



Cite this: *Food Funct.*, 2019, **10**, 4423

Effect of Montmorency tart cherry juice on cognitive performance in older adults: a randomized controlled trial

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Hypertension, inflammation and oxidative stress are important factors in the development of cognitive impairment. Our previous study demonstrated that tart cherry juice can lower systolic blood pressure (BP) and improve inflammatory and oxidative stress status in older adults. As part of our previous trial, we explored whether daily consumption of tart cherry juice would improve cognitive abilities. In this randomized controlled trial, 37 adults between the ages of 65–80 with normal cognitive function were recruited and randomly assigned to consume two cups of Montmorency tart cherry juice for 12 weeks. Subjective memory and objective cognitive performance were assessed at baseline and after the 12-week juice supplementation using a validated subjective memory questionnaire and a standardized battery of tests. Daily caloric intake and physical activity levels were assessed throughout the study period. After the intervention, participants in the tart cherry group had higher contentment with memory scores (mean difference of 2.7; 95% CI: 1.2 to 4.2; $p = 0.02$), lowered their scores of movement time (mean difference of -10.4; 95% CI: -13.4 to -7.5; $p = 0.03$) as well as performed better on the paired associates learning task (mean difference of -8.5; 95% CI: -12.5 to -4.5; $p = 0.02$) compared to the control group. The within-group analysis showed that the visual sustained attention ($p < 0.0001$) and spatial working memory ($p = 0.06$) improved after the 12-week consumption of tart cherry juice compared with corresponding baseline values. Daily tart cherry juice consumption may improve cognitive abilities. This may be through anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties of tart cherry and its ability to lower BP. Further research is needed to confirm these findings.

Received 29th April 2019,
Accepted 9th June 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9fo00913b
rsc.li/food-function

1. Introduction

Cognitive health plays a major role in the quality of life for older adults. Currently, one in ten Americans aged 65 and older suffers from Alzheimer's disease (AD) and approximately 15–20 percent of Americans aged 65 and older have mild cognitive impairment (MCI).¹ Cognitive impairment is a major health threat in the United States because the number of adults reaching the age of 65 and older is rapidly increasing and expected to exceed 78 million by the year 2035.² The major risk factors for cognitive impairment are age and genetics. Other modifiable risk factors may include hypertension, obesity, diabetes, smoking, and physical inactivity.³ Elevated

blood pressure (BP) has been strongly associated with increased risk for cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, cognitive impairment, and dementia.⁴ Multiple studies have shown that elevated BP in individuals in their 40's and 50's raises one's risk of cognitive decline 20–30 years later.^{5–7} Specifically, for individuals in their 70 s, high BP has been associated with higher risk for MCI.⁸ Findings from the Rancho Bernardo Study showed that for every 5 mmHg increase in systolic BP among older adults, there was a significant decrement in verbal fluency in men and visuomotor tracking and mental flexibility in women.⁹ Although the mechanisms for developing cognitive impairment remain unclear, studies have shown that cognitive impairment in older adults, in part, may be associated with oxidative stress and chronic inflammation.^{10–12}

Collective evidence suggests that healthy dietary patterns or consumption of antioxidant-rich foods such as fruit and vegetables is associated with better cognitive performance and reduced risk of cognitive impairment in humans. For instance, meta-analyses and randomized controlled trials have shown that higher adherence to a Mediterranean diet was associated

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with lower rates of cognitive decline, reduced risk of cognitive impairment and AD, and improvements in cognitive function.^{13,14} Findings from the Nurses' Health Study showed that higher adherence to the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension diet was associated with better cognitive function in older women.¹⁵ Numerous studies have found that consumption of fruits rich in anthocyanins and polyphenols, including blueberries, strawberries and grapes, can effectively reduce age-related deterioration in memory and cognition in animals and humans.^{16–19} Tart cherries are a rich source of these flavonoids, especially proanthocyanins, anthocyanins, and flavonols.²⁰ Flavonoid consumption has been associated with improvement in cognitive function, in part, due to its ability to reduce BP^{21,22} and improve cerebral blood flow.^{23–25} *In vivo* and *in vitro* studies provide evidence that tart cherries exert anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.^{26–30} Tart cherries also contain melatonin and potassium.^{31,32} Consumption of tart cherries has been shown to improve sleep performance. Notably, Pigeon *et al.*³³ showed that older adults who consumed 480 ml tart cherry juice for two weeks experienced modest, but beneficial effects on sleep. Howatson *et al.*³⁴ demonstrated that total melatonin content and total sleep time were significantly elevated in individuals who consumed tart cherry juice. Another study demonstrated that melatonin exerts anti-amyloidogenic properties which were able to decrease amyloid-beta.³⁵ There is emerging evidence that cherries exert neuroprotective effects in animal models.^{36,37} However, little evidence exists for humans. As part of our previously published trial,^{30,32} we explored whether daily consumption of tart cherry juice would improve cognitive abilities in older adults.

2. Methods

2.1 Study design and participants

The present study was a 12-week, parallel, randomized controlled trial conducted at the University of Delaware. A detailed description of the study design and participant characteristics have been previously reported.³² Briefly, a total of 284 men and women between the ages of 65–80 years were screened for eligibility. During the screening visit, diet information was collected in person *via* the Block Food Frequency Questionnaire to confirm the inclusion criterion of consuming ≤ 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day. Cognitive ability was also assessed using Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA). The MoCA detected MCI with 90% sensitivity and specificity of 87% with 95% confidence interval.³⁸ Individuals with a MoCA score < 19 were excluded from the study. In addition, individuals receiving treatment with any medications that may influence brain function or who had any prior diagnosis or history of stroke, heart disease, diabetes, gastrointestinal disease, cancer, central nervous system or psychiatric disorders, or traumatic brain injury were excluded. Heavy smokers were also excluded from this study. Based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 37 participants were enrolled (men = 17;

women = 20) in the study. All participants provided written informed consent before participating in the study. The research protocol was approved by the Human Subjects Committee of the Institutional Review Board at University of Delaware. The trial was registered at clinicaltrials.gov as NCT02922920.

2.2 Intervention

A total of 37 men and women (17 in control; 20 in tart cherry) were randomly assigned to consume either two cups (480 ml) tart cherry juice or control drink daily for 12 weeks using a simple randomization and a pre-generated randomization list generated by a computer program. Participants were asked to maintain their habitual diet and physical activity levels during the course of the study. A commercially available Montmorency tart cherry concentrate (King Orchards, MI, USA) was used in the study. The nutrient compositions of the tart cherry concentrate are presented in Table 1. To prepare 480 ml tart cherry juice, 68 ml Montmorency tart cherry juice concentrate was diluted with 412 ml water. The control drink was prepared by mixing unsweetened black cherry flavored Kool-Aid (Kraft Foods, United States) with water. Dextrose and fructose were added to match the carbohydrate content found in tart cherry. Additional food dye and lemon flavored powder were added to match the color and tartness of the tart cherry juice. Participants were instructed to consume one cup of the beverage in the morning and one cup in the evening for the entirety of the 12-week intervention. Participants were asked to pick up their fresh supplements on a monthly basis. In addition, participants were given customized calendars and were asked to mark the days they missed consuming the study regimen beverage. Unused study regimens were returned for compliance monitoring purposes.

2.3 Demographics, anthropometric, food record and physical activity

Demographic information including age, sex, education level, income, race, marital status and employment status was col-

Table 1 Nutrient composition of tart cherry and control beverages

	Tart cherry (480 ml)	Control (480 ml)
Energy (kcal)	181	180
Carbohydrate (g)	43	45
Dietary fiber (g)	—	—
Protein (g)	2.3	—
Fat (g)	—	—
Calcium (mg)	8.6	—
Phosphorous (mg)	46	—
Potassium (mg)	355	—
Thiamin (mcg)	11	—
Folic acid (mcg)	18.6	—
ORAC (unit)	6092.8	—
Total tannins (mg)	95.9	—
Total phenolics (gallic acid equivalents)	450.6	—

ORAC – oxygen radical absorption capacity.



lected from participants at the screening visit. Anthropometric, dietary and physical activity assessments were collected at baseline and after the 12-week intervention. Briefly, a stadiometer was used to measure height to the nearest 0.1 cm. Weight was measured in kilograms with minimal clothing on a digital scale to the nearest ± 0.1 kg. Body mass index (BMI, kg m^{-2}) was calculated. To monitor dietary intake and physical activity, a 3-day food record (two weekdays and one weekend) and the Physical Activity Scale for the Elderly questionnaire (PASE) were assessed at baseline and after the 12-week dietary intervention. Collected food records were analyzed using Nutrition Data System for Research software (NDSR, Minneapolis, MN).

2.4 Cognitive tests and subjective memory questionnaire

Four cognitive domains of the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB, Eclipse Version 3.0) were administered by the trained researcher at baseline and after the 12-week dietary intervention. All tasks were completed in a quiet testing room using a touch screen computer. The paired associates learning (PAL) test assesses episodic visual memory and new learning. In this test, participants were presented with six or eight boxes on the screen, each of which opened up in a random order. The patterns were displayed in the middle of the screen, one at a time. Participants were asked to identify which pattern belonged in which box. This test has an increasing level of difficulty ranging from two to eight patterns to be identified. Rapid visual information processing (RVP) test measures visual sustained attention. A white box appears in the middle of the screen, inside which digits, from 2 to 9, appear in a pseudo-random order at the rate of 100 digits per minute. The participants were instructed to press the response pad when they detect any one of three consecutive odd or even digit sequences (for example, 2-4-6, 3-5-7, 4-6-8). The outcome measures of RVP is RVP A'. This is the signal detection measure of sensitivity to the target. Reaction time (RT) test measures speed of response and movement to a visual target that appears on the screen. Participants were asked to respond to a visual target by using the response pad and/or by touching the screen. Spatial working memory (SWM) test assesses working memory and strategy use. Participants were asked to find a blue token in each of the boxes and then to use them to fill an empty bar on the right-hand side of the screen. Also, digit span (DS) was administered to evaluate short term working memory. Participants were presented with a series of digits and were instructed to immediately repeat them back. Aside from cognitive tests, a self-report memory questionnaire was administered at baseline and after the 12-week dietary intervention to assess subjective memory abilities. This questionnaire assesses three dimensions of self-reported memory including: (1) the overall contentment or satisfaction with one's own memory ability, (2) perception of everyday memory ability, and (3) use of everyday memory strategies. Participants were asked to rate their level of agreement with each subjective item on a 5-point scale according to how they felt over the past two weeks.

2.5 Statistical analyses

All analyses were performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Values are reported as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). The student's *t* test or Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to compare continuous variables at baseline between two groups; paired *t*-test was used to compare the mean changes in outcome variables within the group during the intervention period. Contingency table analysis (chi-square or Fisher exact test) was used to compare categorical variables. To account for the potential effect of baseline factors which were significantly different between two groups on final outcome variables, the 12-week outcomes were estimated *via* ANCOVA analysis, with adjustment for physical activity, dietary cholesterol, and MoCA which showed significant baseline differences between tart cherry and control groups. The within-group mean changes in outcome variables (12 weeks – baseline) during the intervention period were compared between tart cherry and control using the Wilcoxon rank sum test. Mixed ANOVA model analysis was utilized to examine the impact of group, time, and the interaction of group and time. In all statistical comparisons, differences with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant. Sample size calculation was previously reported.³⁰ We also reassessed the sample size based on the actual number of participants in this study.

3. Results

3.1 Participants characteristics, food record and physical activity

A total of 284 individuals were screened over the phone. Following the initial phone screening, 129 potential participants were invited to the study site to complete a screening visit. Based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 37 participants were enrolled in this study. Thirty-four participants had completed the study. The attrition rate was 8%. Reasons for withdrawal included noncompliance with the study protocol, loss of interest, and an unrelated medical condition. Using G-Power calculation,³⁹ a sample size of 34 (17 in each group) would maintain power of 80% in two-tailed *t*-test with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $r = 0.50$ between repeated measures for detecting an effect size $d = 0.45$ (which is suitable for majority of outcomes) in the group after consumption of tart cherry juice for 12 weeks. Of participants who completed the study, the compliance was 94.2%. No adverse events were reported in the study.

There were no significant differences between the two groups for baseline age (69.5 ± 3.9 years in control; 70.0 ± 3.7 years in tart cherry; $p = 0.65$), body weight (78.7 ± 13.5 kg in control; 78.0 ± 10.3 kg in tart cherry; $p = 0.56$), height (169.6 ± 7.9 cm in control; 165.5 ± 6.8 cm in tart cherry; $p = 0.25$), BMI (27.3 ± 4.2 in control; 28.5 ± 3.7 in tart cherry; $p = 0.34$), and sex (9 males and 8 females in control; 8 males and 12 females in tart cherry; $p = 0.43$) except for MoCA score (26.7 ± 2.1 in control; 24.8 ± 2.5 in tart cherry; $p = 0.02$). In terms of demographics, there were no significant differences between the two



groups for educational level, income, race, and marital status except for employment status ($p = 0.01$). In the tart cherry group, half of the participants were working while half were retired. In the control group, the majority of participants were retired (88%). The majority of the participants had at least a 4-year college degree (35.5%), followed by high school (27%), advanced degree (24.5%), and 2-year college degree (13%). 84% of participants were White and 73% of participants were married.

Analysis of 3-day diet records showed that there were no significant differences between the two groups for mean intake of total energy, carbohydrate, protein, fat, and fiber except for dietary cholesterol. The baseline dietary cholesterol was significantly lower in the tart cherry group compared to the control group (262.0 ± 133.9 mg in control; 203.0 ± 90.3 mg in tart cherry; $p < 0.05$). The mean dietary cholesterol significantly increased in both groups ($p < 0.05$). In contrast, from assessment of PASE, the baseline physical activity levels were significantly higher in the tart cherry group compared with the control group (135.8 ± 37.3 in control; 224.5 ± 190.6 in tart cherry; $p < 0.05$). The physical activity level significantly decreased in both groups ($p < 0.0001$).

3.2 Subjective memory and cognitive performance

The subjective scores of memory ability, contentment with memory, and memory strategy were not statistically different at baseline between tart cherry and control groups (Table 2). After the 12 weeks intervention, participants in the tart cherry group had higher contentment with memory scores than the control group (mean difference of 2.7; 95% CI: 1.2 to 4.2; $p = 0.02$), as shown in Fig. 1. There were no significant main effects of group, time, or group \times time interaction effects observed for memory ability, contentment with memory and memory strategy scores.

The DS scores were not statistically different at baseline between tart cherry and control groups. The DS scores were significantly different between the two groups after the 12 weeks intervention. The final DS scores in the control group were higher than in the tart cherry group (mean difference of -0.57 ; 95% CI: -0.81 to -0.33 ; $p = 0.01$). In addition, there was a group effect observed for DS ($p = 0.0005$).

The baseline cognitive battery tests of PAL and RTI did not significantly differ between tart cherry and control groups. On the PAL task, there was a significant group effect ($p = 0.01$) and a trend towards a significant interaction of group and time effect observed for PAL ($p = 0.09$). After the 12-week intervention, participants in the tart cherry group performed better on the PAL task by making fewer errors compared to control group (mean difference of -8.5 ; 95% CI: -12.5 to -4.5 ; $p = 0.02$), as shown in Fig. 2. On the RTI task, the movement time scores were significantly different between the two groups after the 12-week intervention. Participants in the tart cherry group had lowered their scores of movement time compared to participants in the control group (mean difference of -10.4 ; 95% CI: -13.4 to -7.5 ; $p = 0.03$), as shown in Fig. 3. There were no group, time, or group \times time interaction effects observed for

Table 2 Subjective memory and cognitive ability scores at baseline and after 12 weeks of tart cherry juice or control drink supplementation

Variables	Control (n = 17)	Tart cherry (n = 17)	^a p-Value (mixed ANOVA)				
			Group	Time	Interaction		
<i>Subjective memory</i>							
Memory ability							
Baseline	55.8 ± 8.6	51.5 ± 10.3	0.16	0.34	0.25		
12 weeks	52.2 ± 1.8	51.8 ± 2.6					
Memory contentment							
Baseline	40.3 ± 5.0	39.4 ± 7.0	0.54	0.64	0.15		
12 weeks	39.2 ± 2.7	40.9 ± 1.2					
Memory strategy							
Baseline	32.7 ± 8.2	36.3 ± 8.0	0.24	0.69	0.26		
12 weeks	35.1 ± 5.3	35.1 ± 2.5					
Digit span							
Baseline	29.3 ± 4.1	26.4 ± 5.3	0.0005	0.60	0.68		
12 weeks	30.1 ± 1.4	26.5 ± 2.3					
PAL first trial memory							
Baseline	19.4 ± 3.2	17.8 ± 3.3	0.68	0.96	0.09		
12 weeks	18.4 ± 1.4	18.9 ± 1.2					
PAL total errors adjusted							
Baseline	17.3 ± 11.5	17.1 ± 10.3	0.01	0.64	0.09		
12 weeks	21.9 ± 12.0	13.2 ± 3.5					
RTI movement time							
Baseline	370.4 ± 54.2	368.6 ± 40.2	0.23	0.52	0.32		
12 weeks	373.6 ± 27.6	361.4 ± 15.2					
RTI reaction time							
Baseline	358.9 ± 50.4	367.2 ± 42.7	0.98	0.36	0.35		
12 weeks	358.9 ± 24.7	350.5 ± 15.0					
RVP A'							
Baseline*	0.93 ± 0.05	0.90 ± 0.03	0.15	0.01	0.06		
12 weeks	0.93 ± 0.02	$0.93 \pm 0.01\ddagger$					
RVP mean latency							
Baseline	469.9 ± 103.7	449.1 ± 66.1	0.24	0.85	0.90		
12 weeks	472.7 ± 27.6	454.0 ± 37.2					
SWM strategy							
Baseline*	30.3 ± 7.3	35.3 ± 4.8	0.001	0.47	0.67		
12 weeks	31.0 ± 1.2	34.1 ± 3.3					
SWM total error							
Baseline*	20.2 ± 20.9	44.5 ± 13.3	<0.0001	0.50	0.08		
12 weeks	23.8 ± 8.2	$36.4 \pm 6.9\#$					

Values are means \pm standard deviation (SD). PAL – paired associate learning; RTI – reaction time; RVP – rapid visual processing; SWM – spatial working memory. The estimated 12-week value was adjusted for baseline physical activity, dietary cholesterol, and MoCA score, assessed by ANCOVA. ^ap-Value for the effects of group, time, and interaction of group and time via mixed ANOVA. * $p < 0.05$ for baseline differences between two groups. $\ddagger p < 0.0001$ and $\# p = 0.06$ for within-group differences in comparison with baseline.

RTI movement time and reaction time scores. RTI reaction time scores were not affected by tart cherry or control consumption.

On the RVP task as outcome measure of RVP A' (a measure of how good the subject is at detecting target sequences), as shown in Fig. 4, the within-group analysis revealed that participants in the tart cherry group significantly improved on the RVP task at 12 weeks compared with corresponding baseline values ($p < 0.0001$) whereas there were no changes in the control group. The RVP A' scores were significantly different between the two groups after the 12-week intervention (mean difference of 0.04; 95% CI: 0.01 to 0.07; $p = 0.01$). In addition, there was a significant time effect observed ($p = 0.01$) and a



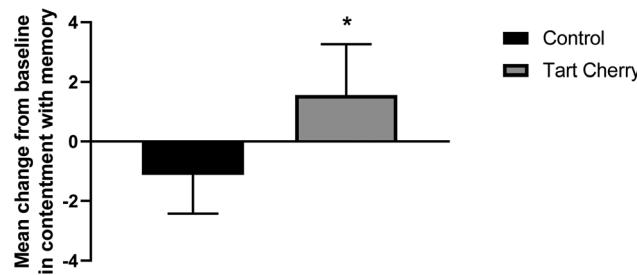


Fig. 1 Change from baseline in contentment with memory (mean \pm standard deviation) by supplementation with control and tart cherry juice. *Mean values were significantly different between two groups ($p = 0.02$). The difference between two group is the difference of within-group mean change (12-week value – baseline value).

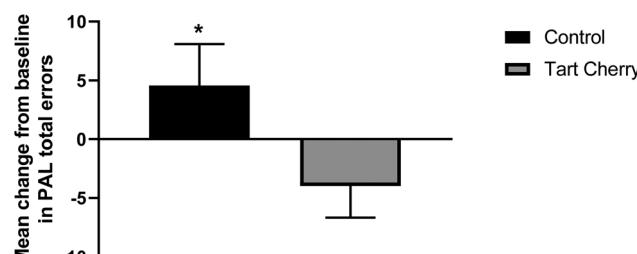


Fig. 2 Change from baseline in total errors on paired associates learning (PAL) task (mean \pm standard deviation) by supplementation with control and tart cherry juice. *Mean values were significantly different between two groups ($p = 0.02$). The difference between two group is the difference of within-group mean change (12-week value – baseline value).

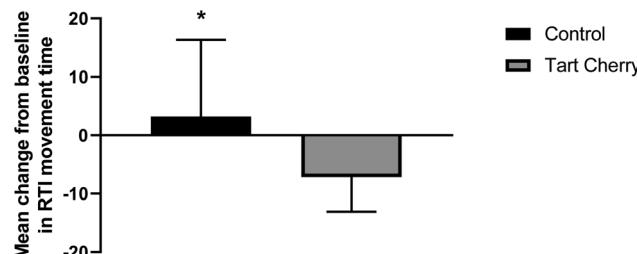


Fig. 3 Change from baseline in movement time (mean \pm standard deviation) by supplementation with control and tart cherry juice. *Mean values were significantly different between two groups ($p = 0.03$). The difference between two group is the difference of within-group mean change (12-week value – baseline value).

trend towards a significant interaction of group and time effect observed for RVP A' ($p = 0.06$). Of note, the baseline scores of RVP A' were different between the two groups ($p < 0.05$).

Similar results were shown for the SWM task, as shown in Fig. 5. The within-group analysis revealed that participants in the tart cherry group showed improvement that approached significance on the SWM task by making fewer errors at 12 weeks compared with corresponding baseline values

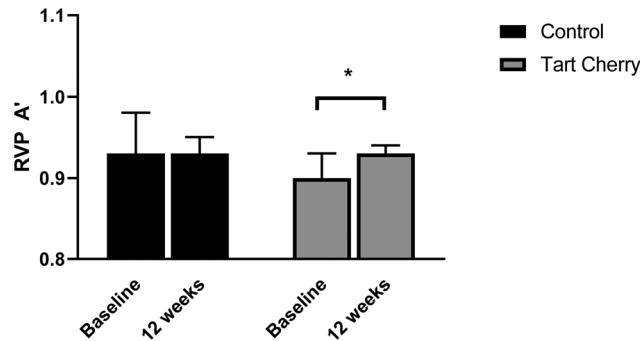


Fig. 4 Rapid visual information processing (RVP) task (mean \pm standard deviation) by supplementation with control and tart cherry juice at baseline and 12 weeks. Participants in the tart cherry group significantly improved visual sustained attention at 12 weeks compared with corresponding baseline values (* $p < 0.0001$) whereas there were no changes in the control group.

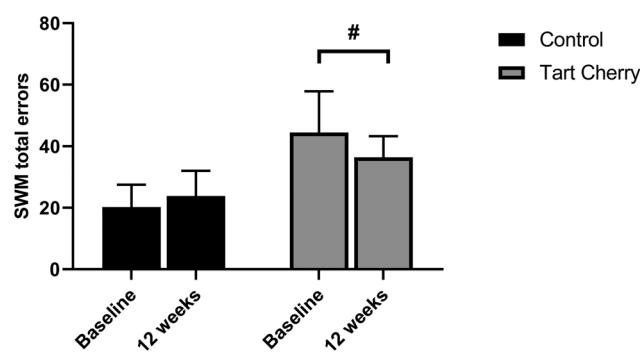


Fig. 5 Spatial working memory (SWM) performance (mean \pm standard deviation) by supplementation with control and tart cherry juice at baseline and 12 weeks. Participants in the tart cherry group significantly improved SWM task at 12 weeks compared with corresponding baseline values (# $p = 0.06$), whereas there were no changes in the control group.

($p = 0.06$) whereas there were no changes in the control group. The SWM strategy scores (mean difference of -0.46 ; 95% CI: -0.57 to -0.35 ; $p = 0.02$) and SWM total error scores (mean difference of -11.27 ; 95% CI: -20.82 to -1.72 ; $p = 0.03$) were significantly different between the two groups after the 12-week intervention. The final SWM strategy and total error scores in the tart cherry group were lower than in the control group. The main effect of group was noted for SWM strategy scores ($p = 0.001$) and SWM total error scores ($p < 0.0001$). In addition, there was a trend towards a significant interaction of group and time effect observed for SWM total error ($p = 0.08$). Of note, the baseline scores of SWM strategy and total errors were different between the two groups ($p < 0.05$).

4. Discussion

In our earlier study,³² we demonstrated that tart cherry juice can lower systolic BP in older adults. The BP-lowering effect of

tart cherry juice may be through its anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.^{30,32} This current investigation extends upon our recent study findings to explore the ability of tart cherry juice to improve subjective memory and cognitive function in older adults. Our present study demonstrated that 12 weeks supplementation of tart cherry juice increased subjective memory in the domain of contentment with memory by 5% and reduced movement time by 4% in comparison with the control drink. Tart cherry juice supplementation also reduced errors in episodic visual memory by 23% compared to control drink as assessed by PAL task. Twelve-week consumption of tart cherry juice significantly improved visual sustained attention by 3% and tended to improve working memory as evidenced by reduction in total errors on SWM task by 18% at 12 weeks compared with corresponding baseline values. There was no remarkable effect on reaction time, SWM strategy, digit span, and subjective memory ability and strategy.

Aside from our present findings, there is some evidence demonstrating that cherries, both tart and sweet varieties enhance cognition in animal models and humans. Thangthaeng *et al.*,³⁶ using a Fischer 344 aged rat model, discovered that rats that were fed a 2% Montmorency tart cherry diet for six weeks improved working memory. In addition, tart cherry supplementation was also able to reduce neuroinflammatory markers including glial fibrillary acidic protein, NADPH oxidase-2, and cyclooxygenase-2 and improve autophagy function in the hippocampus. Matchynski *et al.*,³⁷ using a mu-p75 saporin induced mouse model of AD, found that these mice that were fed a diet containing of 30, 60, or 90 mg kg⁻¹ tart cherry extract and essential fatty acids for four weeks showed decreased cognitive errors related to object recognition, place-recognition, and Morris water maze tasks compared to the control group. In terms of human studies, Kent *et al.*,⁴⁰ demonstrated that 12-week consumption of 200 ml of sweet cherry juice significantly improved verbal fluency, short-term, and long-term memory in older adults with mild-to-moderate dementia. However, in both of the acute studies carried out to date, no significant improvement in cognitive performance in humans was detected.^{41,42} Based on our present findings along with others, a minimum of 12 weeks supplementation of cherry juice may be needed to elicit cognitive improvements in older adults because polyphenolic containing compounds may take several weeks to accumulate in brain tissues.^{43,44}

The proposed mechanism behind tart cherry's enhancement of cognition may be related to the bioactive compounds present in tart cherries, including various polyphenolic compounds, anthocyanins, and melanin that act as antioxidants. He *et al.* has previously shown that melatonin exerts anti-amyloidogenic properties which were able to decrease amyloid-beta, a main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of AD patients.³⁵ The mechanistic action behind melatonin's antioxidant and neuronal protective properties are thought to be associated with the inhibition of nitric oxide (NO) synthase, stimulating the production of antioxidative enzymes, and reducing free radical production.⁴⁵ Several

studies have found that consumption of fruits rich in anthocyanins including blueberries, strawberries, and grapes can effectively reduce age-related deteriorations in memory and cognition in animals and humans.¹⁶⁻¹⁹ Specifically, Krikorian *et al.*¹⁹ has shown that blueberry supplementation improved list recall and paired associates learning scores in participants with mild memory changes. Another human study demonstrated that grape juice consumption for 12 weeks significantly improved verbal learning.⁴⁶ Casadesus *et al.*,⁴⁷ has demonstrated that plasticity is increased in anthocyanin-rich blueberry-fed aged animals. In addition, several anthocyanins were found to be capable of crossing the blood-brain barrier and were localized in neural areas related to memory and processing.^{44,48} Bowtell *et al.*,⁴⁹ found that 12 weeks supplementation of blueberry improved brain perfusion in healthy older adults. Recent studies speculate these improvements are associated with increases in NO synthase.⁵⁰ Interestingly, Lee *et al.*,⁵¹ and Krikorian *et al.*,¹⁸ demonstrated that there was significantly increased activation in the right superior parietal cortex in patients with MCI after supplementation with grape. Future studies must examine the mechanisms specific to this part of the brain that are vulnerable to plasticity *via* tart cherry juice.

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and superoxide, generated by oxidative stress and low-grade inflammation that accompany aging recapitulate their role in age-associated vascular dysfunction and cognitive impairment. ROS caused by oxidative stress leads to neuroinflammation, and cell death, triggering neurodegeneration and memory decline.⁵² Other proposed mechanism behind anthocyanin-rich foods' attenuation of cognitive decline is by modulation of ROS or inflammatory markers.^{53,54} A recent *in vitro* model has shown that anthocyanin-rich supplements significantly reduced certain types of ROS, 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl and superoxide radicals.⁵⁵ Anthocyanin-rich blueberry extract induces a cellular upregulation of glutathione. Increases in glutathione mediate homeostatic levels of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases that promote favorable learning and memory pathways. Further, anthocyanin-rich supplements can inhibit tau hyperphosphorylation in the hippocampus and improve performance on cognitive behavioral tests as shown in mouse models of AD.⁵⁶

Our recent published studies^{30,32} demonstrated that 12-week consumption of tart cherry juice lowered systolic BP by 4 mmHg and CRP by 25% as well as increased the plasma levels of DNA repair activity of OGG1. This supports the notion that the improvements in cognitive performance by tart cherry juice consumption may be due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative properties, and through a lowering of BP. Specifically, *in vitro* studies have shown that systemic inflammation impairs vascular function by interference with endothelial cell regulation, modification of vascular smooth muscle and monocyte/macrophage capacity, alteration in matrix biology, and stimulation of coagulation. This vessel damage can cause elevated BP that can eventually lead to impaired cerebral blood flow.⁵⁷ In agreement with this, Kent *et al.*,⁴⁰ found that cherry juice not only significantly improved cognitive



function but also decreased systolic BP in older adults with mild-to-moderate dementia. Relatedly, Keane *et al.*⁴² demonstrated that 60 ml Montmorency tart cherry juice concentrate acutely lowered systolic BP over a period of three hours and modulated cerebral blood flow in the prefrontal cortex of younger men with early hypertension compared to control group.

Limitations of this study include small sample size, short duration of the tart cherry supplementation, and difference in physical activity, intake of dietary cholesterol, and MoCA at baseline between groups. Participants were asked to maintain their habitual diet and physical activity levels. However, the physical activity level significantly decreased and dietary cholesterol significantly increased in the tart cherry group and control group, respectively, indicating poor compliance with the instruction. It is important to recognize that physical activity and dietary intake vary between seasons. In order to eliminate the effects of confounding factors including physical activity, dietary cholesterol, and MoCA, the ANCOVA test was used. The majority of the participants were White, married and earned $\geq \$75\,000$ per year. Half of the participants in the tart cherry group were working while the majority of participants in the control were retired. The lack of diversity among research participants limits the generalizability of findings. In addition, we do not know the anthocyanin content of the tart cherry concentrate used for this study. Consequently, we were unable to estimate the anthocyanin intakes of the participants.

5. Conclusion

Cognitive function is a key determinant of independence and quality of life among older adults. Our study demonstrated that daily intake of Montmorency tart cherry juice may help improve subjective memory and cognitive abilities in older adults as evidenced by increased contentment with memory, improved visual sustained attention and spatial working memory, and reduced movement time and total errors made on new learning tasks in older adults. The present findings warrant further investigation with a larger sample size and a longer-term trial. Future studies must address the mechanisms of action, and bioavailability resulting from tart cherry exposure.

Author contributions

The authors' responsibilities were as follows: S. C. C. designed the study and conducted the research, interpreted the data, wrote the manuscript, and had primary responsibility for the final content of the manuscript; J. J. wrote the manuscript; K. D. conducted the research and edited the manuscript; R. S. W. edited the manuscript; Z. Z., a biostatistician performed the statistical analysis and interpreted the data; and all authors reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

The present study was supported by the Cherry Research Committee of the Cherry Marketing Institute, a non-profit organization. Tart cherry concentrates were provided by the Cherry Marketing Institute. Funders had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis or interpretation, or writing of the manuscript.

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