BOLD variability, which measures moment-to-moment fluctuations in brain signal, is sensitive to age differences in cognitive performance. However, the effect of aging on BOLD variability in the context of different cognitive demands is still unclear. The current study examined how aging affects brain variability across cognitive loads and the contribution of BOLD variability to working memory abilities. Participants (N = 149, ages 20–86) completed an fMRI n-back paradigm with 3 loads and 10-minute resting state scan. Rieck et al. found that BOLD variability was greater during rest compared to task and decreased even further as n-back load increased. Older age was associated with smaller load-related modulations of BOLD variability in default mode and fronto-parietal control networks. Increased variability in default mode, fronto-parietal control, and limbic regions and decreased variability in sensori-motor regions during the n-back task was associated with better working memory performance, regardless of age. Our findings suggest that working memory reductions in older ages are related to failure of core cognitive control and default mode regions to modulate dynamic range of activity in the face of increased demands ¹⁾.

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