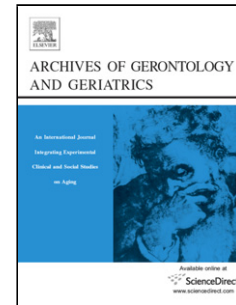


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Authors: Stephen Aichele, Patrick Rabbitt, Paolo Ghisletta



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**Cardiovascular symptoms and longitudinal declines in processing speed differentially predict cerebral white matter lesions in older adults**

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**Highlights**

- We used a data mining approach to compare 52 predictors of white matter lesion burden
- Strongest predictors were age, cardiovascular symptoms, and processing speed decline
- WML-cognition relations may be etiologically heterogeneous across cerebral regions

**Abstract**

It is well established that cerebral white matter lesions (WML), present in the majority of older adults, are associated with cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and also with cognitive decline. However, much less is known about how WML are related to other important individual characteristics and about the generality vs. brain region-specificity of WML. In a longitudinal study of 112 community-dwelling adults (age 50–71 years at study

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