Research Article

Abdominal Obesity: An Independent Influencing Factor of Visuospatial and Executive/Language Ability and the Serum Levels of Aβ40/Aβ42/Tau Protein

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Background. Although obesity affects human health and cognitive function, the influence of abdominal obesity on cognitive function is still unclear. Methods. The MoCA scale was used to evaluate the overall cognitive function and the function of each subitem of 196 subjects, as well as the SDMT and TMT-A scales for evaluating the attention and information processing speed. In addition, radioimmunoassay was used to detect the serum levels of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein in 45 subjects. Subjects were divided into abdominal and nonabdominal obesity groups. Before and after correcting confounding factors, the differences in cognitive scale evaluation indexes and three protein levels between the two groups were compared. We also explored further the correlation between various cognitive abilities and the waist circumference/levels of the three proteins. Linear regression was used to identify the independent influencing factors of various cognitive functions and three protein levels. Results. After correcting for multiple factors, we observed the lower scores of visuospatial function, execution, and language in the MoCA scale, as well as higher levels of Aβ40 and tau protein in the abdominal obesity group, supported by the results of correlation analysis. Abdominal obesity was identified as an independent negative influencing factor of MoCA visual space, executive power, and language scores and an independent positive influencing factor of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels. Conclusion. Abdominal obesity may play a negative role in visuospatial, executive ability, and language function and a positive role in the Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein serum levels.

1. Introduction

The pathological manifestations caused by excessive fat content or abnormal fat distribution in the human body are called obesity. Obesity is becoming more and more common worldwide. Between 1980 and 2015, the number of obese children and adults in 73 countries doubled [1]. In 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight. Of these, over 650 million were obese [2]. Projections for 2022 are that the prevalence of obesity may reach 24.8% [3]. The China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) showed that between 1993 and 2009, the prevalence of adult overweight/obesity increased from 13.4% to 26.4%, and the prevalence of adult abdominal obesity increased from 18.6% to 37.4%, which reveals that the prevalence of abdominal obesity is increasing faster than overweight/obesity [4]. Related studies have also found that the body fat distribution of Asian populations is more inclined to abdominal obesity [5].

Obesity is a recognized risk factor for various chronic physical health diseases, including metabolic syndrome, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke, and
cancer [6–9]. Compared with general obesity, abdominal obesity has a stronger connection with these chronic diseases [10, 11]. These chronic diseases caused by abdominal obesity have complex and diverse causes, high prevalence, and a long course of the disease, which have also produced a huge burden of disease. Abdominal obesity has become one of the public problems that Chinese adults urgently need to solve.

In addition, obesity is also inextricably linked with neurodegenerative diseases. But the results of research on the effects of obesity on these diseases appear to be ambiguous. For example, some studies have found that obesity can lead to cognitive dysfunction [12, 13], and have identified obesity as an independent influence factor of cognitive function [14]. Studies have also found that obesity is associated with an increased risk of dementia [15]. However, some recent studies failed to find evidence that obesity increases the risk of dementia [16, 17]. Other studies have even found that underweight people are at greater risk, thus intuitively regard obesity as a protective factor for dementia [18, 19]. At present, the measurement effect of body mass index (BMI) on obesity has been proven to be inferior towaist circumference (WC) and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) by more and more studies [20]. Chelsea et al. also believe that BMI is not a highly sensitive measurement method because it cannot distinguish between fat mass and lean body mass nor does fat distribution. As an alternative measure of obesity, WC can be used to define abdominal obesity and be used in future research related to cognitive function [21]. Therefore, the divergent conclusions about the influence of obesity on cognitive function may be caused by the widespread use of BMI to define obesity. At the same time, the excessive dependence on cross-sectional design and the lack of specificity in assessing the basic areas also contributed to the mixed findings of the impact of obesity on cognition [22]. A few studies have found that abdominal obesity defined by the WHR cut-off value is significantly associated with the risk of cognitive impairment [23, 24]. However, related research on abdominal obesity defined by WC is still lacking.

Alzheimer disease (AD) is a chronic neurodegenerative disease. Its main symptoms include gradual memory decline, cognitive function, and behavioral disorders such as learning, language, and spatial orientation [25]. The typical pathological features of AD are the accumulation of amyloid β-protein (Aβ) outside the cell and excessive tau protein, which leads to amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, and neuronal apoptosis [26]. Eventually, these lead to cognitive dysfunction. At present, various literature reports have confirmed that Aβ42 in the cerebrospinal fluid of AD patients is increased, and the phosphorylated tau protein is increased. Similarly, Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), as a transitional precursor stage from normal aging to dementia [27], has also been linked to the pathological damage mechanism of Aβ and tau protein in many studies. Although obesity is considered an influencing factor of AD [28], there are currently few human studies on the relationship between abdominal obesity/cognitive function of patients with abdominal obesity and Aβ and tau protein [29–31].

Chinese-Beijing Version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA-C) is a widely used method to measure cognitive function in Chinese [32]. The Symbol Digit Modalities Test (SDMT) [33, 34] and Trail Making Test-Part A (TMT-A) [35, 36] are two representative tools for assessing general cognitive function. This study is aimed at exploring the effects of abdominal obesity on cognitive function indexes assessed by the MoCA-C, SDMT, and TMT-A scale and the serum levels of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein and the correlation among the three and finally exploring the potential mechanism of action between them.

2. Methods

2.1. Ethical Approval and Participants. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University (approval number: 2019-05-051) and was carried out following the Declaration of Helsinki. Subjects were informed of the general content of the study before taking the test, followed the principle of voluntariness, and signed the informed consent form. The inclusion and exclusion criteria of participants are as follows:

Inclusion criteria: (1) the age group being 18-72 years old, (2) the number of years of education ≥ 5 years, (3) being able to fully understand and sign the informed consent form voluntarily, and (4) being able to independently complete tests of various cognitive scales.

Exclusion criteria: (1) having a history of cardiovascular complication severely affecting the body (such as heart failure, severe cerebral infarction, and myocardial infarction), (2) having a history of mental or neurological diseases or a history of psychotropic drug dependence, (3) recently affected the history of neurological brain drugs, (4) drinking alcoholic beverages within 24 hours before receiving relevant tests, (5) being unable to cooperate with the research due to various reasons, (6) missing or incomplete data, (7) pregnant or breastfeeding women, (8) recent major surgery, (9) having the history of participating in clinical research on weight loss or any other weight loss therapy in the past three months, (10) other diseases or reasons unable to cooperate with the research.

2.2. Basic and Human Data Collection. Subject’s basic information (gender and age), disease history (diabetes and hypertension), smoking history, and alcohol intake history were collected.

Height, weight, neck circumference (NC), waist circumference (WC), hip circumference (HC), and BMI are measured and assigned readings by the same professional researchers using the same measuring equipment (tape measure, automatic height and weight instrument), based on the WHO standard method. According to the criteria for determining abdominal obesity of Chinese adults: WC ≥ 90 cm for men and WC ≥ 85 cm for women [37].

To reduce the influence of obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) on the final result, Polysomnography (PSG) from professional measurement was always performed at 10 PM and concluded at 6 AM the following day. apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), oxygen-desaturation
Participants in the study are not allowed to drink strong tea, wine, and hypnotic drugs soon. All research results are conducted under the same standard guidance by the same professionally trained personnel. After completing the assessment, the same person analyzes each field’s scores and total scores according to the same standards.

Cognitive data can be used for the following neuropsychological tests:

1. Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS): it was used to assess subjective sleepiness [40]
2. MoCA-C: it includes seven areas of visuospatial and executive, naming, attention, language, abstraction, delayed recall, and orientation [32]
3. SDMT: referring to a key at the top of the page to translate nonverbal symbols to an alpha-numeric digit, participant filled in boxes (written version) or verbalized the correct digit for each symbol on this timed test. Total correct responses within 90 seconds were measured [33, 34]
4. TMT-A: this requires an individual to sequence numbers within the format of a visual motor task. This measures processing speed [35, 36].

2.4. Blood Collection, Processing, and Protein Level Determination. After the PSG monitoring, 5 ml of peripheral fasting venous blood was drawn from the subject and centrifuged at 3000 r/min for 10 min within 60 min. The separated serum was stored in a cryotube and immediately frozen at -80°C until a batch determination was performed. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) was used to detect the levels of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein. The operation was carried out in strict accordance with the instructions of the kit (Shanghai Haling Biological Technology Co., Ltd.).

2.5. Statistical Analysis. Use SPSS22.0 software to perform statistical analysis on the data. The measurement data is expressed in terms of X ± S, and the counting data is expressed in frequency and/or percentage. Continuous variables (baseline data such as gender, PSG indicators such as ODI between the two groups of abdominal obesity) used Mann-Whitney U test or t-test according to the distribution characteristics. When comparing the cognitive function assessment indicators and the three protein levels between the two groups, the Mann-Whitney U test or t-test was used when no factor was corrected. The covariance analysis was used when multiple factors were corrected. The corresponding mulberry diagram is drawn by GraphPad prism 9.0.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, California, USA). Categorical variables (including gender, smoking, alcohol consumption history, etc.) use the Chi-square test/Fisher’s exact test. Use multiple linear regression analysis to determine the factors affecting cognitive function and the level of each protein content. Spearman’s rank correlation analysis between WC and various cognitive function scores, between WC and Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels, and between various cognitive functions and Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels, were all based on R software 4.0.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). P < 0.05 is considered statistically different.

3. Results

3.1. Association between Abdominal Obesity and MoCA Scores

3.1.1. Comparison of Basic and Human Body Data. After screening by the eligibility criteria, 196 qualified subjects completed the MoCA-C test. The subjects were divided into abdominal obesity (n = 156) and nonabdominal obesity (n = 40) groups.

3.1.2. Comparison of Each Item Score in MoCA. When no factors are corrected, the visuospatial and executive ability, language, and total MoCA scores of the abdominal obesity group were significantly lower than those in the nonabdominal obesity group (P < 0.05) (Table 1). There were no significant differences between gender, the proportion of severe OSAHS, the proportion of diabetes, the proportion of smoking, the proportion of alcohol consumption, the years of education, and the ESS score between the two groups (P ≥ 0.05) (Table 1). In terms of PSG indicators, the AHI and ODI indexes of the obesity group were significantly higher than those of the nonabdominal obesity group, while the LSpO2 of the abdominal obesity group was significantly lower (P < 0.05) (Table 1).

3.1.3. Correlation between WC and the Various Items Scores of MoCA. These results imply that abdominal obesity is associated with cognitive function. Therefore, we further analyzed the correlation between WC and various cognitive functions. The high negative correlation between WC and visuospatial and executive, and language scores further supports the previous conclusions (Figure 1). But unfortunately, only the language score shows significance (P < 0.05).
3.1.4. Identification of the Influencing Factors of Some Items Scores in MoCA. Linear regression analysis based on visuospatial and executive, language and total scores, and various potential factors were performed to identify the independent influencing factors of these cognitive functions. Factors used in the linear regression included severe OSAHS, abdominal obesity, gender, age, ESS, smoking, alcohol consumption, and years of education (Table 2).

The independent influencing factors of visuospatial and executive score included abdominal obesity (beta = -0.159, P = 0.008) and years of education (beta = -0.523, P < 0.001). The only independent influencing factors of language scores was abdominal obesity (beta = -0.201, P = 0.004). In addition, severe OSAHS (beta = -0.180, P = 0.002), age (beta = -0.261, P < 0.001) and years of education (beta = 0.454, P < 0.001) were identified as independent influencing factors of the MoCA total score. All the results are shown in Table 2.

3.2. Association between Abdominal Obesity and SDMT/ TMT Indicators

3.2.1. Comparison of Basic and Human Body Data. In the SDMT and TMT tests, 161 subjects were qualified. The subjects were divided into abdominal obesity (n = 126) and nonabdominal obesity (n = 35) groups.

In terms of baseline data, the percentages of BMI, NC, WC, HC, and the proportion of hypertension in the abdominal obesity group were significantly higher than those in the nonabdominal obesity group (P < 0.05) (Table 3). However, gender, age, the proportion of severe OSAHS, the proportion of diabetes, the proportion of smoking, the proportion of alcohol consumption, years of education, and ESS score were not significantly different between the two groups (P ≥ 0.05) (Table 3). In terms of PSG indicators, the AHI and ODI indicators of the abdominal obesity group were significantly higher than those of the nonabdominal obesity group, while...
the LSpO2 of the abdominal obesity group was significantly lower than that of the nonabdominal obesity group ($P < 0.05$) (Table 3).

### 3.2.3. Comparison of SDMT/TMT Indicators

When no factors were corrected, there was no significant difference in SDMT and TMT indicators between the two groups (both $P \geq 0.05$) (Table 3). After correcting for gender, age, years of education, ESS, severe OSAHS, smoking and alcohol consumption, there was still no significant difference in SDMT and TMT indicators between the two groups ($P^1 > 0.05$) (Table 3).

### 3.2.3. Correlation between WC and SDMT/TMT Indicators

Although no significant difference was found, the correlation between WC and SDMT/TMT indicators was still further...
analyzed. Unfortunately, we still have not observed a significant result ($P \geq 0.05$, Figure 2).

3.3. Association between $A\beta_{40}$, $A\beta_{42}$, and Tau Protein Levels and Abdominal Obesity

3.3.1. Comparison of Basic and Human Body Data. The subjects ($n = 45$) were divided into abdominal obesity ($n = 34$) and nonabdominal obesity ($n = 11$). In terms of baseline data, the BMI, NC, WC, and HC of the abdominal obesity group were significantly higher (all $P < 0.05$) (Table 4). However, the proportion of gender, age, the proportion of gender severe OSAHS, the proportion of gender hypertension, the proportion of gender alcohol consumption, the proportion of gender smoking, years of education, and ESS score were not significantly different between the two groups ($P$ both $\geq 0.05$) (Table 4). In terms of PSG indicators, AHI, ODI, and LSpO2 were not significantly different between the two groups ($P \geq 0.05$) (Table 4).

3.3.2. Comparison of the Levels of $A\beta_{40}$, $A\beta_{42}$, and Tau Protein. Before and after correcting gender, age, years of education, ESS score, severe OSAHS, smoking and alcohol consumption, the levels of $A\beta_{40}$, $A\beta_{42}$, and tau protein in the abdominal obesity group were significantly higher than those in the non-to-moderate OSAHS group ($279.47 \pm 108.93$ vs. $92.51 \pm 45.97$, $P = 0.003$) (Table 4).

3.3.3. Correlation between WC and Abdominal Obesity. The significant positive correlation between WC and abdominal obesity was observed ($r = 0.160$, $P = 0.069$, Figures 4(a)–4(c)).

3.3.4. Identification of the Influencing Factors of $A\beta_{40}$, $A\beta_{42}$, and Tau Protein Levels. Table 5 shows all results of multiple linear regression based on $A\beta_{40}$, $A\beta_{42}$, and tau protein levels and various potential factors. Independent influencing factors of $A\beta_{40}$ protein level include severe OSAHS ($\beta = -0.355$, $P = 0.011$), abdominal obesity ($\beta = 0.481$, $P = 0.001$) and alcohol consumption ($\beta = -0.430$, $P = 0.013$). Abdominal obesity ($\beta = 0.410$, $P = 0.006$) and smoking ($\beta = 0.395$, $P = 0.045$) were identified as independent influencing factors of $A\beta_{42}$ protein level. The only independent factor influencing tau protein level was abdominal obesity ($\beta = 0.450$, $P = 0.004$). Surprisingly, abdominal obesity has been identified as an independent factor affecting the levels of all three proteins.
3.4. Association between Aβ40, Aβ42 and Tau Protein Levels and Cognitive Functions. To verify the close correlation between cognitive functions and Aβ40, Aβ42 and tau protein levels, we reran the correlation analysis between them. Unfortunately, only significant negative correlations were observed between Aβ40/Aβ42 protein level and language scores (Figure 5). Even though the other results did not show significance, they still provided a lot of valuable information. Except for naming and TMT, the level of Aβ40 protein is negatively correlated with other project indicators. Except for naming, orientation and TMT, the level of Aβ42 protein is also negatively associated with other project indicators. In addition, TMT indicator has been observed positively correlated with the three protein levels. The opposite results were found in the SDMT indicator.

4. Discussion

Cognition is the intelligent process of body recognition and knowledge acquisition. It involves a series of psychological and social behaviors, such as learning, memory, language, thinking, spirit, and emotion. Executive function refers to a person’s ability to respond adaptively to situations and successfully engage in independent, purposeful, and self-service behaviors, the foundation of many cognitive, social, and emotional skills [41].

Because obesity is closely related to OSAHS [42], about 40% to 70% of obese people are diagnosed with OSAHS [43, 44]. Obesity is considered one of the most critical risk factors for OSAHS [45]. In addition, through a meta-analysis of previous research systems, Bucks et al. found that most studies support OSAHS patients’ deficits in attention/alertness, delayed long-term visual and language memory, visuospatial/structural abilities, and deficits in executive function [46]. Therefore, it is necessary to correct OSAHS, an important factor of cognitive function. To reduce the impact of other potential influencing factors on the research results, we also performed corrections for cognitive impairment risk factors (including age, gender, abdominal obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, years of education, and ESS score) [47].

Before and after correcting the related influencing factors, lower visual space and execution and language scores were found in the abdominal obesity group, which was also supported by the negative correlation between WC and these two MoCA scores in our study. Conversely, Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels in the abdominal obesity group were higher than those in the nonabdominal obesity group, also supported by the corresponding correlation results. Not only that, abdominal obesity has also been identified as an independent negative factor of visual space and execution and language scores, as well as an independent positive factor of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels in further regression analysis. The above results all imply that abdominal obesity may significantly negatively affect the visual space and execution and language ability of the subject and increase the Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels of the subject. Our regression analysis also found that age negatively affects
delayed recall, overall cognitive attention, and information processing speed. The years of education have also been found to be a positive factor in visual space and execution, abstraction, overall cognition, attention, and information processing speed capabilities.

Few studies focus on the relationship between obesity and cognitive function. It is generally believed that obese subjects usually exhibit deficits in memory, learning, and executive function in the previous study. Moreover, various indicators of obesity, including BMI, WHR, and WC, have also been shown to impair overall cognitive function, learning, memory, and language ability [48]. This study explored the influence of abdominal obesity judged by WC on the cognitive field, which has carried out a deeper exploration in related fields. The worse visual space and executive and language skills observed in the abdominal obesity group supported the views in the literature. In addition to obesity and OSAHS, normal human aging can also change some areas of cognition, such as processing speed, attention, context, and working memory, and rarely affects language ability and recognition memory [49]. Our results are also consistent with previous research results. With age, performance in the areas of delayed recall, overall cognition, attention, and information processing speed decreases.

At present, inflammation, gut-brain axis, and insulin resistance are considered the main mechanisms of obesity in impairing cognitive function. Inflammation is the ultimate common pathway of these mechanisms [26, 50]. First, a long-term high-fat diet can cause increased proinflammatory and inflammatory cytokines in the blood [51]. These factors can increase blood-brain barrier penetration and transport dysfunction [52]. The lesions of the blood-brain barrier directly affect the lateral hypothalamic nucleus and the preoptic area to produce behavioral and mental abnormalities [53] and affect the dorsal hippocampus to cause learning and memory decline [54]. After inflammatory factors enter the brain through the blood-brain barrier, they can further induce a series of inflammatory damage and apoptosis of different types of nerve cells to affect cognitive function [55]. The brain-gut axis mainly affects cognitive function through immune activation, intestinal permeability, intestinal endocrine, and neural signal pathways. Dietary saturated fatty acids can activate Toll-like receptors (TLR) expressed in the intestinal epithelium and innate immune cells [56]. TLR2 activates the conduction cascade to amplify the inflammatory response [57, 58], and TLR4 activates the upregulation of proinflammatory cytokines to trigger brain inflammation [59]. Intestinal flora imbalance may also affect brain development and

### Table 4: Comparison of baseline characteristics, PSG indicator, and protein levels between nonabdominal obesity and abdominal obesity groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nonabdominal obesity (n = 11)</th>
<th>Abdominal obesity (n = 34)</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>P(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender (female/male)</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>26/8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>48.18 ± 18.79</td>
<td>40.27 ± 13.51</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m(^2))</td>
<td>22.44 ± 2.61</td>
<td>29.31 ± 3.91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck circumference (cm)</td>
<td>36.14 ± 2.65</td>
<td>40.82 ± 3.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist circumference (cm)</td>
<td>81.96 ± 6.92</td>
<td>100.12 ± 11.97</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip circumference (cm)</td>
<td>90.64 ± 7.72</td>
<td>102.00 ± 18.12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe OSAHS, no. (%)</td>
<td>3 (27.3%)</td>
<td>16 (47.1%)</td>
<td>0.309</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension, no. (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>7 (20.6%)</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes, no. (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking, no. (%)</td>
<td>7 (63.6%)</td>
<td>14 (41.2%)</td>
<td>0.194</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol consumption, no. (%)</td>
<td>7 (63.6%)</td>
<td>11 (32.4%)</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (years)</td>
<td>7.64 ± 4.06</td>
<td>9.82 ± 3.86</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS score</td>
<td>10.61 ± 4.02</td>
<td>10.71 ± 4.09</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSG indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI</td>
<td>20.53 ± 23.71</td>
<td>35.86 ± 33.06</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>19.55 ± 24.45</td>
<td>35.54 ± 35.76</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSpO2</td>
<td>81.16 ± 14.62</td>
<td>75.24 ± 14.99</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aβ40</td>
<td>166.98 ± 94.56</td>
<td>279.47 ± 108.93</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aβ42</td>
<td>141.62 ± 77.18</td>
<td>203.44 ± 86.52</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>17.29 ± 14.26</td>
<td>32.62 ± 16.08</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{P}\) value: compare baseline characteristics, PSG indicator, and Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels, without correcting any factors; \(^{P1}\) value: compare protein levels, correcting for gender, age, years of education, ESS, severe OSAHS, smoking, and alcohol consumption factors. BMI: body mass index; OSAHS: obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome; ESS: Epworth Sleepiness Scale; PSG: polysomnography; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; ODI: oxygen-desaturation index; LSpO2: lowest oxygen saturation.
plasticity by affecting neurotrophins (BDNF) and neurotransmitters (5HT, GABA, etc.), thereby impairing cognitive functions such as memory. Finally, insulin plays an active role in cognition and memory as a neuromodulator and neuroprotective agent in the brain [60, 61]. Excessive free fatty acids in obesity can increase the release of proinflammatory cytokines in the blood [62]. These cytokines not only activate the phosphorylation of insulin receptor substrate (insulin receptor substrate-1 (IRS-1)) at the serine site (normally the tyrosine site) but also activate other inflammation-related negative regulators (such as inhibitors of cytokine signal transduction) in the IRS protein to inhibit cell insulin signal transduction in target organs and cause insulin resistance [63]. In addition, obesity-induced oxidative stress and hyperglycemia lead to mitochondrial dysfunction, generating peripheral insulin resistance [64, 65]. Peripheral insulin resistance can also induce brain inflammation, oxidative stress, and insulin resistance through ceramide production in the liver, leading to neurodegeneration and cognitive impairment [66]. These potential biological processes may explain the worse visual space, execution, and language ability in subjects with abdominal obesity.

Tau protein, a kind of microtubule-associated protein, is necessary for normal neuronal activity [19]. However, under pathological conditions, certain phosphorous sites of tau protein can bind to phosphoric acid and undergo abnormal hyperphosphorylation to form p-tau protein. The p-tau protein makes the microtubule-binding region self-associate and causes abnormal entanglement of microtubule spiral filaments, forming neurofibrillary tangles [18]. The function of Aβ is to maintain neuron growth, synaptic activity, and survival at low levels [20]. However, at sufficiently high levels, Aβ forms aggregates. Eventually, nerve fiber plaques are formed [22]. The systemic inflammation of obesity can promote the production of Aβ, which may be one of the pathogenesis of AD. Peripheral insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia will increase peripheral free fatty acid levels, and peripheral and central TNF-α levels will also increase, thereby reducing and clearing Aβ through the liver, leading to increased peripheral Aβ levels [67, 68]. High levels of Aβ in plasma interfere with the transfer of Aβ from the brain to the periphery, thereby increasing its transfer to the brain. As a result, the release of Aβ from nerve cells is inhibited. The decrease in insulin-degrading enzyme levels in obese individuals also aggravated the deposition of Aβ in neurons. Therefore, accumulation results from a variety of pathological mechanisms, such as increased Aβ production, peripheral clearance dysfunction, and increased brain inflammation, may lead to memory deficits and even AD. Perhaps these underlying processes can explain the upregulation of Aβ40, Aβ42, and tau protein levels in subjects with abdominal obesity and the negative correlation between various cognitive functions and these protein levels observed in our research.

Although not many significant results have been found, there is no doubt that we have expanded the few researches in the relevant fields. Considering that our research is based on large sample testing, highly sensitive and specific protein detection technology (RIA), and multiple and complex analysis methods, the results obtained have a high degree of credibility. But unfortunately, the limited number of blood samples could
easily amplify the chance of type II error and lead to inaccurate results. The shortcomings of the cross-sectional study and the limited data sources may cause some deficiencies in this study.

As a commonly used scale, MoCA still has many shortcomings, such as limited cognitive domains and poor specificity and sensitivity, leading to deviations in our results. Although many subjects were recruited in our study, more significant and reliable results still require a larger sample size to support. Although

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe OSAHS</th>
<th>Abdominal obesity</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>ESS</th>
<th>Smoking</th>
<th>Alcohol consumption</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aβ40 Beta</td>
<td>-0.355</td>
<td>0.481</td>
<td>-0.316</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>-0.149</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aβ40 P</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aβ42 Beta</td>
<td>-0.198</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>-0.236</td>
<td>0.222</td>
<td>-0.047</td>
<td>0.395</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aβ42 P</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.191</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.753</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau Beta</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>-0.288</td>
<td>0.308</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>-0.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau P</td>
<td>0.547</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>0.703</td>
<td>0.831</td>
<td>0.238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESS: Epworth Sleepiness Scale.
some factors that may affect cognitive function have been adjusted, it is difficult for us to correct the interference of other confounding factors, such as APOE4 genotype and tester’s experience. Due to the limitations of clinical conditions, this study failed to collect more sensitive cerebrospinal fluid to determine related protein levels. Limited experimental conditions also limit us to explore deeper mechanisms combined with more basic experiments.

**Abbreviations**

CHNS: The China Health and Nutrition Survey  
WC: Waist circumference  
WHR: Waist-to-hip ratio  
AD: Alzheimer disease  
Aβ: Amyloid β-protein  
MCI: Mild cognitive impairment  
NC: Neck circumference  
HC: Hip circumference  
OSAHS: Obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome  
PSG: Polysomnography  
AHI: Apnea-hypopnea index  
ODI: Oxygen-desaturation index  
LSpO2: Lowest oxygen saturation  
ESS: Epworth Sleepiness Scale  
MoCA-C: Chinese-Beijing Version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment  
SDMT: Symbol Digit Modalities Test  
TMT-A: Trail Making Test-Part A  
RIA: Radioimmunoassay  
TLR: Toll-like receptors  
DAMPs: Damage-related molecular patterns  
BDNF: Neurotrophins.

**Data Availability**

The data in this study were from the Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

**Authors’ Contributions**

Xin Fan and Zhiyuan Zhang designed the research. Xin Fan prepared the figures and drafted the manuscript. Xin Fan analyzed the data, Xin Fan contributed analytic tools and finalized the manuscript. Xin Fan, Yun Zhong, Lingling Zhang, Jiaqi Li, Fei Xie, and Zhiyuan Zhang participated in the writing of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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**References**


Disease Markers


