

Practice guideline update summary: Mild cognitive impairment

Report of the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology

Ronald C. Petersen, MD, PhD, Oscar Lopez, MD, Melissa J. Armstrong, MD, MSc, Thomas S.D. Getchius, Mary Ganguli, MD, MPH, David Gloss, MD, MPH&TM, Gary S. Gronseth, MD, Daniel Marson, JD, PhD, Tamara Pringsheim, MD, Gregory S. Day, MD, MSc, Mark Sager, MD, James Stevens, MD, and Alexander Rae-Grant, MD

Correspondence

American Academy of Neurology
guidelines@aan.com

Neurology® 2018;90:126-135. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000004826

Abstract

Objective

To update the 2001 American Academy of Neurology (AAN) guideline on mild cognitive impairment (MCI).

Methods

The guideline panel systematically reviewed MCI prevalence, prognosis, and treatment articles according to AAN evidence classification criteria, and based recommendations on evidence and modified Delphi consensus.

Results

MCI prevalence was 6.7% for ages 60–64, 8.4% for 65–69, 10.1% for 70–74, 14.8% for 75–79, and 25.2% for 80–84. Cumulative dementia incidence was 14.9% in individuals with MCI older than age 65 years followed for 2 years. No high-quality evidence exists to support pharmacologic treatments for MCI. In patients with MCI, exercise training (6 months) is likely to improve cognitive measures and cognitive training may improve cognitive measures.

Major recommendations

Clinicians should assess for MCI with validated tools in appropriate scenarios (Level B). Clinicians should evaluate patients with MCI for modifiable risk factors, assess for functional impairment, and assess for and treat behavioral/neuropsychiatric symptoms (Level B). Clinicians should monitor cognitive status of patients with MCI over time (Level B). Cognitively impairing medications should be discontinued where possible and behavioral symptoms treated (Level B). Clinicians may choose not to offer cholinesterase inhibitors (Level B); if offering, they must first discuss lack of evidence (Level A). Clinicians should recommend regular exercise (Level B). Clinicians may recommend cognitive training (Level C). Clinicians should discuss diagnosis, prognosis, long-term planning, and the lack of effective medicine options (Level B), and may discuss biomarker research with patients with MCI and families (Level C).

MORE ONLINE

Podcast

Dr. Jeff Burns talks with Dr. Ronald Petersen about the updated AAN guideline on mild cognitive impairment.

NPub.org/ojn0w9



From the Department of Neurology (R.C.P.), Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; Department of Neurology (O.L.), University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, PA; Department of Neurology (M.J.A.), University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville; Heart Rhythm Society (T.S.D.G.), Washington, DC; Department of Psychiatry (M.G.), University of Pittsburgh, PA; Department of Neurology (D.G.), Charleston Area Medical Center, WV; Department of Neurology (G.S.G.), University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City; Department of Neurology (D.M.), University of Alabama, Birmingham; Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Psychiatry, Pediatrics and Community Health Sciences (T.P.), Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Canada; Knight Alzheimer Disease Research Center (G.S.D.), Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Wisconsin Alzheimer's Institute (M.S.), School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Department of Neurology (J.S.), Fort Wayne Neurological Center, IN; and Department of Neurology (A.R.-G.), Cleveland Clinic, OH.

Approved by the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee on July 16, 2016; by the Practice Committee on August 22, 2016; and by the AAN Institute Board of Directors on October 5, 2017.

This guideline was endorsed by the Alzheimer's Association on May 1, 2017.

Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.

Glossary

AAN = American Academy of Neurology; AD = Alzheimer disease; aMCI = amnesic mild cognitive impairment; CI = confidence interval; CIND = cognitively impaired, no dementia; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; IADL = instrumental activities of daily living; MCI = mild cognitive impairment; RR = relative risk.

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a condition in which individuals demonstrate cognitive impairment with minimal impairment of instrumental activities of daily living (IADL).¹⁻³ Although MCI can be the first cognitive expression of Alzheimer disease (AD), it can also be secondary to other disease processes (i.e., other neurologic, neurodegenerative, systemic, or psychiatric disorders).⁴ The term *amnesic MCI* (aMCI) describes a syndrome in which memory dysfunction predominates; in nonamnesic MCI, impairment of other cognitive features (e.g., language, visuospatial, executive) is more prominent.²

This practice guideline updates a 2001 American Academy of Neurology (AAN) practice parameter with recommendations concerning the diagnosis and treatment of MCI.⁵ The guideline focuses on presumed idiopathic or neurodegenerative MCI—particularly relating to AD—rather than mild cognitive changes relating to potentially reversible causes (e.g., metabolic, vascular, systemic, or psychiatric disorders) or Parkinson disease–MCI or vascular cognitive impairment, as these may have different epidemiologic and treatment spectra than AD. This article summarizes the guideline findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The full text of the guideline, including appendices e-1 through e-8, is available as supplemental data (links.lww.com/WNL/A125), as are tables e-1 through e-3 (links.lww.com/WNL/A34) and references e1–e50 (links.lww.com/WNL/A50).

The guideline addresses 4 questions:

1. What is the prevalence of MCI in the general population?
2. What is the prognosis for patients diagnosed with MCI for progression to a diagnosis of dementia, and how does this compare with an age-matched general population?
3. What pharmacologic treatments are effective for patients diagnosed with MCI?
4. What nonpharmacologic treatments are effective for patients diagnosed with MCI?

This guideline does not review the rapidly evolving field of biomarker research in MCI; the guideline panel determined that this should be the subject of a future guideline or systematic review. In addition, the potential psychological distress of a diagnosis of MCI (which has been discussed in the literature) was not one of the questions reviewed by the expert panel for this guideline.⁶

+ Supplemental Data

Full text of guideline at:

NPub.org/4evlhw

Description of the analytic process

This practice guideline principally follows the methodologies described in the 2004 edition of the AAN's guideline development process manual.⁷ Conclusions and recommendations were developed in accordance with the process outlined in the 2011 guideline development process manual, as amended to include the updated scheme for classifying therapeutic articles.⁸ The complete guideline provides a description of the exact methodology followed, including the processes of convening the author panel, performing the literature search, and reviewing the evidence. In accordance with the 2011 guideline manual, recommendations were based not only on the evidence in the systematic review, but also on strong related evidence, established principles of care, and inferences. The level of obligation for each recommendation was based on the strength of these premises and the risk–benefit ratio of following the recommendation, with adjustments based on importance of outcomes, variation in patient preferences, feasibility/availability, and patient costs. Consensus was determined by a modified Delphi voting process in accordance with prespecified rules.⁸

The panelists noted that various definitions of MCI and of related terms, such as cognitively impaired, no dementia (CIND), were used in the reviewed literature. Variation was based on different ascertainment methods, different neuropsychological measures, different measure thresholds, and requirements for different cognitive deficits. There was also variation in the use of aMCI and nonamnesic MCI in these studies. To address these discrepancies, the panelists reflected the specific definition used for a study where feasible in the evidence synthesis tables and guideline text, and provided specific comments on the potential effect of differing definitions.

Analysis of evidence

What is the prevalence of MCI in the general population?

Background

Various definitions of MCI have been used over time, reflecting an evolution of thought from primarily focusing on amnesia to including other cognitive deficits. Because memory deficits are the clinical hallmark of AD, some groups used criteria for MCI that required the presence of memory deficits in isolation (e.g., aMCI),^{3,9,10} and others included a broader definition that included either single-domain

nonamnesic deficits or deficits in multiple cognitive domains, either with memory impairment (multidomain aMCI) or without (multidomain nonamnesic MCI).^{1,2,11} The definition of MCI is also affected by the psychometric properties of, and norms for, the tests used to identify thresholds between normal aging and MCI. Table e-1 (links.lww.com/WNL/A34) presents the characteristics of various definitions of MCI used in the literature evaluated here. Table e-2 shows the effect on frequency of MCI in the population when less or more stringent MCI criteria were applied.

Analysis

Twenty Class I studies^{9,10,12–29} and 14 Class II studies^{30–40,e1–e3} were identified. Eight of the Class I studies showed that a lower education level was significantly associated with a higher prevalence of MCI.^{9,10,14,18,21,24,27,28} Two of the Class I studies indicated that male sex was associated with the presence of MCI^{13,24} but other studies found similar baseline prevalence in men and women.^{14,15,27}

A random-effects meta-analysis using Class I and II studies confirmed an increased prevalence with cohort age. The all-studies estimate for individuals aged 60–64 years was 6.7% (95% confidence interval [CI] 3.4%–12.7%, I^2 11.0); for those aged 65–69, 8.4% (95% CI 5.2%–13.4%, I^2 0); for ages 70–74, 10.1% (95% CI 7.5%–13.5%, I^2 5.2); for ages 75–79, 14.8% (95% CI 10.1%–21.1%, I^2 60.7); and for ages 80–84, 25.2% (95% CI 16.5%–36.5%, I^2 0) (see table e-3, links.lww.com/WNL/A34).

Conclusions

MCI is common in older populations, and its prevalence increases with age (high confidence, multiple Class I and Class II studies, consistent meta-analysis) and lower educational level (high confidence, multiple Class I studies).

What is the prognosis for patients diagnosed with MCI for progression to a diagnosis of dementia, and how does this compare with an age-matched general population?

Analysis

Nine Class I studies evaluated prognosis for individuals with MCI,^{9,13,19,23,27,e2,e4–e7} all showing an increased risk of progression to dementia when participants with MCI were compared with age-matched participants without MCI. A random-effects meta-analysis demonstrated that the cumulative incidence for the development of dementia in individuals with MCI/CIND older than age 65 followed for 2 years was 14.9% (95% CI 11.6%–19.1%, I^2 = 0). In those with MCI/CIND vs age-matched participants at 2–5 years after, the relative risk (RR) of dementia (all types) was 3.3 (95% CI 2.5–4.5, I^2 = 4.9); the RR of the diagnosis of AD was 3.0 (95% CI 2.1–4.8, I^2 = 17.3).

Reversion to normal cognition in individuals with MCI

Four Class I studies^{9,19,23,e5} showed reversion to normal cognition on follow-up in 14.4%,¹⁹ 33.3%,⁹ 19%,²³ and 38%^{e5} of

participants with MCI. However, 2 studies documented increased rates of ultimate conversion to dementia in participants with MCI who reverted to normal cognition, suggesting that individuals who revert remain at a higher risk of progression back to MCI or dementia than individuals who have never received an MCI diagnosis (in these studies, 65%^{e5} and 55% ultimately converted to dementia^{e8}).

Conclusions

Persons with MCI are at higher risk of progressing to dementia than age-matched controls (high confidence, multiple concordant Class I studies, meta-analysis). Persons diagnosed with MCI may remain stable, return to neurologically intact, or progress to dementia (multiple Class I studies, 14.4%–55.6% reverting to normal).

What pharmacologic treatments are available for patients diagnosed with MCI, and are these treatments effective on cognitive measures of progression to dementia, excluding other symptomatic effects?

Analysis

One Class I study,^{e9} 10 Class II studies described in 9 publications,^{e10–e18} and 3 Class III studies^{e19–e21} addressed pharmacologic treatment of MCI. Table 1 describes the available studies and conclusions for each pharmacologic intervention. Comprehensive descriptions of each study, including effect sizes and CIs, are available in the full-length guideline (links.lww.com/WNL/A125).

What nonpharmacologic treatments are effective for patients diagnosed with MCI?

Analysis

Two Class II studies were reviewed that used exercise as an intervention in individuals with MCI,^{e22,e23} and 1 Class II^{e24} and 4 Class III studies^{e25–e28} investigated the use of various cognitive interventions. Table 2 describes the available studies and conclusions for each nonpharmacologic intervention; details are provided in the full-length guideline (links.lww.com/WNL/A125).

Putting the evidence into clinical context

Care for persons with cognitive impairment meeting various MCI criteria continues to evolve, with the area of biomarker research changing particularly rapidly. Even in the context of an evolving field, clinicians can provide high-quality care focusing on counseling, treatment, and comorbidity management. Where clinicians are not proficient in caring for the cognitive or behavioral/psychiatric needs of persons with MCI, referral to appropriate specialists is an important part of the treatment paradigm in line with the following recommendations.

Table 1 Evidence and conclusions for pharmacologic treatments for mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

Agent	Classification of evidence	Conclusion
Donepezil	3 Class II studies (Petersen 2005, ^{e10} Doody 2009, ^{e11} Salloway 2004 ^{e12})	In patients with MCI, donepezil use over 3 years is possibly ineffective for reducing the chances of a progression to possible or probable Alzheimer dementia (low confidence in the evidence, single Class II study [Petersen 2005 ^{e10}]). In patients with MCI, it is unknown whether donepezil slows progression on various cognitive scales (very low confidence in the evidence based on 2 Class II studies with limited precision and small magnitude of effect) (Doody 2009, ^{e11} Salloway 2004 ^{e12}). Study CIs could not exclude an important effect and the ADAS-Cog change was statistically significant but not clinically meaningful.
Galantamine	2 Class II studies (Winblad 2008, ^{e13} both studies reported in 1 article)	In patients with MCI, galantamine use over 24 months is probably ineffective for reducing progression to dementia (moderate confidence in the evidence based on 2 Class II studies).
Rivastigmine	1 Class II study (Feldman 2007 ^{e14})	In patients with MCI, rivastigmine use up to 48 months is possibly ineffective for reducing the rate of progression to possible or probable Alzheimer dementia (low confidence in the evidence based on a single Class II study).
Flavonoid-containing drink	1 Class II study (Desideri 2012 ^{e15})	In patients with MCI, there is insufficient evidence to support or refute the cognitive benefits of a drink with high-dose flavonoids (about 990 mg) on an integrated measure (cognitive z score) of overall cognitive function at 8 weeks (very low confidence in the evidence based on a single Class II study with CIs including unimportant effects; evidence of a dose response was also unclear).
Homocysteine-lowering B vitamins	1 Class II study (Smith 2010 ^{e16})	In patients with MCI, there is insufficient evidence to support or refute the use of homocysteine-lowering therapies in patients with MCI (very low confidence in the evidence based on a single Class II study with decreased confidence in the evidence owing to use of a primary endpoint with unclear clinical significance).
Transdermal nicotine patch	1 Class I study (Newhouse 2012 ^{e9})	Six months of transdermal nicotine (15 mg/d) use possibly improves cognitive test performance but not Clinical Global Impression of Change in patients with aMCI who do not smoke (low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class I study with decreased confidence in the evidence owing to uncertain clinical significance of the outcome of hit reaction time).
Piribedil	1 Class III study (Nagaraja 2001 ^{e19})	Data are insufficient to support or refute an effect of piribedil on cognitive measures in MCI (very low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class III study).
Rofecoxib^a	1 Class II study (Thal 2005 ^{e17})	Rofecoxib possibly increases the risk of progression to AD in patients with MCI (low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class II study).
Tesamorelin injections	1 Class II study (Baker 2012 ^{e18})	In patients with MCI, treatment with tesamorelin injections over 20 weeks is possibly effective to improve performance on various cognitive measures (low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class II study). ^b
V0191	1 Class III study (Dubois 2012 ^{e20})	Data are insufficient to support or refute an effect of V0191 use on ADAS-Cog response rates in patients with MCI (very low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class III study).
Vitamin E	1 Class II study (Petersen 2005 ^{e10})	In patients with MCI, use of vitamin E 2,000 IU daily is possibly ineffective for reducing progression to AD (low confidence in the evidence based on a single Class II study).
Vitamin E + vitamin C	1 Class III study (Naeini 2014 ^{e21})	In patients with MCI, combined use of oral vitamin E 300 mg and C 400 mg daily over 12 months is of uncertain efficacy (very low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class III study).

Abbreviations: AD = Alzheimer disease; ADAS-Cog = Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-cognitive subscale; aMCI = amnesic mild cognitive impairment; CI = confidence interval.

References cited here can be found in the e-references (links.lww.com/WNL/A50) for the guideline summary article.

^a Rofecoxib was removed from the market worldwide in September 2004. There are no data on whether other anti-inflammatory medications are effective or harmful in patients with MCI.

^b It is unclear from this study whether this effect is sustained beyond 20 weeks.

Practice recommendations

Section A: Recommendations for assessing for MCI

Recommendation A1

Rationale

Appropriate diagnosis of MCI is important because MCI becomes increasingly common as individuals age and is associated with an increased risk of progression to dementia,

suggesting that this condition reflects a pathologic disease state rather than normal cognitive aging. Appropriate diagnosis of MCI is important in order to assess for reversible causes of cognitive impairment, to help patients and families understand the cause of their cognitive concerns, and to discuss the prognostic possibilities with the provider so they can plan accordingly, although sharing the diagnosis must be balanced with the potential harm of anxieties from diagnosing a patient with a condition that may not progress. Ascribing cognitive symptoms to normal aging without an assessment for MCI may

Table 2 Evidence and conclusions for nonpharmacologic treatments for mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

Agent	Classification of evidence	Conclusion
Exercise	2 Class II studies (Nagamatsu 2012, ^{e22} Suzuki 2013 ^{e23})	In patients with MCI, treatment with exercise training for 6 months is likely to improve cognitive measures (moderate confidence in the evidence based on 2 Class II studies).
Cognitive interventions	1 Class II (Kinsella 2009 ^{e24}) and 4 Class III studies (Kinsella 2016, ^{e25} Tsolaki 2011, ^{e26} Nakatsuka 2015, ^{e27} Lam 2015 ^{e28})	There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the use of any individual cognitive intervention strategy (1 Class II study with results that are not statistically significant and with suspected imprecision, 4 Class III studies, each examining a different cognitive intervention strategy). When various cognitive interventions are considered as a group, for patients with MCI, cognitive interventions may improve select measures of cognitive function (low confidence in the evidence based on 1 Class II study with insufficient precision [Kinsella 2009 ^{e24}], 1 Class III study showing improvements in strategy knowledge, internal strategy use, and well-being but not external strategy or memory [Kinsella 2016 ^{e25}], 1 Class III study [Tsolaki 2011 ^{e26}] showing improvement on multiple cognitive measures, 1 Class III study [Nakatsuka 2015 ^{e27}] showing improvement on the MMSE but with some limitations, and 1 Class III study [Lam 2015 ^{e28}] showing no differences when all patients with MCI are considered, but with improvements in the integrated cognitive-physical training groups when considering the ADAS-Cog, fluency, and recall in patients with single-domain MCI and fluency in patients with multidomain MCI).

Abbreviations: ADAS-Cog = Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-cognitive subscale; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination. References cited here can be found in the e-references (links.lww.com/WNL/A50) for the guideline summary article.

result in failure to assess for reversible causes of cognitive impairment or to provide patients and families with an accurate diagnosis that may affect life choices, or both. Although subjective cognitive complaints alone are insufficient to diagnose MCI,^{e29} such complaints from either patients or their close contacts are core to most major MCI diagnostic criteria, as they may reflect a change in cognitive function.^{e30}

Recommendation

For patients for whom the patient or a close contact voices concern about memory or impaired cognition, clinicians should assess for MCI and not assume the concerns are related to normal aging (Level B).

Recommendation A2

Rationale

In the United States, the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit requires an assessment to detect cognitive impairment.^{e31} Subjective cognitive complaints alone can result in overdiagnosis or underdiagnosis of MCI and thus are insufficient to screen for MCI.^{e29} Clinicians assessing for cognitive impairment should use a brief, validated cognitive assessment instrument in addition to eliciting patient and informant history regarding cognitive concerns.

Recommendation

When performing a Medicare Annual Wellness Visit, clinicians should not rely on historical report of subjective memory concerns alone when assessing for cognitive impairment (Level B).

Recommendation A3

Rationale

When screening or assessing for MCI, validated assessment tools should be used. Various instruments have acceptable diagnostic accuracy for detecting MCI, with no instrument being superior to another.^{e32} Because brief cognitive assessment instruments are usually calibrated to maximize sensitivity rather than specificity, patients who test positive for MCI should then have further assessment (e.g., more in-depth cognitive testing, such as neuropsychological testing with interpretation based on appropriate normative data) to formally assess for this diagnosis. Diagnosis of MCI is based ultimately on a clinical evaluation determining cognitive function and functional status and not solely on a specific test score.

Recommendation

For patients for whom screening or assessing for MCI is appropriate, clinicians should use validated assessment tools to assess for cognitive impairment (Level B). For patients who test positive for MCI, clinicians should perform a more formal clinical assessment for diagnosis of MCI (Level B).

Recommendation A4

Rationale

In the presence of cognitive impairment, clinicians need to distinguish between a diagnosis of MCI and one of dementia, although the boundary is not always clear. Diagnosing dementia prematurely can lead to negative consequences for patients and families. Only a proportion of patients with MCI will proceed to dementia. In patients with cognitive

impairment, clinicians must carefully assess for evidence of functional impairment limiting independence in daily activities (e.g., by taking a careful history from the patient and a close contact), a requirement for all dementia diagnoses, to help distinguish between MCI and dementia. With a specific inquiry about functional impairment, clinicians may also identify dementia in patients when patients and family are less forthcoming about functional problems.

Recommendation

For patients with MCI, clinicians should assess for the presence of functional impairment related to cognition before giving a diagnosis of dementia (Level B).

Recommendation A5

Rationale

Diagnoses of MCI and dementia have important implications for patients and families. Appropriate diagnosis is important for informing evaluation for underlying causes, counseling on long-term prognosis, and recommending therapeutic strategies. Clinicians in many disciplines can have experience in caring for individuals with cognitive impairment, including family practice, geriatrics, internal medicine, neurology, psychiatry, and psychology. When clinicians without experience in cognitive impairment identify patients for whom there is a concern of MCI, they should refer these patients to a specialist with experience in cognition for further evaluation.

Recommendation

For patients suspected to have MCI, clinicians who lack the necessary experience should refer these patients to a specialist with experience in cognition (Level B).

Recommendation A6

Rationale

Although MCI is a high-risk state for progression to dementia, some patients with MCI remain stable and some improve. Some cases of MCI are associated with reversible causes of cognitive impairment, including medication side effects, sleep apnea, depression, and other medical conditions.^{e33} Patients with MCI should undergo a medical evaluation for MCI risk factors that may be treatable.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should perform a medical evaluation for MCI risk factors that are potentially modifiable (Level B).

Recommendation A7

Rationale

Because patients with MCI can improve, remain stable, or progress cognitively, identifying biomarkers that can stratify risk is expected to be particularly important for prognosis. The

use of biomarkers in patients with MCI is a rapidly evolving field,^{e34–e36} but to date, there are no biomarkers clearly shown to predict progression in patients with MCI.^{e37}

Recommendation A7a

For patients and families asking about biomarkers in MCI, clinicians should counsel that there are no accepted biomarkers available at this time (Level B).

Recommendation A7b

For interested patients, clinicians may discuss the option of biomarker research or refer patients, or both, if feasible, to centers or organizations that can connect patients to this research (e.g., subspecialty centers, Trial Match, ClinicalTrials.gov) (Level C).

Recommendation A8

Rationale

Because patients with MCI can improve, remain stable, or progress cognitively over time, patients must be monitored serially for changes in status that could change diagnosis and thus management approach (e.g., treatment, counseling). Although MCI has no approved pharmacologic management, there are US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved agents for treatment of Alzheimer dementia,^{e38–e42} further emphasizing the importance of assessing for a change in cognitive status over time.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should perform serial assessments over time to monitor for changes in cognitive status (Level B).

Section B: Recommendations for management of MCI

Recommendation B1

Rationale

Some patients with MCI improve or remain stable rather than progress. In addition, some cases of MCI are associated with reversible causes of cognitive impairment, including medication side effects, general medical conditions, sleep disturbance, and depression.^{e33} Because these risk factors are treatable and have implications of their own, weaning patients from use of cognitively impairing medications where feasible and treating risk factors that may contribute to cognitive impairment should be the first steps in managing MCI, particularly because symptomatic treatment options are limited for impaired cognition.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should wean patients from medications that can contribute to cognitive impairment (where feasible and medically appropriate) and treat modifiable risk factors that may be contributing (Level B).

Recommendation B2

Rationale

There are no FDA-approved medications for the treatment of MCI. Moreover, there are no high-quality, long-term studies identifying pharmacologic or dietary agents that either improve cognition or delay progression in patients with MCI.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should counsel the patients and families that there are no pharmacologic or dietary agents currently shown to have symptomatic cognitive benefit in MCI and that no medications are FDA-approved for this purpose (Level B).

Recommendation B3

Rationale

Studies of cholinesterase inhibitors showed no benefit on cognitive outcomes or reduction in progression from MCI to dementia, although some studies could not exclude an important effect. In addition to lacking efficacy, side effects of cholinesterase inhibitors are common, including gastrointestinal symptoms and cardiac concerns.^{e43}

Recommendation B3a

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians may choose not to offer cholinesterase inhibitors (Level B).

Recommendation B3b

If clinicians choose to offer cholinesterase inhibitors, they must first discuss with patients the fact that this is an off-label prescription not currently backed by empirical evidence (Level A).

Recommendation B4

Rationale

Clinical trials provide an opportunity for interested patients to participate in identifying or testing new treatment options, which is of particular importance when no pharmacologic options are available.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI who are interested in pharmacologic treatment, clinicians may inform these patients of centers or organizations that can connect patients to clinical trials (e.g., subspecialty centers, Trial Match, ClinicalTrials.gov) (Level C).

Recommendation B5

Rationale

Although long-term studies are unavailable, 6-month studies suggest a possible benefit of twice-weekly exercise for cognition

in MCI. Exercise also has general health benefits and generally limited risk.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should recommend regular exercise (twice/week) as part of an overall approach to management (Level B).

Recommendation B6

Rationale

Because the concept of MCI may be poorly understood or distressing to patients and families, it is important to educate patients and families regarding the diagnosis of MCI and how it may progress to dementia but also how individuals with MCI can remain stable or improve. Because MCI may progress to dementia, and particularly because of the lack of effective pharmacologic therapy or any proven methods to reduce the risk of progression of MCI to dementia, it is particularly important to educate patients with MCI regarding their diagnosis and prognosis at the MCI stage while they can still understand the discussion and participate in planning, even though they may or may not progress. Because of the possibility of progression to a dementia state where patients may no longer be able to participate in decision making, patients with MCI should be encouraged to participate in long-term planning, including topics such as advance directives, living wills, power of attorney designations, and finances, which are important irrespective of progression.

Recommendation

For patients diagnosed with MCI, clinicians should discuss diagnosis and uncertainties regarding prognosis. Clinicians should counsel patients and families to discuss long-term planning topics such as advance directives, driving safety, finances, and estate planning (Level B).

Recommendation B7

Rationale

Although there are no treatments for cognitive symptoms in MCI, clinicians need to evaluate for and treat other symptoms that can contribute to quality of life in MCI. Behavioral/psychiatric symptoms are common in MCI^{e44–e46} and may be associated with greater functional impairment^{e47} and an increased risk of progression from MCI to dementia.^{e48,e49}

Recommendation

Clinicians should assess for behavioral and neuropsychiatric symptoms in MCI and treat with both pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic approaches when indicated (Level B).

Recommendation B8

Rationale

In patients with MCI, cognitive interventions may be beneficial in improving measures of cognitive function. It is good practice to offer nonmedication approaches to care.

Recommendation

In patients with MCI, clinicians may recommend cognitive interventions (Level C).

Suggestions for future research

The guideline panel recommends (1) the use of consistent diagnostic criteria for MCI and dementia in clinical trials, to improve the ability to apply and combine results; (2) the inclusion of patient cohorts with specific biomarker data in treatment studies targeted at specific pathologies (e.g., MCI due to AD); (3) the use of outcome measures that are direct measures of clinically meaningful patient outcomes (i.e., development of dementia, reduction of ability to undertake activities of daily living or IADL, patient or caregiver [or both] quality of life measures) or surrogate markers that have previously been shown to have a strong correlation with such measures; (4) standardized reporting of trial design in publications using CONSORT criteria^{e50}; (5) study of MCI thought to be secondary to AD and MCI related to other pathologies (e.g., vascular MCI, MCI related to Lewy body pathology); and (6) further study of early lifestyle and comorbidity modifications and the effects of such changes on the progression of MCI to different dementia subtypes.

Disclaimer

Clinical practice guidelines, practice advisories, systematic reviews, and other guidance published by the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) and its affiliates are assessments of current scientific and clinical information provided as an educational service. The information (1) should not be considered inclusive of all proper treatments, methods of care, or as a statement of the standard of care; (2) is not continually updated and may not reflect the most recent evidence (new evidence may emerge between the time information is developed and when it is published or read); (3) addresses only the question(s) specifically identified; (4) does not mandate any particular course of medical care; and (5) is not intended to substitute for the independent professional judgment of the treating provider, as the information does not account for individual variation among patients. In all cases, the selected course of action should be considered by the treating provider in the context of treating the individual patient. Use of the information is voluntary. The AAN provides this information on an “as is” basis and makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the information. The AAN specifically disclaims any warranties of merchantability or fitness for

a particular use or purpose. The AAN assumes no responsibility for any injury or damage to persons or property arising out of or related to any use of this information or for any errors or omissions.

Conflict of interest

The American Academy of Neurology (AAN) is committed to producing independent, critical, and truthful clinical practice guidelines (CPGs). Significant efforts are made to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest to influence the recommendations of this CPG. To the extent possible, the AAN keeps separate those who have a financial stake in the success or failure of the products appraised in the CPGs and the developers of the guidelines. Conflict of interest forms were obtained from all authors and reviewed by an oversight committee prior to project initiation. The AAN limits the participation of authors with substantial conflicts of interest. The AAN forbids commercial participation in, or funding of, guideline projects. Drafts of the guideline have been reviewed by at least 3 AAN committees, a network of neurologists, *Neurology* peer reviewers, and representatives from related fields. The AAN Guideline Author Conflict of Interest Policy can be viewed at aan.com. For complete information on this process, access the 2004 AAN process manual.⁷

Author contributions

Dr. Petersen: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision. Dr. Lopez: study concept and design, analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Armstrong: analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision. T.S.D. Getchius: study concept and design, study supervision. Dr. Ganguli: study concept and design, analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Gloss: analysis or interpretation of data, study supervision. Dr. Gronseth: analysis or interpretation of data. Dr. Marson: study concept and design, analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Pringsheim: analysis and interpretation of data, study supervision. Dr. Day: analysis and interpretation of data, study supervision. Dr. Sager: study concept and design, analysis or interpretation of data, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Stevens: study concept and design, analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Rae-Grant: analysis or interpretation of data, drafting/ revising the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank Patricia J. Erwin of the Mayo Medical Library for performing the literature searches; Julie Cox, MFA, and Jonathan Dittman, MA, MFA, of the AAN for their work in copyediting the manuscripts and related documents; and Shannon Merillat, MLIS, of the AAN for her work in coordinating the project.

Study funding

This practice guideline was developed with financial support from the American Academy of Neurology. Authors who serve as AAN subcommittee members, methodologists, or employees, past or present (M.J.A., T.S.D.G., D.G., G.S.G., T.P., G.S.D., A.R.G.), were reimbursed by the AAN for expenses related to travel to subcommittee meetings where drafts of manuscripts were reviewed.

Disclosure

R. Petersen has served as a consultant for Roche Inc., Merck Inc., Genentech Inc., and Biogen Inc.; receives publishing royalties from Oxford University Press; performs clinical procedures relating to mild cognitive impairment in his clinical neurology practice; and receives research support from the National Institute on Aging of the NIH. O. Lopez has been a consultant for Grifols Inc., Lundbeck, and Raman Technologies and has received grant support from the NIH. M. Armstrong serves on the Level of Evidence editorial board for *Neurology*[®] (but is not compensated financially) and serves as an evidence-based medicine methodologist for the American Academy of Neurology (AAN). T. Getchius was an employee of the AAN and has nothing to disclose. M. Ganguli has served on the data safety and monitoring board for Indiana University and on the advisory committee for Biogen Inc. and has received research support from the National Institute on Aging of the NIH. D. Gloss serves as an evidence-based medicine methodologist for the AAN. G. Gronseth serves as associate editor for *Neurology*, serves on the editorial advisory board for *Neurology Now*, and is compensated by the AAN for methodologic activities. D. Marson serves as a consultant for and received royalties from Janssen Pharmaceuticals and receives research support from the National Institute on Aging for the NIH. T. Pringsheim has received financial reimbursement for travel to attend the Movement Disorder Society Meeting from Allergan Canada and Teva Canada Innovation and has received research support from Shire Canada Inc. and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. G. Day received honoraria for serving as faculty at the 2016 AAN annual meeting and holds stock (>\$10,000) in ANI Pharmaceuticals (generic manufacturer). M. Sager, J. Stevens, and A. Rae-Grant report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

Received February 24, 2017. Accepted in final form September 22, 2017.

References

1. Winblad B, Palmer K, Kivipelto M, et al. Mild cognitive impairment: beyond controversies, towards a consensus: report of the International Working Group on Mild Cognitive Impairment. *J Intern Med* 2004;256:240–246.

2. Petersen RC. Mild cognitive impairment as a diagnostic entity. *J Intern Med* 2004; 256:183–194.
3. Petersen RC, Smith GE, Waring SC, Ivnik RJ, Tangalos EG, Kokmen E. Mild cognitive impairment: clinical characterization and outcome. *Arch Neurol* 1999;56:303–308.
4. Huey ED, Manly JJ, Tang MX, et al. Course and etiology of dysexecutive MCI in a community sample. *Alzheimers Dement* 2013;9:632–639.
5. Petersen RC, Stevens JC, Ganguli M, Tangalos EG, Cummings JL, DeKosky ST. Practice parameter: early detection of dementia: mild cognitive impairment (an evidence-based review): report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology* 2001;56:1133–1142.
6. Lyketsos CG, Lopez OL, Jones B, Breitner J, DeKosky ST. A population-based study of the prevalence of neuropsychiatric disturbances in dementia and mild cognitive impairment: results from the Cardiovascular Health Study. *JAMA* 2002;288: 1425–1483.
7. American Academy of Neurology. Clinical Practice Guideline Process Manual, 2004 ed. [online]. St. Paul: The American Academy of Neurology. Available at: aan.com/uploadedFiles/Website_Library_Assets/Documents/2.Clinical_Guidelines/4.About_Guidelines/1.How_Guidelines_Are_Developed/2004%20AAN%20Process%20Manual.pdf. Accessed March 7, 2008.
8. American Academy of Neurology. Clinical Practice Guideline Process Manual, 2011 ed. Available at: aan.com/Guidelines/Home/Development. Accessed April 12, 2012.
9. Ganguli M, Dodge HH, Shen C, DeKosky ST. Mild cognitive impairment, amnesic type: an epidemiologic study. *Neurology* 2004;63:115–121.
10. Fei M, Qu YC, Wang T, Yin J, Bai JX, Ding QH. Prevalence and distribution of cognitive impairment no dementia (CIND) among the aged population and the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics: the community-based cross-sectional study. *Alzheimer Dis Assoc* 2009;23:130–138.
11. Bennett DA, Schneider JA, Bienias JL, Evans DA, Wilson RS. Mild cognitive impairment is related to Alzheimer disease pathology and cerebral infarctions. *Neurology* 2005;64:834–841.
12. Anstey KJ, Cherbuin N, Christensen H, et al. Follow-up of mild cognitive impairment and related disorders over four years in adults in their sixties: the PATH through Life Study. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2008;26:226–233.
13. Di Carlo A, Lamassa M, Baldereschi M, et al. CIND and MCI in the Italian elderly: frequency, vascular risk factors, progression to dementia. *Neurology* 2007;68: 1909–1916.
14. Hanninen T, Hallikainen M, Tuomainen S, Vanhanen M, Soininen H. Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment: a population-based study in elderly subjects. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2002;106:148–154.
15. Louis ED, Schupf N, Manly J, Marder K, Tang MX, Mayeux R. Association between mild parkinsonian signs and mild cognitive impairment in a community. *Neurology* 2005;64:1157–1161.
16. Purser JL, Fillenbaum GG, Wallace RB. Memory complaint is not necessary for diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment and does not predict 10-year trajectories of functional disability, word recall, or short portable mental status questionnaire limitations. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2006;54:335–338.
17. Schonknecht P, Pantel J, Kruse A, Schroder J. Prevalence and natural course of aging-associated cognitive decline in a population-based sample of young-old subjects. *Am J Psychiatry* 2005;162:2071–2077.
18. Artero S, Ancelin ML, Portet F, et al. Risk profiles for mild cognitive impairment and progression to dementia are gender specific. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2008;79: 979–984.
19. Boyle PA, Wilson RS, Aggarwal NT, Tang Y, Bennett DA. Mild cognitive impairment: risk of Alzheimer disease and rate of cognitive decline [see comment]. *Neurology* 2006;67:441–445.
20. Busse A, Hensel A, Guhne U, Angermeyer MC, Riedel-Heller SG. Mild cognitive impairment: long-term course of four clinical subtypes. *Neurology* 2006;67: 2176–2185.
21. Das SK, Bose P, Biswas A, et al. An epidemiologic study of mild cognitive impairment in Kolkata, India. *Neurology* 2007;68:2019–2026.
22. Lobo A, Lopez-Anton R, de-la-Camara C, et al. Non-cognitive psychopathological symptoms associated with incident mild cognitive impairment and dementia, Alzheimer's type. *Neurotox Res* 2008;14:263–272.
23. Lopez OL, Kuller LH, Becker JT, et al. Incidence of dementia in mild cognitive impairment in the Cardiovascular Health Study Cognition Study. *Arch Neurol* 2007; 64:416–420.
24. Petersen RC, Roberts RO, Knopman DS, et al. Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment is higher in men: The Mayo Clinic Study of Aging. *Neurology* 2010;75:889–897.
25. Wilson RS, Schneider JA, Arnold SE, Tang Y, Boyle PA, Bennett DA. Olfactory identification and incidence of mild cognitive impairment in older age. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2007;64:802–808.
26. Ganguli M, Chang CC, Snitz BE, Saxton JA, Vanderbilt J, Lee CW. Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment by multiple classifications: the Monongahela-Youthiohgheny Healthy Aging Team (MYHAT) project. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2010;18:674–683.
27. Lopez OL, Jagust WJ, DeKosky ST, et al. Prevalence and classification of mild cognitive impairment in the Cardiovascular Health Study Cognition Study: part 1. *Arch Neurol* 2003;60:1385–1389.
28. Shi Z, Zhang Y, Yue W, et al. Prevalence and clinical predictors of cognitive impairment in individuals aged 80 years and older in rural China. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2013;36:171–178.
29. Guaita A, Vaccaro R, Davin A, et al. Influence of socio-demographic features and apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 expression on the prevalence of dementia and cognitive

- impairment in a population of 70-74-year olds: the InveCe.Ab study. *Arch Gerontol Geriatr* 2015;60:334-343.
30. Anttila T, Helkala E, Viitanen M, et al. Alcohol drinking in middle age and subsequent risk of mild cognitive impairment and dementia in old age: a prospective population based study. *BMJ* 2004;329:539-542.
 31. Barcelos-Ferreira R, Bottino C. Prevalence of amnesic mild cognitive impairment in depressed and nondepressed elderly Brazilian community residents. *Alzheimers Dement* 2014;10(suppl):P907.
 32. De Ronchi D, Palmer K, Pioggiosi P, et al. The combined effect of age, education, and stroke on dementia and cognitive impairment no dementia in the elderly. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2007;24:266-273.
 33. Ding D, Zhao Q, Guo Q, et al. Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment in an urban community in China: a cross-sectional analysis of the Shanghai Aging Study. *Alzheimers Dement* 2015;11:300-309.e302.
 34. Gavrilu D, Antunez C, Tormo MJ, et al. Prevalence of dementia and cognitive impairment in Southeastern Spain: the Ariadna study. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2009;120:300-307.
 35. Hilal S, Ikram MK, Saini M, et al. Prevalence of cognitive impairment in Chinese: Epidemiology of Dementia in Singapore study. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2013; 84:686-692.
 36. Kivipelto M, Helkala E, Hanninen T, et al. Midlife vascular risk factors and late-life mild cognitive impairment: a population-based study. *Neurology* 2001;56:1683-1689.
 37. Lee SB, Kim KW, Youn JC, et al. Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment and its subtypes are influenced by the application of diagnostic criteria: results from the Korean Longitudinal Study on Health and Aging (KLoSHA). *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2009;28:23-29.
 38. Li X, Ma C, Zhang J, et al; on behalf of the Beijing Ageing Grain Rejuvenation Initiative. Prevalence of and potential risk factors for mild cognitive impairment in community-dwelling residents of Beijing. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2013;61:2111-2119.
 39. Miyamoto M, Kodama C, Kinoshita T, et al. Dementia and mild cognitive impairment among non-responders to a community survey. *J Clin Neurosci* 2009;16:270-276.
 40. Olazaran J, Valenti M, Frades B, et al. The Vallecas Project: a cohort to identify early markers and mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease. *Front Aging Neurosci* 2015;7:181.

What's Your Story? Submit a Video to 2018 Neuro Film Festival

Do you have a powerful story about the impacts of brain disease on yourself or a loved one? Are you studying neuroscience in school or considering neurology as a career? Do you want to help raise awareness of and funding for critical brain disease research? Or are you simply fascinated by the wonders of the brain? Share your unique story for the 2018 Neuro Film Festival. Video submission deadline is March 2, 2018. Learn more at NeuroFilmFestival.com.

Neurology in the Spotlight at 2018 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles

Registration is now open for the totally flexible, dynamic 2018 Annual Meeting. We'll be shining the spotlight on neurology and what you need to excel in your career. Look for the latest science, education, and networking you won't find anywhere else when the biggest names in neurology and neuroscience convene in Los Angeles April 21 through 27. Learn more and register now at AAN.com/view/AM18.

Neurology.org/N Offers Important Information to Patients and Their Families

The *Neurology*® Patient Page provides:

- A critical review of ground-breaking discoveries in neurologic research that are written especially for patients and their families
- Up-to-date patient information about many neurologic diseases
- Links to additional information resources for neurologic patients

All *Neurology* Patient Page articles can be easily downloaded and printed, and may be reproduced to distribute for educational purposes. Click on the 'Patients' link on the home page (Neurology.org/N) for a complete index of Patient Pages.