



BACKGROUND

Mindfulness: “The ability to engage in non-judgmental awareness of the present moment”



Mind Full, or Mindful?

- Mindfulness is associated with an array of mental and physical health benefits (e.g., depression, anxiety, stress, sleep, pain, cardiovascular health, ...)
- Psychological traits such as increased depression, anxiety, and neuroticism are associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- It remains unclear whether 'positive' psychological traits such as **mindfulness** may have a **protective effect** on the development of **AD**

AIM: Explore how mindfulness traits relate to pathological and cognitive markers of AD in the preclinical stage

METHODS

1. Participants

261 cognitively normal participants with a family history of AD

	Age, mean (SD)	Sex, F:M (%F)	Education, mean (SD)	APOE ε4 carriers, n (%)
Cognition sample (n = 261)	63.18 (4.73)	186:75 (71.3%)	15.50 (3.46)	101 (38.7%)
AD pathology subsample (n = 124)	63.97 (4.78)	93:32 (74.2%)	15.25 (3.29)	76 (38.7%)



3. Analyses

Multivariate Partial Least Squares (PLS):

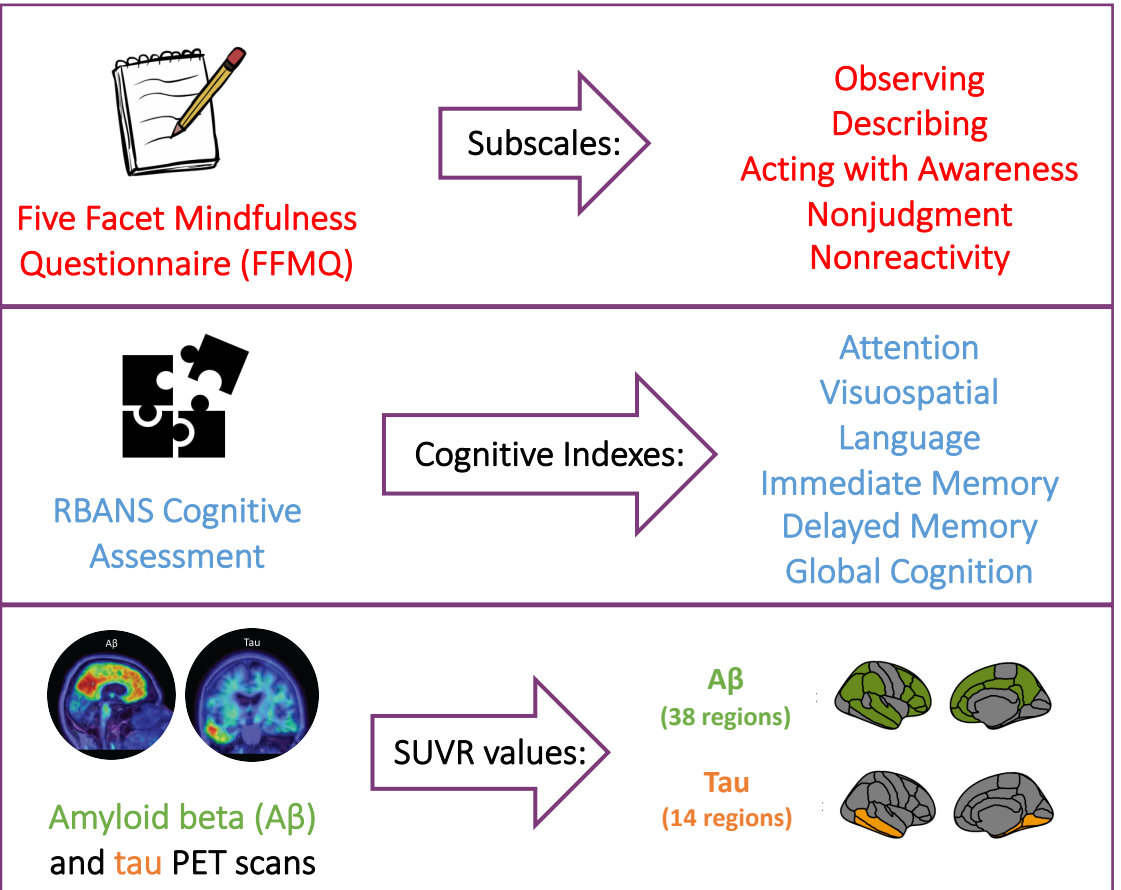
Elicits combinations of variables that are maximally correlated with one another

3 Separate PLS analyses –

Multivariate relationship between **5 Mindfulness Subscales** and:

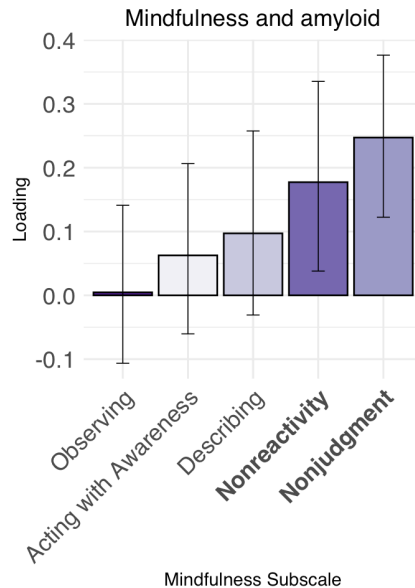
1. **38 Aβ SUVR regional values**
2. **14 tau SUVR regional values**
3. **6 Cognitive Indexes**

2. Measures

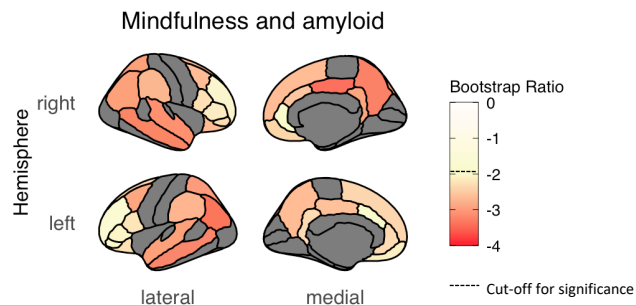


RESULTS

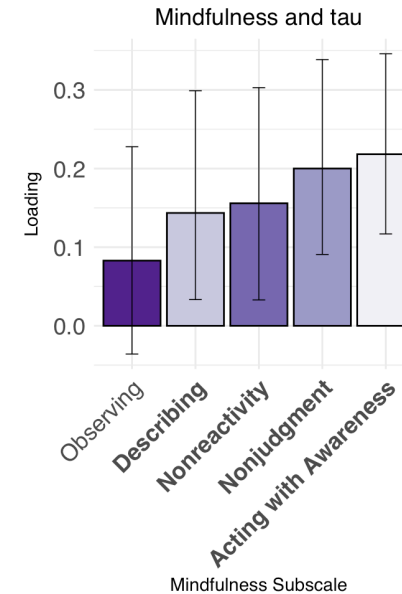
1. PLS between mindfulness and A β



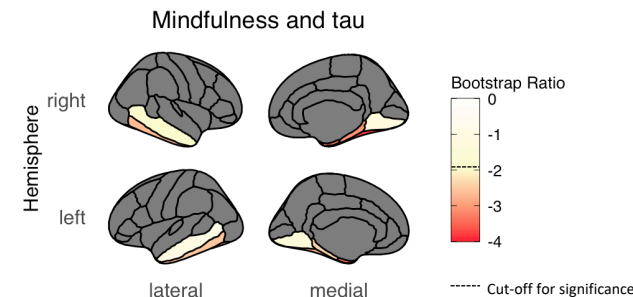
Higher levels of mindful nonjudgment and nonreactivity were associated with less A β deposition in bilateral temporoparietal and frontal cortices ($p = .003$)



2. PLS between mindfulness and tau

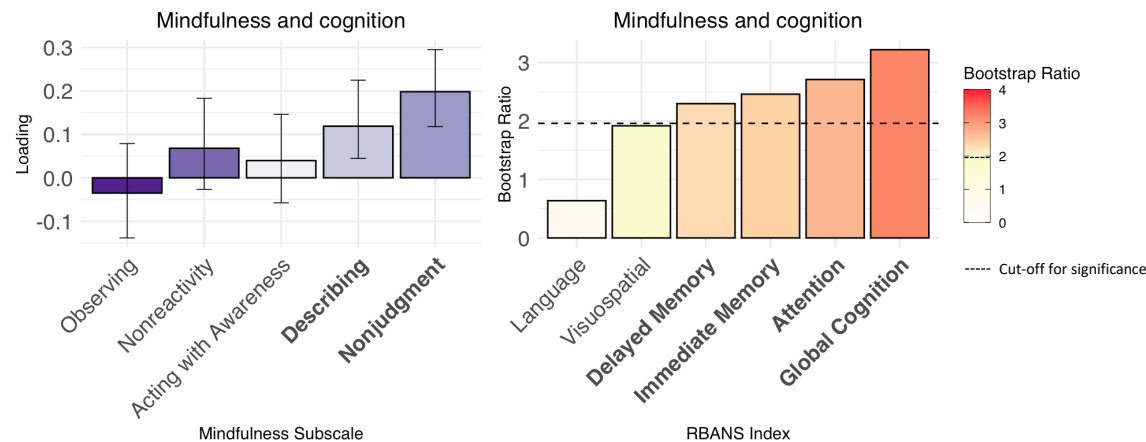


Higher levels of mindful acting with awareness, nonjudgment, nonreactivity, and describing were related to less tau deposition in bilateral medial and lateral temporal regions ($p = .006$)



RESULTS

3. PLS between mindfulness and cognition



Higher levels of **mindful nonjudgment** and **describing** were associated with better performance on measures of **global cognition**, **attention**, and **immediate and delayed memory** ($p = .002$)

Supplementary analyses

Relationships between **mindfulness** and **A β** , **tau**, and **cognition** remained significant when including additional psychological (depression, anxiety, stress, perseverative thinking and personality traits) and demographic (age, sex, education, APOE status) variables in analyses



CONCLUSIONS

- Higher trait mindfulness is associated with less A β and tau pathology and better cognition in preclinical AD
- Distinct combinations of mindfulness facets were differentially related to each of the AD markers
- Mindful nonjudgment, or a tendency to not judge one's own thoughts and feelings, was related to all three AD markers (A β , tau, and cognition)
- In addition to its other health benefits, mindfulness may also represent a potential psychological protective factor for AD
- This study provides empirical support for ongoing international studies of mindfulness interventions in early AD, and suggests that mindful nonjudgment may be a particularly important target for AD prevention

