Altered brain network centrality in patients with mild cognitive impairment: an fMRI study using a voxel-wise degree centrality approach

Jing Xiong1,*, Chao Yu1,*, Ting Su2,3,*, Qian-Min Ge1, Wen-Qing Shi1, Li-Ying Tang2, Hui-Ye Shu1, Yi-Cong Pan1, Rong-Bin Liang1, Qiu-Yu Li1, Yi Shao1

1Department of Ophthalmology and Geriatric Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Jiangxi Center of Natural Ocular Disease Clinical Research Center, Nanchang 330006, Jiangxi, China
2Eye Institute of Xiamen University, School of Medicine, Xiamen University, Department of Ophthalmology, Zhongshan Hospital, Xiamen University, Xiamen, China
3Department of Ophthalmology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA

*Equal contribution

Correspondence to: Yi Shao; email: freebee99@163.com, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1571-2433

Keywords: degree centrality, Alzheimer’s disease, mild cognitive impairment, functional connectivity, MMSE

Received: January 9, 2021 Accepted: May 14, 2021 Published: June 9, 2021

Copyright: © 2021 Xiong et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Previous studies in patients with Alzheimer’s disease have shown amyloid beta accumulation in the brain and abnormal brain activity, with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in early stages of the disease. The aim of the current study was to investigate functional connectivity in patients with MCI.

Methods: We recruited 24 subjects in total, including 12 patients with MCI (6 men and 6 women) and 12 healthy controls (HCs) (6 men and 6 women), matched for age, gender, and lifestyle factors. All subjects underwent resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging scans and voxel-wise degree centrality (DC) was used to evaluate alterations in the strength of brain network connectivity.

Results: The DC value of the left inferior temporal gyrus was lower in MCI but significantly higher in the right fusiform gyrus and the left supplementary motor area, compared with HCs. The DC value in left inferior temporal gyrus correlated positively with disease duration and negatively with Mini-Mental State Examination. ROC curve analysis of brain regions showed acceptable specificity and accuracy of DC values between MCIs and HCs in the area under the curve (right fusiform gyrus, 0.955; left supplementary motor area, 0.992; left inferior temporal gyrus, 1.000).

Conclusions: Abnormal functional connectivity in brain regions of patients with MCI may reflect the pathological process of Alzheimer’s disease development and could prove useful in clinical diagnosis and treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer’s disease (AD), a progressive and irreversible neurological disorder, is characterized by memory loss, aphasia, agnosia, visual and spatial skill impairment, executive dysfunction, and personality and behavioral changes. For these reasons, it is a common cause of dementia. It has a long preclinical period with pathophysiological changes occurring 15 to 20 years before the onset of symptoms [1, 2]. The prevalence of AD increases exponentially with age, as reflected by its frequent occurrence in the elderly [2]. No effective
treatment is available for AD and late interventions often result in treatment failure. Early detection and diagnosis of AD require efficient humoral and imaging markers, which are still in the developing stage. Medical imaging, including diffusion tensor imaging, fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and other methods can detect brain lesions in patients with AD. Monitoring of neurodegenerative changes in the central nervous system can provide direct information on disease progression [3]. The early stage of AD involves damage to the hippocampus and entorhinal cortex, whereas diffuse brain atrophy is associated with the late stage of AD [4].

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) refers to a minor but noticeable decline in cognitive abilities. It is a heterogeneous clinical entity with multiple causes. The European Consortium on Alzheimer’s Disease Working Group on MCI describes a neuroimaging- and biomarker-based three-step process to identify MCI patients with incipient or prodromal AD [5, 6]: 1) decline in cognitive functions during the past year, 2) although patients’ clinical assessment shows cognitive impairment, they do not suffer from dementia and no major impact on daily life, and 3) identification of MCI subtypes responsible for AD.

In addition, amyloid (Aβ) accumulation in the brain of early-stage AD patients with MCI and no other clinical symptoms assist in the identification.

Although functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is an expensive and time-consuming brain-imaging method, it objectively assesses brain functions. For instance, voxel-wise degree centrality (DC), an fMRI-based method, provides major insights into the functional connectivity of the whole brain and has been widely used to assess the pathophysiological mechanism of several diseases [7]. In contrast with other methods, such as amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (ALFF) [8] and regional homogeneity (ReHo) [9], DC does not involve defining regions of interest (ROI) and evaluate the connection strength of the whole human brain at the voxel level [10]. We used DC to evaluate changes in brain functional connectivity in patients with MCI and any relationship between these changes and clinical symptoms.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patients**

We recruited 24 age-, gender-, and lifestyle-matched subjects into our study. These included 12 patients (6 males and 6 females) and 12 healthy controls (6 males and 6 females) from the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, China. All participants underwent resting-state fMRI. Voxel-wise DC was used to evaluate alterations in the strength of brain network connectivity.

**Methods**

The eye fundus was examined using ophthalmic fundus photography, indocyanine green angiography (ICGA), and fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) (Figure 1). The inclusion criteria were (1) age ≥ 45 years, (2) complaints of memory loss confirmed by the informant, and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score < 27, (3) activities of daily living scale (Barthel Index) ≥

![Figure 1. An example of MCI. (A) fundus photography; (B) fundus fluorescein angiography; (C) indocyanine green angiography. Abbreviations: MCI, mild cognitive impairment.](image-url)
90, and (4) cranial MRI performed in the past 6 months not revealing parenchymal brain lesions.

The inclusion criteria of healthy controls (matched with the MCI group for gender and activities of daily living) were: (1) age ≥ 45 years, (2) routine brain MRI showing no significant abnormalities, (3) normal memory with an MMSE score ≥ 27, (4) no neurological diseases, mental illnesses, or cardiovascular diseases, (5) no drug or alcohol addiction, and (6) able to undergo MRI examination.

In addition, patients with other types of dementia, such as vascular dementia, Parkinson’s disease dementia (PDD), frontotemporal lobar degeneration, as well as cognitive impairment caused by other causes (such as drugs, alcohol dependence, tumors, epilepsy, and hydrocephalus), acute cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction or intracranial space-occupying lesions, were excluded from the study. Patients with other mental illnesses, such as severe affective disorders or current evidence of depression, and those with vision, hearing impairment, or severe dementia were also excluded.

The research methods were consistent with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. All subjects volunteered to participate and were informed in advance about the aims, methods, and potential risks of the study. This study was approved by the Ophthalmic Medical Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University.

**MRI data collection**

All MRI data were recorded using a SiemensTrio 3.0 T scanner by implementing an 8-channel phased-array head coil in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, China. All subjects underwent MRI scanning using parameters reported previously [11].

**Resting-state fMRI data preprocessing**

All functional data were pre-filtered using the MRICro program ([https://www.MRICro.com](https://www.MRICro.com)). The data were processed using SPM8 ([http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm](http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm)), DPARSFA ([http://rfmri.org/DPARSF](http://rfmri.org/DPARSF)), and a resting-state data analysis toolkit ([http://restfmri.net/forum/index.php](http://restfmri.net/forum/index.php)). The remaining 230 volumes collected from each patient were corrected for differences in slice acquisition time. The resultant images were subsequently realigned to correct for small movements between the scans. Patients with a maximum displacement of more than 3 mm in any direction (x, y, or z) or an angular rotation of more than 3 degrees in any of the 230 volumes were excluded from the study based on recorded kinematic error correction estimates (one patient).

Differences in DC values between MCI and healthy control (HC) patients were compared (P < 0.05, Gaussian random field theory). More details of data-processing methods used have been described previously [8].

**Degree centrality**

DC values were calculated based on the functional network of individual voxels by calculating the binarized adjacency matrix degree or threshold correlation between the participants as follows [7]:

\[ Z_i = DC_i – \text{mean (DC of all cortical voxels)/standard deviation (DC of all cortical voxels)} \]

**Brain–behavior correlation analysis**

All subjects’ clinical data were collected to study any relationship between these and mean DC values of different brain areas.

**Statistical analysis**

GraphPad Prism Version 9.0 was used for statistical analysis. An independent samples t-test was performed to evaluate different clinical manifestations between MCI and HC groups. Correlation analysis (using unpaired Student’s t-tests) was used to analyze the relationship between mean DC value and performance data collected from subjects’ records. P-values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to assess DC values as a diagnostic marker in specific brain areas. Diagnostic accuracy was indicated by the area under the curve (AUC), with values between 0.5 and 0.7, 0.7 and 0.9, and >0.9 having low, moderate, and high accuracy, respectively.

**RESULTS**

**Demographics**

The two groups did not show any differences in age (P = 0.595) and gender (P > 0.99). The mean duration of MCI was 12.00 ± 15.42 months, which was different between HC and MCI groups (P < 0.001). In addition, S100β showed a remarkable difference (P < 0.001) (more details are provided in Table 1).

**DC comparison between groups**

The DC value was higher in MCI patients than in HC patients in the right fusiform gyrus and left supplementary motor area (SMA), whereas it was lower than that in HC patients in the left inferior temporal gyrus (ITG) (Figure 2 and Table 2). In the MCI group,
Table 1. Demographic characteristic of the enrolled subjects.

| Condition               | MCI          | HC           | t      | P       |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Subject                 | 12           | 12           | NA     | >0.99   |
| Age (y)                 | 64.33±7.01   | 64.00±6.18   | 0.124  | 0.595   |
| Gender (M:F)            | 6:6          | 6:6          | NA     | >0.99   |
| Duration (month)        | 12.00±15.42  | NA           | 4.766  | <0.001  |
| SBP                     | 128.92±12.00 | 130.5±10.83  | -0.339 | 0.593   |
| DBP                     | 76.08±12.15  | 76.17±10.57  | -0.018 | 0.593   |
| HR                      | 70.01±9.16   | 70.42±8.36   | -0.091 | 0.922   |
| Barthel Index           | 99.58±1.44   | 100          | /      | /       |
| MMSE                    | 21.42±4.56   | 27.83±2.52   | -4.266 | 0.125   |
| Best-corrected VA-left eye | 0.29±0.10   | 0.23±0.06    | 1.967  | 0.164   |
| Best-corrected VA-right eye | 0.28±0.12   | 0.21±0.08    | 1.591  | 0.078   |
| S100β                   | 0.18±0.09    | 2.71±1.05    | -8.327 | <0.001  |

*P <0.05 Independent t-tests comparing two groups.

Abbreviations: MCI, mild cognitive impairment; HC, Healthy control; NA, not applicable; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HR, heart rate; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; VA, visual acuity.

Figure 2. Comparison of DC values in MCI and HC groups. (A) Differences in DC were found in left ITG, right fusiform gyrus, and left SMA. (B) The stereoscopic form of the cerebrum. The red area indicates an increase in DC value; the blue indicates a decrease in DC value. (GRF correction, the cluster-level: P<0.05; two-tailed, with voxel level P<0.005). (C) The Mean DC value between MCIs and control group. Abbreviations: DC, Degree centrality; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; HC, healthy controls; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area.
Table 2. Brain areas with different DC values between MCIs and HCs.

| Brain areas | MNI coordinates | BA | Number of voxels | T value |
|-------------|-----------------|----|------------------|---------|
| HCs > MCIs  |                 |    |                  |         |
| Left ITG    | -42 -48 -18     | 55 | 110              | -5.1646 |
| HCs < MCIs  |                 |    |                  |         |
| Right fusiform | 33 -18 -36  | -  | 260              | 4.6357  |
| Left SMA    | 3 42 57        | -  | 119              | 4.8734  |

Statistical thresholds were set at voxel (P < 0.01) and multiple comparisons were performed using GRF theory (z > 2.3, cluster P < 0.05 corrected).

Abbreviations: DC, degree centrality; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; HC, healthy control; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; BA, Brodmann area; SMA, supplementary motor area; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus.

the DC value in the left ITG was negatively correlated with disease duration ($r^2 = 0.968$, P < 0.001, Figure 3A) and positively with MMSE score ($r^2 = 0.953$, P < 0.001, Figure 3B).

ROC curve

The ROC curve was used to analyze the mean DC values of patients with MCI and HC. The larger the area under the curve (AUC), the higher was the diagnostic value. AUC values were right fusiform gyrus, 0.955; left SMA, 0.992; and left ITG, 1.000 (Figure 4A, MCIs > HCs; Figure 4B, MCIs < HCs).

DISCUSSION

DC is a reliable, resting-state fMRI method to measure brain activity and connectivity. It has been successfully applied to study several neurogenic and ophthalmological diseases (Table 3). While assessing the brain activity in patients with MCI, we found the DC values to be lower than those in controls in the left ITG but relatively high in the left SMA and right fusiform gyrus. Furthermore, this alteration occurred earlier than the changes in the eyes (Figure 5). In addition, the left ITG showed a positive correlation with MMSE in MCI patients and a negative correlation with disease duration (Figure 6).

The temporal lobe is located below the lateral fissure and processes vision, olfaction, sensation, and memory. The relatively low DC values in the left ITG in MCI patients suggest impaired MCI. We used the available data to study the association between MMSE and disease duration. The DC values in the left ITG decreased with duration (Figure 3A) but were positively correlated with MMSE scores (Figure 3B). These results

Figure 3. The correlation between the mean DC value of left ITG and the duration (A) and MMSE (B). In the Alzheimer’s disease group, the mean DC value of left ITG showed a negative correlation with duration ($r^2=0.968$, P<0.001). The mean DC value of the left ITG was positively correlated with MMSE ($r^2=0.953$, P<0.001). Abbreviations: DC, Degree centrality; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; L, left; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.
show that MCI develops over time and affects the cognitive process.

In addition, the data revealed higher Sβ100 in the MCI group than in the HC group. Previous studies have reported this phenomenon in AD [12] but not in MCI. Thus, high Sβ100 is related to the development of AD and could be a potential biomarker to identify MCI subtypes leading to AD.

Abnormal phosphorylation of tau protein hinders cell–cell connections, disrupts the axons of neurons, and causes pathological damage to the body. Accumulation of Aβ greatly accelerates the normal spread of tau with aging through neuronal communication pathways [13]. This phenomenon is observed in patients with AD and manifested as plaques formed by β-amyloid and tangles of neurofibrils within nerves, severely impairing brain function. In addition, it is speculated that plaque accumulation initiates during MCI development, causing low DC values of left ITG. The temporal lobe, from which these lesions emanate [14–17], coordinates social, emotional, language functions, and long-term episodic memory and is associated with autism and language deficits [18]. Dehaene et al. [19] proposed the concept of a “local combined detector” and suggested the function of ITG in information transmission and language learning [20].

In addition, it is speculated that high Sβ100 is related to the development of AD and could be a potential biomarker to identify MCI subtypes leading to AD.

Abnormal phosphorylation of tau protein hinders cell–cell connections, disrupts the axons of neurons, and causes pathological damage to the body. Accumulation of Aβ greatly accelerates the normal spread of tau with aging through neuronal communication pathways [13]. This phenomenon is observed in patients with AD and manifested as plaques formed by β-amyloid and tangles of neurofibrils within nerves, severely impairing brain function. In addition, it is speculated that plaque accumulation initiates during MCI development, causing low DC values of left ITG. The temporal lobe, from which these lesions emanate [14–17], coordinates social, emotional, language functions, and long-term episodic memory and is associated with autism and language deficits [18]. Dehaene et al. [19] proposed the concept of a “local combined detector” and suggested the function of ITG in information transmission and language learning [20].

In addition, ITG is involved in common object perception. A study [21] found reduced ITG and fusiform gyrus function in autistic patients during face recognition, a finding consistent with that of our study. However, the present results are inconsistent with those reported previously [22]. We attribute these inconsistencies to differences in age between patients in different studies.

Aβ accumulates in the retinas of patients with MCI, probably before accumulating in the brain [23]. In addition, cataract patients are 1.43 times more likely to have AD than normal individuals [24]. Although we did not study whether the vision was impaired in patients with MCI, AD can be complicated by ocular diseases, causing visual impairment [25]. Thus, Aβ in the eyes can serve as an early clinical indicator for AD prior to clinical symptoms.

Fusiform gyrus, a region in the occipitotemporal lobe, participates in advanced visual processing, especially target recognition and categorization of complex stimuli (such as human faces). People with autism have cognitive defects associated with the fusiform gyrus, including impaired facial processing and abnormalities in the fusiform gyrus. Patients with MCI are at an increased risk of depression and anxiety [26, 27]. Although the enhanced activity of the right fusiform

![Figure 4. ROC curve analysis of the mean DC values for altered brain regions.](image-url)

(A) The AUC were 0.955, (p<0.0001; 95% CI: 0.877-1.000) for right fusiform, and left SMA 0.992, (p<0.0001; 95% CI: 0.968-1.000). (B) The AUC of left ITG were 1.000, (p<0.0001; 95% CI: 1.000-1.000). Abbreviations: ROC, receiver operating characteristic; AUC, area under the curve; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area.
gyrus has been found in patients with depression, a study showed it not be associated with these symptoms [28]. We suspect that increased DC values observed in the right fusiform gyrus in MCI patients compared to HC patients could be potentially associated with the occurrence of depressive symptoms.

SMA is located on the medial side of the primary motor cortex and the medial part of the premotor cortex, roughly equivalent to Brodmann’s area 6 (BA6). It is composed of two regions, pre-SMA (rostral side) and SMA proper (caudal part). Although SMA is more active than the cerebral cortex during simple

![Figure 5. The mean DC values of altered brain regions.](image)

**Figure 5. The mean DC values of altered brain regions.** Compared with the HCs, the DC values of the following regions were decreased to various extents: 1- left ITG (BA 55, t = -5.1646). Compared with the HCs, the DC values of the following regions were increased to various extents: 2- left SMA (t = 4.68734), 3- right fusiform (t = 4.6357). Abbreviations: DC, Degree centrality; HCs, healthy controls; BA, Brodmann’s area; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area.
movements such as limb movements, it is associated with complex motor memory as well. It coordinates the temporal organization of movements, especially the execution sequence of multiple movements [29]. In addition, SMA proper is implicated in the planning of complex movements of learning (believed to be internally driven rather than by visual cues) and the coordination of movements involving both hands. Pre-SMA participates in the learning of new motion sequences. A previous study reported increased interhemispheric functional connectivity with Aβ accumulation in SMA. In addition, we reported a higher DC value of SMA in the MCI group than in the HC group. These findings suggest a compensatory enhancement through the recruitment of other networks for non–amyloid-dominant dementia [12].

This study has certain limitations. First, the number of patients was limited, resulting in low reproducibility of results and overestimation of effects. Second, inevitable individual differences could have impacted the experimental results. Finally, patients’ daily lifestyles will inevitably affect the development of MCI.

CONCLUSIONS

MCI can lead to anomalies in specific regions in the patient’s brain and induce a variety of symptoms, such as affective expression disorders and retinopathy. These findings preliminary validate the relevant theories, such as brain abnormalities due to Aβ accumulation in AD, and provide a basis to further investigate neural changes in MCI and AD. We believe these findings will assist in the early diagnosis of MCI and predict the development of MCI into AD.

Ethical Statement

All research methods were approved by the committee of the medical ethics of the First Affiliated Hospital of
Nanchang University and were in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. All subjects were explained the purpose, method, potential risks and signed an informed consent form.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

JX, CY, and TS analyzed the data and draft the manuscript, QG, WS, LT, and HS assisted with data interpretation and figure composing, YP, RL, and QL collected the data, YS conceived, designed and directed the study, and final revised and approved the manuscript.

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**FUNDING**

Key Research Foundation of Jiangxi Province (No: 20203BBG73059, 20181BBG70004); Excellent Talents Development Project of jiangxi Province (20192BCBL23020); Natural Science Foundation of jiangxi Province (20181BAB205034); Grassroots Health Appropriate Technology “Spark Promotion Plan” Project of Jiangxi Province (No:20188003); Health Development Planning Commission Science Foundation of Jiangxi Province (No: 20201032); Health Development Planning Commission Science TCM Foundation of Jiangxi Province (No: 2018A060).

**REFERENCES**

1. Sperling RA, Aisen PS, Beckett LA, Bennett DA, Craft S, Fagan AM, Iwatsubo T, Jack CR Jr, Kaye J, Montine TJ, Park DC, Reiman EM, Rowe CC, et al. Toward defining the preclinical stages of Alzheimer’s disease: recommendations from the National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer’s Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer’s disease. Alzheimers Dement. 2011; 7:280–92. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2011.03.003 PMID:21514248

2. Letenneur L, Commenges D, Dartigues JF, Barberger-Gateau P. Incidence of dementia and Alzheimer’s disease in elderly community residents of South-Western France. Int J Epidemiol. 1994; 23:1256–61. https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/23.6.1256 PMID:7721529

3. Jack CR Jr, Holtzman DM. Biomarker modeling of Alzheimer’s disease. Neuron. 2013; 80:1347–58. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2013.12.003 PMID:24360540

4. Reardon S. Antibody drugs for Alzheimer’s show glimmers of promise. Nature. 2015; 523:509–10. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature.2015.18031 PMID:26223602

5. Portet F, Ousset PJ, Visser PJ, Frisoni GB, Nobili F, Scheltens P, Vellas B, Touchon J, and MCI Working Group of the European Consortium on Alzheimer’s Disease (EADC). Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in medical practice: a critical review of the concept and new diagnostic procedure. Report of the MCI Working Group of the European Consortium on Alzheimer’s Disease. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2006; 77:714–18. https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.2005.085332 PMID:16549412

6. Dubois B, Albert ML. Amnestic MCI or prodromal Alzheimer’s disease? Lancet Neurol. 2004; 3:246–48. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(04)00710-0 PMID:15039037

7. Lou Y, Huang P, Li D, Cen Z, Wang B, Gao J, Xuan M, Yu H, Zhang M, Luo W. Altered brain network centrality in depressed Parkinson’s disease patients. Mov Disord. 2015; 30:1777–84. https://doi.org/10.1002/mds.26321 PMID:26180026

8. Huang X, Zhong YL, Zeng XJ, Zhou F, Liu XH, Hu PH, Pei CG, Shao Y, Dai XJ. Disturbed spontaneous brain activity pattern in patients with primary angle-closure glaucoma using amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation: a fMRI study. Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat. 2015; 11:1877–83. https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S87596 PMID:26251603

9. Shao Y, Cai FQ, Zhong YL, Huang X, Zhang Y, Hu PH, Pei CG, Zhou FQ, Zeng XJ. Altered intrinsic regional spontaneous brain activity in patients with optic neuritis: a resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging study. Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat. 2015; 11:3065–73. https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S592968 PMID:26715848

10. Zuo XN, Ehmke R, Mennes M, Imperati D, Castellanos FX, Sporns O, Milham MP. Network centrality in the human functional connectome. Cereb Cortex. 2012; 22:1862–75. https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhr269 PMID:21968567

11. Li Q, Huang X, Ye L, Wei R, Zhang Y, Zhong YL, Jiang N, Shao Y. Altered spontaneous brain activity pattern in patients with late monocular blindness in middle-age using amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation: a resting-state functional MRI study. Clin Interv Aging. 2016; 11:1773–80. https://doi.org/10.2147/CIA.S117292 PMID:27980398
12. Cheung EY, Mak H. Association between interhemispheric functional connectivity (IFC) and amyloid deposition in patients with different types of dementia. Alzheimer's and Dementia. 2020; 16: e038924. https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.038924

13. Vogel JW, Iturria-Medina Y, Strandberg OT, Smith R, Levitis E, Evans AC, Hansson O, and Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, and Swedish BioFinder Study. Spread of pathological tau proteins through communicating neurons in human Alzheimer’s disease. Nat Commun. 2020; 11:2612. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-15955-9

14. Cho H, Lee HS, Choi JY, Lee JH, Ryu YH, Lee MS, Lyoo CH. Predicted sequence of cortical tau and amyloid-β deposition in Alzheimer disease spectrum. Neurobiol Aging. 2018; 68:76–84. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2018.04.007 PMID: 29751288

15. Cho H, Choi JY, Hwang MS, Kim YJ, Lee HM, Lee HS, Lee JH, Ryu YH, Lee MS, Lyoo CH. In vivo cortical spreading pattern of tau and amyloid in the Alzheimer disease spectrum. Ann Neurol. 2016; 80:247–58. https://doi.org/10.1002/ana.24711 PMID: 27323247

16. Braak H, Del Tredici K. The preclinical phase of the pathological process underlying sporadic Alzheimer’s disease. Brain. 2015; 138:2814–33. https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awv236 PMID: 26283673

17. Braak H, Braak E. Neuropathological staging of Alzheimer-related changes. Acta Neuropathol. 1991; 82:239–59. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00308809 PMID: 1759558

18. Courchesne E, Pierce K, Schumann CM, Redcay E, Buckwalter JA, Kennedy DP, Morgan J. Mapping early brain development in autism. Neuron. 2007; 56:399–413. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2007.10.016 PMID: 17964254

19. Dehaene S, Cohen L, Sigman M, Vinckier F. The neural code for written words: a proposal. Trends Cogn Sci. 2005; 9:335–41. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2005.05.004 PMID: 15951224

20. Dien J. The neurocognitive basis of reading single words as seen through early latency ERPs: a model of converging pathways. Biol Psychol. 2009; 80:10–22. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsycho.2008.04.013 PMID: 18538915

21. Schultz RT, Gauthier I, Klin A, Fulbright RK, Anderson AW, Volkmar F, Skudlarski P, Lacadie C, Cohen DJ, Gore JC. Abnormal ventral temporal cortical activity during face discrimination among individuals with autism and Asperger syndrome. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2000; 57:331–40. https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.57.4.331 PMID: 10768694

22. Toal F, Daly EM, Page L, Deeley Q, Hallahan B, Bloemen O, Cutter WJ, Brammer MJ, Curran S, Robertson D, Murphy C, Murphy KC, Murphy DG. Clinical and anatomical heterogeneity in autistic spectrum disorder: a structural MRI study. Psychol Med. 2010; 40:1171–81. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291709991541 PMID: 19891805

23. Mei X, Yang M, Zhu L, Zhou Q, Li X, Chen Z, Zou C. Retinal Levels of Amyloid Beta Correlate with Cerebral Levels of Amyloid Beta in Young APPsw/P51dE9 Transgenic Mice before Onset of Alzheimer’s Disease. Behav Neurol. 2020; 2020:1574816. https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/1574816 PMID: 33029254

24. Lai SW, Lin CL, Liao KF. Cataract may be a non-memory feature of Alzheimer’s disease in older people. Eur J Epidemiol. 2014; 29:405–09. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-014-9903-6 PMID: 24752464

25. Kirby E, Bandelow S, Hogervorst E. Visual impairment in Alzheimer’s disease: a critical review. J Alzheimers Dis. 2010; 21:15–34. https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-2010-080785 PMID: 20182034

26. Richard E, Reitz C, Honig LH, Schupf N, Tang MX, Manly JJ, Mayeux R, Devanand D, Luchsinger JA. Late-life depression, mild cognitive impairment, and dementia. JAMA Neurol. 2013; 70:374–82. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2013.603 PMID: 23599941

27. Beaudreau SA, O’Hara R. Late-life anxiety and cognitive impairment: a review. Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2008; 16:790–803. https://doi.org/10.1097/JGP.0b013e31817945c3 PMID: 18827225

28. Yao Z, Wang L, Lu Q, Liu H, Teng G. Regional homogeneity in depression and its relationship with separate depressive symptom clusters: a resting-state fMRI study. J Affect Disord. 2009; 115:430–38. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2008.10.013 PMID: 19007997

29. Tanji J. The supplementary motor area in the cerebral cortex. Neurosci Res. 1994; 19:251–68. https://doi.org/10.1016/0168-0102(94)90038-8 PMID: 8058203