

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Cross-country variance in facial emotion recognition in presymptomatic and symptomatic behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia: Insights from the GENFI and ReDLat consortia

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: We investigated international differences in facial emotion recognition (FER) across stages of frontotemporal dementia (FTD). Previous studies may have missed early decline by combining data and masking variations in FER across countries.

METHODS: An FER test was administered to 159 individuals with behavioral variant FTD, 521 presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers, and 583 controls from

Funding information: Association for Frontotemporal Dementias Research, Grant/Award Number: 2009; Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research, Grant/Award Number: HCM1 056-13-018; ZonMw Memorabel, Grant/Award Number: 733 051 042; ZonMw Onderzoeksprogramma Dementie (YOD-INCLUDED), Grant/Award Number: 10510032120002; Alzheimer Nederland, Grant/Award Number: WE.08-2023-05; Alzheimer's Research UK Clinical Research Training Fellowship, Grant/Award Number: ARUK-CRF2017B-2; Fundació Marató de TV3, Grant/Award Number: 20143810; EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research-Prefrontals Vetenskapsrådet Dnr, Grant/Award Numbers: 529-2014-7504, 2019-0224, 2015-02926, 2018-0275; Swedish FTD Initiative-Schörling Foundation; Alzheimer Foundation; Brain Foundation; Dementia Foundation; Region Stockholm ALF-project; EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research; Italian Ministry of Health (PreFrontALS) grant, Grant/Award Number: 733051042; Mady Browaeys Fund for Research into Frontotemporal Dementia; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft German Research Foundation under Germany's Excellence Strategy within the framework of the Munich Cluster for Systems NeurologyMunich Cluster for Systems Neurology, Grant/Award Number: 390857198; Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF); Canadian Institute of Health Research operating grant, Grant/Award Number: 327387; Wellcome Trust, Grant/Award Numbers: 103838, 220258; Cambridge University Centre for Frontotemporal Dementia; Medical Research Council, Grant/Award Numbers: MC_UU_00030/14, MR/T033371/1; National Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre, Grant/Award Number: NIHR203312; Tau Consortium; Carlos III Health Institute, Grant/Award Number: PI19/01637; Bluefield Project; National Institute for Health and Care Research University College London Hospitals Biomedical Research Centre; MRC Clinician Scientist Fellowship, Grant/Award Number: MR/M008525/1; Miriam Marks Brain Research UK Senior Fellowship; European Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND), Grant/Award Number: 739510; EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research GENFI-PROX grant, Grant/Award Number: 2019-02248; EU-Horizon project PREDICTFTD, Grant/Award Number: 102256175; Gieskes-Strijbis fonds; Stichting Dioraphte, Grant/Award Number: 09-02-03-00

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List of GENFI consortium members in
Appendix

16 countries of residence. Linear mixed models assessed age, sex, education, and country effects on FER. Voxel-based morphometry examined neural correlates across countries.

RESULTS: Country accounted for 18%–18.3% of FER variance in presymptomatic carriers and controls and 9.9% in individuals with behavioral variant of FTD (bvFTD). Cross-country differences interacted with the effects of sex, age, and education. Neural correlates involving the frontal lobe and basal ganglia were identified in individuals with bvFTD, but no cross-country differences were found.

DISCUSSION: These results underscore the need for culturally sensitive FER tools in research and clinical practice, especially as global multinational clinical trials emerge.

KEYWORDS

cultural diversity, facial emotion recognition, frontotemporal dementia, presymptomatic, social cognition

Highlights

- Performance on a test for facial emotion recognition (FER) varies between countries.
- The percentage of variance is lower in the behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD) compared to presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers and healthy controls.
- Cross-country differences interacted with the effects of sex, age, and education.
- There were no differences in brain correlates of FER across countries.

1 | INTRODUCTION

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting primarily the frontal and temporal brain lobes.¹ Individuals with FTD often experience impairments of social skills, which can have devastating effects on their interpersonal relationships and functioning in daily life.^{2–5} Family members frequently report loss of social and personal conduct, personal warmth, empathy and sympathy, and interest in daily-life activities, causing a higher caregiver burden than in other types of dementia.⁶ The cognitive processes that underlie such skills are generally grouped together within the term ‘social cognition’ and include several abilities, including recognition of others’ emotions, “theory of mind” (ToM, the ability to infer and understand others’ thoughts and beliefs), understanding of social norms, and moral reasoning.^{3,4,7} Given that significant behavioral and emotional changes are often among the earliest symptoms reported by caregivers—sometimes even years prior to diagnosis⁸—socio-cognitive assessment has the potential to enhance early diagnosis and facilitate timely intervention.

FTD is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner in up to ~30% of cases.⁹ Studying genetic forms of FTD provides the opportunity to identify clinical changes before symptom onset.¹⁰ Large prospective cohort studies have been set up across the world to investigate the preclinical stage of FTD and have demonstrated gene-specific cognitive changes in attention, executive function, language, and mem-

ory; however, findings are less consistent for social cognition.^{11–14} This is a striking discrepancy considering that a deficit in social cognition is a core criterion for FTD diagnosis.¹⁵ Multiple clinical trials testing disease-modifying treatments for presymptomatic FTD pathogenic variant carriers have started. However, a major challenge is the lack of sensitive tools for social cognition to identify the optimal time window for treatment initiation and to track disease progression in the earliest stages of the disease.

A confounding factor in defining social cognition in presymptomatic FTD and/or in detecting decline over time could be insufficient cross-cultural validity of traditional measures for social cognition that are used in global cohort studies (e.g., the *Genetic Frontotemporal Initiative* (GENFI)¹⁰ and the *Multi-Partner Consortium to Expand Dementia Research in Latin America* (ReDLat)).¹⁶ Bourdage et al.¹⁷ highlighted limitations in the global suitability of existing assessments, noting that many tools fail to capture social cognition across diverse cultural and linguistic contexts due to a lack of adequate adaptation or translation. For example, the Ekman 60 Faces Test¹⁸ assesses solely facial emotion recognition (FER) of white individuals, and previous studies frequently lacked detailed information about diagnostic accuracy, reliability, and validity in different cultures. Furthermore, linguistic research has demonstrated that emotional conceptual understanding varies across different languages, which is likely to influence FER.^{19,20} Taken together, these problems raise the risk of bias, diagnostic error, and insensitivity to neural correlates of abnormal social recognition.

RESEARCH IN CONTEXT

1. **Systematic review:** The authors reviewed the literature using public sources (e.g., PubMed). Facial emotion recognition (FER) has been used worldwide in clinical settings as a measure of social cognition and has been studied systematically in familial frontotemporal dementia (FTD). However, FER in familial FTD has yet to be examined in a cross-cultural context.
2. **Interpretation:** This study emphasizes the need to account for cultural differences in social cognition. We highlight the complex interplay of country of residence on effects of age, sex, and education on FER performance, suggesting these factors cannot be assumed to impact participants across all countries in the same way.
3. **Future directions:** Results from this study provide new insights and guidance for future research, such as increasing the inclusion of more data across different countries, as well as including additional aspects of culture, such as social determinants of educational differences and socioeconomic status.

Variance in social cognition across cultures has already been shown in other studies.^{21–23} In addition, a recent study from Qesque et al.²⁴ examined the influence of country on FER and ToM in a cognitively healthy population across 12 countries. They found that after controlling for age, education, and sex, cross-country differences accounted for more than 20% of the variance in FER. Moreover, it is conceivable that country interacts with the effects of sex, age, and education, as observed in a study where culture influenced the relationship between age and working memory performance.²⁵ These findings have significant consequences for international collaborations interested in clinical group contrasts, as Qesque and colleagues conclude that, if a test is validated in one country, it cannot automatically be used across the world for assessment purposes.²⁴

With the emergence of international multicenter cohort studies on FTD aiming to harmonize research across these individual cohorts, it is crucial to examine culture-dependent factors influencing the available clinical data. This study examined the variation in FER performance across 16 countries in Europe and Latin America within the GENFI and ReDLat consortia and explored which underlying factors (e.g., age, sex, education, gray matter [GM] volume, and GM) are associated with cross-country differences.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Participants

We included a total of 1163 participants from 16 different countries (Table 1) from the GENFI cohort¹⁰ and the ReDLat cohort¹⁶ (individuals with the behavioral variant of FTD [bvFTD]), $n = 159$; presymp-

tomatic pathogenic variant carriers, $n = 421$; controls, $n = 583$). We excluded other FTD phenotypes, as impairments in social cognition are a defining feature of bvFTD, and sample sizes in other phenotypes were small.

2.1.1 | GENFI cohort

Baseline data were included from the seventh GENFI data freeze in which participants from genetic FTD families were recruited between January 2012 and June 2022 in 25 study centers. In this study, we recruited 884 participants from Belgium ($n = 37$), Canada ($n = 139$), France ($n = 30$), Germany ($n = 40$), Italy ($n = 121$), the Netherlands ($n = 132$), Portugal ($n = 44$), Spain ($n = 113$), Sweden ($n = 45$), and the United Kingdom ($n = 179$).

The FER component of the Mini-Social Cognition and Emotional Assessment (Mini-SEA)²⁶ was administered in a total of 528 FTD pathogenic variant carriers (presymptomatic $n = 421$, symptomatic $n = 107$) and 356 pathogenic-negative controls. Symptomatic pathogenic variant carriers were diagnosed with bvFTD (62 *C9orf72*, 20 *GRN*, 24 *MAPT*, 1 *TARDBP*) for whom a clinical diagnosis was obtained in a multidisciplinary consensus involving experienced neurologists, neuropsychologists, radiologists, and geriatricians, and had a Clinical Dementia Rating plus National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center Behavior and Language Domains (CDR plus NACC FTLD)²⁷ score of ≥ 1 . Diagnosis was based on the current consensus criteria for bvFTD.¹⁵ Presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers (182 *C9orf72*, 166 *GRN*, 66 *MAPT*, 1 *TARDBP*, 5 *TBK1*, and 1 *VCP*) did not fulfill the diagnostic FTD criteria and received a CDR plus NACC FTLD score of ≤ 0.5 . 323 controls, 385 presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers, and 87 individuals with bvFTD had a FER test at baseline and a structural (T1-weighted) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scan.

2.1.2 | ReDLat cohort

Baseline data were included from the ReDLat study in which individuals with bvFTD and healthy controls were recruited between April 2021 and September 2023. A total of 279 participants were recruited from Argentina ($n = 28$), Brazil ($n = 41$), Chile ($n = 38$), Colombia ($n = 44$), Mexico ($n = 21$), and Peru ($n = 107$). The FER component of the Mini-SEA was administered to a total of 52 individuals with bvFTD and 227 healthy controls. Diagnosis was based on the current consensus criteria for bvFTD.¹⁵ Individuals with bvFTD did not undergo genetic testing. 225 controls and 52 individuals with bvFTD had an FER test at baseline and a structural (T1-weighted) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scan.

2.2 | Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

This observational study was conducted in accordance with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines. All GENFI and ReDLat sites had local

TABLE 1 Demographic data and mean FER performance per country and clinical group.

Controls (n = 583)						Presymptomatic (n = 421)						bvFTD (n = 159)					
Country	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	Statistical differences	
TOTAL	583	51.42 (14.64)	14.35 (4.25)	63.12%	27.77 (4.03)	421	44.30 (11.66)	14.72 (3.37)	58.91%	28.75 (3.21)	159	63.79 (8.82)	12.77 (4.03)	40.48%	19.81 (6.43)	Age: bvFTD > con > pre Education: bvFTD < pre = con Sex: significant FER: bvFTD < pre = con	
Argentina	28	45.68 (11.85)	16.11 (3.64)	71.43%	29.18 (3.80)											NA	
Belgium	15	41.81 (8.32)	16.67 (2.38)	53.33%	29.87 (2.13)	15	50.43 (11.80)	14.73 (2.34)	66.67%	29.20 (2.27)	7	66.84 (4.21)	14.86 (2.04)	42.86%	18.57 (6.48)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: n.s. Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con	
Brazil	41	57.49 (13.93)	15.27 (4.04)	70.73%	27.56 (3.44)											NA	
Canada	69	42.80 (13.27)	15.03 (2.46)	60.87%	28.46 (2.68)	55	41.44 (12.42)	15.71 (2.57)	56.36%	27.96 (3.31)	15	63.94 (7.69)	14.53 (3.18)	40.00%	20.80 (5.80)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: n.s. Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con	
Chile	30	64.33 (10.22)	15.73 (3.07)	80.00%	27.87 (3.62)						8	65.75 (7.69)	15.12 (2.75)	50.00%	22.88 (5.57)	Age: n.s. Education: n.s. Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < con	
Colombia	22	62.73 (8.41)	15.14 (5.05)	63.64%	26.50 (4.16)						22	67.32 (8.51)	11.68 (5.86)	45.45%	23.45 (5.70)	Age: n.s. Education: bvFTD < con Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < con	
France	13	41.92 (10.80)	15.77 (2.42)	69.23%	30.08 (4.07)	17	42.31 (8.43)	15.24 (3.13)	58.82%	30.41 (2.60)						All n.s.	
Germany	16	40.87 (12.71)	15.25 (2.44)	62.50%	25.75 (2.57)	18	36.94 (12.05)	15.67 (2.28)	55.56%	26.06 (2.62)	10	57.31 (11.96)	12.60 (2.41)	60.00%	16.60 (5.27)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: bvFTD < pre Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con	
Italy	42	44.66 (10.49)	12.57 (3.70)	47.62%	28.57 (3.16)	53	45.11 (12.01)	13.49 (3.86)	52.83%	28.58 (3.39)	26	62.07 (11.26)	9.96 (4.13)	30.77%	19.12 (5.77)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: bvFTD < pre Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con	

(Continues)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Country	Controls (n = 583)					Presymptomatic (n = 421)					bvFTD (n = 159)					Statistical differences
	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	n	Age (years)	Education (years)	Sex ratio (F%)	FER	
Mexico	21	60.33 (12.87)	16.33 (4.90)	52.38%	24.76 (3.74)											NA
Netherlands	55	50.62 (13.03)	14.11 (3.04)	56.36%	29.24 (3.57)	67	48.63 (12.05)	13.85 (3.20)	67.16%	30.18 (2.69)	10	57.68 (6.10)	14.90 (2.33)	40.00%	22.60 (6.08)	Age: n.s. Education: n.s. Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con
Peru	85	66.00 (7.66)	10.40 (5.70)	76.47%	24.18 (5.13)						22	66.95 (8.02)	13.68 (3.68)	54.55%	19.45 (6.95)	Age: n.s. Education: bvFTD > con Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < con
Portugal	17	41.88 (13.24)	13.88 (3.28)	64.71%	27.82 (2.67)	27	44.04 (8.52)	13.70 (3.07)	70.37%	27.19 (3.27)						All n.s.
Spain	44	47.49 (11.69)	16.27 (4.41)	52.27%	30.27 (2.67)	60	45.07 (11.58)	16.12 (4.37)	60.00%	29.32 (3.63)	9	65.29 (7.12)	10.33 (3.16)	33.33%	15.00 (6.02)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: bvFTD < pre = con Sex: n.s. FER: bvFTD < pre = con
Sweden	23	45.20 (12.45)	13.91 (2.35)	56.52%	30.13 (2.46)	22	49.51 (9.81)	14.45 (3.33)	50.00%	29.05 (2.98)						All n.s.
UK	62	46.34 (13.87)	15.27 (2.99)	61.29%	27.85 (3.33)	87	41.36 (10.58)	14.67 (2.80)	55.17%	28.40 (2.76)	30	62.83 (6.86)	13.40 (2.97)	30.00%	18.57 (6.82)	Age: bvFTD > pre = con Education: n.s. Sex: significant FER: bvFTD < pre = con

Note: Data are presented as mean (standard deviation).
Abbreviations: bvFTD, behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia; con, controls; FER, facial emotion recognition; NA, not applicable; n.s., not significant; pre, presymptomatic.

ethical approval for the study, and all participants provided written informed consent. The study was in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

2.3 | Procedure

All GENFI and ReDLat participants underwent a standardized clinical interview (including the CDR plus NACC FTLD²⁷) and comprehensive neurological and neuropsychological assessment covering the major cognitive domains. Most participants underwent laboratory testing (lumbar puncture and/or blood sampling) and structural MRI. The FER test¹⁹ was included in the standard neuropsychological assessment.

2.4 | FER test

We used the FER test of the Mini-SEA, which originally consists of both a test of FER and a test of ToM.²⁸ The test of ToM, the faux pas test, was not included in the current study because it was not part of the standard GENFI protocol. The FER test is a 35-item version of the original Ekman 60 Faces Test,¹⁸ and contains black and white photos of non-Latino white faces of 16 men and 19 women. All faces were presented in a fixed random order. For each face, participants were instructed to indicate whether the faces are showing one of the six 'universal' emotions (i.e., happiness, anger, sadness, fear, surprise, and disgust) or a neutral expression. The total score (/35) was used in this study, as well as the separate scores per emotion (/5). In the GENFI study, the FER test has been translated into multiple languages (English, Dutch, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Swedish) through independent translation and back-translation and has been used in numerous studies to assess social cognition in FTD.^{28–31} The translations are available on request.

2.5 | Structural brain imaging and voxel-based morphometry

GENFI participants underwent volumetric T1-weighted MRI according to the GENFI imaging protocol on six types of 3T scanners from different vendors: GE Signa, Siemens Magnetom Vida, Siemens Trio, Siemens Skyra, Siemens Prisma, and Philips Achieva. ReDLat participants underwent volumetric T1-weighted MRI according to the ReDLat imaging protocol on eight different 3T scanners: Siemens Biograph, Siemens Magnetom Lumina, Siemens Magnetom Spectra, Siemens Skyra, Siemens Skyla, GE Signa, Philips Achieva, and Philips Ingenia Elition.

All scans underwent extensive visual quality checks, and images with significant artifacts or incidental brain abnormalities unrelated to bvFTD were excluded from further analysis ($n = 17$). In addition, seven scans of individuals with bvFTD were excluded from further analysis because the sample size was too small (Argentina $n = 1$, Brazil $n = 2$, France $n = 1$, Mexico $n = 1$, Sweden $n = 2$).

In total, volumetric T1 scans of 548 controls, 382 presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers, and 138 individuals with bvFTD were included in the VBM analysis. Images were preprocessed using the VBM Toolbox in Statistical Parametric Mapping 12 (SPM12; www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm), running in MATLAB R2021b (Mathworks), and segmented to obtain GM, white matter (WM), and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) volumes. GM segmentations were modulated, smoothed, and transformed into the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space. Total intracranial volume (TIV, i.e., GM+WM+CSF) was calculated in SPM12 (www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm), running in MATLAB R2021b (Mathworks).

2.6 | Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using R (v4.3.1, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) with the following packages: *lmerTest*, *ggplot2*, *dplyr*, and *car*. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$ (2-tailed) across all comparisons, and we implemented Bonferroni corrections for multiple testing. Normality was assessed using Q–Q plots. We compared continuous demographic data between groups with t-tests or two-way analyses of variance and post-hoc tests based on estimated marginal means. We analyzed sex distribution using chi-squared tests.

To analyze cross-country differences per clinical group, we included country as random effect ($\text{FER} \sim \text{age} + \text{sex} + \text{education} + (1|\text{country})$). To assess differences in FER performance across different countries, we contrasted the AIC values of the linear mixed model described above with a model comprising solely age, sex, and education. In addition, we examined how country interacts with age, sex, and education by including interaction terms in our analysis. To visualize these effects, we generated figures displaying the fixed effects and predicted FER scores for each country, along with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). In the presymptomatic group, we explored whether including genetic subgroup as covariate significantly improved the model. To analyze the potential (confounding) effect of language,²⁴ we added language as fixed effect in the model. However, we tested whether language and country were strongly correlated to account for collinearity concerns (based on the Variance Inflation Factor in the *car* package). As the results indicated multicollinearity (i.e., language of administration and country were the same in almost all participants), we continued our analyses with only country as random effect and did not control for language in further analyses. We explored the variance between languages in an additional model where we added language as random effect ($\text{FER} \sim \text{age} + \text{sex} + \text{education} + (1|\text{language})$).

We then performed an analysis for the variance partitioning coefficients (VPC) to quantify the proportion of variation in the FER performance (total scores and emotion subscores) that is attributable to various levels of the model (different countries). A VPC close to 100% suggests that a significant portion of the total variability is attributed to differences at the specified level for one of the predictors.²⁴ We also computed the VPC for each emotion separately to examine any

differences within emotions on the variance of the random effects. We analyzed Hedges' g values between every pair of countries for cross-country comparisons.

The relationship between the FER total score and GM volume, while controlling for the effect of country, was analyzed using multiple regression models. Country is included as covariate in the model by means of dummy variables. Age, sex, years of education, TIV, and scanner type (as some countries had various types of scanners) were also included as covariates. In addition, an interaction between country and FER performance was added to the model to explore potential moderating effects. All comparisons were corrected for a family-wise error (FWE) rate of 0.05.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Demographics

Demographic and clinical data are presented in Table 1. In the total cohort, individuals with bvFTD were significantly older than presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers ($\beta = 19.49$) and controls ($\beta = 12.38$) [$F(2,1160) = 133.8, p < 0.001$]. Additionally, controls were significantly older than presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers ($\beta = 7.12$). Individuals with bvFTD had fewer years of education compared to both presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers ($\beta = -1.96$) and controls ($\beta = -1.58$) [$F(2,1160) = 14.65, p < 0.001$]. Sex distribution differed across groups [$\chi^2(2) = 25.50, p < 0.001$], with a higher percentage of females in presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers and controls compared to individuals with bvFTD. Across the full sample, FER total scores were lower in individuals with bvFTD compared to presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers ($\beta = -7.36$) and controls ($\beta = -6.78$) [$F(5,1157) = 169.8, p < 0.001$].

Demographic data and FER total mean scores per country of the healthy control group, the presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers, and the individuals with bvFTD are presented in Table 1. In all countries, individuals with bvFTD were significantly older than presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers and/or controls (all $p < 0.05$), except for Chile, Colombia, France, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, and Sweden. Level of education did not significantly differ in most countries, but individuals with bvFTD had a lower level of education in Colombia, Germany, Italy, and Spain compared to presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers and controls ($p < 0.05$). In addition, individuals with bvFTD from Peru had a higher level of education compared to their healthy controls ($p < 0.05$). Except for the United Kingdom, there were no significant differences in country-level sex distributions. FER performance was significantly lower in individuals with bvFTD compared to presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers and/or controls in all countries (all $p < 0.05$).

Significant differences were found between the GENFI and ReDLat cohorts in age [$t(109.87) = 3.31, p = 0.001$], where individuals with bvFTD from the ReDLat cohort were older (mean difference 4.65, 95% CI 1.79–7.51). No significant differences were found between education and sex distribution. In healthy controls, ReDLat participants were

older (mean difference 15.52, 95% CI 13.43–17.61) [$t(494.58) = 14.70, p < 0.0001$] and had fewer years of education (mean difference 1.08, 95% CI 0.37–1.78) [$t(334.34) = -2.71, p = 0.007$] compared to the GENFI cohort (Table S1).

3.2 | Group-specific analyses

3.2.1 | Healthy controls

The likelihood ratio test statistic between the model with country as random effect and the model comprising solely age, sex, and education was significant [$X^2(1) = 53.81, p < 0.001$], indicating superior prediction of scores when incorporating the random country effect into the model. The VPC indicated that 18.3% of the variance in FER performance can be attributed to differences among countries after controlling for age, sex, and education. The Hedges' g ranged from $g = 0.01$ (Chile vs. United Kingdom) to $g = 1.23$ (Sweden vs. Germany) (Figure 1). Variance across countries for each emotion (mean and 95% CI) is illustrated in Figure S1. The emotion with the largest effect of country after controlling for age, sex, and education was disgust, VPC = 21.93%, followed by fear, VPC = 7.73%, anger, VPC = 4.85%, sadness, VPC = 4.67%, surprise, VPC = 4.66%, and happiness, VPC = 1.03%. When including language as a random effect in the model instead of country, we observe a lower VPC of 13.5%.

Controlling for the effect of country, sex had an effect on the FER total score, with women having higher scores than men [$\beta = -0.87, p = 0.002$] (Figure 2). In addition, we found a positive effect of education on the FER total score [$\beta = 0.38, p < 0.001$]. Age and language did not have a significant effect on FER total scores. There was a significant interaction between country and sex, with males having higher predicted FER total scores than females in Italy, Colombia, Germany, and Peru (Figure 2). The model revealed a significant interaction between education and country. While several countries showed a clear positive association between education and FER performance (e.g., Peru, Colombia), others exhibited no effect (e.g., Germany, Mexico).

3.2.2 | Presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers

In presymptomatic carriers, the likelihood ratio test statistic between the model with country as random effect and the model comprising solely age, sex, and education was also significant [$X^2(1) = 35.95, p < 0.001$], indicating superior prediction of scores when incorporating country in the model. The VPC indicated that 18.0% of the variance in FER performance can be attributed to differences among countries after controlling for age, sex, and education (Figure 1). The Hedges' g ranged from $g = 0.01$ (Sweden vs. Belgium) to $g = 1.17$ (Netherlands vs. Germany). Variance across countries for each emotion (mean and 95% CI) is illustrated in Figure S2. The emotion with the largest country effect after controlling for age, sex, education, and pathogenic variant was surprise, VPC = 21.20%, followed by disgust, VPC = 15.18%,

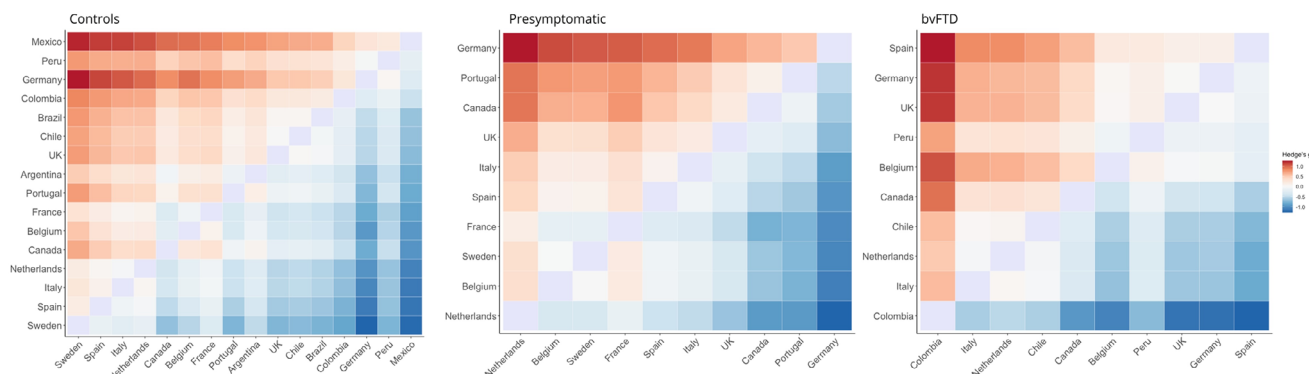


FIGURE 1 Heatmap of the difference between every pair of countries measured with Hedge's *g*. Positive values correspond to a better performance of column countries compared to row countries.

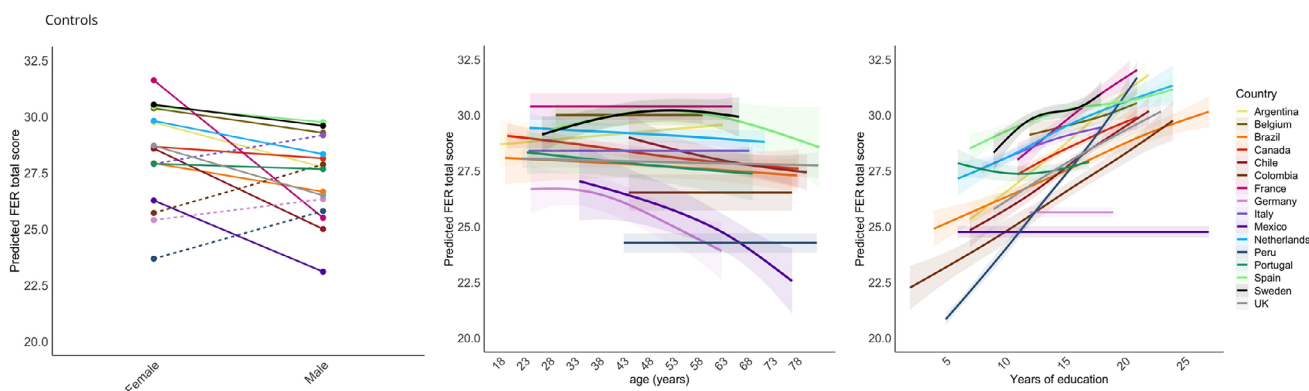


FIGURE 2 Effects of sex, age, and education per country in healthy controls. Note: Dotted lines indicate a higher predicted FER total score in males compared to females. The effects of age and education on the predicted FER total score are visualized with 95% confidence intervals. FER, facial emotion recognition.

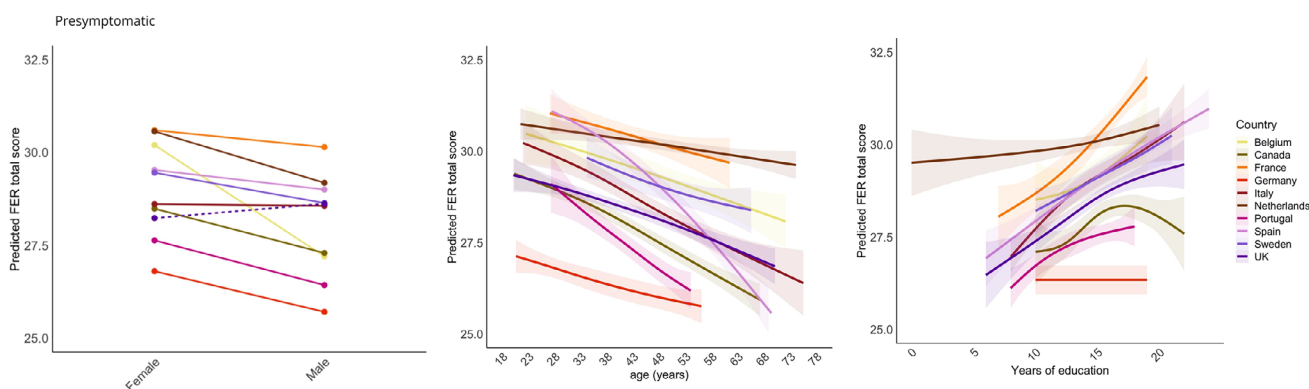


FIGURE 3 Effects of sex, age, and education per country in presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers. Note: Dotted lines indicate a higher predicted FER total score in males compared to females. The effects of age and education on the predicted FER total score are visualized with 95% confidence intervals. FER, facial emotion recognition.

fear, VPC = 9.63%, anger, VPC = 8.20%, sadness, VPC = 2.67%, and happiness, VPC = 0.00%. When including language as a random effect in the model instead of country, we observe a lower VPC of 17.6%.

Age had a negative effect on the FER total score [$\beta = -0.06$, $p < 0.01$]. We also found a positive effect of education [$\beta = 0.17$, $p < 0.01$] and an effect of sex [$\beta = -0.73$, $p < 0.001$], with women having higher

scores than men (Figure 3). No significant effects of pathogenic variant and language were found. Country interacted significantly with age and education on FER performance. For age, all countries show a negative predicted effect on FER performance, but some countries (e.g., Portugal, Spain) have stronger negative effects than others (e.g., Netherlands, United Kingdom) (Figure 3). For education, several

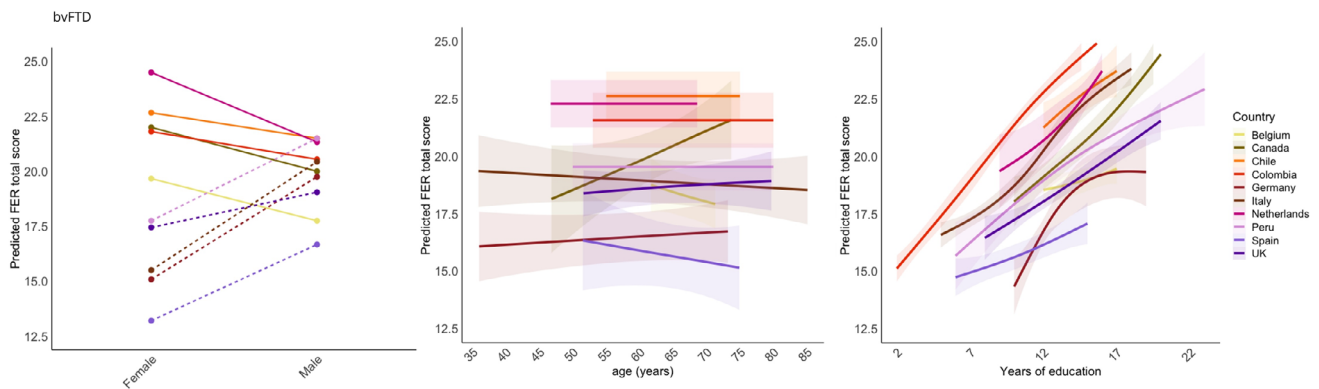


FIGURE 4 Effects of sex, age, and education per country in symptomatic pathogenic variant carriers. Note: Dotted lines indicate a higher predicted FER total score in males compared to females. The effects of age and education on the predicted FER total score are visualized with 95% confidence intervals. FER, facial emotion recognition.

countries showed a strong positive effect on FER performance (e.g., France, Spain), while other countries showed a less strong or even non-significant effect (e.g., Germany, Portugal).

3.2.3 | Individuals with bvFTD

In individuals with bvFTD, the likelihood ratio test was significant [$\chi^2(1) = 5.40, p = 0.02$], indicating superior prediction of scores when incorporating the random country effect into the model. The VPC indicated that 9.9% of the variance in FER performance can be attributed to differences among countries after controlling for age, sex, and education (Figure 1). Hedges' g ranged from $g = 0.01$ (United Kingdom vs. Germany) to $g = 1.28$ (Colombia vs. Spain). Variances across countries for each emotion (mean and 95% CI) are illustrated in Figure S3. The emotion with the largest country effect after controlling for age, sex, education, and pathogenic variant was disgust, VPC = 13.31%, followed by sadness, VPC = 8.70%, surprise, VPC = 6.19%, anger, VPC = 4.74%, fear, VPC = 3.68%, and happiness, VPC = 0.00%. When including language as a random effect in the model instead of country, we observe a lower VPC of 2.9%.

Independent of country, we found a positive effect of education [$\beta = 0.63, p < 0.001$]. No significant effects were found for age, sex, and language (Figure 4). However, country did interact with sex on FER performance, where males from Peru, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom had a higher predicted FER total score compared to females. All countries showed a positive predictive effect of education on FER performance. There was a significant interaction effect between country and education on FER performance. Some countries (e.g., Colombia, Canada) showed stronger positive effects than others (e.g., Spain, Belgium) (Figure 4).

3.3 | Neuroanatomical correlates

The VBM analyses showed no significant (FWE-corrected) association between GM volume and FER performance in presymptomatic

pathogenic variant carriers and controls. In individuals with bvFTD, the VBM analysis showed a significant association between FER performance and bilateral frontal areas (i.e., ventromedial prefrontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex) and regions in the basal ganglia (i.e., caudate, putamen). A lower FER performance was associated with lower GM volume of the abovementioned regions (Figure 5). The interaction effect between country and FER on GM volume was not significant, indicating that no differences in brain signatures of FER were found across the different countries.

4 | DISCUSSION

This study examined the influence of country on FER performance across FTD disease stages in 16 different countries. Results suggest that country is not only associated with FER performance but also moderates the effects of age, education, and sex. The association of GM volume and FER remained consistent across countries. These results shed light on why early deficits in social cognition have not been consistently observed in presymptomatic carriers of FTD pathogenic variants in global study cohorts. Furthermore, they emphasize the importance of re-evaluating traditional neuropsychological methods and their applicability across cultural contexts in clinical settings and multicenter trials.

In all clinical groups, country was associated with FER performance. The proportion of variance explained by country on FER was 10% in individuals with bvFTD and almost 20% in controls and presymptomatic pathogenic variant carriers. A lower percentage of variance in individuals with bvFTD may reflect the degenerative nature of FTD, which could overshadow any moderating effects of country. Although there is less variance in bvFTD, it remains substantially higher than what has been observed across countries in other cognitive domains, such as memory³² and spatial navigation (both VPCs are 1.7%).³³ This finding suggests that cultural influences shape social cognition from the preclinical stage through the progression of the disease. Factors such as cultural norms and societal attitudes likely contribute to this effect.^{17,20,24,34,35} This highlights that country has a significant impact

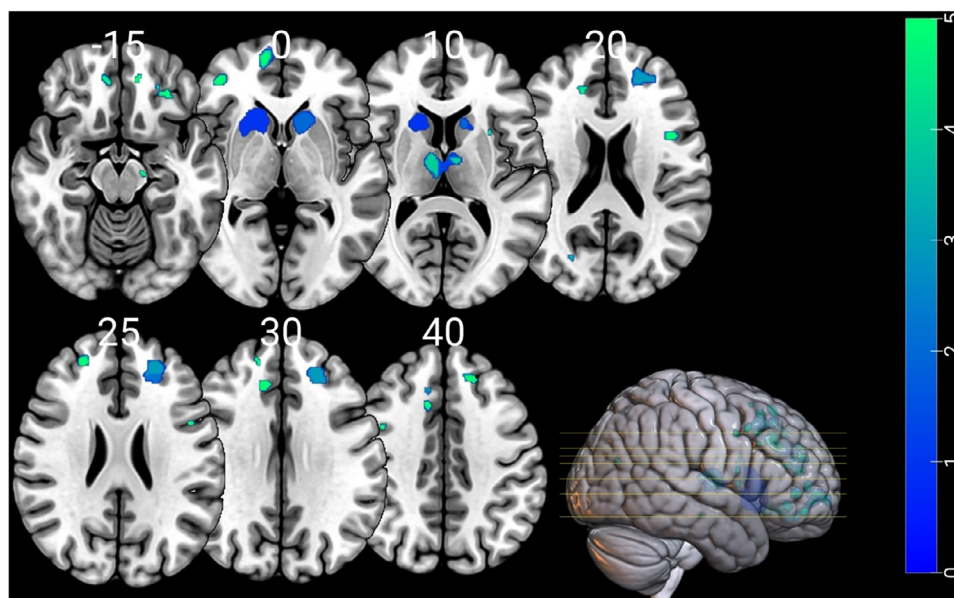


FIGURE 5 Neuroanatomical correlates of performance on the FER total score in individuals with bvFTD. Results are corrected for family-wise error ($p < 0.05$). bvFTD, behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia; FER, facial emotion recognition.

even in patient populations, complicating cross-country analysis of social cognition.

In our study, the observed variations between countries cannot be attributed to differences in language or translation, which is in line with the study of Quesque et al.²⁴ Cross-country analyses that controlled for the language of administration revealed no significant impact on FER performance. Furthermore, including language as a random effect in the model resulted in a reduction in variance. This outcome was expected, given that data from multiple countries sharing the same language were aggregated. These findings suggest that the observed differences in FER performance across countries are likely due to other contextual or cultural factors, rather than linguistic influences.

The percentage of variance found in our control group was consistent with the variance found in the study of Quesque et al.²⁴ However, we observed different effect sizes of the overlapping countries. For example, Quesque et al.²⁴ found a significant difference in effect size between the United Kingdom and Spain, whereas in our study, this difference is reversed, with Spain outperforming the United Kingdom. In addition, in the current study, the variations in effect sizes between countries were not uniform across the clinical groups. For example, while Spanish controls demonstrated relatively strong performance on FER, presymptomatic variant carriers from Spain performed worse compared to those in other countries. This implies that country is not the only influencing factor; other moderating variables, such as sample size, demographic characteristics (e.g., education level, age, sex, but also socioeconomic status), and recruitment strategies, also influence FER performance. In the study of Quesque et al.,²⁴ healthy participants were older with fewer years of education. Our control group is comparable with the presymptomatic and symptomatic carrier group as, they are first-degree pathogenic-negative family members

(i.e., GENFI). Nonetheless, these findings imply that country effects on FER are complex and may interact with other factors,²⁴ which raises concerns about the replicability of our findings.

We found a significant effect of education on FER performance in all clinical groups: Independent of the country of the participants, individuals with higher education tend to perform better on tests for FER.^{36,37} However, this contrasts with Quesque et al.,²⁴ finding no effect of education and suggesting that the effect of education on FER might vary across countries. Indeed, some studies regarding FER find effects of education, such as in France,³⁸ but others do not find significant contributions of education on FER, such as in the Netherlands on the Facial Expressions of Emotion-Stimuli and Tests (FEEST) (based on the Ekman 60 faces test).³⁹ Similarly, our study found an interaction effect of country and education on predicted FER performance, with significant effects observed in some countries but minimal or no effects in others. Possible methodological factors, such as generally lower FER performance in certain countries and reduced variability in FER total scores and/or education level, may have contributed to this. However, this could also suggest that educational differences and schooling systems vary between cultures, which could explain differences in FER performance between countries that are geographically close to one another. This underscores that demographic effects on performance on the FER test are not consistent across countries, highlighting that norm scores established in one context cannot simply be applied to other countries.

There was no effect of age on FER performance in healthy controls and individuals with bvFTD, which is in line with other studies performed in controls^{38,39} and individuals with bvFTD.⁴⁰ In presymptomatic carriers, we found a significant effect of age, where older individuals perform worse on FER. A factor contributing to this effect could be that older individuals in the presymptomatic group are closer to disease onset and therefore have a lower FER performance.⁵

Furthermore, there was a significant interaction effect between country and age on FER performance. This suggests that age-related changes in FER performance vary across populations.

Consistent with previous studies, we found significant sex differences in FER performance among healthy controls and presymptomatic carriers, with females performing better than males.^{5,24,41} Interestingly, in individuals with bvFTD, sex did not have a significant contribution to the model after correcting for the effect of country. This finding contradicts the study by de Boer et al.⁴² suggesting that females have a higher social cognition reserve. Moreover, we observe that in half of the countries, males perform higher on FER compared to females. Taken together, the variability in the relationship between country and demographic factors emphasizes the importance of cross-cultural research in understanding how educational systems, socioeconomic factors, gender roles, and social norms and rules interact across cultures to shape social cognition.

Similar to previous studies,^{24,43} variance in FER performance between countries was least prominent in what can be considered positive emotions (happy and surprise) and more prominent in what can be considered negative emotions (fear, anger, disgust, sadness). The recognition of negative emotions seems to be more culture-dependent, which could be related to cultural rules.^{44,45} In addition, most items of the FER test are negative, potentially causing higher variations in performance on these emotions compared to happy emotions.²⁴ However, when comparing presymptomatic carriers to controls, we noted greater variance in the recognition of surprise, driven primarily by a lower performance in Germany and Spain. This discrepancy may arise from ambiguity between surprise and fear facial expressions in these countries.²⁴ Moreover, according to Zhao et al.,⁴⁶ there are neural mechanisms that underlie both fearful and surprised faces, including the parahippocampal gyrus and the amygdala in the limbic system. As reported by Bochetta et al.,⁴⁷ the amygdala and hippocampus are significantly smaller in presymptomatic *C9orf72* and *MAPT* pathogenic variant carriers. The variance in surprise found in presymptomatic carriers may therefore be a potential marker for disease onset.

Regarding brain correlates in our study, VBM results revealed a significant association between FER performance and GM volume in individuals with bvFTD, specifically in bilateral frontal regions (ventromedial prefrontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex) and subcortical structures (caudate and putamen). These findings align with the established role of these regions in social and emotional processing.^{48,49} Interaction terms of country and FER performance were included in the analyses; however, these effects were not significant, suggesting the structural basis of FER deficits in bvFTD is consistent across countries. Therefore, the neuroanatomical underpinnings of FER deficits in bvFTD are robust and are not heavily influenced by cultural variations in emotion perception. This supports the notion that structural brain changes in these regions are key biomarkers for social cognition impairments in bvFTD, regardless of cultural context.

The major strength of this study is the large cohort of genetic FTD pathogenic variant carriers and individuals with bvFTD, paired with a well-matched control group of pathogenic-negative family members in the GENFI cohort. Nonetheless, in the ReDLat cohort, individuals

with bvFTD did not undergo genetic testing, resulting in omission of potential genetic factors in these participants. In addition, despite the relatively large numbers for a rare condition, sample sizes per country were small and predominantly composed of participants from Western Europe and Latin America, limiting generalizability to other regions. Future studies should include more data from different countries, as well as measures of culture, as an individual's cultural background could not match their geographical location.

In conclusion, the findings of the current study emphasize the need to account for national and cultural differences in social cognition in FTD. We highlight the complex interplay of country on the general effects of age, sex, and education on FER, suggesting these factors cannot be assumed to be uniform across all countries. Currently, the use of the FER test in multicenter research requires careful consideration of cultural factors, and it remains unclear whether more culture-sensitive assessments can detect early decline in FTD. Clinically, this emphasizes the importance of considering cultural factors when evaluating social cognition in individuals with FTD, as these factors may impact diagnosis, prognosis, and the tailoring of interventions for individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank the research participants for their contribution to the study. L.D.B., J.C.V.S., L.C.J., J.F.H.D.H., T.S., P.A.B., H.S., and J.M.P. are supported by the Dioraphte Foundation grant 09-02-03-00, Association for Frontotemporal Dementias Research Grant 2009, Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research grant HCM1 056-13-018, ZonMw Memorabel (Deltaplan Dementie, project number 733 051 042), ZonMw Onderzoeksprogramma Dementie (YOD-INCLUDED, project number 10510032120002), EU-Horizon project PREDICTFTD (grant no. 102256175), Gieskes-Strijbis fonds, Alzheimer Nederland, and the Bluefield Project. L.D.B. was personally supported for this project by Alzheimer Nederland (project WE.08-2023-05). R.S.-V. is supported by Alzheimer's Research UK Clinical Research Training Fellowship (ARUK-CRF2017B-2) and has received funding from Fundació Marató de TV3, Spain (grant no. 20143810). C.G. received funding from the EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research-Prefrontals Vetenskapsrådet Dnr 529-2014-7504, EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research-GENFI-PROX, Vetenskapsrådet 2019-0224, Vetenskapsrådet 2015-02926, Vetenskapsrådet 2018-02754, the Swedish FTD Initiative-Schörling Foundation, Alzheimer Foundation, Brain Foundation, Dementia Foundation, and Region Stockholm ALF-project. D.G. received support from the EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research and the Italian Ministry of Health (PreFrontALS) grant 733051042. R.V.

has received funding from the Mady Browaeys Fund for Research into Frontotemporal Dementia. J.L. received funding for this work by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft German Research Foundation under Germany's Excellence Strategy within the framework of the Munich Cluster for Systems Neurology (EXC 2145 SyNergy-ID 390857198). M.O. has received funding from Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). E.F. has received funding from a Canadian Institute of Health Research grant 327387. M.M. has received funding from a Canadian Institute of Health Research operating grant and the Weston Brain Institute and Ontario Brain Institute. J.B.R. has received funding from the Wellcome Trust (103838; 220258) the Bluefield Project and is supported by the Cambridge University Centre for Frontotemporal Dementia, the Medical Research Council (MC_UU_00030/14; MR/T033371/1), and the National Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre (NIHR203312). F.M. is supported by the Tau Consortium and has received funding from the Carlos III Health Institute (PI19/01637). J.D.R. is supported by the Bluefield Project and the National Institute for Health and Care Research University College London Hospitals Biomedical Research Centre and has received funding from an MRC Clinician Scientist Fellowship (MR/M008525/1) and a Miriam Marks Brain Research UK Senior Fellowship. Several authors of this publication are members of the European Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND)—Project ID No. 739510. This work was also supported by the EU Joint Programme-Neurodegenerative Disease Research GENFI-PROX grant 2019-02248 to J.D.R., M.O., B.B., C.G., J.C.V.S., H.S., and M.S.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare no conflicts of interest. Author disclosures are available in the [Supporting Information](#).

CONSENT STATEMENT

All GENFI and ReDLat sites had local ethical approval for the study and all participants provided written informed consent.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: de Boer L, Jiskoot LC, Seelaar H, et al. Cross-country variance in facial emotion recognition in presymptomatic and symptomatic behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia: Insights from the GENFI and ReDLat consortia. *Alzheimer's Dement*. 2025;21:e70741. <https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.70741>

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