Multivariate analysis showed that sarcopenia was independently associated with age (adjusted odds ratio [OR], 1.08; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.02-1.15, p=0.014), impaired cognitive function (adjusted OR, 1.98; 95% CI: 1.01-3.88, p=0.048) and depressed mood condition (adjusted OR, 2.94; 95% CI: 1.41-6.12, p=0.004).

Conclusions: Older age, impaired cognitive function and depressed mood condition are three independent factors associated with sarcopenia in veterans home residents. Further outcome study is needed to explore the influence of sarcopenia.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE AND METABOLIC SYNDROME IN THE ELDER TAIWANESE

探討社區老人的 γ-GT 與代謝症候群的相關性

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Introduction: To investigate the associations between serum gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT) levels and prevalence of metabolic syndrome among elder Taiwanese.

Methods: There were 6,091 adult participants recruited in a health examination center in Taiwan from 2006 to 2008. Among those, 569 subjects aged over 65 were selected. Anthropometric index and laboratory data were collected. Serum GGT levels were divided into tertile as GGT1 below 17.5 U/L, GGT2 between 17.5 to 26.5 U/L and GGT over 26.5 U/L. Metabolic syndrome was defined by the AHA/NHLBI criteria. The relationships between GGT and metabolic syndrome were studied by multiple linear and logistic regression analyses.

Results: There were 319 subjects corresponding to the definition of MetS. After adjustment for age, sex, social habit (cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and exercise), Body mass index (BMI), Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) and estimated glomerular filtration ratio (eGFR), the ORs (95% CI) of having MetS among GGT3 and GGT2 group were 2.10 (1.22-3.61), and 1.68 (1.01-2.79) compared with GGT1 group. This association was more prominent among subjects with male gender. We also found that the four components of MetS (mean arterial pressure, waist circumference, fasting plasma glucose and

triglycerides) were positive correlated to elevated serum GGT levels after adjustment of age and gender.

Conclusions: Elevated serum GGT levels was associated with the prevalence of MetS and its components in the elderly Taiwanese.

CENTRAL AUDITORY DYSFUNCTION AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: FROM EXTERNAL EAR TO CEREBRAL CORTEX

中樞聽覺障礙與阿茲海默症：從耳道到大腦皮質

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背景：聽覺障礙的原因包含周邊聽覺障礙、中樞聽覺障礙、注意力問題或聽覺理解問題。聽障會造成病人生活危險、溝通困難，對於失智症病人更可能引來妄想猜忌。近年來，聽覺障礙與阿茲海默症(以下簡稱 AD)的關係逐漸受到重視，國外甚至有學者提出聽覺障礙可能是 AD 的危險因子。中樞聽覺動用的腦區包含顳葉、前額葉與頂葉，若此為早期 AD 受損腦區，中樞聽覺可能受到影響。目前 AD 的臨床診斷須於腦部出現明顯的病理變化與神經細胞損傷後，才能透過精密檢查確認，但此時投藥的反應已不如理想。因此早期發現 AD 的症狀或生理變化，進行介入以保護大腦尤其重要。

目的：探討老年人中，AD 與中樞聽覺障礙之關係。

方法：研究對象分為(極)輕度 AD 病人與認知健康者兩組。予個案一般及神經心理學測驗(MMSE、CASI、CDR、CERAD、NPI)、周邊聽力測驗(HHIE-S、PTA、SRT、SDS)、聽覺理解測驗(簡明失語症測驗)與中樞聽力測驗(自製中文版 Dichotic Digits Test, DDT、Dichotic Sentence Identification, DSI)。符合篩選條件者(無周邊聽障)，再依年齡分層比較兩組在中樞聽力測驗，大腦同時接受來自左右耳不同聲音的表現差異。

初步結果：將邀請 120 位老年人參加測驗，目前已完成 65 位受試者(37 位 AD 病人、28 位認知健康者，60-69 歲完成率 50%、70-79 歲完成率 72.5% 及 80 歲以上完成率 40%)。在 DDT 測驗中，若依年齡分層，60-69 歲、70-79