Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a risk factor for Alzheimer disease (AD). Populations at risk for AD show altered brain activity in the default mode network (DMN) before clinical cognitive dysfunction. We evaluated this brain pattern in T2DM patients. We compared T2DM patients (n = 10, age = 56 ± 2.2 years, fasting plasma glucose [FPG] = 8.4 ± 1.3 mmol/L, HbA1c = 7.5 ± 0.54%) with nondiabetic age–matched control subjects (n = 11, age = 54 ± 1.8 years, FPG = 4.8 ± 0.2 mmol/L) using resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging to evaluate functional connectivity strength among DMN regions. We also evaluated hippocampal volume, cognition, and insulin sensitivity by homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR). Control subjects showed stronger correlations versus T2DM patients in the DMN between the seed (posterior cingulate) and bilateral middle temporal gyrus (β = 0.67 vs. 0.43), the right inferior and left medial frontal gyri (β = 0.75 vs. 0.54), and the left thalamus (β = 0.59 vs. 0.37), respectively, with no group differences in cognition or hippocampal size. In T2DM patients, HOMA-IR was inversely correlated with functional connectivity in the right inferior frontal gyrus and precuneus. T2DM patients showed reduced functional connectivity in the DMN compared with control subjects, which was associated with insulin resistance in selected brain regions, but there were no group effects of brain structure or cognition.

In other populations at risk for AD, such as carriers of the apolipoprotein E (ApoE) ApoE-ε4 allele, researchers have reported reduced glucose metabolism and/or reduced resting-state functional connectivity (3,4) in the brain’s default mode network (DMN) before cognitive decline is evident. The DMN, which includes the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) and temporoparietal posterior association cortical regions of the brain, is most active at rest and is suspended during cognitive activity (5).

In addition to brain functional changes, structural atrophy in the medial temporal lobe has been observed in T2DM patients (6) as well as people with insulin resistance (7) and may predict progression from the normal elderly state to mild cognitive impairment and from mild cognitive impairment to AD (8). We measured hippocampal volume and correlated it with functional connectivity measurements to determine whether hippocampal size varies with a particular region in the DMN and whether functional connectivity and structural atrophy are evident prior to cognitive decline.

Impaired cognition is the last symptom to emerge prior to decline in clinical function (9). Thus, to establish that our patients were cognitively intact, we administered a battery of neuropsychological tests before the functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan to assess IQ, memory, attention, executive function, and psychomotor speed.

On the basis of earlier findings in those at risk for AD, we hypothesized that 1) patients with T2DM would show reduced functional connectivity in the DMN compared with nondiabetic control subjects, 2) reduced functional connectivity would be associated with the severity of insulin resistance, and 3) hippocampal size would be reduced in the T2DM group relative to the non-T2DM group. However, because it is not yet clear whether structural atrophy precedes changes in resting-state functional connectivity (9), brain volumetric changes may not yet be detectable.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

The study sample consisted of 10 T2DM patients and 11 healthy, age–matched control subjects. All participants were between the ages of 45 and 66 years (average ± SEM age = 54.8 ± 2.2 years), and disease duration was between 7 months and 10 years (mean = 6.1 ± 0.9 years). T2DM patients could not be treated with metformin or thiazolidinediones to qualify for the study. In both T2DM patients and control subjects, any contraindications to imaging, such as gunshot wound, pacemaker, pregnancy, and claustrophobia, were exclusionary factors. After approval from the institutional review boards of both the Joslin Diabetes Center and McLean Hospital (where the MRI was performed), patients and nondiabetic control subjects provided their informed consent and the following information during screening: psychiatric history, handedness, medical history, current medications, height, and weight. T2DM patients also provided date of diagnosis. All participants were studied in the fasting state, and glucose and insulin levels were measured for calculation of homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR). Patients receiving insulin were asked to refrain from taking their insulin on the day of the study.

**Cognitive assessment.** We administered the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (10), verbal fluency and trail making number-letter switching from the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (11), the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (12), and the Grooved Pegboard (13).
**RESULTS**

Clinical demographic characteristics and cognitive results. The clinical demographic characteristics and cognitive scores are summarized in Table 1.

Functional connectivity. Regression analyses were carried out between the seed reference (PCC) and all other voxels in the brain using Brain Voyager QX and by drawing a cube of 10 mm on each side, centered on the PCC using Talairach coordinates 0, −56, 20. The average time course of the BOLD signal was extracted from the PCC seed region and used as the model predictor in general linear model analysis to determine brain regions temporally correlated with it. Structural image analysis and processing. Structural MRI data were processed at the Psychiatry Neuroimaging Laboratory using 3D Slicer to visualize and realign the data (http://slicer.org). The FMRIB Software Library (FSL v.4.1; http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk) was used for skull stripping (15) and to estimate the intracranial volume to control for head size, and the FreeSurfer software package (version 4.5.0; http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu) was used for automated segmentation of the hippocampus (16).

Insulin resistance. HOMA-IR was calculated for control subjects and non–insulin treated T2DM patients to determine whether insulin resistance was associated with functional connectivity patterns. Because HOMA-IR does not accurately reflect insulin resistance in the presence of exogenous insulin treatment, it was not measured in insulin-treated patients (17).

### Table 1: Demographic, clinical, and cognitive characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>T2DM patients</th>
<th>Control subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(n = 10)</td>
<td>(n = 11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female)</td>
<td>56 (2.2)</td>
<td>54 (1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (years)</td>
<td>14.8 (0.8)</td>
<td>15.6 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mg/dL)</td>
<td>159 (4.11)</td>
<td>187 (9.95)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>125/76 (10/10)</td>
<td>115/70 (24/13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>30.9 (2.1)</td>
<td>26.8 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c (%)</td>
<td>7.5 (0.5)</td>
<td>5.6 (0.1)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma glucose (mmol/L)</td>
<td>8.4 (1.3)</td>
<td>4.8 (0.2)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum insulin (µU/mL)</td>
<td>19.7 (3.6)</td>
<td>11.9 (2.1)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants on cholesterol-lowering medications</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants on blood pressure medications</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients receiving insulin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are means ± (SD). *P < 0.05.

The T2DM group, indicating reduced functional connectivity in the T2DM group. Because IQ can affect brain volume (20), we conducted a post hoc regression analysis controlling for both full-scale IQ and verbal IQ, and the results remained significant.

Structural results. There were no differences in hippocampal volume between T2DM and control groups (right hippocampal volume: control subjects = 4.4 ± 0.12 cm³ vs. T2DM patients = 4.0 ± 0.17 cm³; left hippocampal volume: control subjects = 4.3 ± 0.09 cm³ vs. T2DM patients = 4.1 ± 0.09 cm³). We found no correlations between the β-weights derived from the functional connectivity measure and either hippocampal volume or cognitive scores.

HOMA-IR. HOMA-IR was significantly higher in the five non–insulin treated T2DM patients compared with control subjects (7.4 ± 3.1 vs. 2.6 ± 0.5 mmol/L · µU/mL; P < 0.05). In the T2DM patients, HOMA was inversely correlated with the β-weights for connectivity between the PCC and multiple other brain regions involved in the DMN, particularly the right inferior frontal gyrus (r = −0.90, P = 0.005) and the right precuneus (r = −0.81, P = 0.0097) (Fig. 2).

Disease duration. Diabetes duration was not associated with functional connectivity, hippocampal volume, or cognition.

DISCUSSION

In the current study, we demonstrated that patients with T2DM show reduced functional connectivity in several default mode regions, including the middle temporal gyrus, bilaterally, right inferior and left medial frontal gyri, and left thalamus, even when controlling for IQ. There were no group differences in hippocampal volumes and no differences in
FIG. 1. Differences in DMN functional connectivity between T2DM and control subjects. The left and middle columns show functional connectivity maps of T2DM (DM) and control (CON) subjects, respectively. The color scale represents the strength of functional connectivity with the PCC (increasing strength from orange to yellow). The right column shows regions for which the strength of functional connectivity with the PCC was significantly higher in control compared with T2DM subjects ($P < 0.05$, corrected). All images are represented in color overlaid on the anatomical slices (gray). The top row shows functional connectivity differences in medial frontal gyrus (MEDFG; axial slice); the middle row shows functional connectivity in the precuneus (coronal slice); and the bottom row shows functional connectivity differences in the middle temporal gyrus (MTG; coronal slice) with the thalamus also visible. Corresponding Talairach coordinates for MTG and MEDFG are presented in Table 2. (A high-quality digital representation of this figure is available in the online issue.)
The DMN is highly metabolically active and is therefore a potential target for the effects of T2DM (22). Although the mechanisms linking T2DM and risk of AD are not yet understood, several hypotheses have been suggested. The DMN is highly metabolically active and is therefore a potential target for the effects of T2DM (22).

This abnormal brain pattern in the DMN has recently been demonstrated using positron emission tomography in older individuals (aged ~74 years) with insulin resistance. In the T2DM group, HOMA-IR was inversely correlated with functional connectivity in several regions of the DMN, particularly the right inferior frontal gyrus and right precuneus. Disruption in functional connectivity is associated with insulin resistance and occurs before cognitive or structural deficits and may provide an early method to evaluate whether T2DM patients are at elevated risk for AD.

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One limitation of our study is that we do not know whether participants carry the apoE-ε4 allele. Future studies in this line of research should include this information. However, it is unclear whether apoE-ε4 has any additional effect on DMN metabolism, independent of T2DM or insulin resistance (21). In addition, our sample size is small, and this may have reduced our ability to detect changes in cognition or hippocampal volume in our T2DM group.

In summary, T2DM patients showed reduced functional connectivity between the PCC and other DMN regions despite normal cognition and hippocampal volume. The disruption in functional connectivity is correlated with the severity of insulin resistance. It is important that because level of insulin resistance is modifiable, it may be a variable under patient control. Thus, diet and exercise may ameliorate reduced functional connectivity in the DMN and lessen the risk for AD in this population. As this research field evolves, a clearer protocol will emerge outlining what steps can be taken to reduce AD risk in people with insulin resistance.

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No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported. G.M., A.M.J., N.R.B., D.C.S., and M.E.S. researched data, contributed to discussion, and wrote, reviewed, and edited the manuscript. R.L.M., V.L.F., and W.S.H. researched data, contributed to discussion, and reviewed and edited the manuscript. G.M. is the guarantor of this work and, as such, had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.
Parts of this study were presented in abstract form at the 70th Scientific Sessions of the American Diabetes Association, Orlando, Florida, 25–29 June 2010, and at the American Diabetes Association Research Symposium on Diabetes and Brain, Alexandria, Virginia, 28–30 October 2011.

REFERENCES