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## Motor Timing Intraindividual Variability in Amnesic Mild Cognitive Impairment and Cognitively Intact Elders at Genetic Risk for Alzheimer’s Disease

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### Abstract

**Introduction**—Intraindividual variability (IIV) in motor performance has been shown to predict future cognitive decline. The apolipoprotein E-epsilon 4 (APOE-ε4) allele is also a well-established risk factor for memory decline. Here, we present novel findings examining the influence of the APOE-ε4 allele on the performance of asymptomatic healthy elders in comparison to individuals with amnesic MCI (aMCI) on a fine motor synchronization, paced finger-tapping task (PFTT).

**Method**—Two Alzheimer’s disease (AD) risk groups, individuals with aMCI ( $n = 24$ ) and cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers ( $n = 41$ ), and a control group consisting of cognitively intact APOE-ε4 non-carriers ( $n = 65$ ), completed the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test and the PFTT, which requires index finger tapping in synchrony with a visual stimulus (inter-stimulus interval = 333 milliseconds).

**Results**—Motor timing IIV, as reflected by the standard deviation of the inter-tap interval (ITI), was greater in the aMCI group relative to the two groups of cognitively intact elders; in contrast, all three groups had statistically equivalent mean ITI. No significant IIV differences were observed between the asymptomatic APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers. Poorer episodic memory performance was associated with greater IIV, particularly in the aMCI group.

**Conclusions**—Results suggest that increased IIV on a fine motor synchronization task is apparent in aMCI. This IIV measure was not sensitive in discriminating older asymptomatic individuals at genetic risk for AD from those without such a genetic risk. In contrast, episodic memory performance, a well-established predictor of cognitive decline in preclinical AD, was able to distinguish between the two cognitively intact groups based on genetic risk.

### Keywords

intraindividual variability; apolipoprotein ε4; motor timing; episodic memory; aging; mild cognitive impairment

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## Introduction

The increased incidence of the apolipoprotein E-epsilon 4 (APOE-ε4) allele in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and Alzheimer's disease (AD) is well established (Caselli et al., 2007; Corder et al., 1993). There is also evidence that the presence of an APOE-ε4 allele is a risk factor for conversion to MCI and AD in healthy older adults (see Small, Rosnick, Fratiglioni, & Backman, 2004; Wisdom, Callahan, & Hawkins, 2011 for reviews). As a result, there is considerable interest in identifying reliable cognitive markers that discriminate APOE-ε4 carriers from non-carriers during the preclinical stage. Episodic memory, executive functions, and attention are the most frequent domains studied (Bondi, Salmon, Galasko, Thomas, & Thal, 1999; Bookheimer et al., 2000; Rosen, Bergeson, Putnam, Harwell, & Sunderland, 2002; Small et al., 2000).

These previous studies almost exclusively compared mean scores between APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers. More recently, there has been considerable interest in the possibility that intraindividual variability (IIV) in task performance may be informative in examining cognitive functioning in older adults. Support for this notion is derived from studies showing that older adults exhibit greater fluctuations in cognitive performance and greater variability in reaction time (RT) tasks compared to younger adults (Bunce, MacDonald, & Hultsch, 2004; Hilborn, Strauss, Hultsch, & Hunter, 2009; Hultsch, MacDonald, & Dixon, 2002). For example, Hultsch, MacDonald, and Dixon (2002) observed greater within-person RT variability in older adults (ages 54–94 years) compared to younger adults (ages 17–36 years) using simple, choice, and lexical and semantic decision tasks. Importantly, these results remained even when group differences in response speed were statistically controlled.

In addition, IIV appears to predict future cognitive decline in asymptomatic elders (Bielak, Hultsch, Strauss, Macdonald, & Hunter, 2010a, 2010b; Lovden, Li, Shing, & Lindenberger, 2007; MacDonald, Hultsch, & Dixon, 2003; Sugarman et al., 2014). For example, increased IIV in simple, choice, and switching RT tasks among healthy elders was associated with a greater likelihood of being classified with greater cognitive impairment five years later (Bielak et al., 2010a). IIV in various RT tasks has also discriminated cognitively intact elders from symptomatic individuals, including those with MCI (Christensen et al., 2005; Dixon et al., 2007) and AD (Duchek et al., 2009; Tractenberg & Pietrzak, 2011). RT IIV also differentiated individuals with mild MCI compared to moderate MCI, and has been shown to be a better predictor of cognitive status than mean RT speed (Dixon et al., 2007).

To date, few studies have examined the relationship between estimates of IIV and the presence/absence of the APOE-ε4 allele in asymptomatic elders. Duchek et al. (2009) compared group differences in healthy elders with and without the APOE-ε4 allele and individuals with early stage AD on IIV measures derived from three attention tasks (Stroop, Simon, task switching). No significant differences in overall IIV measures were reported between the healthy APOE-ε4 carrier and non-carrier groups, with the one exception being an IIV measure derived from Stroop incongruent trials. In a more recent study, Kalin et al. (2014) examined within- and across-domain IIV in healthy elders with and without the APOE-ε4 allele, individuals with MCI, and those diagnosed with AD. Measures spanning several cognitive domains, including working memory, semantic memory, and executive functioning were examined. There was no main effect across domains for IIV in healthy controls, MCI, or AD. However, healthy elders with the APOE-ε4 allele demonstrated significantly greater within-domain IIV in tasks of executive functioning compared to healthy elders without the allele, though the effect size was small ( $\eta_p^2 = 0.035$ ).

A growing body of research has demonstrated that individuals with MCI or early AD show increased variability in motor performance compared to healthy controls (Dodge, Mattek, Austin, Hayes, & Kaye, 2012; Verghese et al., 2008). For example, using passive infrared sensors fixed on the ceiling of the homes of elderly participants, Dodge, Mattek, Austin, Hayes, and Kaye (2012) reported that individuals with non-amnesic MCI were less likely than controls to exhibit trajectories of stable walking speed variability. Longitudinal studies have also demonstrated that increased IIV in motor functioning predicts future cognitive decline in asymptomatic individuals (Bangert & Balota, 2012; Verghese, Wang, Lipton, Holtzer, & Xue, 2007). However, the impact of the APOE-ε4 allele on motor functioning in the preclinical stage has not been previously reported.

The purpose of the current investigation was to examine the influence of the APOE-ε4 allele on the performance of asymptomatic healthy elders in comparison to individuals with amnesic MCI (aMCI) on a fine motor synchronization, paced finger-tapping task (PFTT). A similar task has already been shown to discriminate individuals with early AD compared to healthy controls (Bangert & Balota, 2012). There were three specific objectives: (1) to compare mean inter-tap interval (ITI) performance on the PFTT across three groups of elders (cognitively intact APOE-ε4 non-carriers, cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers, and individuals with aMCI); (2) to compare PFTT IIV, defined by the standard deviation of the ITI, across the three groups; (3) to examine the association of mean and IIV scores from the PFTT with scores from the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT; Rey, 1958), an episodic memory measure of list learning.

We predicted that IIV on the PFTT would distinguish between the three groups. Specifically, we predicted that the aMCI group would show greater IIV than the healthy asymptomatic groups, and the cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers would show higher IIV than APOE-ε4 non-carriers. Further, we expected an inverse relationship (more variability associated with lower memory scores) between episodic memory performance on the RAVLT and IIV on the PFTT.

## Method

### Participants

Cognitively intact individuals ( $n = 106$ ) were recruited via newspaper advertisements placed in the greater Milwaukee area. Healthy participants were subsequently classified into two groups: APOE- $\epsilon 4$  negative ( $n = 65$ ) and APOE- $\epsilon 4$  positive ( $n = 41$ ). Twenty-four aMCI participants (9 APOE- $\epsilon 4$  negative; 15 APOE- $\epsilon 4$  positive) were also recruited from the Memory Disorders Clinic at the Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW). All participants completed a cognitive screening battery consisting of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE; Folstein, Folstein, & McHugh, 1975) and Mattis Dementia Rating Scale-2 (DRS-2; Jurica, Leitten, & Mattis, 2001). The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Scale (Lawton & Brody, 1969) and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS; Yesavage et al., 1982) were also administered at study entry.

Cognitively intact participants obtained a minimum score of 27 on the MMSE and performed within 1.5 standard deviations of age-appropriate means on the DRS-2 (total score) based on normative data from the test manual (Jurica et al., 2001). aMCI participants met diagnostic criteria based on Petersen's criteria (Petersen, 2004) and were evaluated by a neurologist with expertise in dementia to rule out other possible bases for the memory impairment. All aMCI participants obtained scores greater than or equal to 23 on the MMSE, scored greater than 1.5 standard deviations below age-appropriate means on the DRS-2 (total score), and below 4 on the modified Hachinski Ischemic Scale. All participants obtained a minimum score of 4 (5-point scale) on the IADL scale to rule out limitations in activities of daily living, and all participants scored less than 14 on the GDS to rule out moderate to severe depressive symptoms.

Participants acknowledged no history of neurologic disease or other major medical illness and did not meet criteria for any Axis I psychiatric illness or substance abuse/dependence according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV). All participants were right-handed based on the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971). Informed consent was obtained in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and institutional guidelines established by the MCW Human Subjects Review Committee. All participants received financial compensation.

### Genotyping

Genotyping for the APOE- $\epsilon 4$  alleles ( $\epsilon 2$ ,  $\epsilon 3$ ,  $\epsilon 4$ ) was determined using a polymerase chain reaction method described by Saunders et al. (1996). Deoxyribonucleic acid was isolated with the Genra Systems Autopure LS for Large Sample Nucleic Acid Purification (O'Brien, Campbell, Morken, Bair, & Heath, 2001). The APOE- $\epsilon 4$  negative group included participants with  $\epsilon 23$  ( $n = 10$ ) or  $\epsilon 33$  ( $n = 55$ ) genotype; the APOE- $\epsilon 4$  positive group included participants with  $\epsilon 24$  ( $n = 2$ ),  $\epsilon 34$  ( $n = 37$ ), or  $\epsilon 44$  ( $n = 2$ ) genotype. The APOE genotyping distribution for MCI participants was:  $\epsilon 23$  ( $n = 1$ ),  $\epsilon 33$  ( $n = 8$ ),  $\epsilon 24$  ( $n = 1$ ),  $\epsilon 34$  ( $n = 10$ ) and  $\epsilon 44$  ( $n = 4$ ).

## Measures

**Episodic Memory**—All participants completed the RAVLT, a commonly used episodic memory measure. The RAVLT requires individuals to learn a list of 15 words over five trials. After an interference trial, individuals complete an immediate recall trial, followed by a delayed recall trial 30 minutes later. Mean scores were analyzed for total number of words recalled across trials 1–5, immediate recall, and delayed recall.

**Paced Finger-Tapping Task**—All participants completed the PFTT while lying in a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner. Participants were instructed to tap a button box with their right index finger in synchrony with a visual flashing yellow and black checkerboard presented at a stimulus frequency of 3 Hertz. The PFTT was performed in a block design paradigm. Eight blocks of finger tapping alternated with periods of rest, during which participants viewed a black fixation cross in the center of a white background. Tapping blocks and periods of rest were each 12 seconds in duration. Based on the stimulus presentation frequency of 3 Hertz, a perfect synchronization score consisted of 36 finger-taps per block for a total of 288 finger-taps with a mean inter-tap interval (ITI) of 333 milliseconds (ms) over the course of the task. ITIs, measured in ms, were recorded using E-Prime software (Psychology Software Tools, Pittsburgh, PA). ITIs three standard deviations above or below each participant's individual mean ITI score were considered outliers and were removed prior to data analysis.

## Data Analyses

PFTT measures include mean ITI performance based on a difference score from the target synchronization ITI of 333 ms (M-ITI) and a measure of IIV based on the within-subject standard deviation of ITIs (SD-ITI). Initial inspection of PFTT data using quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots and tests of normality (i.e., skewness and kurtosis; Shapiro-Wilk statistic) revealed that PFTT indices (M-ITI and SD-ITI) were not normally distributed. Therefore, a reciprocal square root data transformation was performed on these measures to correct for normality violations.

Group comparisons of demographics and cognitive screening measures (MMSE and DRS-2), RAVLT, and PFTT were applied using analyses of variance (ANOVAs), except for sex distribution, which was analyzed using a Pearson chi-square test. ANOVA post hoc tests include the Hochberg's GT2 and Games-Howell corrections for homogeneity and heterogeneity of variance respectively, as well as unequal sample sizes.

Preliminary data analyses between demographic variables and behavioral measures indicated significant negative correlations (range of  $r = -0.18$  to  $-0.35$ ;  $p$ 's  $< 0.05$ ) between age and mean performance on the MMSE, RAVLT, and select DRS-2 indices. Age was also positively correlated with SD ITI on the PFTT ( $r = 0.17$ ;  $p = 0.05$ ), and education was positively correlated with the DRS-2 conceptualization subscale ( $r = 0.24$ ;  $p = 0.007$ ) and DRS-2 total score ( $r = 0.17$ ;  $p = 0.048$ ).

Taking these findings into account, ANOVAs for the MMSE, DRS-2 initiation/perseveration subscale, RAVLT trials 1–5, RAVLT immediate recall, RAVLT delayed recall, and SD-ITI

were performed using standardized residual scores based on regression analyses with age as a predictor. ANOVAs for the DRS-2 conceptualization subscale and DRS-2 total score were performed using standardized residual scores based on regression analyses with age and education as predictors. Partial correlations, with age as a covariate, were conducted to examine the association between RAVLT and PFTT performances across groups.

The aMCI group consisted of 24 participants (9 APOE-ε4 negative and 15 APOE-ε4 positive). Preliminary t-test analyses between APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers within the aMCI group indicated no differences in age, education, episodic memory performance, or PFTT performance ( $p$ 's > 0.05). Therefore, the effect of the APOE-ε4 allele was not further analyzed within the aMCI group. Rather, individuals with aMCI were considered as a distinct group of participants with substantiated cognitive status beyond a prodromal stage of impairment based on diagnostic criteria (Petersen, 2004) and results of cognitive screening measures (i.e., MMSE, DRS-2).

## Results

### Demographics

Group demographic statistics are shown in Table 1. There were no significant group differences in age, education, or sex distribution between groups ( $p$ 's > 0.05).

### Cognitive Screening Battery

Table 1 shows significant omnibus group differences in mean performance on the MMSE and DRS subscales for the three groups. As expected, post-hoc analyses revealed that aMCI participants had significantly lower scores on the MMSE and most DRS-2 subscales ( $p$ 's < 0.05), but there were no significant differences between the APOE-ε4 negative and positive groups ( $p$ 's > 0.05) on these measures.

### Episodic Memory Performance

Group comparisons of RAVLT episodic memory performance are shown in Table 1. Significant group differences emerged for all RAVLT measures with large effect sizes: trials 1–5 [ $F(2, 127) = 38.24, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.376$ ], immediate recall [ $F(2, 127) = 39.65, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.384$ ], and delayed recall [ $F(2, 127) = 52.06, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.451$ ]. The aMCI group had significantly lower performance on all three RAVLT measures compared to APOE-ε4 negative and positive groups ( $p$ 's < 0.001). In addition, post-hoc analyses revealed that the APOE-ε4 positive group had significantly lower scores on RAVLT recall measures compared to the APOE-ε4 negative group with medium effect sizes: immediate recall ( $p = 0.007; d = 0.63$ ); delayed recall ( $p = 0.047; d = 0.49$ ).

### Paced Finger-Tapping Task Performance

Group comparisons of PFTT performance are shown in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 1. As predicted, significant group differences in IIV (SD-ITI) emerged [ $F(2, 127) = 3.66, p = 0.029, \eta_p^2 = 0.054$ ], despite equal mean level performance (M-ITI) [ $F(2, 127) = 0.93, p = 0.399, \eta_p^2 = 0.014$ ]. Post-hoc analyses revealed that aMCI participants had significantly greater IIV on the PFTT compared to the APOE-ε4 negative group ( $p = 0.030, d = 0.67$ ),



and a marginally significant greater IIV score compared to the APOE-ε4 positive group ( $p = 0.069$ ,  $d = 0.72$ ). Effects sizes are in the medium range for both comparisons, and the relatively small sample size of the APOE-ε4 positive group most likely explains the attenuated group difference between the MCI group and the APOE-ε4 positive group. However, there were no group differences in IIV between APOE-ε4 negative and positive groups in post-hoc analyses ( $p = 0.997$ ,  $d = 0.07$ ). Nonparametric analyses using Kruskal-Wallis tests and follow-up Mann-Whitney tests (not shown) yielded similar results.

### Correlational Analyses

Results of partial correlational analyses (age as a covariate) between PFTT and RAVLT measures across groups are shown in Table 2. As predicted, significant negative relationships emerged between SD-ITI and all three RAVLT measures: trials 1–5 ( $r = -0.207$ ;  $p = 0.019$ ), immediate recall ( $r = -0.220$ ;  $p = 0.012$ ), and delayed recall ( $r = -0.209$ ;  $p = 0.017$ ). Increased IIV was associated with lower memory scores. In contrast, PFTT mean level performance (M-ITI) was significantly correlated only with RAVLT immediate recall ( $r = 0.205$ ;  $p = 0.020$ ).

Partial correlations between PFTT and RAVLT measures were also examined for each group separately (not shown). Within the aMCI group, significant negative relationships emerged between SD-ITI and RAVLT trials 1–5 ( $r = -0.545$ ;  $p = 0.007$ ) and delayed recall ( $r = -0.485$ ;  $p = 0.019$ ). Increased variability was associated with lower memory scores. In contrast, no significant correlations emerged between PFTT and RAVLT measures for the APOE-ε4 positive or APOE-ε4 negative groups.

### Discussion

The purpose of this study was to examine the performance of healthy elders with and without the APOE-ε4 allele and an aMCI group on a measure of motor performance, the PFTT. We were particularly interested in the potential differences on a measure of IIV in distinguishing between the three groups. In the context of similar mean ITI accuracy across groups, we found motor timing IIV to be greater for the aMCI group compared to both groups of cognitively intact elders. However, we found no significant group differences between asymptomatic APOE-ε4 non-carriers and carriers in motor timing ITI mean accuracy or IIV. We also found that poorer performance on RAVLT indices was associated with higher IIV, particularly in the aMCI group.

As expected, the aMCI group demonstrated significantly poorer neuropsychological test performance compared to cognitively intact groups (APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers) on all RAVLT measures (Petersen et al., 1999). We also found that cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers had significantly poorer performance on RAVLT indices than non-carriers, consistent with research showing poorer episodic memory performance during this clinically asymptomatic stage (El Haj et al., 2016; Twamley, Ropacki, & Bondi, 2006).

The results reported here are consistent with several recent studies showing that increased IIV in performance on a variety of fine and gross motor tasks (i.e., finger tapping, walking speed, etc.) may constitute a useful cognitive marker for the transition from cognitively

intact to the prodromal aMCI stage (Buracchio, Dodge, Howieson, Wasserman, & Kaye, 2010; Dodge et al., 2012; Verghese et al., 2007). Further, these findings emerged in the context of equivalent mean level motor timing performance across groups, which suggests that IIV indices may provide valuable information above and beyond traditional measures of cognitive performance based on mean scores (Hultsch, MacDonald, Hunter, Levy-Bencheton, & Strauss, 2000). Reliance on the standard approach of comparing mean level performance between groups would not have detected differences in motor timing variability at the prodromal aMCI stage in our sample.

Post-hoc analyses revealed that aMCI participants had significantly greater IIV on the PFTT compared to APOE-ε4 non-carriers and a marginally significant greater IIV score compared to APOE-ε4 carriers; however, effect sizes are in the medium range for both comparisons with a slightly stronger effect for the latter comparison. The relatively small sample size of the APOE-ε4 positive group most likely explains this attenuated group difference.

Consistent with previous studies, we found no significant differences in performance variability on the PFTT between cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers. Duchek et al. (2009) also did not find significant differences in IIV between healthy APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers using three different selective attention tasks, except for a single score on incongruent trials of the Stroop task. Kalin et al. (2014) reported a very small effect size difference between healthy elders with the APOE-ε4 allele compared to those without the allele for within-domain IIV in tasks of executive functioning. Nevertheless, longitudinal data is necessary to more clearly determine the predictive value of IIV for progression to the MCI stage and dementia.

It is important to note that, while the aMCI group exhibited significantly greater motor timing IIV compared to cognitively intact elders, the magnitude of this difference was relatively small compared to the large effect sizes that emerged for the same group comparisons of episodic memory performances. Further, in contrast with episodic memory performance, which was able to distinguish between healthy APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers, IIV on the PFTT was equal for both groups of cognitively intact elders. This suggests that episodic memory performance, in comparison to motor timing IIV, continues to serve as the most reliable predictor of cognitive decline during the asymptomatic preclinical stage of AD.

Age-related differences in IIV may be most apparent on speeded tasks that place increased demands on executive functioning or working memory (Dixon et al., 2007), or other cognitively complex tasks (Hultsch et al., 2000; Strauss, Bielak, Bunce, Hunter, & Hultsch, 2007). It is possible that IIV on the PFTT did not recruit sufficiently complex executive function and attentional control mechanisms to elicit strong IIV differences between cognitively intact APOE-ε4 carriers and non-carriers. For example, it may be necessary to employ tasks that have stronger working memory demands. In contrast, MCI is characterized by attentional lapses, failures of inhibition, and reduced executive control, all of which can serve as mechanisms for increased IIV.



Viewed from a neurological perspective, there may be particular brain regions that are important in maintaining low response variability. Recent neuroimaging studies indicate that increased IIV is associated with neurophysiological deterioration within frontal systems, particularly in white matter. For example, Bunce et al. (2007) found that white matter hyperintensities were significantly correlated with IIV on speeded cognitive tasks in healthy older adults (ages 60–64). Importantly, this relationship was unique to white matter integrity in the frontal lobes, demonstrating that these neural pathways play a key role in increased IIV. Functional MRI studies have also shown important relationships between the frontal lobes and increased IIV (Bellgrove, Hester, & Garavan, 2004). Further, alterations in select neurotransmitters, such as neuromodulatory deficiencies in dopamine, may underscore increased IIV in cognitive performance (Hultsch et al., 2002; Li, Lindenberger, & Sikstrom, 2001; Rabbitt, Osman, Moore, & Stollery, 2001). While subtle alterations within frontal systems may be detectable via imaging techniques, our results suggest that these changes are not yet apparent through behavioral measures of IIV in either APOE- $\epsilon$ 4 carrier or non-carrier asymptomatic individuals.

There are limitations that may have obscured the potential IIV differences in comparison of the APOE- $\epsilon$ 4 carriers and non-carriers prior to symptom onset. First, we employed only a single measure of motor timing IIV (fine motor synchronization) to an external stimulus. Additional measures of motor timing and other indices of motor movement may provide a more nuanced assessment of motor variability. A broad motor performance battery including fine, gross, and complex tasks, in addition to measures of gait and ambulation, may prove useful in eliciting differences in asymptomatic elders with different genetic risk factors.

Further, the PFTT may not have recruited sufficient cognitive complexity to distinguish between APOE- $\epsilon$ 4 carriers and non-carriers. Assuming IIV is a frontally mediated process, as has been suggested (i.e., Bellgrove et al., 2004), then more complex executive tasks may prove better able to distinguish those at risk for AD. Specifically, tasks that tap aspects of attentional selection, inhibition, and switching may be considered for future studies, as such tasks appear to be particularly sensitive to MCI and early AD (Castel, Balota, Hutchison, Logan, & Yap, 2007; Spieler, Balota, & Faust, 1996).

Ultimately, a longitudinal design is necessary to provide more definitive statements about the predictive utility of increased IIV in individuals with genetic susceptibility to AD. With regard to sampling procedures, cognitively intact study participants were volunteers living independently in the local community and were highly educated, mostly Caucasian (98.5%), and predominantly female (70.5%). These factors limit the generalizability of our findings, and future investigations would benefit from inclusion of a more heterogeneous sample.

## Conclusions

Overall, findings from this study suggest that increased IIV on a fine motor synchronization task is evident at the aMCI stage, but IIV differences did not distinguish between APOE- $\epsilon$ 4 allele carriers and non-carriers during the preclinical stage. Further, motor timing IIV appears to have weaker capacity to distinguish between individuals at AD risk compared to episodic memory performance, a well-established predictor of cognitive decline. More definitive findings from longitudinal studies and the investigation of a broader repertoire of

motor functions are needed to determine the value of IIV measurement in predicting cognitive decline in asymptomatic elders.

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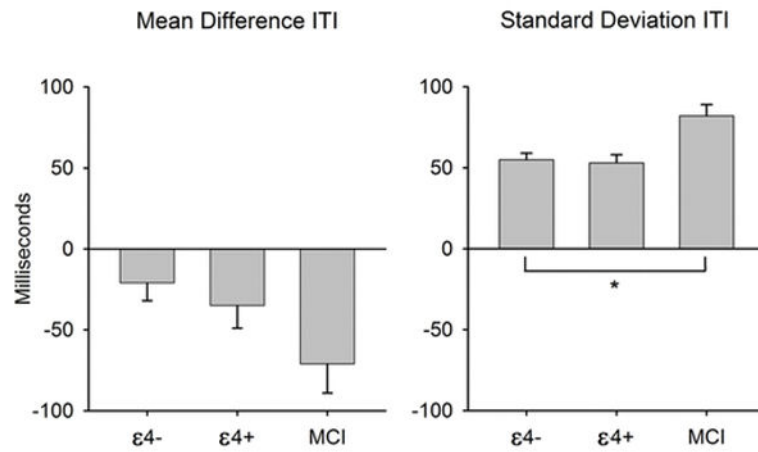
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**Figure 1.** Paced finger-tapping performance by group. Left panel presents mean accuracy, represented by mean inter-tap interval (ITI) minus the target ITI (333 milliseconds). Right panel presents mean standard deviation of the ITI, a measure of intraindividual variability. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. ε4 = apolipoprotein E-epsilon 4; MCI = mild cognitive impairment; ITI = inter-tap interval.  
 \*  $p < .05$ .

**Table 1**  
Demographics and Cognitive Screening, Episodic Memory, and Paced Finger-Tapping Performances by Group

	<b>e4- (n = 65)</b>		<b>e4+ (n = 41)</b>		<b>MCI<sup>a</sup> (n = 24)</b>				
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	$\eta_p^2$ ( <i>p</i> 's < .05)
<i>Demographics</i>									
Age (years)	73.3	5.1	72.2	4.9	75.5	6.6	3.01	.053	.045
Education (years)	14.5	2.4	15.6	2.8	14.4	2.7	2.56	.081	.039
Sex (male/female)	19/46		14/27		6/18		0.64 <sup>a</sup>	.726	.070 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Cognitive Screening</i>									
MMSE ( /30)	29.3	0.8	29.1	1.1	27.3	2.1	22.66 <sup>c</sup>	<.001	.263 MCI < e4-, e4+
DRS-2									
Attention ( /37)	36.5	0.7	36.4	0.8	35.6	1.5	7.84	.001	.110 MCI < e4-
Initiation/Perseveration ( /37)	36.8	0.5	36.5	1.8	34.3	2.7	20.44 <sup>c</sup>	<.001	.243 MCI < e4-, e4+
Construction ( /6)	5.9	0.2	6.0	0.2	5.8	0.4	3.97	.021	.059 ns
Conceptualization ( /39)	37.2	2.5	37.3	1.8	36.1	2.3	1.36 <sup>d</sup>	.261	.021
Memory ( /25)	24.1	1.1	24.1	1.4	19.4	4.1	50.82	<.001	.445 MCI < e4-, e4+
Total ( /144)	140.5	2.9	140.0	3.7	131.2	7.0	42.70 <sup>d</sup>	<.001	.402 MCI < e4-, e4+
<i>Episodic Memory</i>									
RAVLT									
Trials 1-5 ( /75)	48.6	8.8	46.2	8.8	29.8	7.7	38.24 <sup>c</sup>	<.001	.376 MCI < e4-, e4+
Immediate Recall ( /15)	9.8	2.6	8.4	2.5	4.1	2.5	39.65 <sup>c</sup>	<.001	.384 MCI < e4-, e4+; e4+ < e4-
Delayed Recall ( /15)	9.8	2.7	8.7	3.0	3.0	1.9	52.06 <sup>c</sup>	<.001	.451 MCI < e4-, e4+; e4+ < e4-
<i>Paced Finger-Tapping (ms)</i>									
M-ITI (mean <sub>x</sub> - target)	-21	66	-35	52	-71	88	0.93 <sup>e</sup>	.399	.014
SD-ITI	55	31	53	30	82	48	3.66 <sup>ce</sup>	.029	.054 MCI > e4-, e4+*

Note. e4 = apolipoprotein E-epsilon 4; MCI = mild cognitive impairment; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination; DRS-2 = Dementia Rating Scale-2<sup>nd</sup> Edition; RAVLT = Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test; ms = milliseconds; ITI = inter-tap interval.



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<sup>v</sup> 9 e4-, 15 e4+.

<sup>a</sup> Pearson Chi-Square Test.

<sup>b</sup> Cramer's V.

<sup>c</sup> ANOVA results using standardized residual scores based on regression with age as a predictor.

<sup>d</sup> ANOVA results using standardized residual scores based on regression with age and education as predictors.

<sup>e</sup> Reciprocal square root data transformation.

\*  $p < .10$ .

**Table 2**Pearson Correlations<sup>a</sup> between Paced Finger-Tapping and Episodic Memory Test Performances across Groups

	M-ITI	SD-ITI
<i>RAVLT</i>		
Trials 1–5	.156	–.207*
Immediate Recall	.205*	–.220*
Delayed Recall	.138	–.209*

*Note.* RAVLT = Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test; M-ITI = mean inter-tap interval; SD-ITI = standard deviation of inter-tap interval.

<sup>a</sup>Partial correlations (covariate: age).

\* $p < .05$ .