

Gruppo di Lavoro di Neuropsicologia

La valutazione
neuropsicologica nell'anziano
per la diagnosi precoce: il
concetto di MCI

Andrea Brugnolo

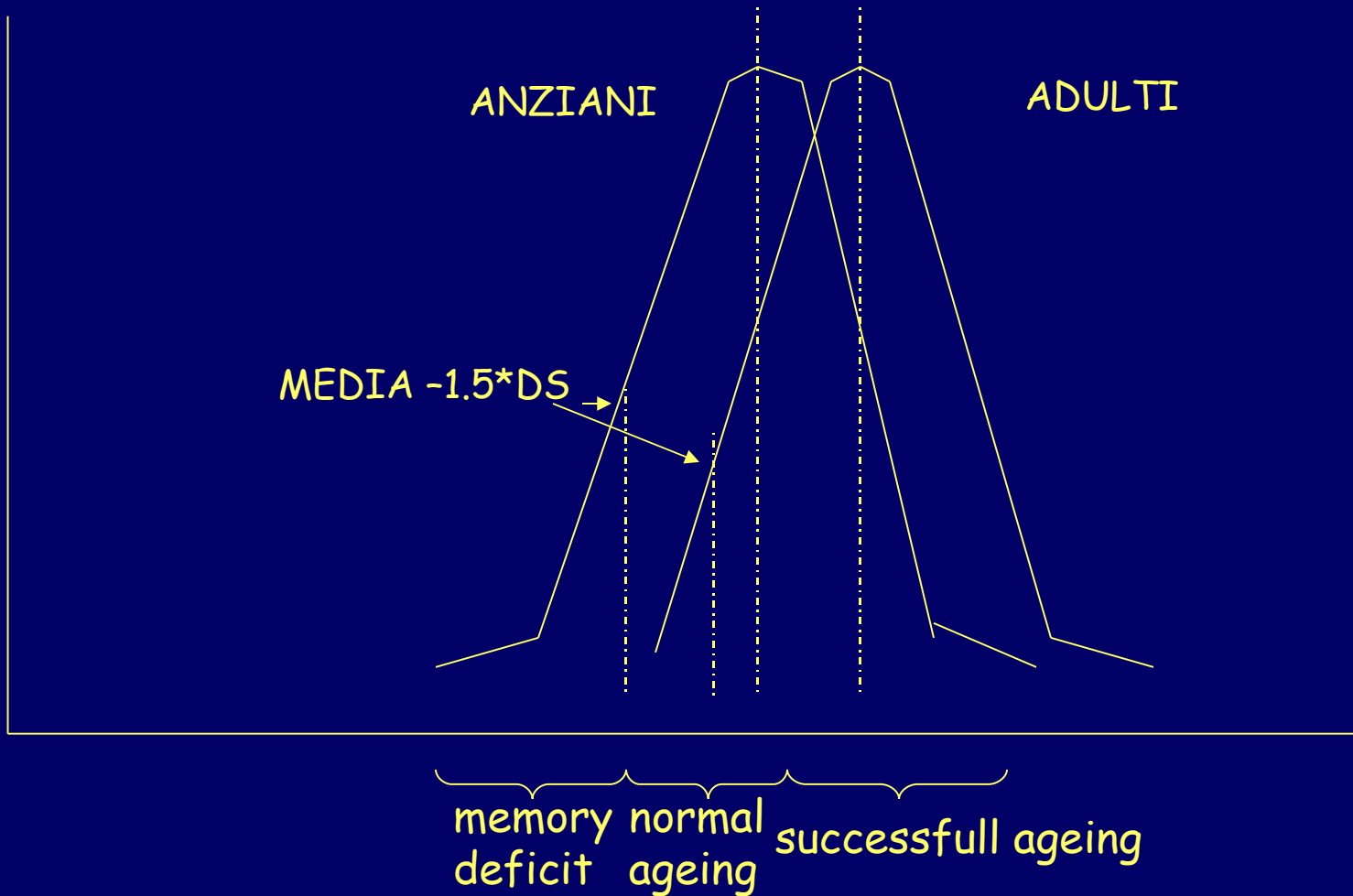


Servizio di Neurofisiologia Clinica Università Genova

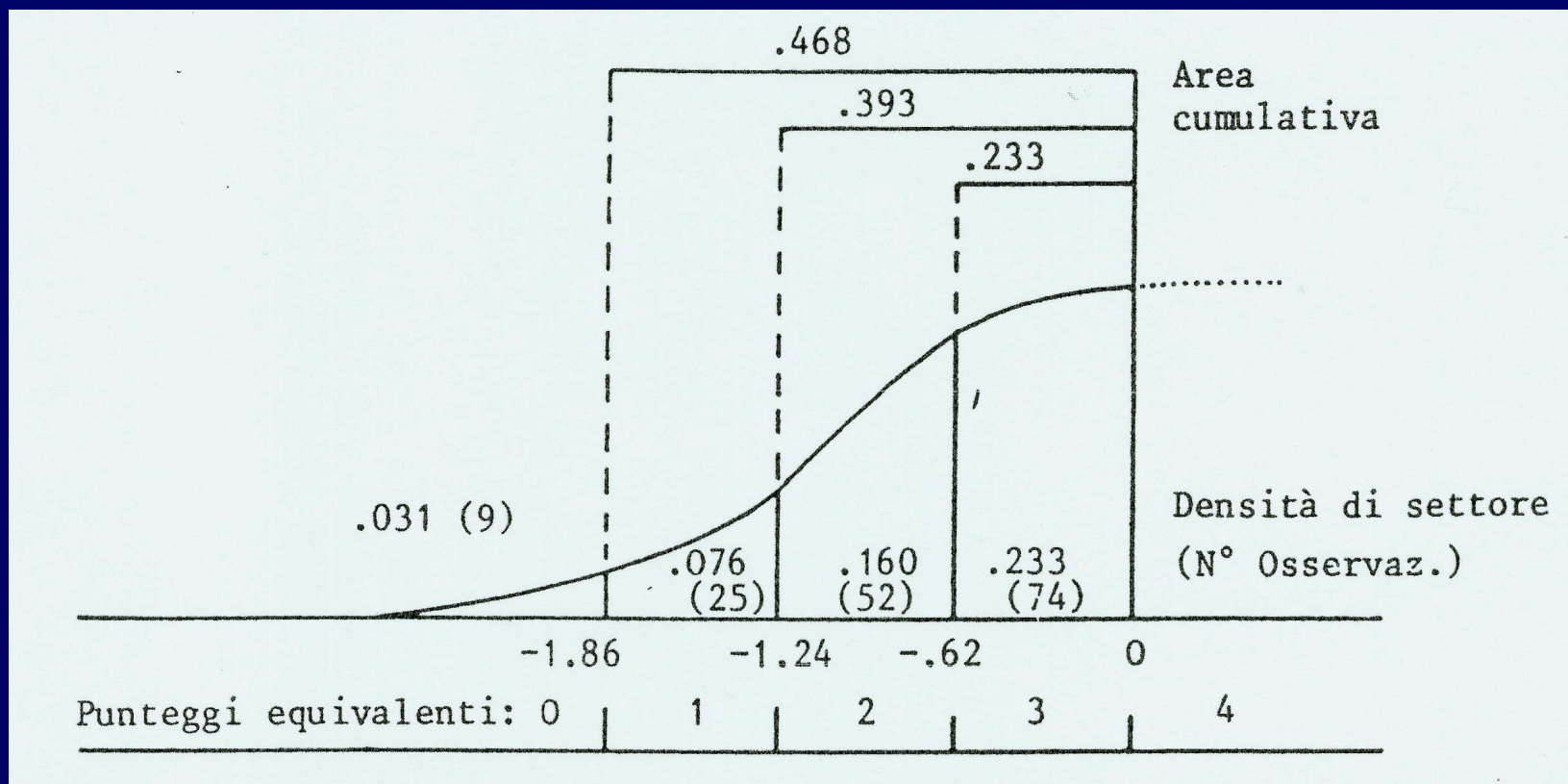
Organizzazione delle funzioni cognitive



Funzione Mnesica ed Eta'



Punteggi Equivalenti



Spinnler H. Tognoli G. 1987 Standardizzazione e Taratura Italiana di Test Neuropsicologici, Masson, Milano.

MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT (MCI)

- Disturbo di memoria
 - Normali attività della vita quotidiana
 - Normali funzioni cognitive generali
 - Memoria anormale per l'età
 - Assenza di demenza
- Disturbo di memoria, preferibilmente corroborato da un familiare
 - Deficit di memoria oggettivo
 - Normali funzioni cognitive generali
 - Attività della vita quotidiana intatte
 - Assenza di demenza

*Petersen RC et al. Arch Neurol
1999;56:303-308*

*Petersen RC et al. Arch Neurology
2001;56:1133-1142*

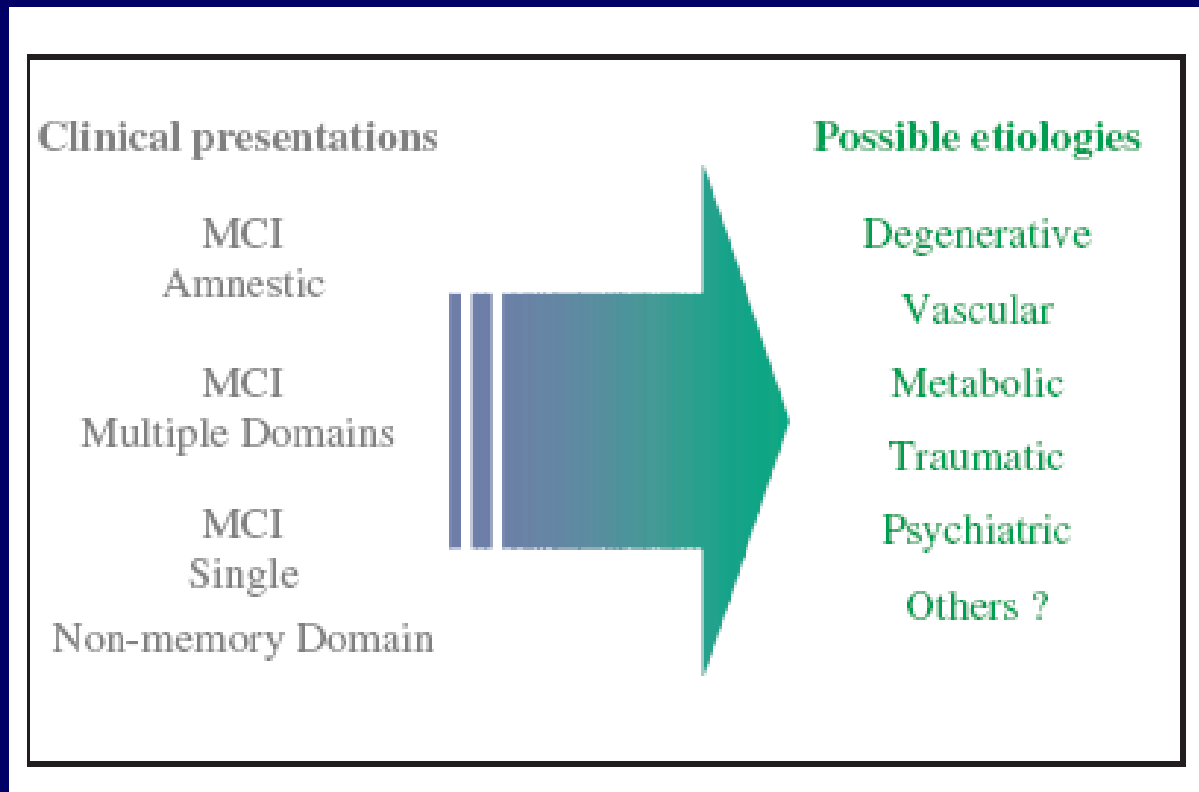
Consensus

Mild cognitive impairment – beyond controversies, towards a consensus: report of the International Working Group on Mild Cognitive Impairment

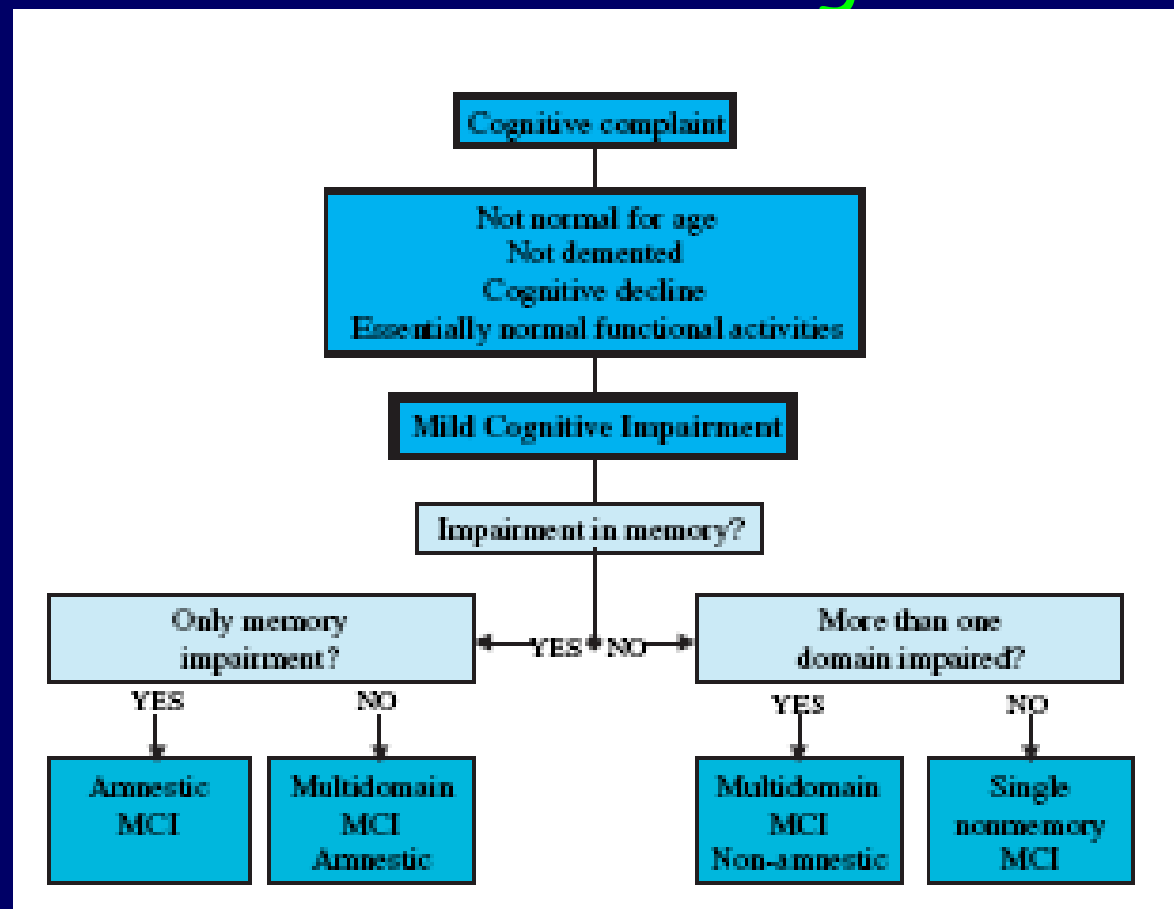
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MCI non solo Memoria



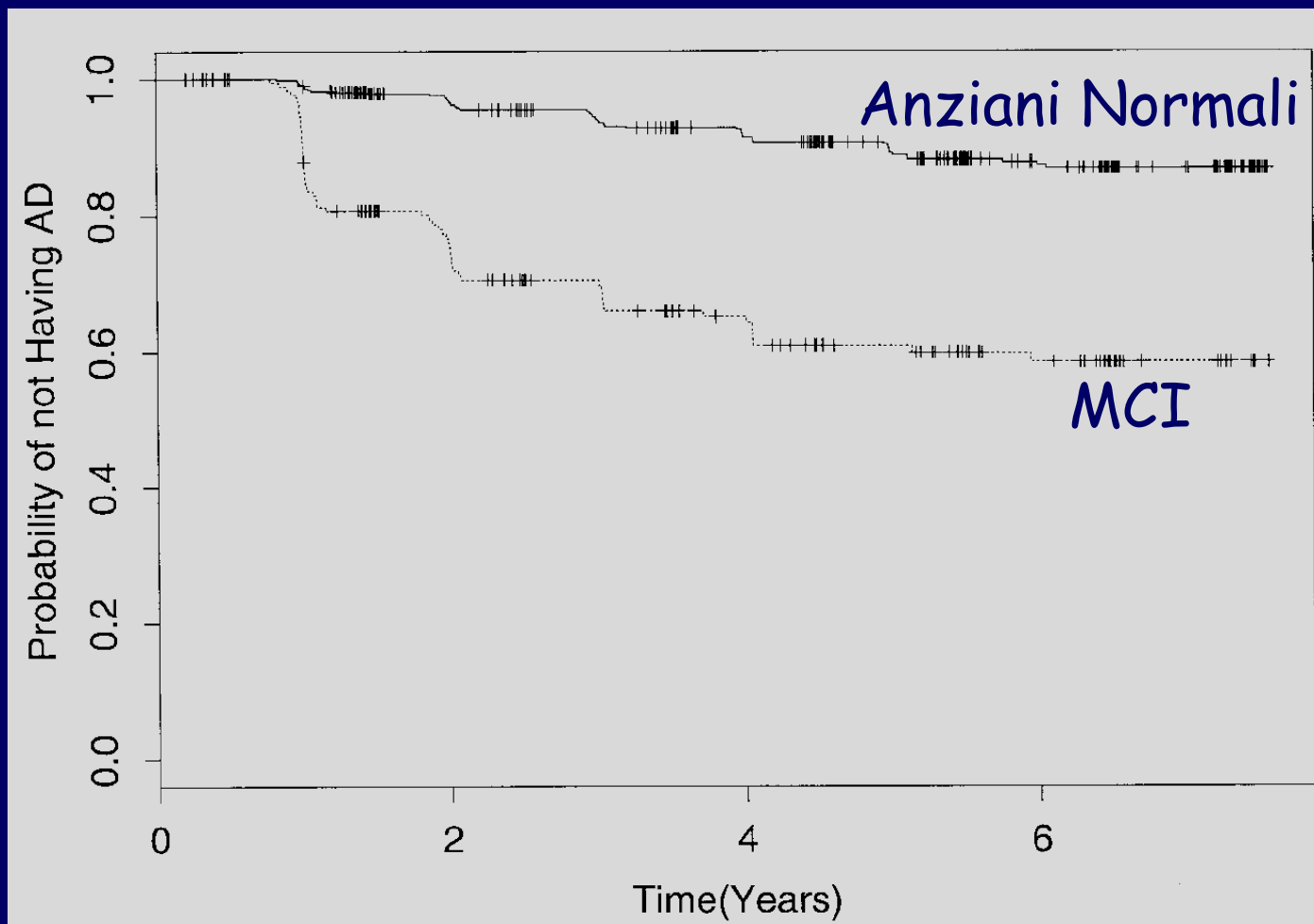
Schema di valutazione dei primi segni di alterazione cognitiva



Journal of Internal Medicine 2004; 256: 240–246

Petersen RC, Negash S: Mild cognitive impairment: An overview. *CNS Spectr* 2008;13:45-53.

La diagnosi sindromica è importante perché una parte sostanziale dei pazienti è ad alto rischio di sviluppare una forma di demenza. Ma un'altra parte di pazienti non svilupperà demenza!



I disturbi cognitivi - Valutazione Funzionale



Normal Cognition

Age-associated cognitive deficits

- Slowing of processing speed
- Decreased Learning and Memory

Mild Cognitive Impairment

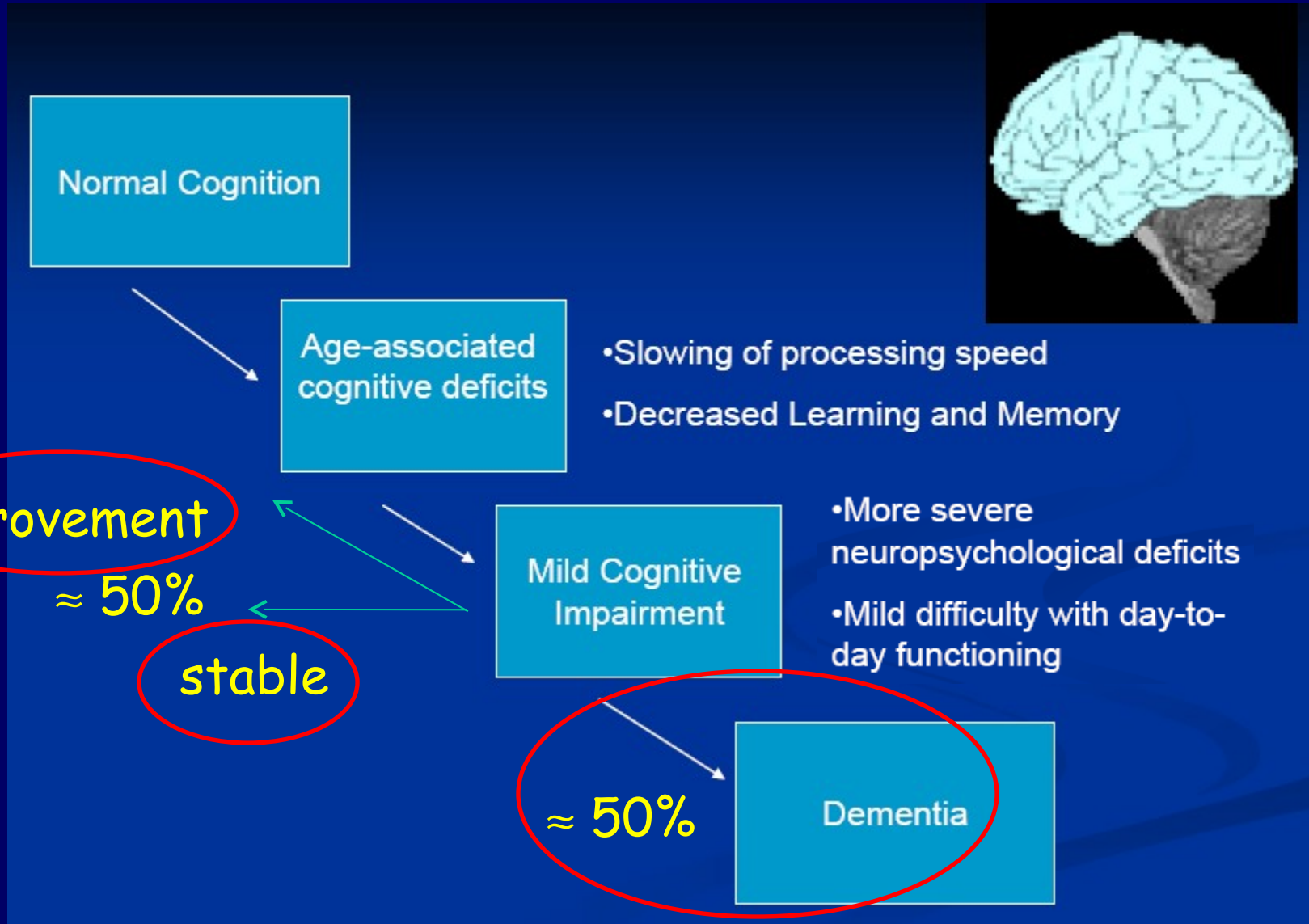
- More severe neuropsychological deficits
- Mild difficulty with day-to-day functioning

Dementia

improvement
≈ 50%

stable

≈ 50%



Prevalenza dell' MCI

Tabella 4. - Variazione della prevalenza del *mild cognitive impairment* (MCI) all'interno di una stessa popolazione al variare dei criteri diagnostici e dei *cut-off* (valori di prevalenza per soggetti di 75 anni d'età [22])

Definizione	Variazione dei criteri ^(a)		Definizione	Variazione dei cut-off ^(b)		
	Prevalenza (%)			Prevalenza (%)	-2 DS	-1,5 DS
AACD	8,8					
AACD modified	19,7					
MCI-amnestic	3,1		MCI-amnestic	1,8	2,5	3,1
MCI-amnestic modified	5,1		MCI-amnestic modified	3,1	4,2	5,1
MCI-multidomains	5,7		MCI-multidomains	0,5	1,8	5,7
MCI-multidomains modified	12,1		MCI-multidomains modified	1,1	3,3	12,1
MCI-single non-memory	6,1		MCI-single non-memory	2,6	4,2	6,1
MCI-single non-memory modified	15,4		MCI-single non-memory modified	5,1	9,3	15,4

(a) Per ogni definizione è stata creata una versione "modified", costruita escludendo il criterio del deficit cognitivo soggettivo; (b) valori di prevalenza per prestazioni cognitive inferiori alla media del campione di riferimento, rispettivamente, di 2, 1,5 o 1 deviazioni standard.

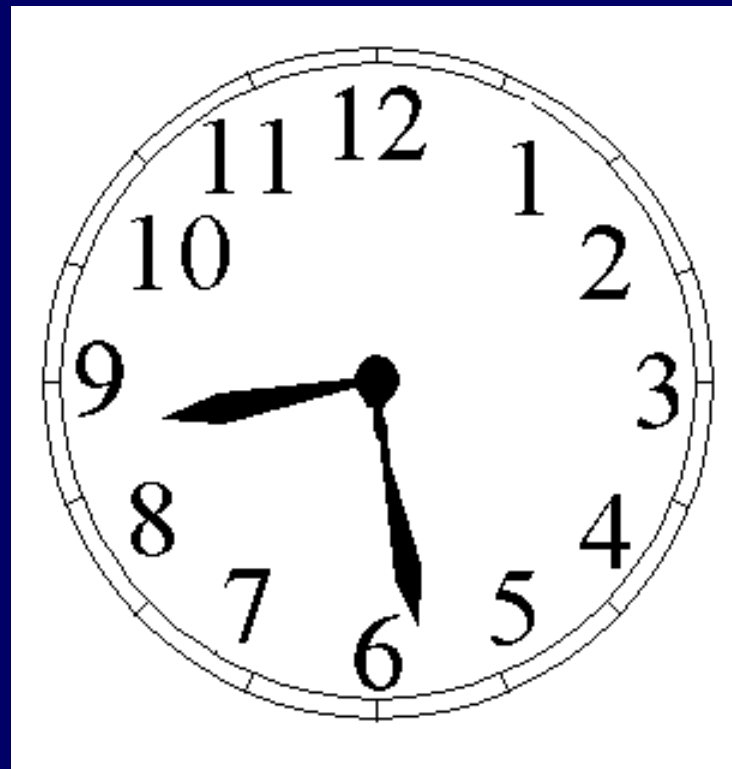
Fratiglioni L., Caracciolo B. e Palmer K. *La variabilità delle stime epidemiologiche relative al mild cognitive impairment e alle demenze*, *Ann Ist Super Sanità* 2005;41(1):81-86

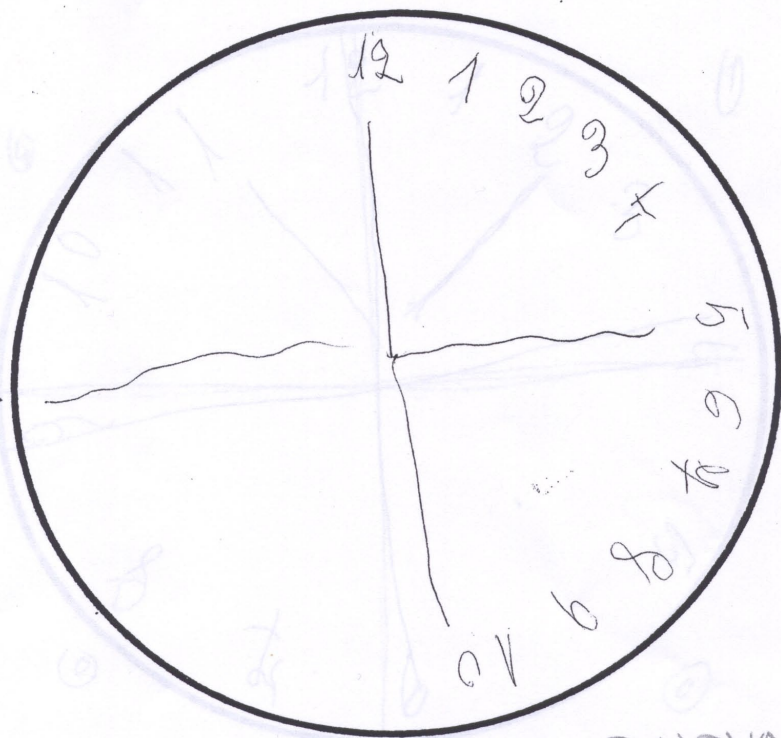
Busse A, Bischkopf J, Riedel-Heller SG, Angermeyer MC. Subclassifications for mild cognitive impairment: prevalence and predictive validity. *Psychol Med* 2003;33(6):1029-38.

Mini Mental State Examination

- Il test più utilizzato per la valutazione delle funzioni cognitive
- E' costituito da 11 item, divisi in 5 aree cognitive
- **Orientamento temporale** (giorno del mese, mese, anno, giorno della settimana, stagione)
- **spaziale** (luogo, piano, città, regione, stato)
- **Memoria a breve termine e richiamo**
- **Attenzione e calcolo**
- **Linguaggio** (gnosia, comprensione [scritto, orale] articolazione, scrittura)
- **Prassia**

Test dell'Orologio

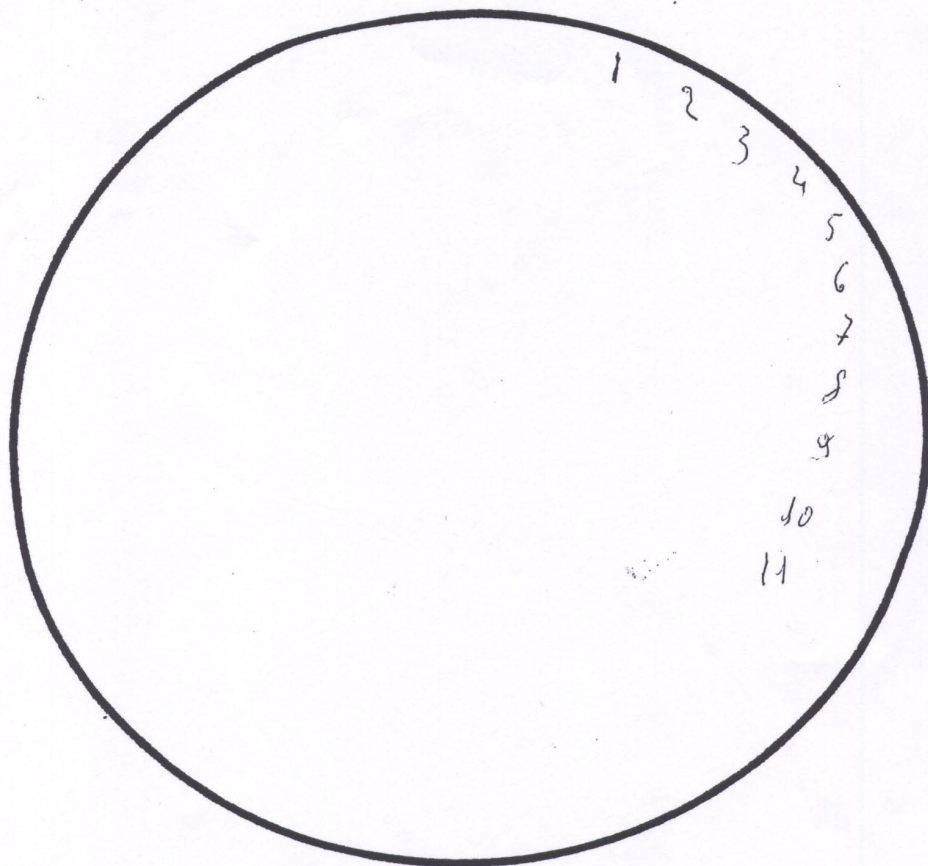




GENOVA



ETÀ 80
N 10
SCOLARITÀ 5 ELEMENTARE
MMSE 29/30



GENOVA



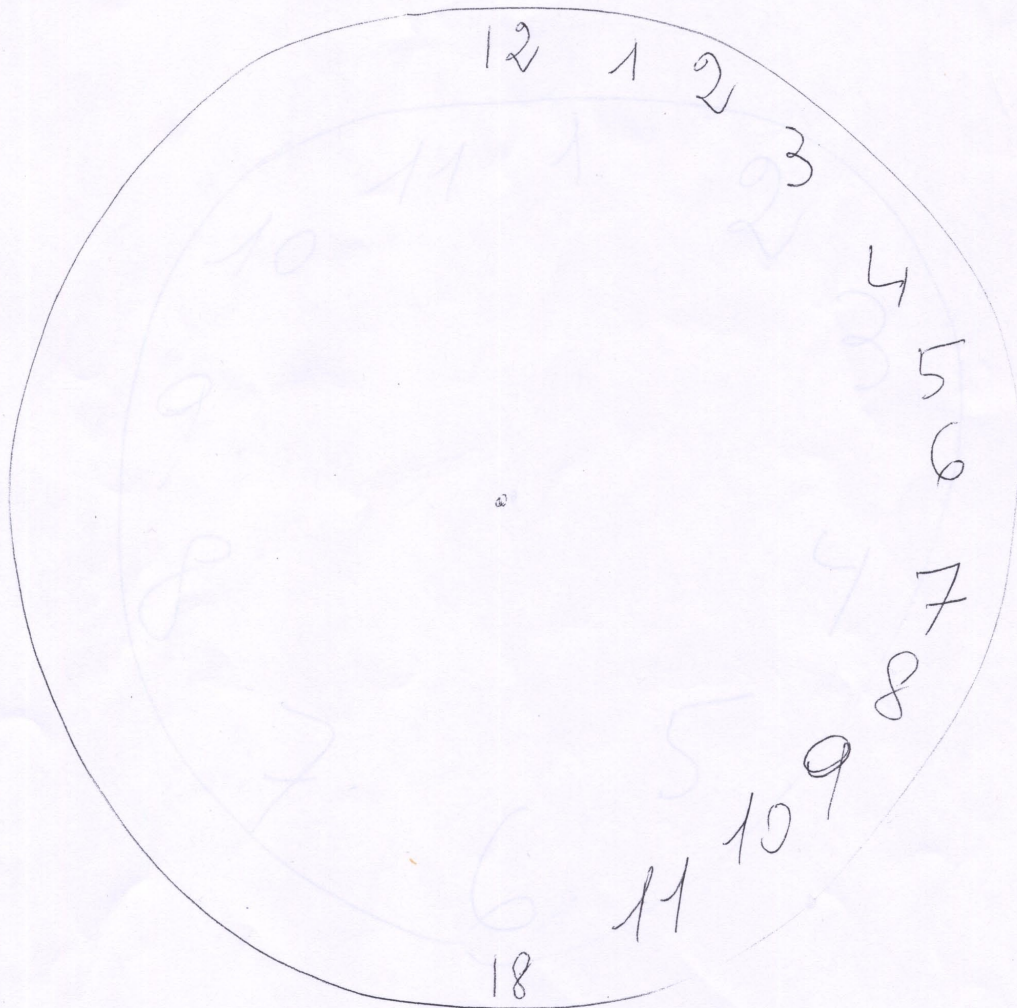
ETA 68
N 219
SCORRITA 5
M.M.SE 28

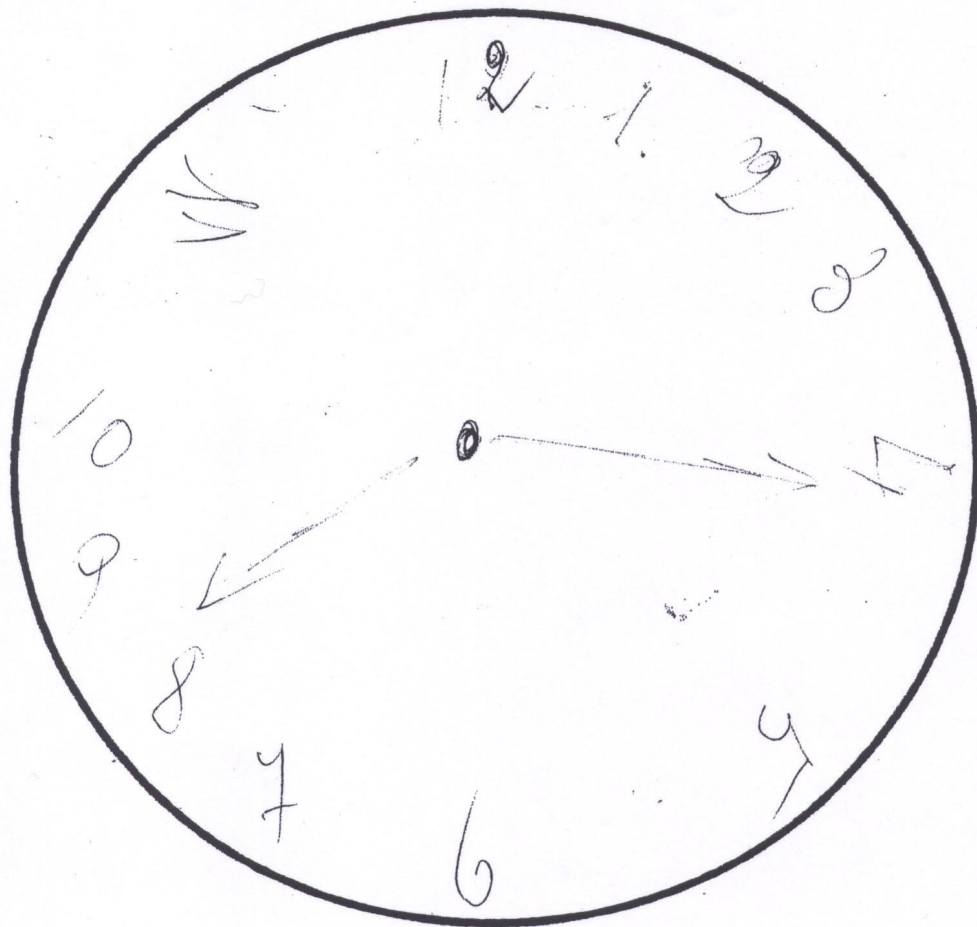
MIANO



ETÀ 67
NO 320
SCORRITÀ 8
MMSE 27

CLOCK DRAWING TEST (ORA ALLE 2 MENO 10)





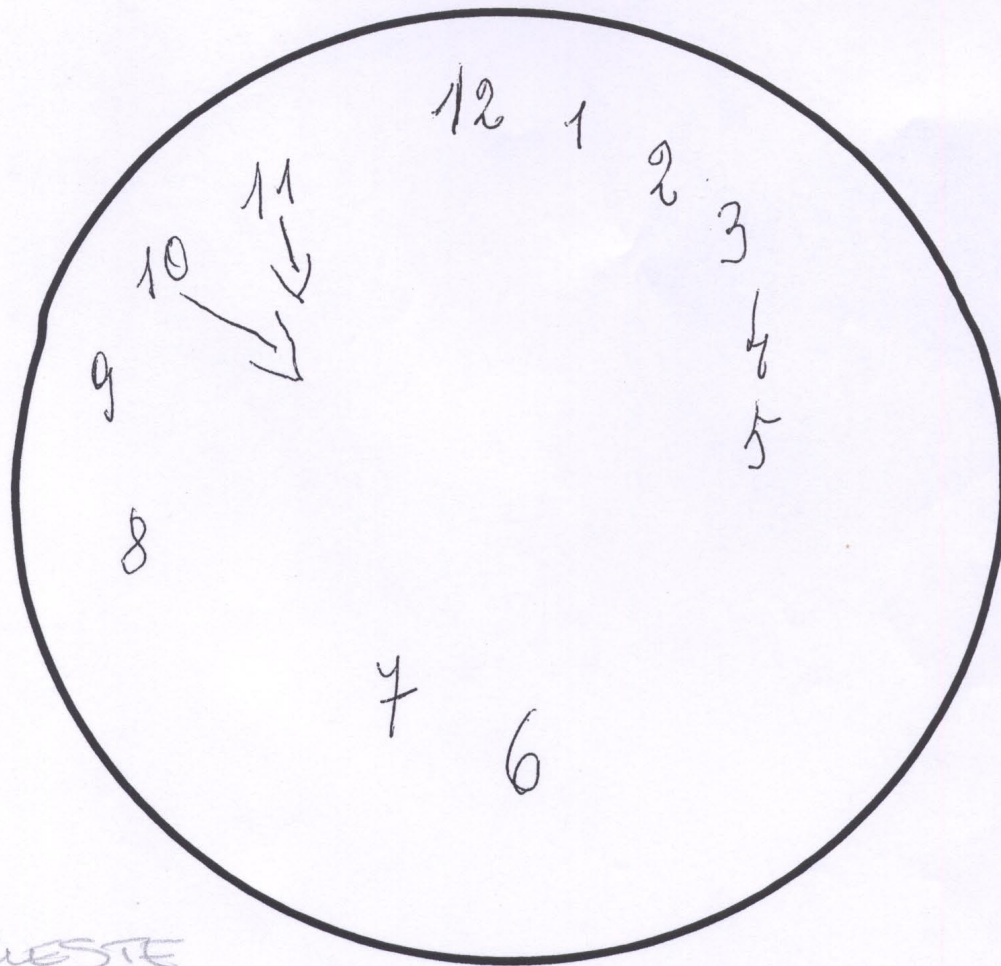
HODENA

ETA 76

N 135

SCORBITA 8

MMSE 25

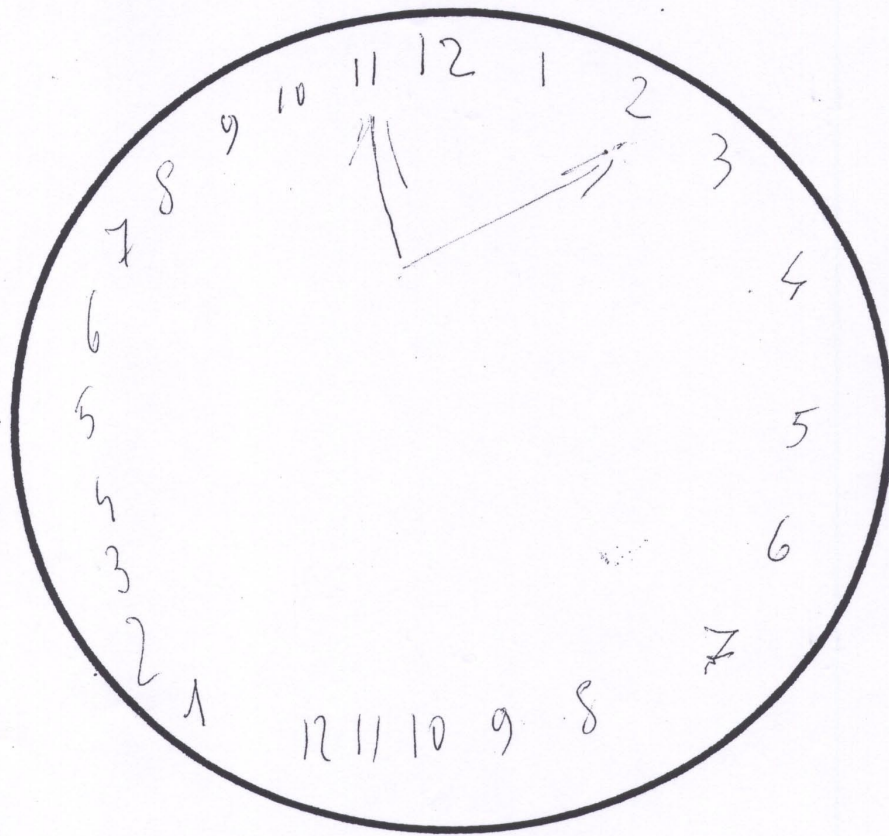


TRUESTE



ETA 79
NO 203
SCOUTA-12
M.H.S.E. 28

7



FOGGIA



ETA' 75

N 76

SCOLARITÀ 13

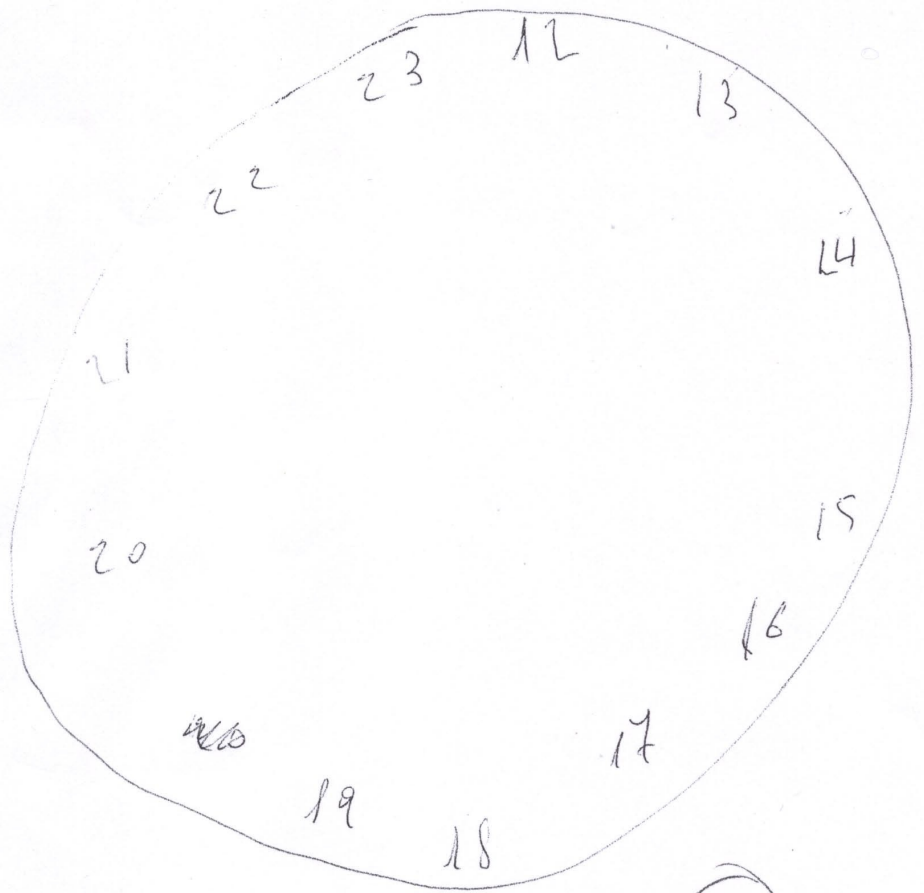
MMSE 28

CLOCK DRAWING TEST (ORA ALLE 2 MENO 10)

GENOVA



ETA 86
N 145
SCOLARITA 8
MMSE 29



7

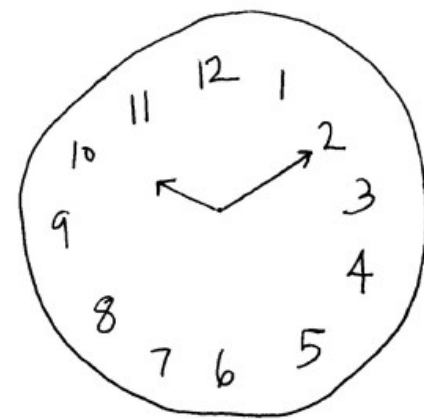
The Clock Drawing Test: Diagnostic, Functional, and Neuroimaging Correlates in Older Medically Ill Adults

Julia B. Samton, M.D.
 Stephen J. Ferrando, M.D.
 Pina Sanelli, M.D.
 Sassan Karimi, M.D.
 Valentine Raiteri, M.D.
 John W. Barnhill, M.D.

This study evaluated the clock drawing test (CDT), a screening test sensitive to executive function, in 70 elderly psychiatric consultation patients. The CDT was compared to the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) on associations with psychiatric diagnoses, disposition status and radiographic findings. CDT and MMSE were correlated, and scores differed across psychiatric subgroups. In multivariate analysis, only age and CDT predicted disposition status. A lower CDT score correlated with a higher intercaudate ratio, indicating greater caudate atrophy. These findings suggest that the CDT indicates underlying subcortical pathology and deficiencies in executive function important for self-care.

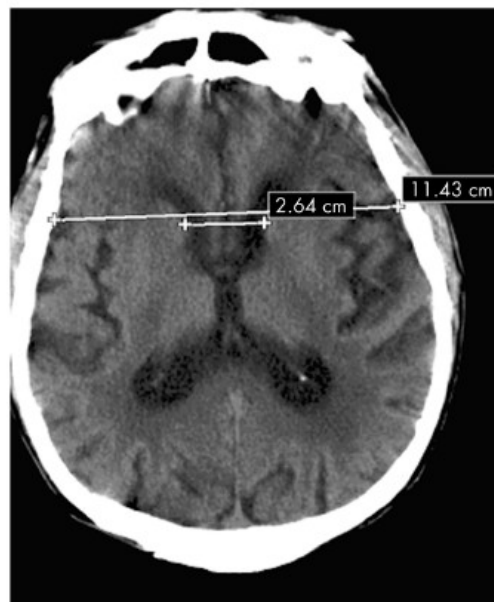
(The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences 2005; 17:533-540)

80-Year-Old Female With ICR=0.11 and CDT Score = 4



Drawing Test

FIGURE 2. Eighty-Four Year Old Male With ICR=0.23 and CDT Score = 0



CDT = Clock Drawing Test

Conclusioni

- I disturbi cognitivi riferiti possono essere oggettivati con specifiche metodiche (test).
- La valutazione neuropsicologica ha i suoi fondamenti nelle correlazioni con i dati, lesionali perfusionali, strutturali ed elettroencefalici.
- Esistono semplici strumenti che possono indirizzare il medico di medicina generale a richiedere un approfondimento diagnostico.