

Metacognitive insight into cognitive performance in Huntington's disease gene carriers

Samuel RC Hewitt ^{1,2,3}, Alice J White,¹ Sarah L Mason,¹ Roger A Barker¹

To cite: Hewitt SRC, White AJ, Mason SL, *et al*. Metacognitive insight into cognitive performance in Huntington's disease gene carriers. *BMJ Neurology Open* 2022;4:e000268. doi:10.1136/bmjno-2022-000268

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjno-2022-000268>).

SRH and AJW contributed equally.

Received 07 January 2022
Accepted 10 March 2022



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

¹John Van Geest Centre for Brain Repair, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
²Max Planck UCL Centre for Computational Psychiatry and Ageing Research, University College London, London, UK
³Wellcome Centre for Human Neuroimaging, University College London, London, UK

Correspondence to

Samuel RC Hewitt;
s.hewitt.17@ucl.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Objectives Insight is an important predictor of quality of life in Huntington's disease and other neurodegenerative conditions. However, estimating insight with traditional methods such as questionnaires is challenging and subjected to limitations. This cross-sectional study experimentally quantified metacognitive insight into cognitive performance in Huntington's disease gene carriers.

Methods We dissociated perceptual decision-making performance and metacognitive insight into performance in healthy controls (n=29), premanifest (n=19) and early-manifest (n=10) Huntington's disease gene carriers. Insight was operationalised as the degree to which a participant's confidence in their performance was informative of their actual performance (metacognitive efficiency) and estimated using a computational model (HMeta-d').

Results We found that premanifest and early-manifest Huntington's disease gene carriers were impaired in making perceptual decisions compared with controls. Gene carriers required more evidence in favour of the correct choice to achieve similar performance and perceptual impairments were increased in those with manifest disease. Surprisingly, despite marked perceptual impairments, Huntington's disease gene carriers retained metacognitive insight into their perceptual performance. This was the case after controlling for confounding variables and regardless of disease stage.

Conclusion We report for the first time a dissociation between impaired cognition and intact metacognition (trial-by-trial insight) in the early stages of a neurodegenerative disease. This unexpected finding contrasts with the prevailing assumption that cognitive deficits are associated with impaired insight. Future studies should investigate how intact metacognitive insight could be used by some early Huntington's disease gene carriers to positively impact their quality of life.

INTRODUCTION

Huntington's disease (HD) is a neurodegenerative disorder caused by a CAG expansion in exon 1 of the Huntingtin gene.¹ HD gene carriers are currently diagnosed with manifest disease when abnormal movements emerge, but true disease onset begins years earlier.² The cognitive features of HD develop in the premanifest stage and include impaired executive cognition (planning, reasoning,

Key messages

What is already known on this topic

- Huntington's disease (HD) gene carriers can underestimate their impairments when asked to explicitly reflect on them. However, self-reports about cognition and daily life are confounded by many factors.

What this study adds

- This study shows that insight into cognitive performance remains intact in high functioning, premanifest and early-manifest HD gene carriers, even when the cognitive performance itself is impaired.

How this study might affect research, practice or policy

- Insight into impaired cognition is a putative mechanism for increased anxiety and depression commonly reported by HD gene carriers, which should be further investigated. Psychological interventions which use metacognition may help some early HD gene carriers exploit this intact skill to benefit their quality of life.

working memory and attention³), psychomotor processing speed, visuospatial functions and emotion recognition.⁴ Patients tend to perceive their abilities differently from their carers, typically underestimating their impairments when asked to explicitly reflect on them.⁵ We refer to this as global insight, and it is thought that HD patients become increasingly impaired as disease burden increases.

However, studies of global metacognitive insight such as those which rely on self-report are subjected to several confounding influences, which limit their interpretability. This is because global insight is a complex concept, which is influenced by many individual differences. For instance, systematic response biases (eg, optimism), personality dimensions or temporary psychological states (eg, trait-anxiety or stress) and other critical cognitive functions (eg, episodic memory) can all affect the way that patients report on themselves. Here, we specify metacognitive

insight as the accuracy of reflection on performance in a cognitive task (ie, insight into task performance on a trial-by-trial basis). This has been referred to as local metacognition and is distinct from global insight. Global insight is hierarchically more abstract, spans longer timescales and captures how we feel about performance broadly, for example, across an entire task, a cognitive domain or in daily life.⁶

Local metacognitive insight has been associated with neural substrates, which are also affected early on in HD. For example, in healthy controls, metacognition has been associated with increased anterior and medial prefrontal cortex activity⁷ and altered hippocampal myelination.⁸ Premanifest HD gene carriers exhibit grey matter loss in the prefrontal cortex⁹ and hippocampal dysfunction is reported with late premanifest and manifest HD.¹⁰ However, metacognitive insight, as defined here, has not been explicitly tested in HD.

To measure metacognitive insight, we asked participants to report their confidence in their decision-making performance after each trial of a taxing visual perception task. Objective decision-making performance was controlled across participants by adjusting the difficulty of the task based on their response accuracy. We used an established computational model to estimate metacognitive insight into that performance from participant's confidence ratings.¹¹ This allowed us to dissociate cognitive (perceptual decision-making) performance from metacognitive insight into performance across premanifest and early-manifest HD and age-matched and sex-matched healthy controls. We hypothesised that HD gene carriers would show impairments in perceptual performance. We further hypothesised that this would be compounded by a reduction in metacognitive insight into performance. We predicted that both these impairments would be significantly greater in those with early-manifest disease.

METHODS

Participants

Sixty-three participants completed this study: 14 patients with early-manifest HD, 20 premanifest gene carriers and 29 healthy controls between September 2019 and November 2020. All HD gene carriers were genetically confirmed (CAG \geq 36). Patients were defined as having early-manifest disease when they had a Unified Huntington's Disease Rating

Scale (UHDRS) total motor score $>$ 5.^{12 13} The groups were matched for age and sex. Inclusion criteria were Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) Score $>$ 26 (normal range) and UHDRS initiation and saccade velocity total scores less than or equal to 1 (indicating minimal impairment in one domain only; maximum score is 16). Therefore, all included participants with gene-positive HD had no global cognitive or saccadic impairments as detected during examination by an experienced Consultant Neurologist (RAB). Exclusion criteria were any significant comorbid psychiatric or neurological diagnoses. Participants with HD were recruited from the HD Clinic at the University of Cambridge and Cambridge Universities Hospitals NHS (National Health Service) Foundation Trust. Controls were recruited from the local community. Clinical data were collected and managed using REDCap (Research Electronic Data Capture) electronic data capture tools hosted at the University of Cambridge.¹⁴ Anonymised data used in this study are available online.¹⁵ This study is reported in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist.¹⁶

Stimuli and procedure

We employed a task previously used to separately assess perceptual decision-making and metacognition,¹⁷ implemented in MATLAB using Psychtoolbox.¹⁸ The code used to run the task is available online.¹⁹ Participants were required to make an alternative forced-choice judgement about which of two briefly presented (0.7 s) circles contained more dots, for which there was no response time limit. One of the two circles contained 50 dots while the other circle contained a number bounded between 1 and 100. On each trial, this was followed by a confidence rating which had to be made within 4s of the confidence scale being shown. All stimuli were high contrast (white on black; figure 1). A one-up two-down staircase procedure equated performance across participants based on response accuracy by manipulating the stimulus strength (Δ dots) such that performance was constant (\sim 71%, figure 2A). The staircase procedure was initiated during a practice phase which provided feedback on decision accuracy. Feedback was not given after the practice. The experiment was divided into 8 blocks of 25 trials, separated by a break of length determined by the participant.

Participants also completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), MMSE and the National Adult Reading Test, which was used to calculate predicted verbal intelligence quotient (IQ).

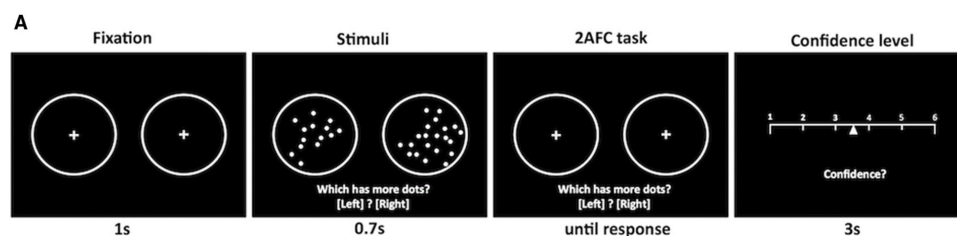


Figure 1 Meta-dots task. Participants make an alternative-forced choice judgement (2-AFC) about which of the two stimuli (circles) contain more dots. This is immediately followed by a confidence rating on each trial.

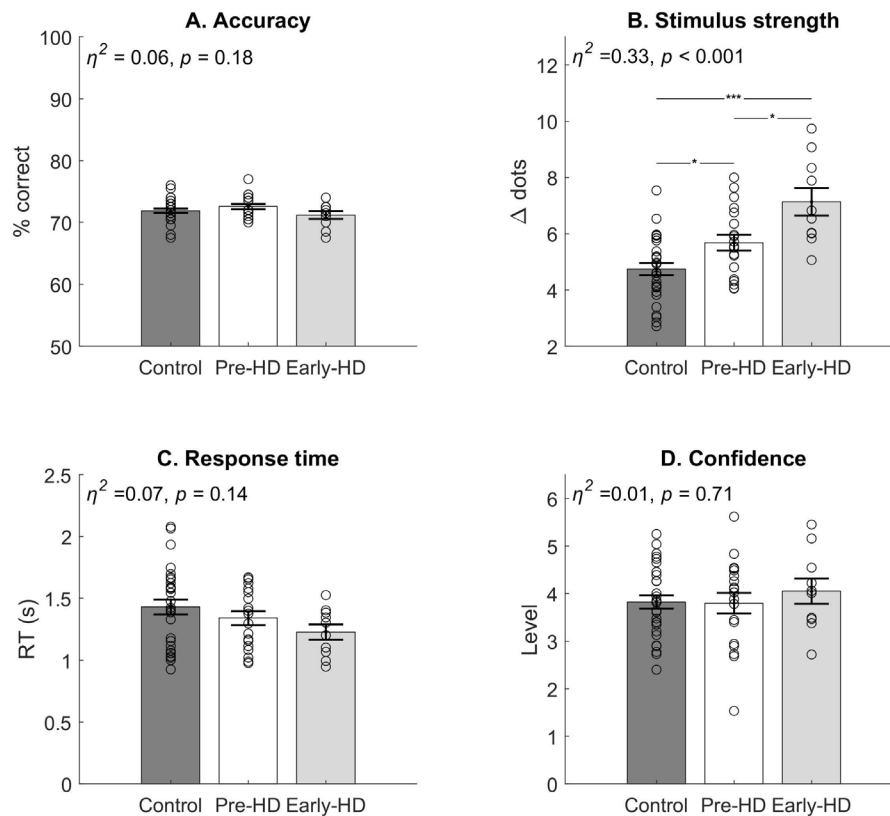


Figure 2 Behavioural data. (A) Accuracy was controlled across the groups at approximately 71%. (B) Stimulus strength (Δ dots) was significantly increased in the early-manifest group, compared with both groups, and also in the premanifest group compared with the control group. (C) No significant difference in mean response time. (D) No significant difference in mean confidence. Bars=mean \pm standard error of the mean. Circles=individual mean values. *Bonferroni corrected $p < 0.05$. ***Bonferroni corrected $p < 0.001$. η^2 =ETA squared effect size. Early-HD, early-manifest Huntington's disease; Pre-HD, premanifest Huntington's disease.

Metacognitive insight

We used metacognitive efficiency (M-ratio) as an index for metacognitive insight across premanifest HD, early-manifest HD and healthy controls. M-ratio is an established marker of metacognition based on signal detection theory.²⁰ M-ratio describes how much of the available signal (ie, a participant's perceptual sensitivity, d') is captured by their confidence about their performance on each trial. Specifically, M-ratio is the ratio between metacognitive sensitivity ($meta-d'$) and perceptual sensitivity (d'). As such, this method controls for differences in perceptual ability as well as response biases (eg, repeatedly high confidence) and is well suited to compare metacognitive insight in clinical groups. An M-ratio of 1 would represent optimal sensitivity to perceptual performance. If M-ratio < 1 , there is some noise in the confidence ratings, such that the individual does not exploit all the available perceptual signal for their metacognitive judgement. If M-ratio > 1 , this implies that the individual can draw on additional information about themselves or the task (beyond the available perceptual signal) when reporting on their performance.²¹ We estimated M-ratio using a hierarchical modelling approach implemented in an openly available MATLAB toolbox (HMeta-d'¹¹). This toolbox is a Bayesian extension of the original metacognitive efficiency model²² and provides robust parameter estimates in the face of uncertainty

inherent in clinical groups of small sample size and relative heterogeneity.¹¹

Perceptual decision-making

We also complimented the analysis of perceptual (first-order cognitive) decisions by estimating latent components of the decision-making process using the hierarchical drift diffusion model (HDDM).²³ Like HMeta-d', HDDM is particularly well suited to clinical research studies because it captures sources of uncertainty in the data (eg, small group size and heterogeneous group features) in the form of posterior probability distributions of the parameter estimates. HDDM uses the choice and reaction time data to calculate latent parameters, which estimate how individuals made perceptual decisions during the task (online supplemental figure 1). This was implemented in the openly available HDDM python toolbox (V.0.8.0). Details of the implementation process, model comparison and validation are available in online supplemental information.

Statistical power

We powered this study *a priori* to detect a difference in metacognitive insight based on the effect size obtained by Fleming *et al*¹⁷ as there are no published findings in HD. Their study detected differences across two clinical groups and controls

Table 1 Participant demographics

	Premanifest HD (N=19)	Early-manifest HD (N=10)	Control (N=29)	Test statistic	P value
Age				1.5	0.226 (1)
- Mean	47.8	55.9	51.6		
- Range	28.7–75.4	37.2–67.0	29.3–73.4		
Sex, female	11 (57.9%)	7 (70.0%)	12 (41.4%)	2.9	0.238 (2)
MMSE				10.5	0.005 (3)
- Mean	29.7	28.6	29.7		
- Range	28.0–30.0	26.0–30.0	28.0–30.0		
Premorbid verbal IQ				5.2	0.009 (1)
- Mean	113.5*	111.6	118.1		
- Range	100.0–127.0	104.0–124.0	107.0–127.0		
UHDRS total motor				4	<0.001(4)
- Mean	2.3	14.7	–		
- Range	0.0–12.0†	6.0–26.0	–		
TFC				164	<0.001(4)
- Mean	12.8	11.4	–		
- Range	11.0–13.0	10.0–13.0			

Groups were matched for age and sex. Groups had clinically normal, yet statistically different general cognitive and verbal IQ scores. The premanifest and early-manifest patients were different in their total UHDRS motor scores and functional capacity, as expected. Bolded p values indicate significance at $p < 0.05$. (1) Linear model ANOVA, (2) Pearson's χ^2 test, (3) Kruskal-Wallis one way ANOVA, (4) Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney Rank Sum test. *One premanifest individual did not complete the National Adult Reading Test for verbal IQ.

†One premanifest individual had an unusually high motor score due to an unrelated hand injury.

ANOVA, Analysis of variance; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; TFC, Total Functional Capacity; UHDRS, Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale.

using the same task and analysis method. We estimated the effect size (Cohen's $f=0.53$, $\alpha=0.05$, two-tailed) based on reported means. This revealed that a total sample size of 39 was required to achieve power of 0.8.

RESULTS

Participant demographics

Five participants were excluded prior to the analysis; four early-manifest HD patients were excluded due to saccadic impairment and one individual with premanifest HD was excluded due to a technical error while they completed the task. Included participants (N=58) were well-matched for age and sex across the groups (table 1). All participants had MMSE Scores in the normal range, but the early-manifest HD group had lower scores ($H(2)=10.5$, $p=0.005$). Premorbid verbal IQ was significantly lower in the premanifest and early-manifest groups ($F(2, 54)=5.2$, $p=0.009$). Linear regression models were later used to understand if these differences were related to metacognitive efficiency. The early-manifest group had lower total functional capacity scores than premanifest HD patients, as expected ($W=164$, $p < 0.01$). Three of the early-manifest patients and one premanifest gene carrier were taking low-dose Olanzapine (2.5–5 mg/day) for clinical reasons relating to their condition.

Behavioural analysis

To assess behavioural performance, we compared mean accuracy (% correct), stimulus strength (Δ dots), response time and confidence ratings using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or Kruskal-Wallis tests as non-parametric equivalent (see online supplemental information for methods of statistical test selection). The staircase procedure successfully matched accuracy (% correct; figure 2A) across the groups ($H(2, 55)=1.91$, $p=0.38$, $\eta^2=0.06$). However, the mean stimulus strength to achieve that performance differed significantly between the groups ($F(2, 55)=13.85$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2=0.33$; figure 2B). Pairwise comparison with Bonferroni correction method showed that patients with early-manifest HD (mean=7.13 \pm SEM=0.4) completed the task with significantly greater stimulus strength (ie, reduced difficulty level) compared with the premanifest group (mean=5.68 \pm SEM=0.29; 95% CIs of mean difference=1.25 to 3.53, adjusted $p < 0.001$) and also compared with healthy controls (mean=4.74 \pm SEM=0.23; 95% CIs of mean difference 0.24 to 2.67, adjusted $p=0.014$). Furthermore, the premanifest group performed with a significantly greater stimulus strength than the control group (95% CIs of mean difference 0.02 to 1.86, adjusted $p=0.043$). This shows that individuals with premanifest and early-manifest HD were impaired in making perceptual decisions compared with healthy controls. There were no significant differences in mean

response time ($F(2, 55)=2.03$, $p=0.14$, $\eta^2=0.07$; [figure 2C](#)). However, the trend towards reduced response time with manifest HD was further explored using the HDDM. There were also no differences in confidence level across the groups ($F(2, 55)=0.34$, $p=0.71$, $\eta^2=0.01$; [figure 2D](#)). This confirms that all participants were able to execute the perceptual decision and use the confidence scale as instructed. In addition, task accuracy was also matched across the groups throughout the entire experiment. There were no differences in accuracy across the eight task blocks ($F(7, 440)=0.59$, $p=0.77$, $\eta^2_p = 0.01$), and no interaction effect of group by block ($F(14, 440)=1.02$, $p=0.43$, $\eta^2_p = 0.03$).

Perceptual decision-making model

We compared a limited number of regression models in order to determine the best-fitting HDDM to perceptual reaction time data. The best-fitting model (lowest Bayesian Predictive Information Criterion (BPIC) and Deviance Information Criterion (DIC); online supplemental table 1) was characterised by a regression in which drift rate was modulated by group and stimulus strength, their interaction, and decision threshold was modulated by group. Model parameters were reproducible (online supplemental table 2) and simulated reaction time data based on these accurately reproduced response times observed in our participants, including the trend towards faster response times with manifest HD (online supplemental figure 2). Analysis of the posterior distributions of model parameters showed that healthy controls responded to stronger evidence (Δ dots, z-scored within subjects) by significantly increasing their rate of evidence accumulation (drift rate), compared with both premanifest ($P<0.001$) and early-manifest gene carriers ($P<0.001$) who did not differ from each other ($P=0.34$). Furthermore, premanifest gene carriers set significantly lower decision thresholds for evidence accumulation than controls ($P<0.001$), an impairment which was significantly greater in those with early-manifest disease ($P<0.001$, online supplemental figure 3).

Metacognitive insight

M-ratio for each group was estimated separately and a higher value indicated better metacognitive insight. To assess if meaningful differences existed between the groups, we calculated 95% high-density intervals (HDI) of differences between two distributions in pair-wise comparisons and compared the resulting difference distribution with 0. If the 95% HDI excluded 0, we considered this to be a meaningful (significant) difference.

There was no difference in metacognitive efficiency (M-ratio) between healthy controls (M: 0.68) and premanifest HD gene carriers (M: 0.82; $p=0.1$, 95% HDIs: -0.095 to $+0.388$). There was also no difference between the early-manifest HD gene carriers (M: 0.79) and the control group ($P=0.25$, 95% HDIs: -0.282 to $+0.475$). M-ratio was not reduced with greater disease burden, since early-manifest HD gene carriers did not significantly differ

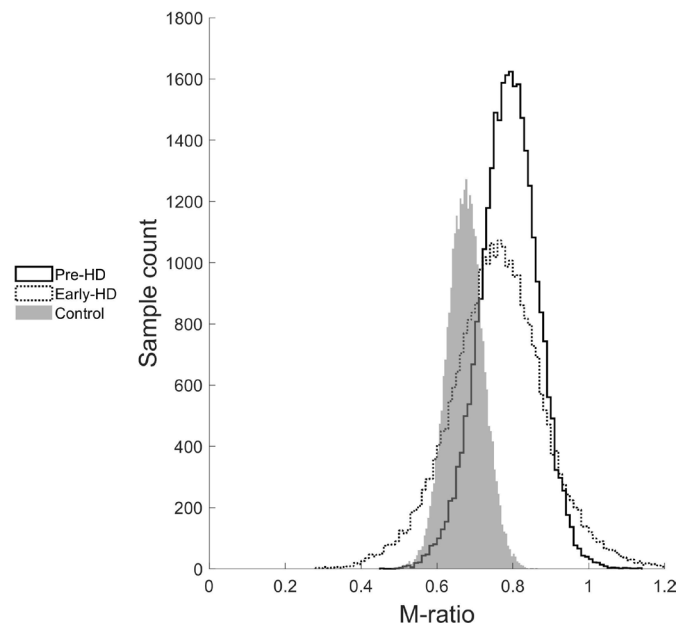


Figure 3 M-ratio sample estimates across the groups. There is significant overlap in the distributions indicating that gene carriers showed similar metacognitive insight to controls. Early-HD, early-manifest Huntington's disease; Pre-HD, premanifest Huntington's disease.

from the premanifest group ($P=0.59$, 95% HDIs: -0.458 to $+0.34$; [figure 3](#)). Mean M-ratio and response accuracy for individual participants are plotted in [figure 4](#).

To understand the contribution of individual differences, we conducted a post hoc regression analysis in which metacognitive parameters ('M-ratio', 'metacognitive sensitivity', 'perceptual sensitivity', 'confidence') were dependent variables. Predictors were HD gene status and several clinical covariates (age, gender, IQ, MMSE score, HADS-Anxiety score, HADS-Depression score). Continuous predictor variables were z-scored prior to

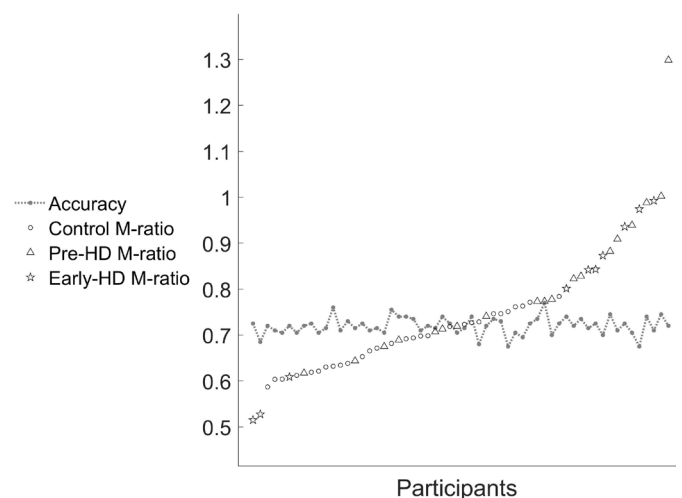


Figure 4 Individual mean accuracy (proportion correct) controlled at approximately 0.71 and mean M-ratio estimates. Each participant is a point on the X-axis. Early-HD, early-manifest Huntington's disease; Pre-HD, premanifest Huntington's disease.

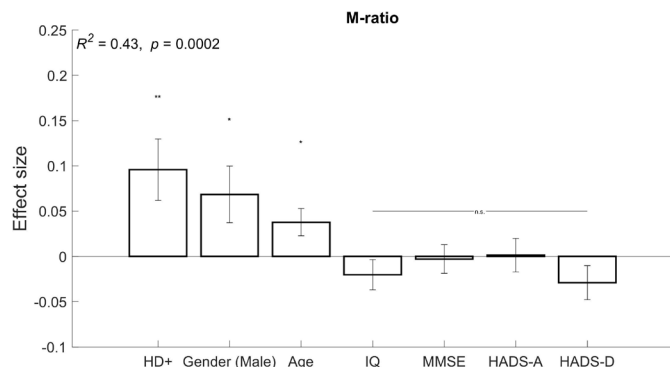


Figure 5 Linear regression coefficients for M-ratio (metacognitive efficiency) with independent predictors: Huntington's disease (HD) gene status, age, gender, IQ, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Score (HADS)-Anxiety and HADS-Depression. n.s., not significant, * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$. Error bars indicate standard error of the mean.

the regression. Significance level for each regression model was adjusted using Bonferroni correction for the number of dependent variables ($0.05/4=0.0125$). This confirmed the previous finding that HD gene carriers had intact metacognitive insight. A genetic diagnosis of HD was a significant predictor of improved metacognitive efficiency ($\beta = +0.096$, $p=0.007$) after controlling for confounding individual differences ($R^2=0.43$, $p < 0.001$; figure 5). We found that HD gene status ($\beta = +0.114$, $p=0.003$) was also a significant positive predictor of metacognitive sensitivity ($R^2=0.4$, $p < 0.001$) but did not predict perceptual sensitivity ($R^2=0.06$, $p=0.83$). Since metacognitive efficiency is simply the ratio between metacognitive and perceptual sensitivity ($meta-d'/d'$), this confirms that intact metacognitive efficiency in HD gene carriers was driven by increased metacognitive sensitivity ($meta-d'$) and not reduced perceptual sensitivity (d'). Confidence itself was not directly associated with HD gene status, age, gender, IQ, cognition, anxiety or depression ($R^2=0.22$, $p=0.09$).

DISCUSSION

We report two novel findings about HD. First, there is a deficit in perceptual decision-making that can be seen in the premanifest stage of the condition and gets worse in manifest disease, indicating that it is a product of the disease process rather than a genotype effect that is stable between disease stages. Second, despite impaired perceptual decision-making performance, both premanifest and manifest HD gene carriers demonstrated similar metacognitive insight into their performance as the control group. In summary, we report a dissociation between impaired first-order cognition and intact, second-order, metacognition (trial-by-trial insight) in premanifest and early-HD gene carriers.

HD gene carriers required the perceptual decisions to be made objectively easier in order to perform as well as controls. Furthermore, a computational model revealed that this was underlined by impairments in evidence

accumulation and reduced decision thresholds. This was expected, as early-manifest HD patients are impaired in the identification of ambiguous shapes and objects²⁴ and both premanifest and manifest gene carriers show impairments in the recognition of faces and emotions.^{25–27}

In contrast, we predicted that metacognitive insight would be impaired in HD gene carriers but found evidence to reject this hypothesis. Posterior distributions of metacognitive efficiency across all three groups did not differ. In a post hoc analysis, having the HD gene was a significant predictor of improved metacognitive efficiency after controlling for the influence of age, gender, IQ, cognition, anxiety and depression. This was due to increased metacognitive sensitivity in HD gene carriers and not reduced perceptual sensitivity. Age and gender were also significant predictors of metacognitive efficiency but IQ, cognition, anxiety and depression were not (figure 5).

A possible explanation for intact metacognitive performance (despite impaired perceptual decision-making) is that a genetic diagnosis of HD induces a prior belief of current or future impairment and this leads to increased vigilance to performance—either consciously or subconsciously. In line with this, gene carriers and their families often report ‘symptom hunting’ and it is possible that trial-by-trial metacognitive insight is attuned by this over time. However, we found no evidence of a negative confidence bias in gene carriers (ie, generally lower confidence; figure 2D). Although intact metacognitive insight into HD gene carriers was contrary to our hypothesis, other recent studies have identified performance improvements associated with HD gene expansion. For example, Huntingtin gene expansion in low pathological ranges is associated with improved cognitive test scores and superior IQ performance in far-from-onset gene carriers.^{28 29}

Intact metacognitive insight despite (impaired) cognitive performance in premanifest and early-HD is of clinical interest because it may be relevant to subjective well-being and mental health.⁶ HD causes a wide range of psychological difficulties, but the literature on psychological interventions for people affected by HD is extremely limited.³⁰ A recent feasibility study has shown that mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (which exploits metacognition) can be beneficial to individuals with premanifest HD.³¹ Our finding that HD gene carriers retain good metacognitive insight (despite deficits in cognitive performance), further indicates that psychological therapies designed to apply this positively, may help maintain psychological well-being following a genetic diagnosis of HD.

Limitations

The aim of this study was to assess whether local (trial-by-trial) metacognitive insight into cognitive performance is affected in the early stages of the HD disease process. We have shown that in relatively high functioning HD gene carriers, metacognitive insight into cognitive performance is intact even though the performance itself is impaired. However, these findings relate only to HD gene carriers

who have *not* developed marked functional and cognitive impairments. Metacognitive insight may well decline as HD progresses. Consistent with this, there was increased uncertainty in the M-ratio for the early-manifest HD group; the posterior distribution is wider, with longer tails (figure 3). This is likely due to the smaller sample size and greater heterogeneity of this group.

Second, changes in metacognitive performance may still occur early in HD in other cognitive domains or over different timescales (eg, global insight). Research into metamemory in Alzheimer's dementia has shown that local (ie, trial-by-trial) metacognitive estimates are intact but global self-estimates are altered.³² Future studies should consider the progression between (early stage, intact) local and (later stage, possibly impaired) global metacognitive insight in HD gene carriers.

We did not include medication effects in our analyses. Dopamine is well known to affect cognition³³ and manifest HD patients are often prescribed dopamine antagonists to help with the disease features, but these can increase the rate of cognitive decline.³⁴ However, only 4 of 29 (13.8%) gene carriers in this study were taking antidopaminergic medication, and all at low dose, so the pattern of findings cannot be explained by this.

CONCLUSION

By dissociating perception and metacognition in HD, we show that perceptual decision-making impairments exist in HD gene carriers without any other obvious symptoms or signs. However, metacognitive insight into cognitive performance remains intact, even in those who have progressed to manifest disease. Low-level perceptual issues, which appear early in the disease, may drive higher order cognitive deficits that are often seen in the HD clinic. However, since metacognition is closely related to well-being and quality of life, clinicians and researchers should investigate how to exploit the metacognitive insight that some HD gene carriers can demonstrate.

Acknowledgements We would like to thank the staff and study participants at the Huntington's disease clinic at the John Van Geest Centre for Brain Repair who gave their time for this study.

Contributors SRCH conceived and designed the experiment, conducted the data collection, data analysis and wrote the manuscript. AJW conducted the data collection, data analysis and wrote the manuscript. SLM revised the manuscript. RAB conducted data collection, supervised the study, revised the manuscript and is responsible for the overall content as guarantor. All authors read and approved the submitted manuscript.

Funding SRH is funded by the Medical Research Council (MR/N013867/1) and supported by core funding from the Wellcome Trust (203147/Z/16/Z). AJW is funded by the Parasol Foundation Trust through the Cambridge Trust and by the Donald R. Shepherd award from the University of California at Los Angeles. SLM is supported by the Huntington's Disease Association and by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre (BRC-1215-20014). RAB is supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre (BRC-1215-20014). The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

Competing interests There are no competing interests.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants and was approved by Oxford South Central-C Research Ethics Committee: 19/SC/0153. Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available in a public, open access repository. Anonymised clinical and demographic information, task data, model outputs and scripts used for analysis are available on Github (https://github.com/samrchewitt/HD_perception_metacognition). These are shared under Creative Commons Zero v1.0 Universal license.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

ORCID iD

Samuel RC Hewitt <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9219-6324>

REFERENCES

- 1 The Huntington's Disease Collaborative Research Group. A novel gene containing a trinucleotide repeat that is expanded and unstable on Huntington's disease chromosomes. The Huntington's disease Collaborative Research Group. *Cell* 1993;72:971–83.
- 2 Ross CA, Reilmann R, Cardoso F, *et al*. Movement disorder Society Task force viewpoint: Huntington's disease diagnostic categories. *Mov Disord Clin Pract* 2019;6:541–6.
- 3 Ho AK, Sahakian BJ, Brown RG, *et al*. Profile of cognitive progression in early Huntington's disease. *Neurology* 2003;61:1702–6.
- 4 McColgan P, Tabrizi SJ. Huntington's disease: a clinical review. *Eur J Neurol* 2018;25:24–34.
- 5 Ho AK, Robbins AOG, Barker RA. Huntington's disease patients have selective problems with insight. *Mov Disord* 2006;21:385–9.
- 6 Seow TXF, Rouault M, Gillan CM, *et al*. How local and global Metacognition shape mental health. *Biol Psychiatry* 2021;90:436–46.
- 7 David AS, Bedford N, Wiffen B, *et al*. Failures of metacognition and lack of insight in neuropsychiatric disorders. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 2012;367:1379–90.
- 8 Allen M, Glen JC, Müllensiefen D, *et al*. Metacognitive ability correlates with hippocampal and prefrontal microstructure. *Neuroimage* 2017;149:415–23.
- 9 Lambrecq V, Langbour N, Guehl D, *et al*. Evolution of brain gray matter loss in Huntington's disease: a meta-analysis. *Eur J Neurol* 2013;20:315–21.
- 10 Begeti F, Schwab LC, Mason SL, *et al*. Hippocampal dysfunction defines disease onset in Huntington's disease. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2016;87:975–81.
- 11 Fleming SM. HMeta-d: hierarchical Bayesian estimation of metacognitive efficiency from confidence ratings. *Neurosci Conscious* 2017;2017:nix007.
- 12 Huntington Study Group. Unified Huntington's disease rating scale: Reliability and consistency. *Mov Disord*. 1996;11:136–42.
- 13 Tabrizi SJ, Langbehn DR, Leavitt BR, *et al*. Biological and clinical manifestations of Huntington's disease in the longitudinal TRACK-HD study: cross-sectional analysis of baseline data. *Lancet Neurol* 2009;8:791–801.
- 14 Harris PA, Taylor R, Minor BL, *et al*. The REDCap Consortium: building an international community of software platform partners. *J Biomed Inform* 2019;95:103208.
- 15 Hewitt S. Data from: HD_perception_metacognition, 2021. Github. Available: https://github.com/samrchewitt/HD_perception_metacognition
- 16 Vandenbroucke JP, von Elm E, Altman DG, *et al*. Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE): explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Med* 2007;4:e297.

- 17 Fleming SM, Ryu J, Golfinos JG, *et al.* Domain-Specific impairment in metacognitive accuracy following anterior prefrontal lesions. *Brain* 2014;137:2811–22.
- 18 Brainard DH. The psychophysics toolbox. *Spat Vis* 1997;10:433–6.
- 19 Fleming SM. Code for running a dot-density perceptual decision experiment + confidence ratings: metacoglab/meta_dots. MetaLab, 2018. Available: https://github.com/metacoglab/meta_dots [Accessed 14 Jun 2019].
- 20 Fleming SM, Lau HC. How to measure metacognition. *Front Hum Neurosci* 2014;8:443.
- 21 Fleming SM, Daw ND. Self-evaluation of decision-making: a general Bayesian framework for metacognitive computation. *Psychol Rev* 2017;124:91–114.
- 22 Maniscalco B, Lau H. A signal detection theoretic approach for estimating metacognitive sensitivity from confidence ratings. *Conscious Cogn* 2012;21:422–30.
- 23 Wiecki TV, Sofer I, Frank MJ. HDDM: hierarchical Bayesian estimation of the Drift-Diffusion model in python. *Front Neuroinform* 2013;7:14.
- 24 Coppin EM, Jacobs M, van der Zwaan KF, *et al.* Visual Object Perception in Premanifest and Early Manifest Huntington's Disease. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2019;34:1320–8.
- 25 Johnson SA, Stout JC, Solomon AC, *et al.* Beyond disgust: impaired recognition of negative emotions prior to diagnosis in Huntington's disease. *Brain* 2007;130:1732–44.
- 26 Kempnich CL, Andrews SC, Fisher F, *et al.* Emotion recognition correlates with Social-Neuropsychiatric dysfunction in Huntington's disease. *J Int Neuropsychol Soc* 2018;24:417–23.
- 27 Martínez-Horta S, Horta-Barba A, Perez-Perez J, *et al.* Impaired face-like object recognition in premanifest Huntington's disease. *Cortex* 2020;123:162–72.
- 28 Schultz JL, Saft C, Nopoulos PC. Association of CAG repeat length in the Huntington gene with cognitive performance in young adults. *Neurology* 2021;96:e2407–13.
- 29 Lee JK, Ding Y, Conrad AL, *et al.* Sex-specific effects of the Huntington gene on normal neurodevelopment. *J Neurosci Res* 2017;95:398–408.
- 30 Zarotti N, Dale M, Eccles F, *et al.* Psychological interventions for people with huntington's disease: a call to arms. *J Huntingtons Dis* 2020;9:231–43.
- 31 Eccles FJR, Craufurd D, Smith A, *et al.* Experiences of Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy for Premanifest Huntington's Disease. *J Huntingtons Dis*;10:277–91.
- 32 Gallo DA, Cramer SJ, Wong JT, *et al.* Alzheimer's disease can spare local metacognition despite global anosognosia: revisiting the confidence-accuracy relationship in episodic memory. *Neuropsychologia* 2012;50:2356–64.
- 33 Cools R, D'Esposito M. Inverted-U-shaped dopamine actions on human working memory and cognitive control. *Biol Psychiatry* 2011;69:e113–25.
- 34 Harris KL, Kuan W-L, Mason SL, *et al.* Antidopaminergic treatment is associated with reduced chorea and irritability but impaired cognition in Huntington's disease (Enroll-HD). *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2020;91:622–30.