

Cognitive Function after Major Noncardiac Surgery, Apolipoprotein E4 Genotype, and Biomarkers of Brain Injury

David L. McDonagh, M.D.,* Joseph P. Mathew, M.D., M.H.Sc.,† Willam D. White, M.P.H.,‡ Barbara Phillips-Bute, Ph.D.,§ Daniel T. Laskowitz, M.D., M.H.Sc.,|| Mihai V. Podgoreanu, M.D.,# Mark F. Newman, M.D.**; for the Neurologic Outcome Research Group††

ABSTRACT

Background: Postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) is a significant cause of morbidity after noncardiac surgery. Identified risk factors are largely limited to demographic characteristics. We hypothesized that POCD was associated with apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) genotype and plasma biomarkers of brain injury and inflammation.

Methods: Three hundred ninety-four patients older than 55 yr undergoing major elective noncardiac surgery were enrolled in this prospective observational study. Apolipoprotein E genotyping was performed at baseline. Plasma was collected at baseline and end of surgery and at 4.5, 24, and 48-h postoperatively. Six protein biomarkers were assayed (B-type natriuretic peptide, C-reactive protein, D-dimer, matrix metalloproteinase-9, neuron-specific enolase, and S-100B). Neurocognitive testing was conducted at baseline and at 6 weeks and 1 yr after surgery; scores were subjected to factor anal-

ysis. The association of APOE4 and biomarkers with POCD was tested using multivariable regression modeling.

Results: Three hundred fifty patients (89%) completed 6-week neurocognitive testing. POCD occurred in 54.3% of participants at 6 weeks and 46.1% at 1 yr. There was no difference in POCD between patients with or without the APOE4 allele (56.6 vs. 52.6%; $P = 0.58$). The continuous cognitive change score (mean \pm SD) was similar between groups (APOE4: 0.05 ± 0.27 vs. non-APOE4: 0.07 ± 0.28 ; $P = 0.53$). Two hundred ninety-one subjects (74%) completed testing at 1 yr. POCD occurred in 45.9% of APOE4 subjects versus 46.3% of non-APOE4 subjects ($P = 0.95$). The cognitive score was again similar (APOE4: 0.08 ± 0.27 vs. non-APOE4: 0.05 ± 0.25 ; $P = 0.39$). Biomarker levels were not associated with APOE4 genotype or cognition at 6 weeks or 1 yr.

Conclusion: Cognitive decline after major noncardiac surgery is not associated with APOE4 genotype or plasma biomarker levels.

* Assistant Professor, Departments of Anesthesiology and Medicine (Neurology), † Professor, Department of Anesthesiology, Chief, Division of Cardiothoracic Anesthesiology, § Assistant Professor, Department of Anesthesiology and Psychiatry, || Associate Professor, Departments of Anesthesiology, Medicine (Neurology), and Neurobiology, ‡ Biostatistician, # Assistant Professor, Department of Anesthesiology, ** Merel H. Harmel Professor of Anesthesiology, Professor of Medicine, and Chair, Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina; †† Members of the Neurologic Outcome Research Group are listed in the appendix.

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Address correspondence to Dr. McDonagh: Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, Box 3094, Durham, North Carolina 27710. david.mcdonagh@duke.edu. Information on purchasing reprints may be found at www.anesthesiology.org or on the masthead page at the beginning of this issue. ANESTHESIOLOGY's articles are made freely accessible to all readers, for personal use only, 6 months from the cover date of the issue.

What We Already Know about This Topic

- ❖ Apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) genotype and plasma markers of brain injury and inflammation are valid predictors of outcome from degenerative and other brain injuries, but whether they are useful biomarkers for postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) is not known

What This Article Tells Us That Is New

- ❖ In 350 surgical patients in whom nearly half exhibited POCD 1 yr after surgery, APOE4 genotype and plasma markers were not useful in predicting POCD

A significant number of elderly patients undergoing major noncardiac surgery will have a decline in cognitive function postoperatively.¹⁻³ The etiology of this decline is unclear but likely involves a combination of patient, surgical, and anesthetic factors. Postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) can be a manifestation of transient or permanent cerebral injury. Although cognitive function tends to improve over months to years postoperatively in affected individuals, a small proportion has seemingly permanent cognitive injury.⁴⁻⁶

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Apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) genotype has been shown to be a risk factor for worse cerebral injury and poor neurologic outcome from a variety of insults, including traumatic brain injury⁷ and intracranial hemorrhage,⁸ and is a risk factor for Alzheimer disease⁹ and atherosclerosis.¹⁰ Therefore, it is conceivable that APOE4 genotype may influence susceptibility to POCD. However, clinical evidence over the past decade has been conflicting.^{11–13} APOE4 has also been implicated in the proinflammatory response.^{14–17} This link between APOE4 and a heightened inflammatory response along with reports of association between plasma inflammatory markers and POCD¹⁸ suggest that APOE4, inflammation, and POCD may be interlinked. Therefore, we hypothesized that APOE4 subjects experience greater postoperative cognitive decline as a consequence of a heightened inflammatory response. We aimed to measure the magnitude and nature of this inflammatory response by assaying plasma biomarkers of inflammation and brain injury. The identification of a susceptible genotype could allow preoperative identification of patients likely to develop POCD. Similarly, a plasma biomarker panel assayed perioperatively could identify patients likely to develop POCD, allowing early intervention and management.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

This is a prospective observational study of patients older than 55 yr undergoing general or regional (*e.g.*, spinal, epidural) anesthesia for elective vascular, thoracic, or major orthopedic (total hip or knee arthroplasty, or spine) surgery. The study was approved by the Duke University School of Medicine Institutional Review Board (Durham, North Carolina), and written informed consent was obtained from all participants. Patients with a history of symptomatic cerebrovascular disease (*e.g.*, stroke with a residual deficit), uncontrolled hypertension, alcoholism (> 2 drinks/day), psychiatric illness (any clinical diagnoses requiring therapy), renal failure (serum creatinine > 2.0 mg/dl), active liver disease (liver function tests > 1.5 times the upper limit of normal), or undergoing surgery for cancer resection were excluded. Pregnant women and patients who were unable to read or who had less than a fifth grade education were also excluded.

Neurocognitive Testing

Experienced psychometricians examined subjects with a well-validated battery of cognitive tests on the day before surgery and again at 6 weeks and 1 yr after surgery. We used a cognitive test battery comprising the following five instruments that yielded 10 scores:

1. The Short Story module of the Randt Memory Test requires subjects to recall the details of a short story immediately after it has been read to them and after a 30-min delay. Both verbatim and gist recall are evaluated (4 scores).

2. The Digit Span subtest of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised Test requires subjects to repeat a series of digits that have been orally presented to them in both forward and, in an independent test, reverse order (2 scores).
3. Modified Visual Reproduction Test from the Wechsler Memory Scale measures short- and long-term figural memory and requires subjects to reproduce from memory several geometric shapes both immediately and after a 30-min delay (2 scores).
4. The Digit Symbol subtest of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised is a paper and pencil task that requires subjects to reproduce, within 90 s, as many coded symbols as possible in blank boxes beneath randomly generated digits according to a coding scheme for pairing digits with symbols (1 score).
5. The Trail Making Test (part B) requires subjects to connect, by drawing a line, a series of numbers and letters in sequence (*i.e.*, 1-A-2-B) as quickly as possible (1 score).

Apolipoprotein E Genotyping

Apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotype was determined from preoperative whole blood samples with a polymerase chain reaction-based restriction enzyme genotyping protocol as previously described.¹⁵ Genotyping accuracy was assessed in a subset of 75 patients in whom genotyping assays were also conducted by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry on a Sequenom MassArray system (Sequenom, San Diego, CA) at Agencourt Bioscience Corporation (Beverly, MA).

Biomarker Analysis

Whole blood was drawn at baseline and end of surgery and at 4.5, 24, and 48 h postoperatively, in EDTA-containing tubes, and centrifuged at 3500g for 15 min. Plasma was removed and stored at -70°C until the time of analysis. During shipment, samples were placed on dry ice in insulated coolers. B-type natriuretic peptide, C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, matrix metalloproteinase-9, neuron-specific enolase (NSE), and S-100 levels were assayed by Biosite Diagnostics (an Inverness Medical Company, Waltham, Massachusetts) through an interinstitutional agreement. These biomarkers were chosen based on our previous studies, including the BRAIN Study,¹⁹ and the existing literature.^{20,21}

Immunoassays using human plasma samples were performed in 384-well microtiter plates using Perkin-Elmer Minitrak for all liquid handling steps. Assays were variations of antibody sandwich assays or competitive assays using biotinylated antigen. All assays were heterogeneous and require multiple plate washes. Plates were washed three times with borate-buffered saline containing 0.02% Tween 20. Samples were removed from -70°C , thawed at 37°C , and processed at room temperature. Test samples (10 μl /well) were added to the microtiter plates. In addition to test samples, each plate contained a calibration curve consisting of multiple

analyte concentrations and controls. Calibration curves were prepared gravimetrically in plasma from healthy donors. For sandwich assays, one concentration in each set of calibrators included neutralizing antibody for correction of endogenous antigen present in the plasma pool. In situations in which the sample must be diluted to fit within the calibration curve, the calibrators were prepared in a CD8 assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM ZnCl₂, 10 ml/l polyvinyl alcohol [MW 9,000–10,000], 10 g/L bovine serum albumin, and 1 g/L NaN₃). CD8 assay buffer was also used for sample dilution. The plates were read fluorometrically (Molecular Devices Spectramax 2; Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). Calibration curves were eight points tested at multiple locations on the assay plate. The calibration curve was calculated using a five-parameter logistic fit and sample concentration was determined.

Statistical Methods

Sample Size Determination. The primary aim of this study was to determine the association of POCD with the presence of an APOE4 allele. It was estimated that the enrollment of 400 patients with an expected APOE4 allelic frequency of 25% would identify 100 patients with at least one APOE4 allele. Using our cognitive index, a change of 0.5 is considered clinically meaningful. With a starting sample size of 400 and a 15% loss to follow-up, a two-group ANOVA test with a 0.050 two-sided significance level would have 90% power to detect a between-group difference of 0.25 in cognitive change scores (assuming an SD of 0.6, estimated from our previous work in coronary artery bypass graft surgery patients).

Statistical Analysis

To characterize cognitive function over time, while minimizing potential redundancy in the cognitive measures, a factor analysis was performed on the 10 cognitive test scores from baseline.²² The 10 scores were incorporated into a principle components analysis with orthogonal rotation (a linear transformation of the data) to produce uncorrelated factors. The factor analysis was conducted on the enrolled subjects in this study, and scoring coefficients for all time points were determined using this sample's baseline rotated factor scores; thus, cognitive domains remained consistent over time. We chose a four-factor solution, which accounts for 84% of the variability in the original 10 test scores and represents four cognitive domains: (1) verbal memory, (2) abstraction and visuospatial orientation (executive function), (3) visual memory, and (4) attention and concentration. Two summary measures were calculated to represent cognitive function: (1) POCD (the dichotomous outcome) was defined as a decline of 1 SD or more in at least one of the four domains. (2) To quantify overall cognitive function and the degree of learning (*i.e.*, practice effect from repeated exposure to the testing procedures), a baseline cognitive index was first calculated as the mean of the four cooperative domain scores. The cognitive index score has a mean of zero and an SD of

0.5. Thus, any positive score is above the mean, any negative score is below the mean, and a score of 0.5 represents 1 SD above the mean. A continuous change score (the continuous outcome) was then calculated by subtracting the baseline from the follow-up cognitive index. Negative scores indicate decline and positive scores indicate improvement.

Categorical and continuous demographic characteristics were compared between groups with Pearson χ^2 , Fisher exact, and *t* tests. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was assessed for the APOE polymorphisms using an exact test. The effect of APOE4 genotype on the cognitive change score (continuous outcome) and POCD (dichotomous outcome) at 6 weeks and 1 yr was tested using multivariable linear and logistic regression modeling, respectively. Covariates were chosen *a priori* and remained consistent across all models. The following characteristics were included in each model: baseline cognitive index, age, years of education, surgery type (defined as orthopedic *vs.* other), anesthesia type (general *vs.* regional), gender, diabetes, and the interaction between age and APOE4. Patients were classified as having general anesthesia if they received any general anesthesia, regardless of other anesthesia administered. Interactions between APOE4 status and each covariate were also assessed.

Associations between APOE4 status and biomarker levels were analyzed using repeated-measures ANOVA based on log transformation with unstructured covariance and Tukey adjustment for *post hoc* pairwise comparisons. Furthermore, in *post hoc* analyses, adjusted with a Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons, associations between biomarker levels and the continuous and dichotomous cognitive outcomes at 6 weeks and 1 yr were analyzed with individual multivariable models. Each biomarker was characterized as change from baseline to maximum value within 48 h of surgery. As in the primary analysis, covariates were chosen *a priori* and remained consistent across models. APOE4 was also tested in each model, as well as the interaction between APOE4 and the biomarker. Finally, models were constructed using all biomarker levels together in the same analysis in an attempt to identify a potential panel of biomarker predictors of cognitive decline.

Results

From March 2000 to January 2005, a total of 520 patients consented to participate in the study. Of these, 126 patients withdrew voluntarily, leaving 394 patients who completed enrollment. Patient and procedural characteristics are listed in table 1 for all enrolled subjects. Twenty-four percent of subjects had at least one copy of the APOE4 allele, and these subjects were more likely to be younger than those without the APOE4 allele. The APOE polymorphisms were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, and genotyping accuracy was 100%.

Among the 350 (89%) patients who returned for follow-up testing at 6 weeks, POCD was seen in 56.6% with the APOE4 allele compared with 52.6% in those without the

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population

	All Patients (n = 394)	Non-APOE4 (n = 276)	APOE4 (n = 87)	P Value
Female gender, %	50%	49.3	49.4	1.00
White race, %	83.5	85.9	78.2	0.09
Diabetes, %	16.0	15.9	16.1	1.00
History of hypertension, %	66.2	67.4	64.4	0.69
Orthopedic surgery, %	74.1	73.9	74.7	0.89
General anesthesia, %	60.8	59.6	65.5	0.37
Age, yr	68.1 (8.3)	68.9 (8.3)	66.1 (8.2)	0.005
Education, yr	14.2 (3.3)	14.2 (3.4)	14.1 (3.2)	0.94
Preoperative cognitive index	-0.01 (0.50)	-0.04 (0.49)	0.02 (0.51)	0.31

Thirty-one subjects did not have apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) genotyping data.

allele ($P = 0.58$). The continuous cognitive score was also not significantly different between the groups (APOE4 [mean \pm SD] 0.05 ± 0.27 vs. non-APOE4 0.07 ± 0.28 ; $P = 0.53$). Multivariable regression analyses adjusting for baseline cognitive index, age, years of education, surgery type, anesthesia type, gender, and diabetes revealed no significant association between APOE4 status and POCD ($P = 0.40$; table 2), or between APOE4 status and the continuous cognitive change score ($P = 0.47$; table 3). At 1 yr after surgery, 291 subjects (74%) underwent cognitive testing. POCD was present in 45.9% of APOE4 subjects compared with 46.3% of non-APOE4 subjects ($P = 0.95$). The continuous cognitive score (mean \pm SD) was 0.08 ± 0.27 in the APOE4 group versus 0.05 ± 0.25 in the non-APOE4 group ($P = 0.39$). Multivariable regression analysis again revealed no significant association between APOE4 status and cognition at 1 yr after surgery. In addition, there was no interaction between age and APOE4 status at either 6 weeks ($P = 0.22$) or 1 yr ($P = 0.79$).

At 6 weeks, 25% of the patients lost to follow-up were APOE4+ compared with 21.7% of the returners ($P = 0.69$). Similarly, at 1 yr, 25.2% of the nonreturners were APOE4+ compared with 21% of the returners ($P = 0.49$). Among potential predictors of loss to follow-up, including age, dia-

betes, gender, orthopedic surgery, general anesthesia, APOE4 status, and baseline cognitive score, only baseline cognitive score was significantly associated with not returning ($P < 0.001$).

For the dichotomous outcome, POCD, 1-yr mortality was 3.16% in those with POCD and 1.25% in those without POCD ($P = 0.23$) at 6 weeks. For the continuous outcome, mean change in cognitive index score (mean \pm SD) at 6 weeks was -0.15 ± 0.32 for patients who died by 1 yr and 0.06 ± 0.28 for those alive at 1 yr ($P = 0.04$).

Plasma levels of B-type natriuretic peptide, CRP, D-dimer, and matrix metalloproteinase-9, unlike levels of NSE and S-100, increased from baseline over time, but none of these levels were significantly different between the APOE4 groups ($P > 0.15$, figs. 1A–F). No significant associations were found, at 6 weeks or 1 yr, between the continuous or dichotomous (POCD) outcome and any of the biomarkers. Significant interactions were also not detected between biomarker level and APOE4 status after adjustment for multiple comparisons. Finally, in the models that considered the biomarkers together as joint predictors, no combination of biomarkers yielded significant associations with cognitive outcome.

Table 2. Multivariable Logistic Regression Model Predicting Cognitive Deficit (Dichotomous Outcome; *i.e.*, POCD Present or Absent) at 6-week Follow-up

Variable	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Limits)	P Value
Age	1.03 (0.99–1.06)	0.10
Years of education	0.98 (0.91–1.07)	0.67
Preoperative cognitive index	2.42 (1.30–4.49)	0.005
Female sex	1.10 (0.69–1.74)	0.69
Diabetes	2.34 (1.22–4.51)	0.01
Orthopedic surgery	0.99 (0.58–1.71)	0.99
General anesthesia	1.10 (0.68–1.76)	0.71
APOE4	1.26 (0.74–2.17)	0.40

APOE4 = apolipoprotein E4; POCD = postoperative cognitive dysfunction.

Table 3. Multivariable Linear Regression Model Predicting the Cognitive Change Score (Continuous Outcome) at 6-week Follow-up

Variable	Parameter Estimate (95% Confidence Limits)	P Value
Age	-0.004 (-0.008 to -0.0005)	0.03
Years of education	0.009 (-0.001 to 0.020)	0.08
Preoperative cognitive index	-0.13 (-0.213 to -0.054)	0.001
Female sex	0.041 (-0.019 to 0.102)	0.18
Diabetes	-0.007 (-0.089 to 0.075)	0.87
Orthopedic surgery	-0.029 (-0.100 to 0.041)	0.41
General anesthesia	-0.013 (-0.075 to 0.048)	0.67
APOE4	-0.026 (-0.096 to 0.044)	0.47

APOE4 = apolipoprotein E4.

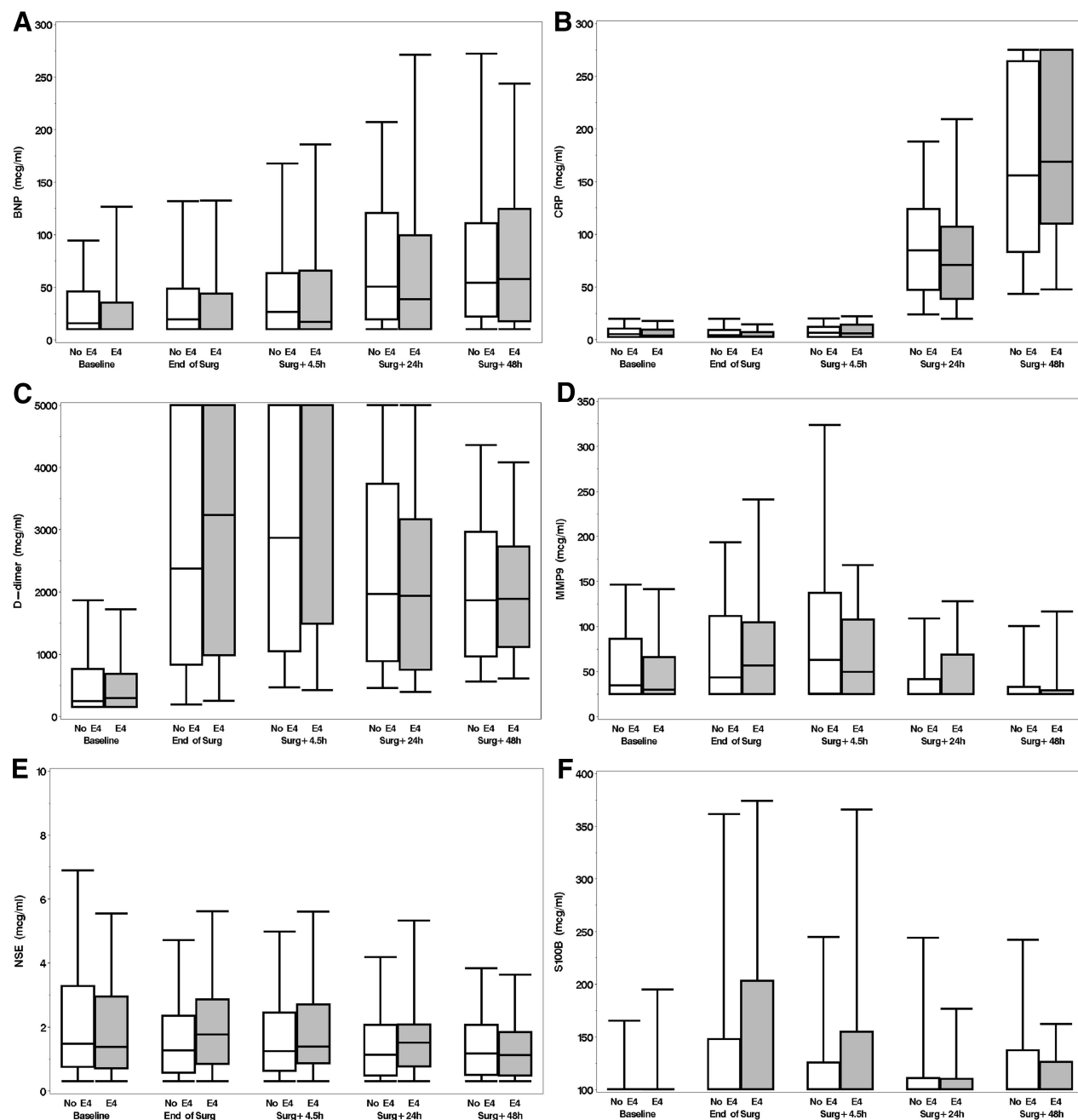


Fig. 1. Box plots of biomarker levels in nonapolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) (white) and APOE4 (shaded) subjects for perioperative time points. Boxes enclose 25th to 75th percentiles; vertical whiskers extend to 10th and 90th percentiles. Median (50th percentile) is marked by the line inside the box (where all five percentile lines are not visible in a plot, the percentiles coincide). (A) B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), (B) C-reactive protein (CRP), (C) D-Dimer, (D) matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), (E) neuron-specific enolase (NSE), (F) S100b (100 μ g/ml is the lower limit of the assay).

Discussion

To our knowledge, this study is the first combined analysis of POCD after noncardiac surgery, APOE4 genotype, and plasma biomarkers of brain injury and inflammation. To date, it is also the largest analysis of plasma biomarkers and cognitive decline in noncardiac surgery. Despite a robust sample size, we were unable to find an association between cognitive decline and APOE4 genotype. Similarly, we could find no association between perioperative B-type natriuretic

peptide, CRP, D-dimer, matrix metalloproteinase-9, NSE, and S100B levels and postoperative cognitive decline or APOE4 genotype.

Our data illustrate the high incidence of POCD in elderly patients undergoing major noncardiac surgery, 54.3% at 6 weeks and 46.1% at 1 yr. In a comparable patient population, the International Study of Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction 1¹ has reported a 25.8 and 9.9% prevalence of POCD at 1 week and 3 months, respectively, whereas Monk

*et al.*³ found a 41.4 and 12.7% prevalence of POCD at discharge and at 3 months, respectively. The much higher incidence seen in our study may be a consequence of a significantly larger orthopedic cohort (74% of patients) or may be attributable to differences in methodology, including the definition of POCD and the use of a control group. Despite the differing rates of POCD, advancing age and baseline cognition or level of education were consistent as predictors of POCD across all three studies. As with the International Study of Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction 2,² we were unable to detect a significant beneficial effect of regional anesthesia. The dominance of baseline cognitive capacity in all studies suggests that cognitive reserve, the increased threshold for neuropsychologic impairment in the presence of favorable genetic backgrounds and environments (such as high educational level), may be a significant factor in postoperative cognitive injury.²³ In addition to establishing predictors of POCD in the noncardiac population, our data support the hypothesis that POCD is associated with worse long-term outcome. Similar to the findings of Monk *et al.*,³ we note a trend toward increased 1-yr mortality in patients with cognitive decline at 6 weeks after surgery.

A large number of twin, adoption, and longitudinal family studies suggest that genetic factors account for more than 50% of the variance in adult cognitive abilities, mainly by influencing differences in the general cognitive factor and by modulating different cognitive domains and specific mental abilities.²⁴ For example, McClearn *et al.*²⁵ used a large range of tests in elderly twins and found heritabilities of 0.62 for general cognitive ability, 0.55 for verbal ability, 0.32 for spatial ability, 0.62 for speed and processing, and 0.52 for memory. Similarly, measures of executive control were found to show a range of heritabilities from 0.34 to 0.68. Interestingly, all studies converge on the conclusion that genetic factors increase, whereas shared environmental factors decrease in importance with advancing age. Roughly, 50% of the phenotypic variance in human cognitive ability is stable from the age of 11 to 80 yr.²⁶ Studies of elderly twins found heritabilities of 0.60–0.70 at old ages (80 years and older),^{27,28} with greater influence at the higher levels of ability.²⁹ Thus, genetic influences on cognitive aging arise from a combination of contributions to the lifelong trait of intelligence in general, and to any influences specific to old age.³⁰

However, the influence of genetics on POCD is not as clear, particularly in noncardiac surgical patients. Despite the robust connection between APOE4 genotype and outcome after a variety of brain injuries, including traumatic brain injury,⁷ aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage,⁸ and intracerebral hemorrhage,¹⁵ a link to POCD has been elusive. Abildstrom *et al.*¹³ studied the relationship between APOE4 and cognitive dysfunction after major noncardiac surgery in 972 patients from the International Study of Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction 2 and found no difference in the incidence of POCD (10.3 vs. 9.9%) between patients with and without the APOE4 allele. Similarly, we found no association of APOE4 with postoperative cognitive decline in the

current study of 350 noncardiac surgery patients as well as in a study of 513 coronary artery bypass graft surgery patients.¹⁸ However, in cardiac surgical patients, we did find that minor alleles of the *CRP* 1059G/C single nucleotide polymorphism (OR: 0.37, 95% CI: 0.16–0.78, $P = 0.013$) and the *SELP* 1087G/A single nucleotide polymorphism (OR: 0.51, 95% CI: 0.30–0.85, $P = 0.011$) were associated with a reduction in cognitive deficit in European Americans.¹⁸ The absolute risk reduction in the observed incidence of POCD was 20.6% for carriers of the *CRP* 1059C allele and 15.2% for carriers of the *SELP* 1087A allele. Perioperative serum CRP and degree of platelet activation were also significantly lower in patients with a copy of the minor alleles, providing biologic support for the observed allelic association. Thus, age-related POCD is likely a complex phenotype, influenced by a large number of genetic variants of small effects (polygenic) and their interaction with environmental factors such as the magnitude of surgical-anesthetic injurious stimuli, drugs used in the perioperative period, and postoperative complications.

The mechanism by which APOE4 exerts detrimental effects on cognition is unclear. Potential etiologies include APOE-specific effects on cerebral blood flow,^{31,32} altered responses to neuronal injury,⁷ cerebral metabolic decline,³³ or increased cerebral microemboli secondary to increased atheroma burden.¹⁰ Furthermore, multiple lines of evidence support the involvement of APOE4 in the inflammatory response. APOE modulates the central nervous system inflammatory response to injury by modifying glial activation,³⁴ nitric oxide production,³⁵ inflammatory cytokine production,¹⁴ and magnitude of cerebral edema¹⁵ and is thought to do so in an isoform-specific manner. Effects are seen outside the central nervous system as well. Carriers of the APOE4 allele have an increased inflammatory response to cardiopulmonary bypass^{16,36} and sepsis.³⁷ To test these hypotheses, a synthetic APOE peptide has been shown to cross the blood-brain barrier, and to modulate the central nervous system inflammatory response to injury, and holds potential as a pharmacologic therapeutic.^{14,17}

In the noncardiac surgical population, data on inflammatory plasma biomarkers are sparse.³⁸ The evaluation of plasma biomarkers of brain injury, NSE and S-100, has also yielded conflicting results. NSE is generally considered a marker of neuronal injury, whereas S100B is a marker of astrocytic (glial) injury.^{20,21} Rasmussen *et al.*³⁹ studied 65 elderly patients undergoing abdominal surgery and found no association between NSE or S100B levels and cognitive decline. Similarly, Linstedt *et al.*⁴⁰ studied S100 and NSE in 120 patients undergoing noncardiac surgery and found an association of S100 but not NSE with early cognitive dysfunction (<1 week postoperatively). Overall, NSE did not increase in any of their patients, whereas S100B increased slightly but returned to normal by 18 h. Unfortunately, there was no longer term follow-up; therefore, it is difficult to exclude the influence of delirium on these results. In the largest study to date, however, we find that there is no asso-

ciation between a prespecified panel of six plasma biomarkers and APOE4 or POCD. Although the majority of the biomarkers increased over time, suggesting an active inflammatory response, the flat S100 and NSE profiles suggest an absence of significant neuronal injury or blood-brain barrier breakdown in most patients.

There are several limitations to our data and to the conclusions that can be drawn from this study. First, we did not have complete follow-up at 1 yr, missing 26% of the original cohort. Second, the high prevalence of POCD in this prospective observational trial may be related to the lack of a nonsurgical control group. Although a control group was not incorporated in our study design, largely because of funding limitations, our finding of an insignificant effect of APOE4 genotype on POCD remains valid. Third, although no definitive standard exists, defining POCD by establishing a threshold value on cognitive test scores is arbitrary. Our use of a 1 SD decline in any of the four neurocognitive domains is also less conservative than some other study groups. Therefore, we have analyzed the continuous cognitive change score as well and again demonstrate no significant associations between APOE4, cognition, and biomarkers. Fourth, we analyzed only APOE4 and cannot address the broader question of a genetic basis for cognitive decline in this population. A dominant APOE4 genetic model was used in this study based on the available literature.⁷⁻¹¹ It is possible that other APOE alleles might correlate with cognitive outcome in a more robust fashion, although *post hoc* analyses did not suggest that this is the case. A more expansive evaluation of genetic factors, as we had conducted in the cardiac surgical population, may have yielded a significant association.¹⁸ Fifth, our biomarker panel was designed to assess brain injury and inflammation but was limited to six biomarkers. Clearly, other plasma biomarkers may correlate with cognitive decline. Finally, as presented in figures 1A and B, B-type natriuretic peptide and CRP levels continued to increase through 48 h, suggesting that the inflammatory response had not peaked at 48 h. Plasma sampling beyond 48 h may have identified associations missed in our investigation.

In conclusion, we were unable to find an association between cognitive decline after major noncardiac surgery and APOE4 genotype. Similarly, we found no association between perioperative B-type natriuretic peptide, CRP, D-dimer, matrix metalloproteinase-9, NSE, or S100B levels and postoperative cognitive decline or APOE4 genotype. Future studies of biomarkers in POCD should use a combined genomics and proteomics approach, use a larger panel of inflammatory biomarkers, and monitor plasma levels beyond 48 h.

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Appendix: Neurologic Outcome Research Group of the Duke Heart Center

The members of the Neurologic Outcome Research Group of the Duke Heart Center are listed below: Joseph P. Mathew, M.D. (Director); James A. Blumenthal, Ph.D. (Co-Director); Frederick W. Lombard, M.D., G. Burkhard Mackensen, M.D., Ph.D., Joseph P. Mathew, M.D., David L. McDonagh, M.D., Terri G. Monk, M.D., Mark F. Newman, M.D., Barbara Phillips-Bute, Ph.D., Mihai V. Podgoreanu, M.D., Mark Stafford-Smith, M.D., Madhav Swaminathan, M.D., David S. Warner, M.D., William D. White, M.P.H., Narai Balajonda, M.D., Bonita L. Funk, R.N., Roger L. Hall, A.A.S., Barbara Decker, B.A., Gladwell Mbochi, A.A.S., Prometheus T. Solon, M.D., and Peter Waweru, Dip.Ed. (Department of Anesthesiology); Michael A. Babyak, Ph.D. and James A. Blumenthal, Ph.D. (Department of Behavioral Medicine); Daniel B. Mark, M.D., M.P.H., and Michael H. Sketch, Jr., M.D. (Department of Cardiology); Ellen R. Bennett, Ph.D., Carmelo Graftagnino, M.D., Daniel T. Laskowitz, M.D., Warren J. Strittmatter, M.D., and Kathleen A. Welsh-Bohmer, Ph.D. (Department of Neurology); Kevin Collins, B.S., C.C.P., Greg Smigla, B.S., C.C.P., and Ian Shearer, B.S., C.C.P. (Department of Perfusion Services); Thomas A. D'Amico, M.D., Mark Berry, M.D., R. Duane Davis, M.D., Jeffrey G. Gaca, M.D., Donald D. Glower, M.D., R. David Harpole, M.D., G. Chad Hughes, M.D., James Jagers, M.D., Shu Lin, M.D., Andrew Lodge, M.D., Carmelo Milano, M.D., Mark Onaitis, M.D., Cyrus Parsa, M.D., Peter K. Smith, M.D., and Betty Tong, M.D. (Department of Surgery).