, Brain and Behaviour (INM-7), Research Centre Jülich, Germany ²Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium ³Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience research unit, University of Liège, Belgium ⁴GIGA-Cyclotron Research Centre, ULiège & Memory Centre, Service of Neurology, CHU Liège, Belgium

Introduction

•Patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) show impaired self-awareness (i.e. anosognosia) and altered metamemory processes.

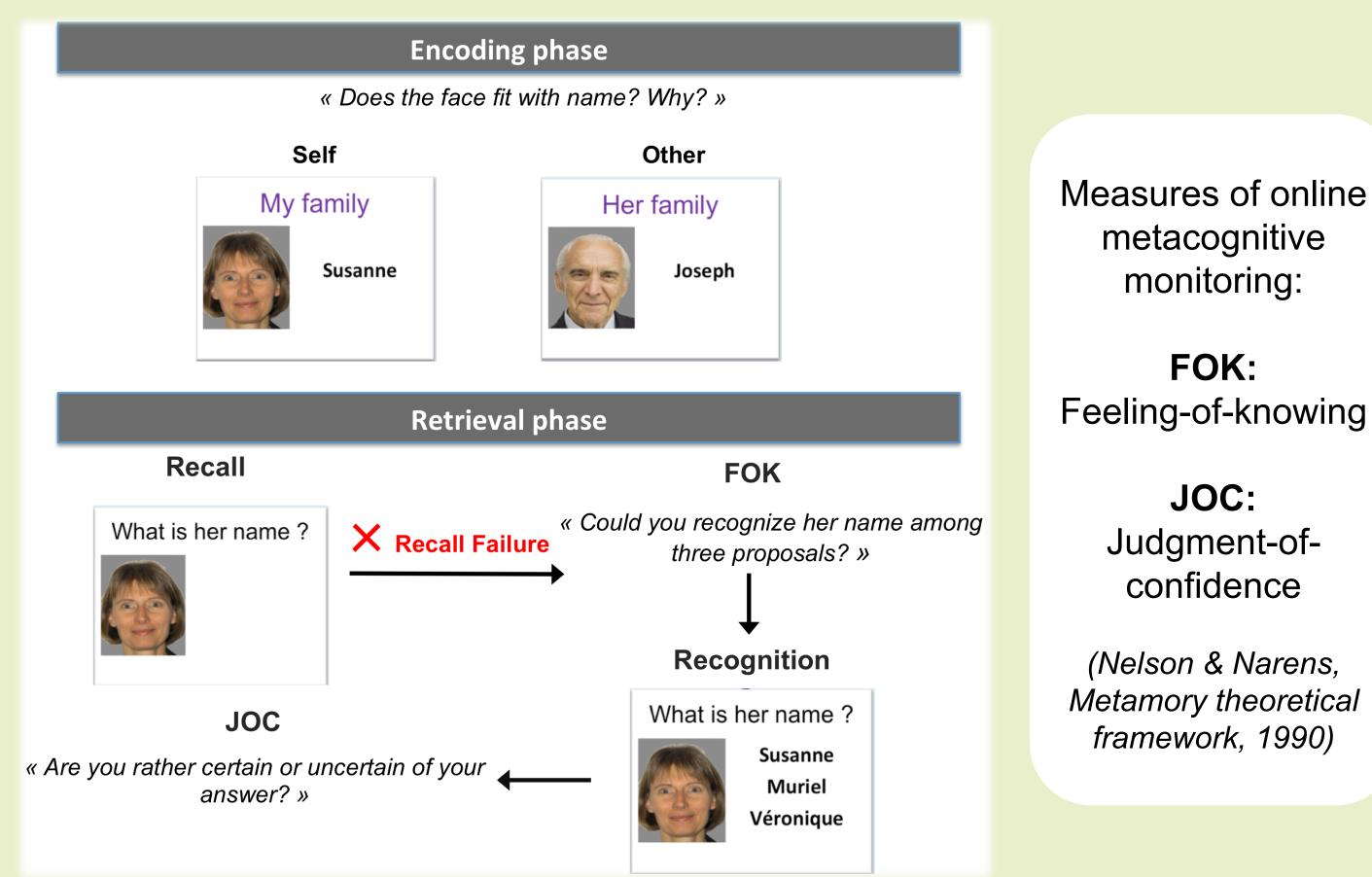
•Anosognosia could be considered as a metacognitive disorder according to cognitive theories. Interaction between self and memory (i.e. self reference effect, SRE) is disrupted in AD. Relationship between anosognosia and metamemory processes for self-related memories in AD ?

Methods

Participants

	Healthy controls (HC)	Alzheimer patients (AD)
n (M/F)	20 (10/10)	20 (10/10)
Age (years)	75.6 (7.1)	78.1 (6.1)
Education	11.3 (3.3)	11.2 (3.8)
Mattis scores	137.8 (4.2)	126.8 (4.9)**
MMSE scores	/	25.2 (2.0)

<u>Cognitive paradigm</u>

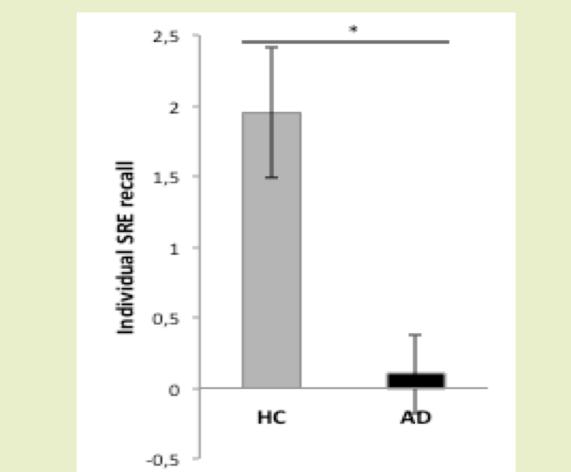


<u>Anosognosia</u>

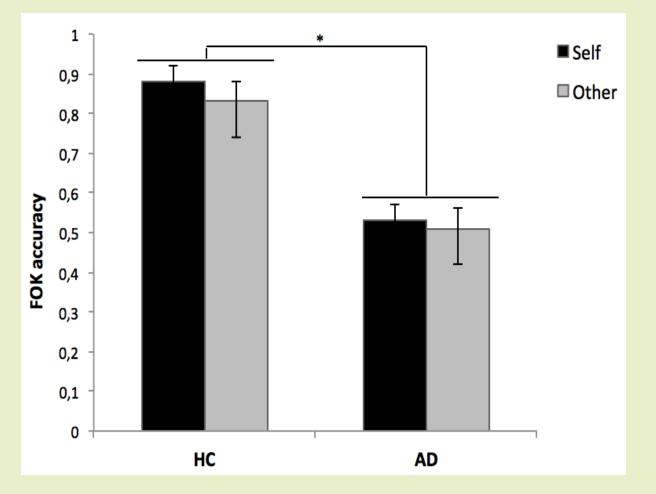
	Healthy controls (HC)	Alzheimer patients (AD)
MFS-MARS Corrected	07(.17)	.32 (.37)*
AQ-D Total	-3.20 (10.96)	11.10 (13.41)*
AQ-D Intellectual	-3.35 (9.89)	8.10 (10.84)*
AQ-D Behavior	.15 (2.50)	3.00 (3.77)*

Results

SRE on retrieval performance



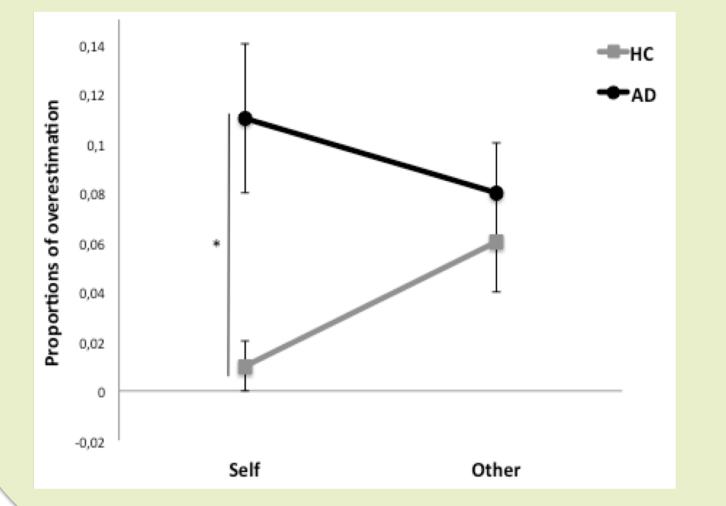
FOK for self and other items



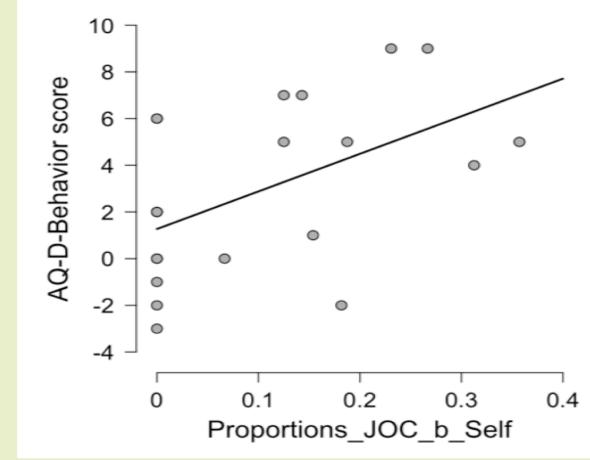
Anosognosia assessment:

- Anosognosia Questionnaire-Dementia (AQ-D) • Memory Functioning Scale (MFS-MARS)
- → Participant-informant discrepancy scores

Overconfidence (**JOC**-b) for self and other items



Overconfidence for self-related items and anosognosia in AD



Conclusion

Perspectives

Neuropsychological/cognitive

Psychodynamic

•AD patients showed decreased SRE on retrieval of episodic memories.

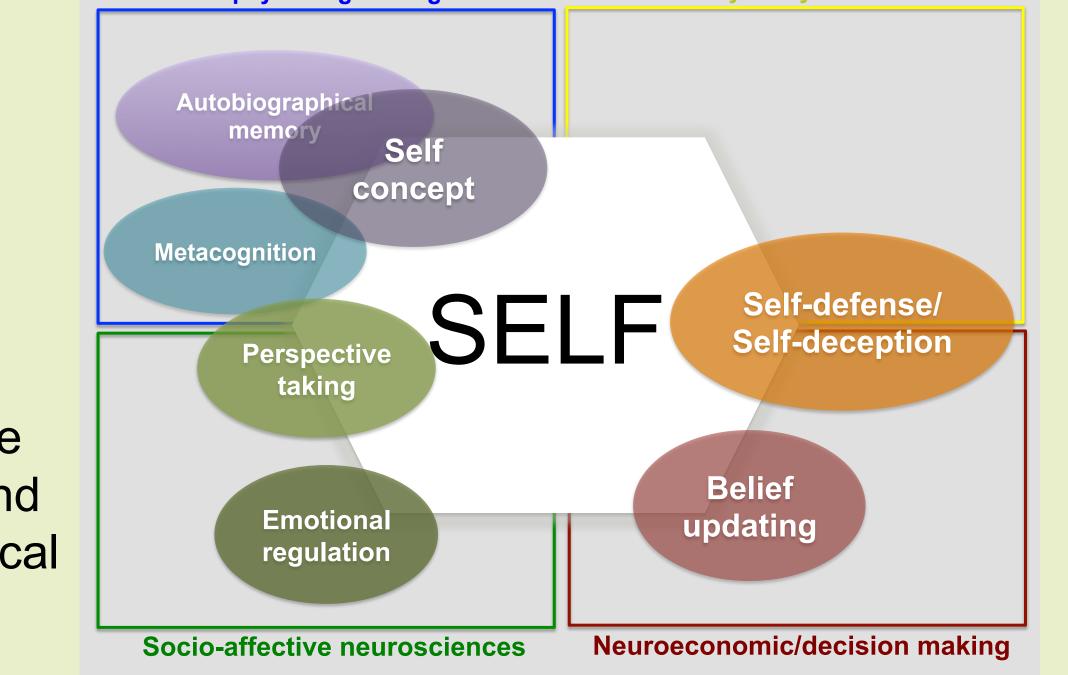
However, in metacognitive measures, a (mild) influence of SRE can only be observed on overconfidence judgments.

 \rightarrow No global alteration of self-related metacognition processes in AD patients

 Anosognosia for behavioral dysfunctions was only associated with overconfidence for false self-related memories in AD patients

Anosognosia in AD is not related to a global alteration of metamemory processes for self-related memories

The relationship between anosgnosia, self, memory and monitoring processes in Alzheimer's disease should be considered beyond cognitive theoretical frameworks.



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e-mail: s.genon@fz-juelich.de