

Closing-in

Clinical Implication of "Closing-in" in Patients with Dementia

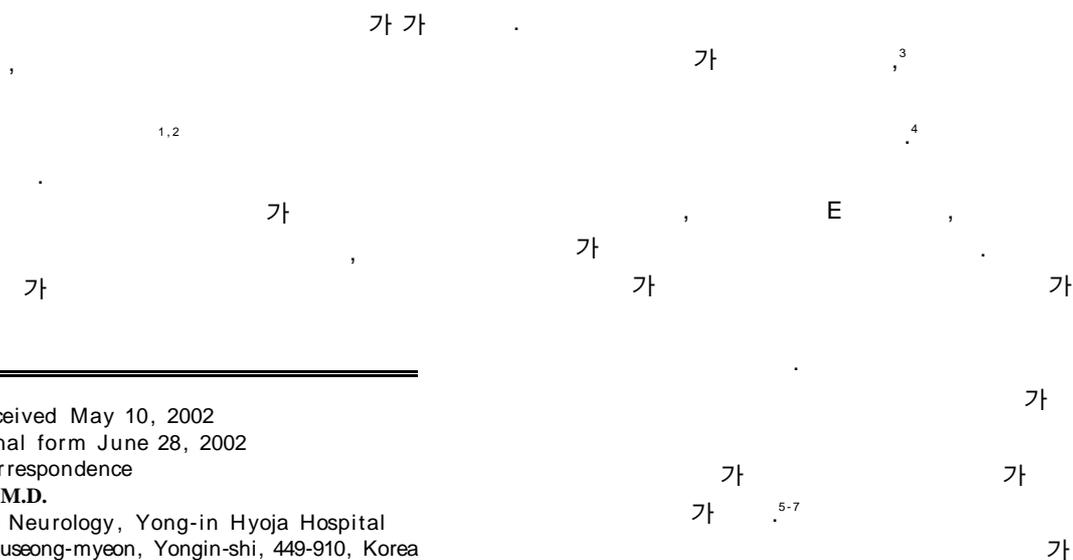
Yong Tae Kwak, M.D.*, Il-Woo Han, M.D., Dae-Hoon Kim, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Hyoja Geriatric Hospital

Background : "Closing-in" phenomenon is defined as a tendency to close in the model while copying tasks. This unique phenomenon is one of the constructional apraxia often observed in dementia, especially in Alzheimer's disease (AD). The aim of this study is to investigate the usefulness of "closing-in" in the differential diagnosis of AD and subcortical vascular dementia, and to clarify what the associated factors to this phenomenon are. **Methods** : Based on copying data of alternating square and triangle in younger control, we operationally defined "closing-in". "Closing-in" in copied figure was classified into three types: overlap, adherent and near types. With this criteria, we analyzed the incidence of "closing-in" in younger control (N=30), elderly control (N=22), AD (N=64), and subcortical vascular dementia (N=31). **Results** : Compared with subcortical vascular dementia, AD patients had a significantly higher occurrence of "closing-in" phenomenon. Among "closing-in" type, overlap and adherent type was exclusively occurred in AD. A discriminant analysis, calculated by combining results obtained by AD, showed that symptom onsets with age. Korean Mini-Mental State Examination, Clinical Dementia Rating Scale, Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test were significantly correlated with "closing-in". In EEG mapping, though AD patients with apraxia had significantly lower alpha spectra power in all fields, there is no statistical difference between patients with closing-in and those without. **Conclusions** : This study suggests that "closing-in" phenomenon was a phase- and AD-specific useful tool for differential diagnosis with subcortical vascular dementia. Moreover, overlap and adherent subtypes of "closing-in" was highly specific in AD, so further clinical study may be promising.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 20(6):618-623, 2002

Key Words : Closing-in, Alzheimer's disease, Subcortical vascular dementia, Spectra power



Manuscript received May 10, 2002

Accepted in final form June 28, 2002

* Address for correspondence

Yong Tae Kwan, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Yong-in Hyoja Hospital
33 Sangha-ri, Guseong-myeon, Yongin-shi, 449-910, Korea

Tel : +82-31-288-0602 Fax : +82-31-288-0539

E-mail : ytkwak1@kornet.net

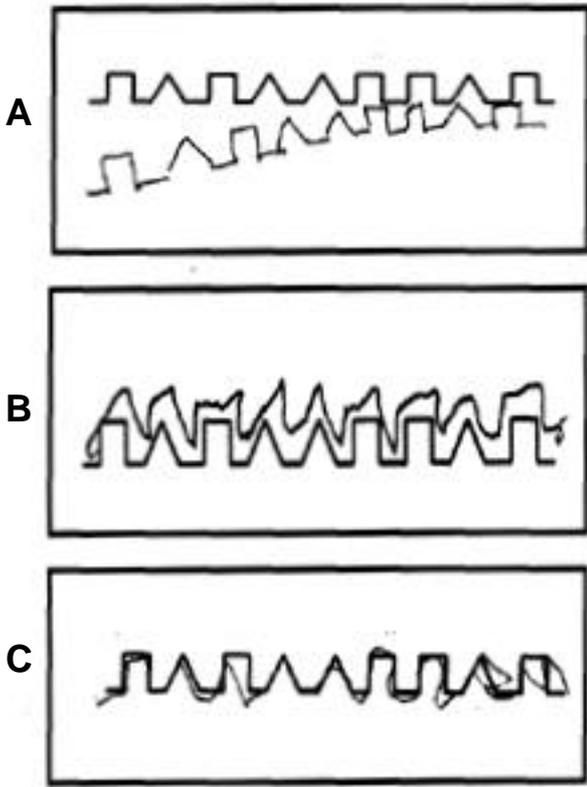


Figure 1. Examples of subtypes of “closing-in” are shown, **A.** near type, **B.** adherent type, **C.** overlap type.

가
가 Korean Mini-Mental State Examination (K-MMSE),¹¹
Barthel index,¹² Geriatric Depression Scale(GDS)¹³,
Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCF)¹⁵,
Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR)¹⁶

(MRI) “closing-in

E

2.
1)

가

“closing-

in”

“closing-in

Alternating square and tri-

angle⁷

가

가

“Closing-in

“Closing-in

40

alternating square and

triangle

“closing-in

1)

(overlap type), 2)

3

(adherent type),

3)

가

가

3

(near type)(Fig. 1).

2)

10~20 system

(impedance) 10 k

Band pass filter 1~64 Hz 60 Hz

notch filter

128 sample/sec

1935 Maye가
“closing-in”
가 3
가
“closing-in”
1.
1997 11 2002 3
NINCDS-ADRDA probable
AD 64 Erkinjuntti¹⁰
(subcortical vascular dementia) 31 ,
22 , 40 30

Table 1. General characteristics of patients (mean±standard deviation)

Groups	Younger control (N=30)	Elderly control (N=22)	Alzheimer's disease (N=64)	Vascular dementia (N=31)	P-value*
Sex (M:F)	8:22	14:8	22:42	15:16	0.15
Age	29.48±5.90	67.30±8.46	72.26±8.01	73.32±5.36	NS
Age of onset	-	-	68.19±8.95	66.76±9.96	NS
Duration	-	-	33.83±23.93	28.99±21.72	NS
Education	14.57±0.98	10.43±6.58	7.06±5.23	6.94±4.87	NS
K-MMSE	29.10±1.21	28.12±1.64	14.38±5.91	18.13±5.19	0.03
Barthel index	19.81±0.21	19.11±1.21	17.41±4.49	11.09±6.90	0.00
CDR	-	-	1.81±0.78	1.73±0.69	0.66
GDS	-	-	15.98±7.39	19.71±6.50	0.04

* Statistical significance is tested between Alzheimer disease and vascular dementia. K-MMSE; Korean Mini-Mental State Examination, GDS; Geriatric Depression Scale, CDR; Clinical Dementia Rating Scale

Table 2. Frequency of "closing-in" phenomenon among study groups.

Groups	Younger control (N=30)	Elderly control (N=22)	Alzheimer's disease* (N=64)	Vascular dementia* (N=31)
Closing-in (-)	30	20	23	18
Closing-in (+)				
Overlap	0	0	6	0
Adherent	0	0	4	0
Near	0	2	19	6
Deformed	0	0	12	7

*Statistical significance was found between Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia (p-value; 0.043).

12-bit analog-to-digital conversion
 20 epoch spectral density function
 $W(f)$ 18 1~4 Hz (delta), 4~8 Hz (theta), 8-13 Hz (alpha), 13~30 Hz (beta) 가 (relative value)

(Anterior field); F3, F4, F7, F8
 (Centrottemporal field); C3, C4, T3, T4
 (Posterior field); T5, T6, P3, P4, O1, O2

3) "closing-in" 가
 "closing-in"
 "closing-in"
 4)

SPSS 8.0 for Window Chi-square test, independent T-test, one-way ANOVA

test, Discriminant analysis

1. 30 , 22 ,
 64 가 31
 73.32
 CDR 가
 K-MMSE GDS
 가 (Table 1).

2. "closing-in" 가 (deformed), "closing-in" (p-value; 0.043). "closing-in" 가
 (Table 2).

3. "closing-in" "closing-in"
 , Barthel , GDS , E
 "closing-in" 가 ,
 , K-MMSE , CDR , ROCFT
 "closing-in" (Table 3).

4. "closing-in"

Table 3. Clinical differences between Alzheimer patients with “closing-in” and without “closing-in” (mean±standard deviation).

Variables	Closing-in (-) (N=23)	Closing-in (+) (N=29)	Deformed (N=12)	p-value*
Sex Male	6	11	4	0.905
Female	17	18	8	
Education (year)	6.88±5.24	7.39±5.13	5.22±5.35	0.240
Age at onset ≤65	1	7	5	0.046
>65	22	22	7	
Apolipoprotein E 4 ≥1	4	3	3	0.983
E 4 < 1	11	7	8	
Symptom duration (month)	28.5±22.9	35.7±23.0	44.67±22.67	0.234
K-MMSE†	17.62±5.12	13.92±4.35	10.80±4.02	0.001
GDS	16.80±7.90	15.68±6.20	13.80±10.38	0.70
Barthel index	18.23±5.23	17.50±3.76	16.67±4.06	0.664
CDR‡	1.42±0.66	1.86±0.70	2.20±0.63	0.01
ROCFT‡	18.00±10.11	7.94±7.82	1.90±1.71	0.000

* Statistical test is done by discriminant function analysis. †Statistical significance is found between patients with “closing-in” and deformed. ‡ Statistical significance is found among study groups. K-MMSE; Korean Mini-Mental State Examination, GDS; geriatric depression scale, CDR; clinical dementia rating scale, ROCFT; Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test

Table 4. Difference of relative value of qEEG between Alzheimer patients with “closing-in” and without “closing-in”.

		Closing-in (-) (N=21)	Closing-in (+) (N=20)	Deformed (N=12)	p-value*
Anterior field	Delta	1.00±0.13	1.09±0.16	1.05±0.13	0.446
	Theta	1.09±0.12	1.11±0.17	1.14±0.13	0.591
	Alpha†	1.13±0.12	1.10±0.08	1.01±0.08	0.009
	Beta	1.38±0.08	1.36±0.08	1.34±0.07	0.317
Centrottemporal field	Delta	0.95±0.14	1.00±0.17	1.01±0.13	0.489
	Theta	1.09±0.13	1.11±0.16	1.13±0.13	0.672
	Alpha†	1.15±0.12	1.12±0.09	1.01±0.08	0.004
	Beta	1.38±0.07	1.36±0.08	1.01±0.08	0.545
Posterior field	Delta	0.94±0.14	0.98±0.18	1.01±0.14	0.446
	Theta	1.10±0.13	1.13±0.15	1.14±0.13	0.636
	Alpha†	1.20±0.13	1.18±0.12	1.03±0.09	0.001
	Beta	1.37±0.07	1.35±0.08	1.34±0.07	0.679

* One-way ANOVA test, †Statistical significance was found between deformed and other groups.

“closing-in” .
 “closing-in” , “closing-in”
 “closing-in” 가
 “Closing-in” ,
 (deformed) . Mayer가
 (Table 4). (active space)
 (maximal performance)
 (constructional aprax-
 ia)
 19 가
 가

motor pattern) (sensory-

“closing-iñ

가 가 가

“closing-iñ

95.7%

30%

가

^{20,21}

“closing-iñ

가

(55.8%, 29/52)

가

(75.0%, 18/24)

가

가

“closing-iñ

가

가 (Table 2).

“closing-iñ

²¹

가 “closing-

in”

가

가 40

“closing-

in”

“closing-iñ

(9.1%, 2/22)

“closing-iñ

power가

가

“closing-iñ

“closing-iñ

specific)

²⁴ “closing-iñ

가

가
(phase-

(67.3)

(62.9)

“closing-iñ

“closing-iñ

2~3 가

“closing-iñ

가 가

¹⁹

“closing-iñ

grasping reflex, (sucking reflex),

(echolalia), (echopraxia)

“magnetic reaction”

^{22,23}

가

가

가

¹⁹

가

“closing-iñ

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