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Apolipoprotein E Genotypes, Age, Race, and Cognitive Decline in a Population Sample

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Abstract

OBJECTIVES: To examine the effects of age and race on the association of apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotypes with cognitive decline in a population sample.

DESIGN: Longitudinal study of 18 years' duration.

SETTING: Biracial urban US population sample.

PARTICIPANTS: There were a total of 5807 participants, 60% African American (AA) and 40% European American (EA).

MEASUREMENTS: A composite cognitive function based on individual tests of episodic memory, perceptual speed, and the Mini-Mental State Examination.

RESULTS: The frequencies of APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ (14% vs 12%), $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ (4% vs 2%), $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ (29% vs 22%), and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ (4% vs 2%) genotypes were higher among AAs than EAs. After adjusting for demographic factors, the rate of decline in global cognition was twice as high among participants with the APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotype compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.097 vs 0.048 SD units [SDUs] per year; $P < .0001$). This doubling was not different between AAs (0.091 vs 0.045 SDUs per year) and EAs (0.118 vs 0.059 SDUs per year) ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .63$). The APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with a higher rate of decline with age ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .021$), while the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .016$) and the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotype ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .043$) were associated with a lower rate of decline with higher age. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype was associated

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

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with a lower rate of decline in episodic memory, while the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ was associated with a higher rate of decline in episodic memory and perceptual speed.

CONCLUSIONS: The association of the APOE genotypes with cognitive decline was not different between AAs and EAs. However, individuals with different APOE genotypes showed a lower or a higher rate of decline with age.

Keywords

APOE genotypes; cognitive decline; minority aging

Alzheimer disease (AD) is characterized by a severe decline in cognitive function.¹⁻³ The apolipoprotein E (APOE) $\epsilon 4$ genotype is associated with an increased risk for AD⁴⁻⁷ and cognitive decline.⁸⁻¹¹ The APOE $\epsilon 2$ genotype may reduce the risk of AD,¹² slow the decline in episodic memory,¹³ and increase cognitive performance,¹⁴ while few studies suggest a positive association with the APOE $\epsilon 2$ allele increasing the risk of AD.^{15,16} The age-dependent effects of the APOE genotypes on cognitive decline remain unclear, although the most commonly studied genotype, the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype, is reported to have diminished association with AD after 70 years⁷ or peak by 75 to 78 years.^{17,18} However, several questions on the influence of the six APOE genotypes on cognitive decline remain unanswered.

Of particular interest are reports that the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype may not be associated with a higher risk of incident AD among African Americans (AAs),¹⁹⁻²³ or this association might be weaker among AAs.^{24,25} Some studies have shown that the effect of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype on cognitive decline may be similar among AAs and European Americans (EAs),^{26,27} or this association may be different during midlife,²⁸ or for specific cognitive tests¹¹ compared to EAs. However, the racial differences of the association of the APOE $\epsilon 2$ genotypes with cognitive decline have not been investigated.

The objective of this article is to examine three research questions: (1) to test the racial differences in the association of the six APOE genotypes with decline in global cognition between AAs and EAs, (2) to test if the association of the six APOE genotypes with decline in global cognition changes with age, and (3) to test the association of the APOE genotypes with individual tests of cognition.

METHODS

Study Participants

Study participants come from the Chicago Health and Aging Project (CHAP), a longitudinal population-based study of adults 65 years and older conducted between 1993 and 2012. The study procedures and sampling procedures have been described in greater detail previously.²⁹ The CHAP study began by enrolling 78.7% of all residents older than 65 years in a door-to-door census of a geographically defined, biracial Chicago community. From 2001, community residents who attained the age of 65 years were also enrolled as successive cohorts.

Data Collection

Population interviews were performed in participants' homes in approximately 3-year cycles. Data were collected for up to six follow-up cycles for the original cohort, and two to five follow-up cycles for successive cohorts. At the end of cycle 2 population interview, DNA samples were collected from a stratified random sample of the population of about one-sixth of all participants enrolled in the study. Toward the end of cycle 5 and all of cycle 6, DNA samples were collected from all subjects during their population interviews.

The original CHAP study consisted of 10,802 participants; we excluded participants who died without a follow-up ($N = 2796$), participants who declined follow-up participation ($N = 171$), participants with no DNA extracted ($N = 1949$), participants with insufficient cognitive data ($N = 78$), and participants without demographic data ($N = 3$). We compared those who died without a follow-up to those who provided two or more follow-up interviews and found that those who died had a significantly lower cognitive function at baseline ($P < .0001$). We also compared those who provided cognitive function tests without DNA to those with DNA extracted and found that participants with DNA had significantly better cognition than those without DNA ($P < .0001$). We found no differences in the years of follow-up, race/ethnicity, sex, or education between those with and without DNA.

Global and Individual Tests of Cognition

Cognitive function was evaluated using a battery of four tests, including two tests of episodic memory (immediate and delayed recall) derived from the East Boston Test,^{30,31} a test of perceptual speed (the Symbol Digits Modalities Test),³² and a test of general orientation and global cognition (the Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE]).³³ Cognitive function tests loaded on a single factor that accounted for about 75% of the variance in a factor analysis.³⁴ Hence, a global measure of cognitive function was created based on the four tests, by averaging the four tests together after centering and scaling each to baseline mean and SD from the original cohort.

APOE Genotypes

The APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotypes were determined using two single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): *rs7412* and *rs429358*.^{35,36} These SNPs were genotyped in each subject at the Broad Institute Center for Genotyping (Cambridge, MA, USA) using the hME Sequenom MassARRAY platform. Genotyping call rates were 100% for SNP *rs7412* and 99.8% for SNP *rs429358*. Both SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium with P values of .0833 and .7925, respectively. Five indicator variables for $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$, $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$, $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$, and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes, with $\epsilon 3\epsilon 3$ as the reference genotype, were created for analysis purposes.

Demographic Variables

Age at the time of the interview, sex (males or females), race (Hispanic ethnicity, AAs, non-Hispanic whites, or EAs), and education (measured in the number of years of schooling completed) were assessed during the baseline assessment. In our analysis, we centered baseline age at 75 years and education at 12 years and created indicator variables for males and AAs.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics were computed using means and SDs for continuous variables and percentages for categorical variables. Race-specific allelic frequencies for APOE were also estimated from the study sample. We used mixed-effects regression models to examine average levels of cognitive function and the longitudinal association of the APOE genotypes with cognitive decline stratified by race/ethnicity.³⁷ The racial differences in average levels of cognitive function and cognitive decline for the APOE genotypes were tested using two- and three-way interactions of race with time since baseline and the indicator for the APOE genotypes. The regression models had five indicator variables for combinations of $\epsilon 2$, $\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 4$, with the $\epsilon 3\epsilon 3$ as the reference category, and had an interaction of the linear time since baseline, which takes the value 0 at baseline, with each of the indicator variables. This regression-based approach also included the main effect for time since baseline and interactions of this time variable with baseline age (centered at 75 years), education (centered at 12 years), sex (indicator for males), and APOE genotype indicators in our core models. The demographic variables were centered around 0, so the time since baseline variable can be interpreted as the rate of decline in cognition in $\epsilon 3\epsilon 3$ when all covariates are set to 0.

The analytic sample consisted of 5807 participants, of whom 2253 were selected using a stratified random sample, and the remaining 3554 participants provided DNA samples during cycles 5 and 6 of the population interviews. A subject-specific sample weight was assigned for those selected using our stratified random sample, while setting those from the population interviews to be equal to 1. Given that sample weights were design features, a model-based adjustment for sampling would provide a biased estimate of the sample variances, even though the sample means would be unbiased. To remedy this situation, we estimated bootstrap sampling weights for a mixed sampling scheme and further evaluated our bootstrap variance using a simulation study.^{38,39} The variances for parameter estimates in the models used 1000 bootstrap samples and used these variances to estimate the corresponding *P* values. All models were fitted using R version 2.15.3 using the *nlm* function in the *lme* package, and bootstrap variances were estimated with the coding program using the *sampling* package.⁴⁰

RESULTS

The sample consisted of 5807 participants (60% AAs) with APOE genotypes. The average length of follow-up was 8.9 (SD = 4.4) years for AAs and 8.3 (SD = 4.5) years for EAs. AAs were younger and had less education compared to EAs (Table 1). AAs also scored lower on global cognition and individual tests of episodic memory, perceptual speed, and the MMSE than EAs. The overall rate of cognitive decline was 0.053 SD units (SDUs), and did not differ between AAs and EAs ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .18$).

The Frequency of APOE Genotypes

From Table 1, less than 1% of AAs and EAs had the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype. The frequencies of APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$, $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$, and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes were higher among AAs compared to

EAs, while the frequency of the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype was lower among AAs compared to EAs, by almost 14%.

Association of APOE Genotypes With Global Cognitive Function

The average baseline level and the rate of decline in global cognition are shown in Table 2. After adjusting for demographic characteristics, the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes were associated with a lower level of global cognition compared to those with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype. In particular, participants with the $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotype had average baseline cognition 0.221 SDUs lower than those with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype.

The rate of decline in global cognition was about twofold higher in participants with the APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotype compared to participants with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.097 vs 0.048 SDUs per year). This higher rate of decline in cognition was similar among AAs and EAs ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .63$). The rate of decline in global cognition was greater by about 50% in participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ genotype compared to those with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.070 vs 0.048 SDUs per year). Although this association appeared to be weaker among AAs, no statistical difference was found between AAs and EAs ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .09$). The rate of decline in global cognition was greater by about 25% in participants with the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype compared to participants with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.060 vs 0.048 SDUs per year). This difference appeared to be larger among EAs than AAs (0.026 vs 0.009 SDUs per year), but not statistically significant ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .27$).

The presence of the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype was associated with a lower rate of decline in global cognition by about 60% compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.020 vs 0.048 SDUs per year; $P_{\text{interaction}} = .032$). Although this association appeared to be weaker among EAs than AAs, no racial differences were observed ($P = .47$). The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotype was not associated with the rate of decline in global cognition ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .08$).

Age-Dependent Association of APOE Genotypes With Global Cognitive Function

In general, we found no statistically significant racial differences in the association of the APOE genotypes with rate of decline in global cognition, although some of this association appeared to be weaker among AAs. The average age was higher among EAs compared to AAs for the APOE genotypes (Supplementary Table 1).

The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotype was associated with a lower rate of decline in global cognition among those older than 75 years than among those younger than 75 years compared to the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .045$) (Table 3). In contrast, the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with a higher rate of decline in global cognition among those older than 75 years than among those younger than 75 years compared to the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .021$). The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with a higher rate of decline among those younger than 75 years and a lower rate of decline among those older than 75 years ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .016$). The association of the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype did not appear to be modified by age ($P_{\text{interaction}} = .89$).

The rate of cognitive decline for APOE genotypes for the 10th and 90th percentiles of the age distribution is shown in Figure 1. The solid lines show the cognitive decline at 66 years of age, while the dashed line shows the cognitive decline at 84 years of age. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype declines faster in earlier ages (solid blue line) and slower in later ages (dashed blue line), while the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ genotype declines faster in later years (dashed red line) and slower in earlier ages (solid red line).

Association of APOE Genotypes With Individual Tests of Cognition

The APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with significantly lower episodic memory, perceptual speed, and MMSE scores than participants with the $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (Table 4).

The APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes were associated with a higher rate of decline in all three cognitive tests, episodic memory, perceptual speed, and the MMSE, compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype was associated with a lower rate of decline in episodic memory compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype (0.017 vs 0.033 SDUs per year, a difference of 0.050 SDUs per year). The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotype showed a lower rate of decline in episodic memory and MMSE scores compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with a higher rate of decline in episodic memory and perceptual speed scores compared to participants with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype.

DISCUSSION

Our findings suggest that AAs and EAs with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes had similar rates of decline in global cognition. About 33% of AAs had the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes, while only 24% of EAs had these combinations. This difference in allelic frequencies might translate to a larger burden of decline in global cognition in AAs due to higher APOE $\epsilon 4$ frequency. The APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele findings largely support previous studies that the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes were associated with cognitive decline,^{8–11} but no significant racial differences with cognitive decline were observed.^{26,27}

The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype association with cognitive decline decreased with age, with faster decline in those younger than 75 years and slower decline in those older than 75 years. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotype was associated with cognitive decline that increased with age. These associations have not been reported in previous literature. The presence of the APOE $\epsilon 2$ genotype has been reported to be associated with reduced risk of AD¹² and slower decline in episodic memory.¹³ However, our findings suggest that the protective associations are stronger among those with two copies of the APOE $\epsilon 2$ genotype, mostly for slower decline in episodic memory, which did not change with age. The association of the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ allele with cognitive decline increased with age. This finding is contrary to findings that report this association with AD to decrease with age.^{17,18}

The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ and APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ genotypes showed slower decline in episodic memory, whereas the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$, and APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes showed increased decline in episodic memory compared to those with the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ genotype. Several studies have shown the association of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype with domains of cognitive

decline.^{10,11,13} The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ genotype was associated with increased decline in perceptual speed, while the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ was associated with slower decline in MMSE.

This study is based on a large population-based sample of AAs and EAs from Chicago. AAs were younger, had fewer years of education, and had lower baseline scores on global and individual tests of cognition. To adjust for these differences, we used a random-effects model with subject-specific intercept and slopes, and age and education centered to a common reference, 75 years for age and 12 years for education, to examine the association of APOE genotypes with average baseline cognition and the rate of cognitive decline separately in AAs and EAs. Our age-dependent analysis showed that the effect of APOE genotypes, especially the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotypes, was more pronounced in those older than 75 years, hence making our overall estimates somewhat conservative. In a sensitivity analysis, we also controlled for several adverse health measures, using a summary measure for stroke, hypertension, myocardial infarction, cancer, diabetes, and hip fracture, health measures such as depressive symptoms, and body mass index. The results of this sensitivity analysis did not change the main findings.

Several studies classified individuals with one or more APOE $\epsilon 4$ alleles into a single group. However, the dose-effect response to the presence of one or more copies of APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotypes is evident for cognitive decline. The progression of AD entails a higher degree of decline in cognitive function over time for those with two copies of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype. The allelic frequency of the APOE $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotype was twice as large among AAs as EAs; interestingly, several studies have reported a lack of association of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ genotype with clinically diagnosed AD.^{19–22} The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ genotype carriers had slower cognitive decline, but comprised less than 1% of the population, and the slower decline for those with the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ is only observed in those older than 75 years.

Several strengths and limitations of our study need to be discussed. Some of the strengths include a longitudinal study performed over 18 years with multiple cohorts, a large sample of the participants genotyped, nearly 60% AAs, and cognitive test battery collected uniformly over the duration of the study. Several limitations also need to be noted: a partially random sample of individuals that might lead to a selection bias, geographical sample restricted to urban areas in Chicago makes generalizability a concern, and small sample size for the rare APOE genotype ($\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$) makes reproducibility in future studies of high significance. A high mortality rate might bias our racial comparisons. However, average cognition of participants who died before follow-up did not differ between AAs and EAs. Also, the association of the APOE genotypes with mortality does not differ by race.⁴¹ A joint model for cognitive decline and time to mortality did not find any noticeable differences in the association of the APOE genotypes with cognitive decline. However, average cognitive level was lower among those who died without a follow-up, especially among those with the APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele.

Our findings suggest that the APOE $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ and the $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ genotypes are associated with a faster cognitive decline in both AAs and EAs equally. The APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ allele is associated with slower decline in the episodic memory. The association of the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ with faster cognitive decline decreases with age, while the association of the APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ with slower

cognitive decline increases with age. The association of the APOE ε4 genotype with faster cognitive decline increases with age. The APOE genotypes were associated with cognitive decline, but these associations were not different between AAs and EAs. Future studies focusing on identifying potential health and social factors that might impact the association of APOE genotypes with cognitive decline could be of potential interest for understanding health disparities and designing better preventative strategies.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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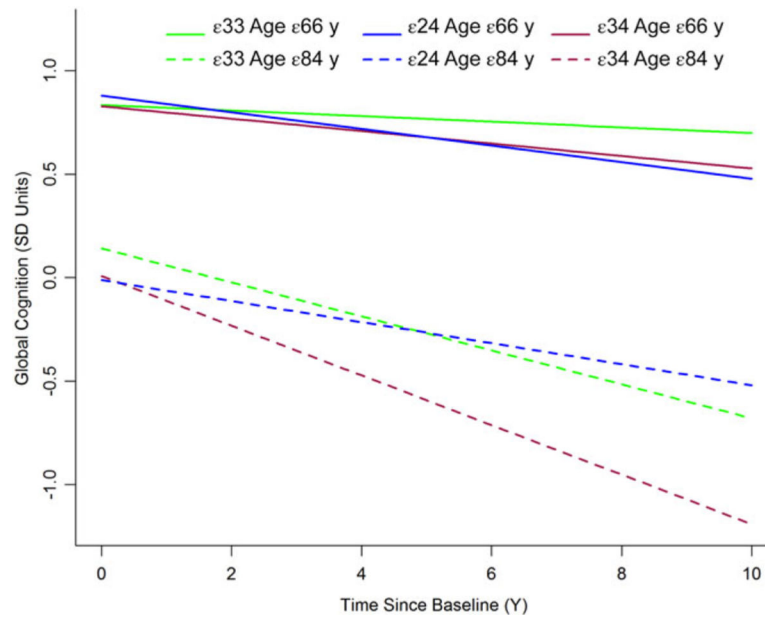


Figure 1. Age-dependent rate of cognitive decline in specific apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotypes over the duration of the study. The age distributions are based on the lower (10th) and upper (90th) percentiles of the age distributions. Only APOE genotypes with significant differences are shown here.

Table 1.

Sample Characteristics of 5807 Participants in a Biracial Population Sample

Characteristics	Measures	AA's Only (N = 3495)	EA's Only (N = 2312)	All Participants (N = 5807)
Demographic	Age, mean (SD), y ^a	71.1 (5.8)	74.5 (7.4)	72.5 (6.7)
	Education, mean (SD), y ^a	11.8 (3.3)	14.1 (3.2)	12.8 (3.5)
	Female sex, No. (%)	2235 (64)	1423 (62)	3658 (63)
Cognitive test results, mean (SD) ^b	Global cognition	0.217 (0.716)	0.561 (0.667)	0.354 (0.717)
	Memory score	0.253 (0.854)	0.532 (0.794)	0.352 (0.839)
	Perceptual speed	0.192 (0.874)	0.846 (0.831)	0.452 (0.915)
	MMSE	0.205 (0.704)	0.445 (0.582)	0.301 (0.668)
APOE genotypes, No. (%)	ε2/ε2	34 (<1)	14 (<1)	48 (<1)
	ε2/ε3	500 (14)	282 (12)	782 (14)
	ε2/ε4	154 (4)	49 (2)	203 (4)
	ε3/ε3	1642 (47)	1412 (61)	3054 (53)
	ε3/ε4	1017 (29)	517 (22)	1534 (26)
	ε4/ε4	148 (4)	38 (2)	186 (3)

Abbreviations: AA, African American; APOE, apolipoprotein E; EA, European American; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

^a Age and education were significantly different between AAs and EAs ($P < .001$).^b The global cognitive function, memory score, perceptual speed, and MMSE were also significantly different between AAs and EAs ($P < .0001$).

Table 2.Demographic Adjusted Average Level and Rate of Change in Global Cognition Among AAs and EAs^a

APOE Genotype	AAs Only	EAs Only
	(N = 3495)	(N = 2312)
Average Level of Baseline Cognition		
$\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.118 (0.017) ^b	0.565 (0.018) ^b
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.101 (0.098)	0.093 (0.152)
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.045 (0.029)	0.025 (0.036)
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.007 (0.048)	-0.008 (0.081)
$\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.018 (0.023)	-0.098 (0.029)
$\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.185 (0.049) ^b	-0.315 (0.091) ^b
Rate of Decline in Cognition		
$\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.046 (0.003) ^b	0.059 (0.003) ^b
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.032 (0.013) ^c	-0.010 (0.027)
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.010 (0.006)
$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.009 (0.006)	0.026 (0.013) ^d
$\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.018 (0.003) ^b	0.031 (0.005) ^b
$\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ vs $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$	0.045 (0.009) ^b	0.059 (0.013) ^b

Abbreviations: AA, African American; APOE, apolipoprotein E; EA, European American.

^aData are given coefficient (SE). Race-specific models adjusted for main effects of age, sex, and education, and interaction of linear time since baseline with each of the demographic variable. Each of the race-specific models also consist of five indicator variables for APOE genotypes, with APOE $\epsilon 3\epsilon 3$ as the reference category.

^b $P < .0001$.

^c $P < .05$.

^d $P < .001$.

Table 3.Average Level and Rate of Decline in Global Cognition, by Age Groups^a

APOE Genotype	Aged <75 y	Aged >75 y	<i>P</i> _{Interaction}
	(N = 4158)	(N = 1651)	
Average Level of Baseline Cognition			
ε3/ε3	0.509 (0.023) ^b	0.713 (0.041) ^b	<.0001
ε2/ε2 vs ε3/ε3	-0.036 (0.088)	-0.098 (0.184)	.47
ε2/ε3 vs ε3/ε3	0.027 (0.024)	0.042 (0.051)	.92
ε2/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.016 (0.042)	-0.127 (0.103)	.11
ε3/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	-0.014 (0.019) ^c	-0.141 (0.043) ^c	.011
ε4/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	-0.164 (0.043) ^b	-0.469 (0.054) ^b	.002
Rate of Decline in Cognition			
ε3/ε3	0.040 (0.003) ^b	0.053 (0.007) ^b	<.0001
ε2/ε2 vs ε3/ε3	-0.028 (0.013) ^d	-0.030 (0.030)	.89
ε2/ε3 vs ε3/ε3	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.014 (0.009)	.043
ε2/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.019 (0.006) ^d	-0.023 (0.019)	.016
ε3/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.019 (0.003) ^b	0.038 (0.008) ^b	.021
ε4/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.046 (0.006) ^b	0.059 (0.023) ^d	.87

Abbreviation: APOE, apolipoprotein E.

^aData are given as coefficient (SE). The model for interaction test included main effects of age, sex, race, and education, and interaction of linear time since baseline with each of the demographic variables. Age-specific models adjusted for main effects of age, sex, and education, and interaction of linear time since baseline with each of the demographic variables.

^b*P* < .0001.

^c*P* < .001.

^d*P* < .05.

Table 4. Average Level and Rate of Decline in Individual Cognitive Tests of Episodic Memory, Executive Function, and MMSE in the CHAP Biracial Sample^a

APOE Genotype	Episodic Memory	Executive Function	MMSE
Average Level of Baseline Cognition			
ε3/ε3	0.435 (0.019) ^b	0.706 (0.021) ^b	0.379 (0.016) ^b
ε2/ε2 vs ε3/ε3	-0.073 (0.104)	-0.084 (0.100)	-0.019 (0.085)
ε2/ε3 vs ε3/ε3	0.021 (0.028)	0.059 (0.027) ^c	0.043 (0.023)
ε2/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	-0.009 (0.052)	-0.012 (0.049)	-0.018 (0.042)
ε3/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	-0.078 (0.022) ^d	-0.016 (0.021)	-0.022 (0.018)
ε4/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	-0.275 (0.054) ^b	-0.148 (0.054) ^c	-0.176 (0.044) ^b
Rate of Decline in Cognition			
ε3/ε3	0.033 (0.003) ^b	0.056 (0.002) ^b	0.054 (0.003) ^b
ε2/ε2 vs ε3/ε3	-0.050 (0.015) ^d	-0.001 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.014)
ε2/ε3 vs ε3/ε3	-0.008 (0.004) ^c	0.002 (0.003)	-0.008 (0.004) ^c
ε2/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.016 (0.007) ^c	0.016 (0.006) ^d	0.003 (0.007)
ε3/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.019 (0.003) ^b	0.016 (0.003) ^b	0.024 (0.003) ^b
ε4/ε4 vs ε3/ε3	0.046 (0.008) ^b	0.034 (0.006) ^b	0.058 (0.007) ^b

Abbreviations: APOE, apolipoprotein E; CHAP, Chicago Health and Aging Project; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

^aData are given as coefficient (SE). Models adjusting for main effects of age, sex, race, and education, and interaction of linear time since baseline with each of the demographic variables.

^b $P < .0001$.

^c $P < .05$.

^d $P < .001$.