

# Neighborhood features and one's genetic makeup interact to affect cognitive function

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Studies suggest physical aspects of the neighborhood such as the availability of sidewalks and parks, and more social and walking destinations, may be associated with better cognitive functioning. Credit: Florida Atlantic University

The neighborhood environment may positively or negatively influence one's ability to maintain cognitive function with age. Since older adults

spend less time outside, the neighborhood environment increases in importance with age. Studies suggest physical aspects of the neighborhood such as the availability of sidewalks and parks, and more social and walking destinations, may be associated with better cognitive functioning. Beneficial neighborhood environments can provide spaces for exercise, mental stimulation, socializing and reducing stress. To date, few studies have examined how the neighborhood's physical environment relates to cognition in older adults.

Researchers from Florida Atlantic University and collaborators conducted one of the first known studies to examine how [cognitive functioning](#) is affected differently by the [neighborhood environment](#) depending on one's apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotype—a [genetic risk factor](#) for Alzheimer's disease (AD). For the study, researchers categorized 4,716 participants from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis as carriers of APOE $\epsilon$ 2 (lower AD risk), APOE $\epsilon$ 4 (higher AD risk), and APOE $\epsilon$ 3, the most common variant, which is considered to have neutral risk for developing AD.

Results of the study, published in the journal *Health & Place*, suggest that the cognitive benefits of living in [neighborhoods](#) with greater access to social, walking and retail destinations may be limited to individuals with a reduced genetic risk for cognitive decline, specifically APOE  $\epsilon$ 2 carriers.

"The positive influence of neighborhood environments on cognition may be strongest among individuals who are at the lowest risk for Alzheimer's disease," said Lilah M. Besser, Ph.D., M.S.P.H., senior author who led the study, an assistant professor in FAU's School of Urban and Regional Planning within the College for Social Design and Inquiry, and a member of the FAU Brain Institute (I-BRAIN). "The risk of cognitive decline among APOE  $\epsilon$ 4 carriers may be difficult to overcome even when living in beneficial neighborhood environments."

AD is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States and more than 5.8 million Americans are living with the disease. By 2050, this number is projected to rise to nearly 14 million. According to the Alzheimer's Association, in 2019, AD and other dementias cost the nation \$290 billion. By 2050, these costs could rise as high as \$1.1 trillion.

"Research on the potential influences of the neighborhood environment on cognition and brain aging can help inform recommendations for neighborhood improvements to simultaneously address population growth and healthy brain aging," said Besser. "Knowledge of how the neighborhood environment may affect cognition differentially depending on one's genetic makeup will be important to inform such recommendations."

**More information:** Lilah Besser et al, Associations between neighborhood built environment and cognition vary by apolipoprotein E genotype: Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis, *Health & Place* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102188](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102188)

Provided by Florida Atlantic University

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