Association of the APOE- ϵ 4 allele in Mexican older adults with cognitive impairment

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The article "Program for APOE- ϵ 4 allele detection in a Mexican population of older patients with cognitive impairment", published in *Gaceta Médica de México* number 5 of 2018¹ is presented as the "first study implemented in Mexico to know the risk of that allele for neurocognitive disorders". In this regard, it is important to make some observations:

- It is not the first study in the Mexican population analyzing the presence of the APOE- ϵ 4 allele in cognitive impairment. In 2008, Villalpando Berumen et al.² published an investigation that evaluated this association; they did not find differences in the frequency of presentation of the APOE ϵ 3 and ϵ 4 alleles in subjects with and without criteria consistent with Alzheimer-type dementia adjusted for age, gender and level of education, unlike the results reported by Genis Mendoza et al.

- The APOE- ϵ 4 allele has been established as a risk factor for familial and sporadic Alzheimer-type dementia, but no significant association has been found for other types of dementia or neurocognitive disorders. Considering the above, in the article we comment here, the study population with major neurocognitive disorder is not categorized or stratified with probability diagnoses for the different types of dementia, which would have established a more solid and reliable association.

References

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