



# Differences in insight between frontotemporal dementia and progressive supranuclear palsy

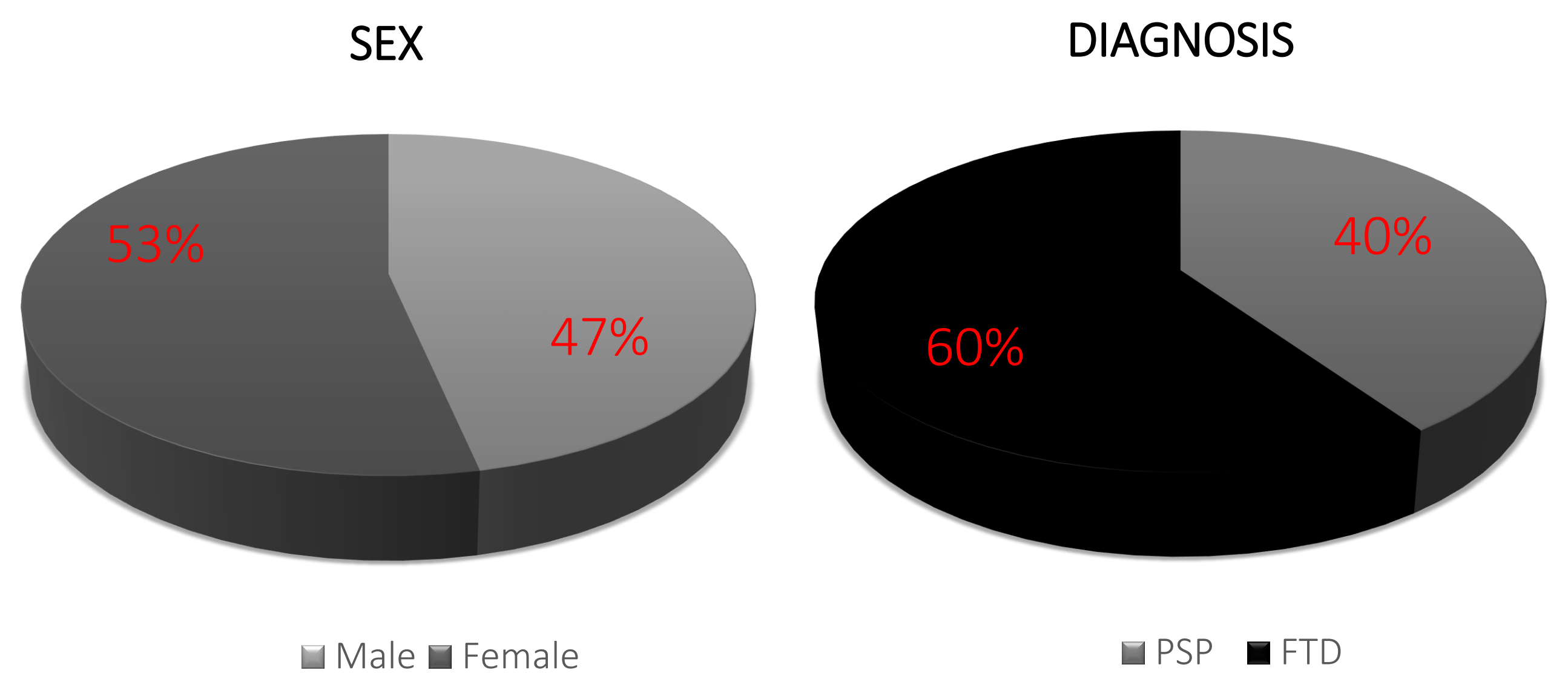
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## AIM OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the present study is to verify if frontotemporal dementia (FTD) and supranuclear palsy (PSP) show different cognitive profiles. Both diseases shares dysexecutive syndrome. Despite this, there are few studies exploring potential differences.

DEMOGRAPHY (N=45)				
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	50,0	82,0	68,7	6,8
Education	3,0	17,0	7,6	4,2
MMSE	4,0	29,0	20,7	5,8
MMSE (corrected)	2,9	28,7	19,6	5,9

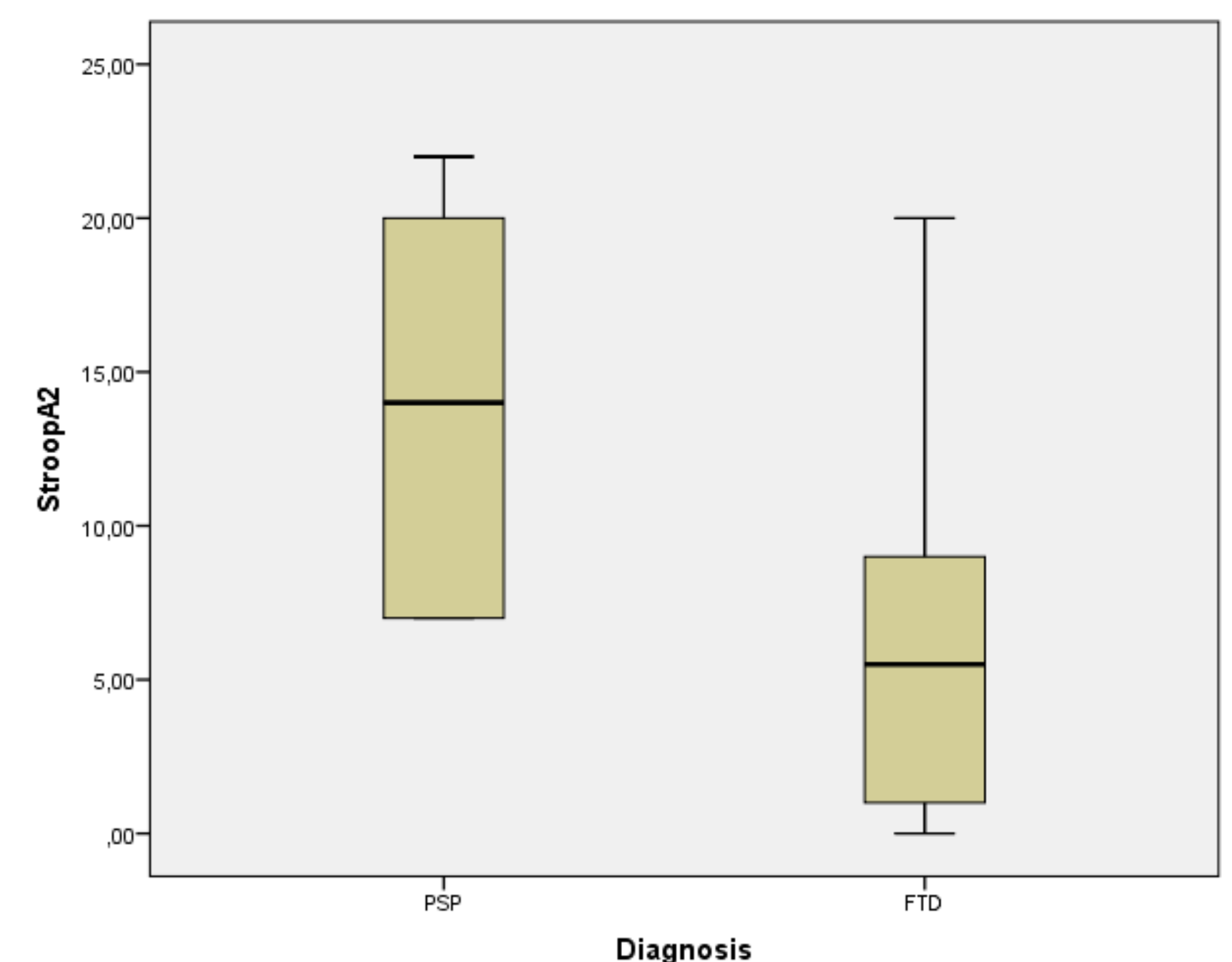
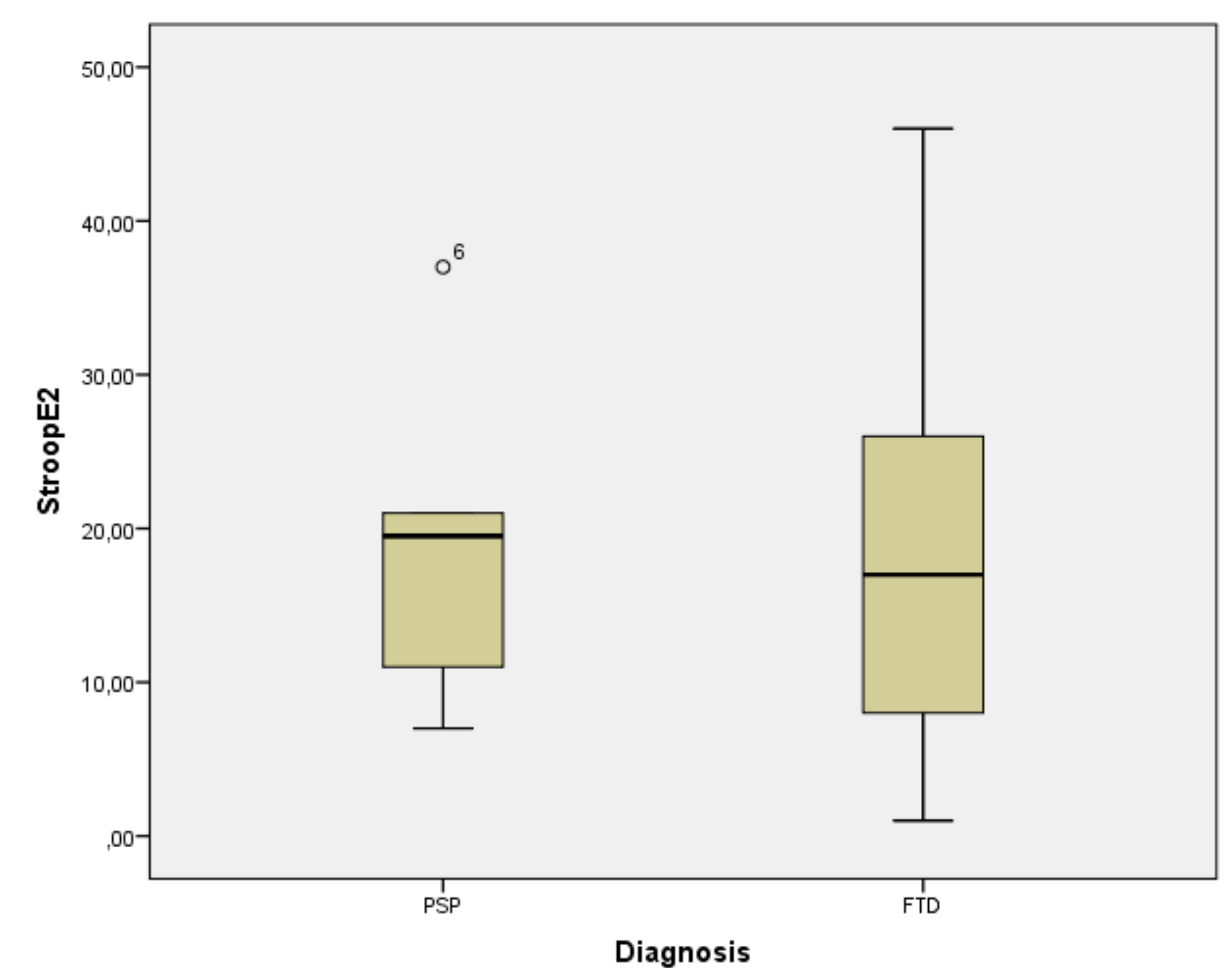


## MATERIAL AND METHODS

We selected 33 patients that admitted to our University Hospital between 2004 and 2012: 19 were affected by behavioural variant of FTD according to Lund and Manchester Groups and 14 suffered from PSP according to NINDS-SPSP. The patients underwent a set of tests exploring executive functions: Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices, Luria Motor Sequence Test, Stroop Test, phonological fluency. General cognitive status was examined by means of the MMSE test. Test exploring main cognitive domains were available as well: Visual Object and Space Perception Battery, semantic fluency test, naming and word comprehension, De Renzi praxis battery.

## RESULTS

Group were well matched in term of sex ( $X^2=34.318$   $df=4$   $p>0.05$ ), age ( $X^2=13.895$   $df=17$   $p>0.05$ ), and education ( $X^2=6.681$   $df=6$   $p>0.05$ ). Mann-Whitney test between FTD and PSP revealed a significant difference in the number of self-correction for the Stroop incongruent condition ( $Z=-2.347$   $p=0.018$ ). No other significant differences were found in tests exploring executive functions



## CONCLUSIONS

The present study revealed that FTD made significantly less self-corrections than PSP in tests exploring selective attention. This could be attributable to the poorer insight of FTD patients that prevent them from monitoring their errors online.

## Bibliography

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M. Stamelou, et alia, The frontal assessment battery is not useful to discriminate progressive supranuclear palsy from frontotemporal dementias, Parkinsonism and Related Disorders (2015), 21, 1264-1268