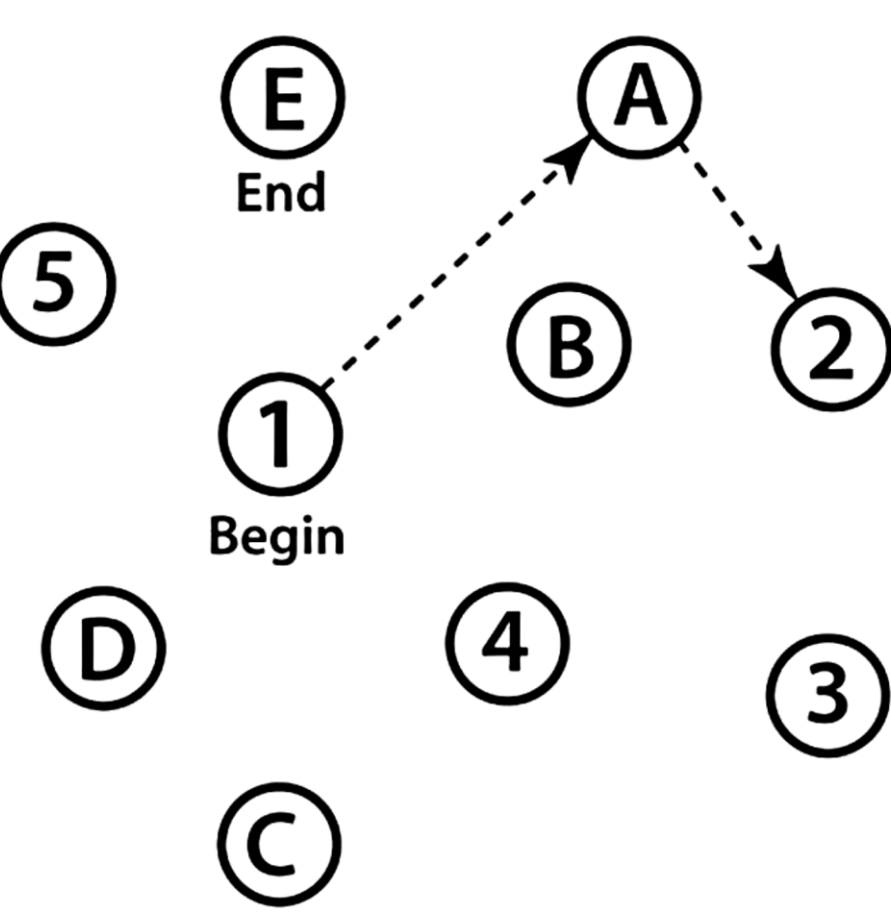


# SCREENING FOR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN LATE-ONSET PSYCHOSIS

## OBJECTIVE / AIMS



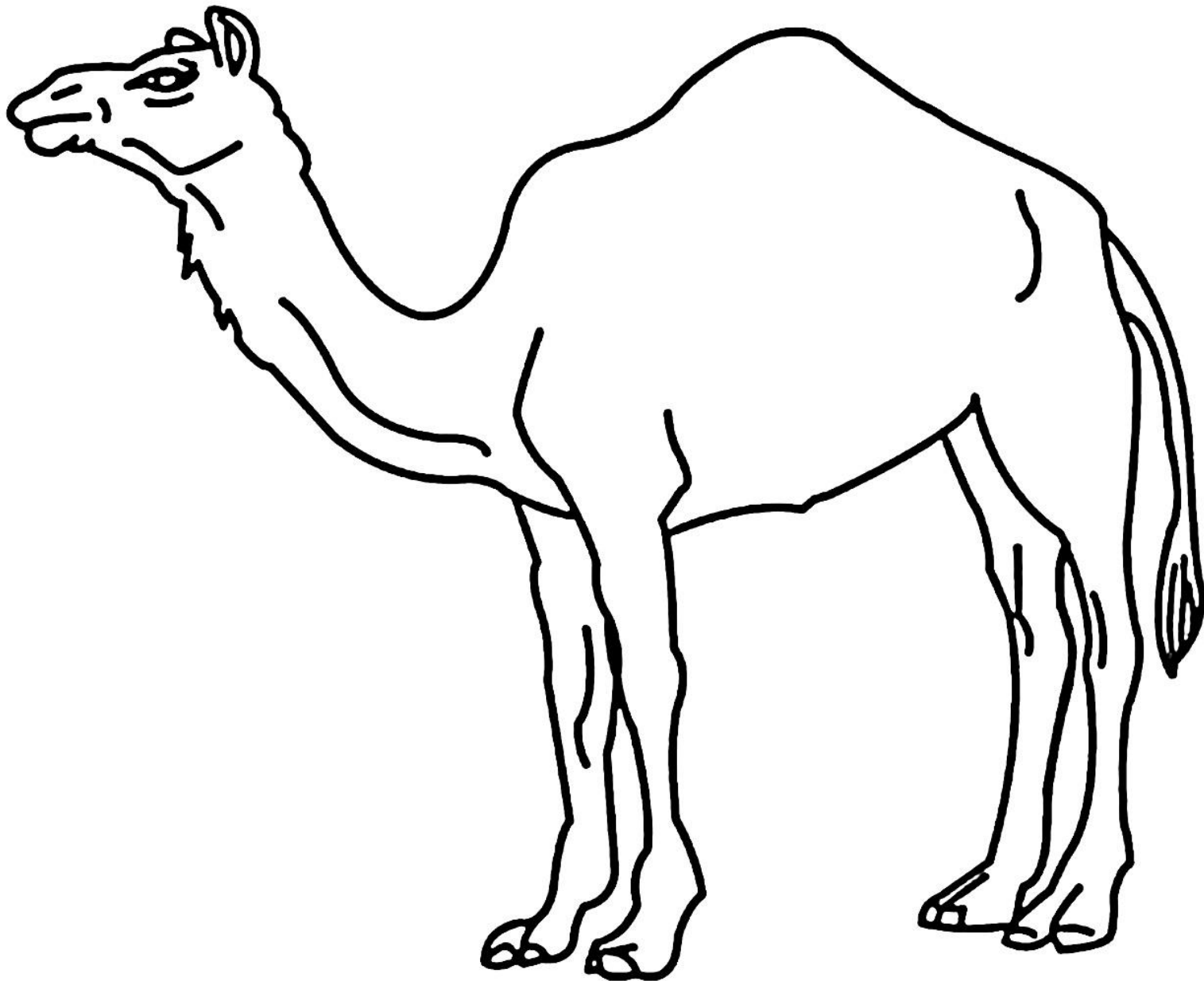
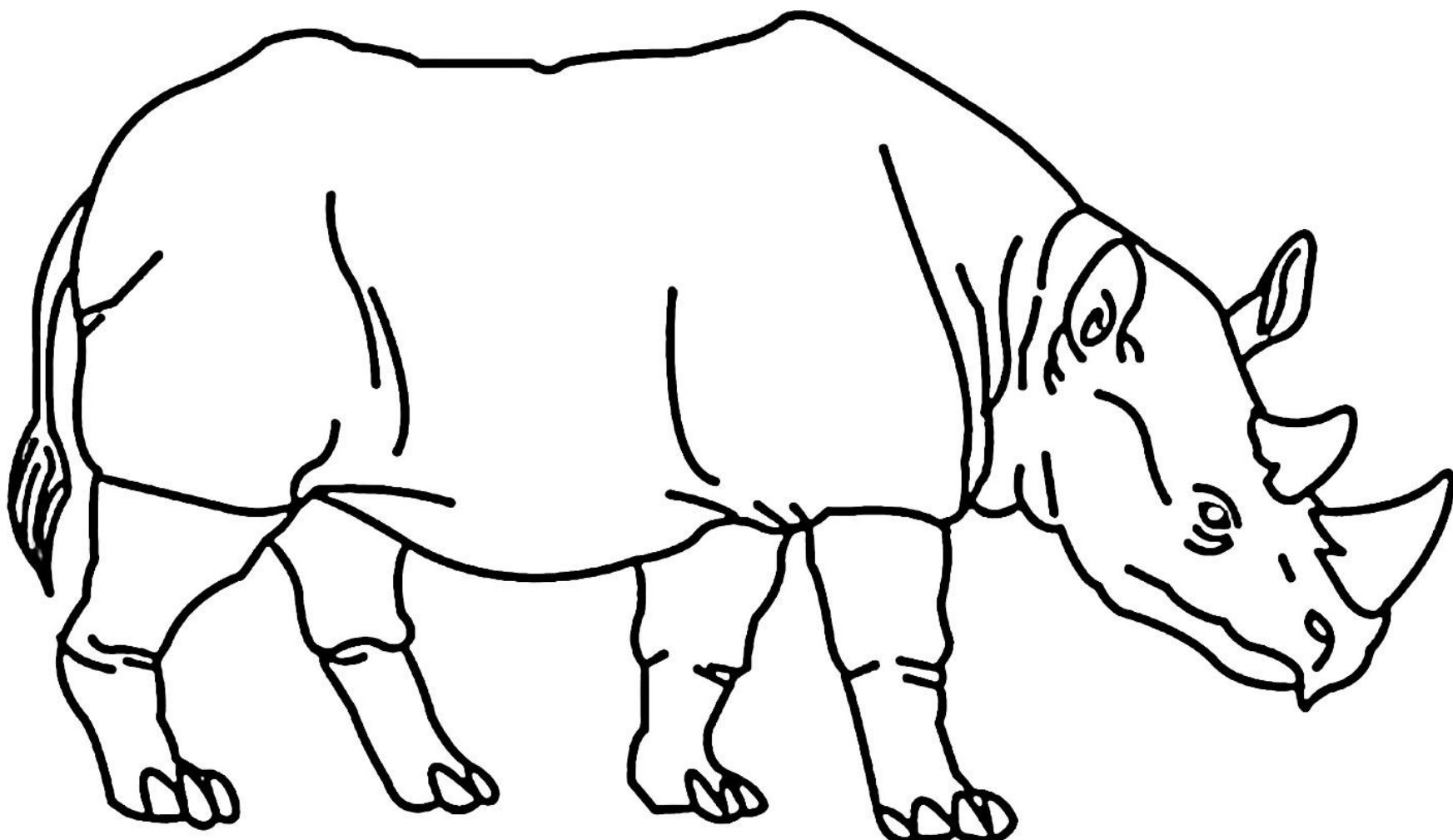
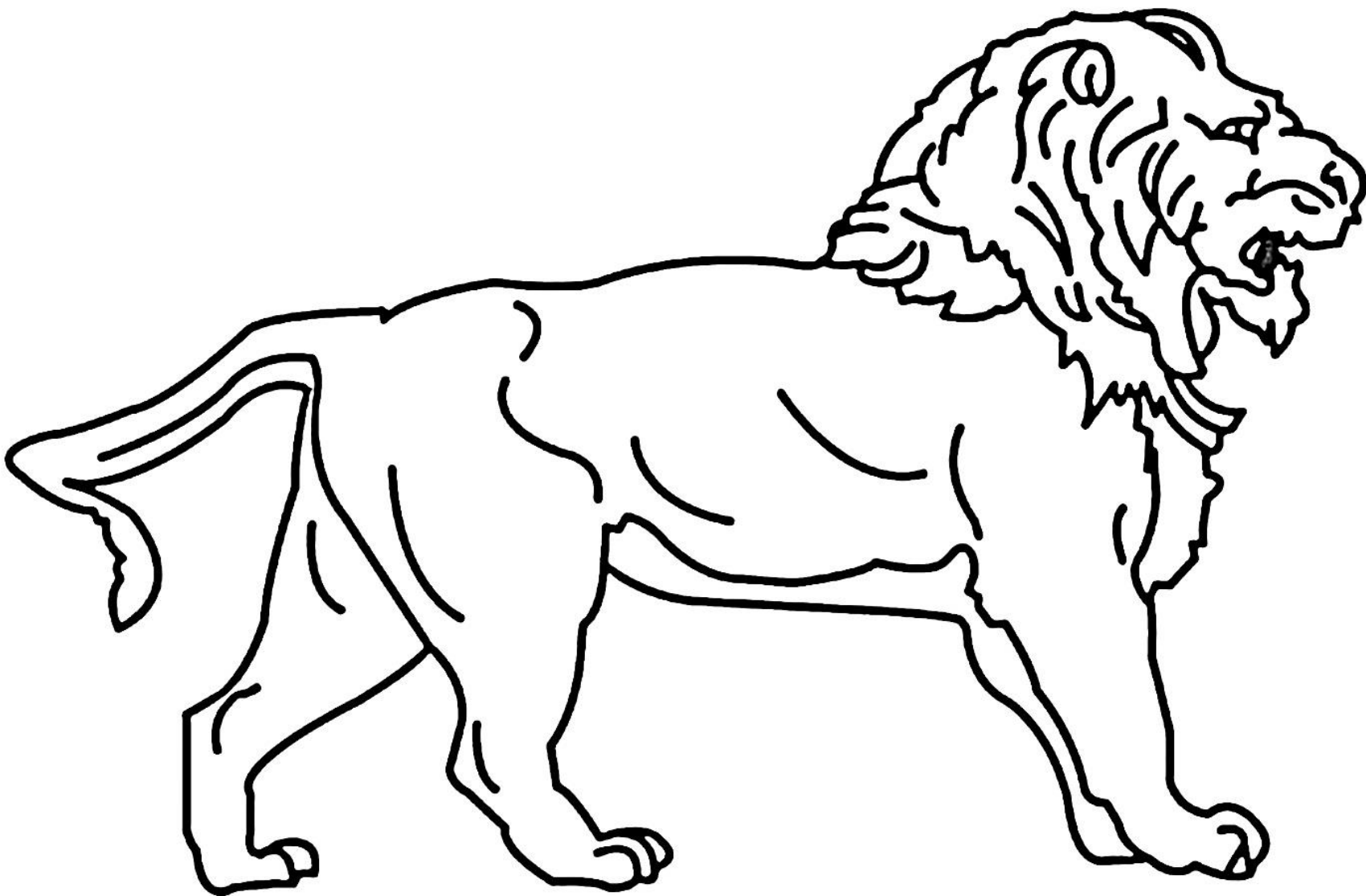
- Late-onset psychotic patients have various cognitive disturbances
- What is essential for clinical practice, these disturbances may range from mild to severe

Our study is aimed to determine differences in cognitive functioning in late-onset schizophrenia (LOS) and very late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis (VLOSLP) patients compared to healthy controls



POINTS

## METHODS



The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA) [1] was used to assess cognitive functioning in clinical and control group

Two groups participated in the study:

- **Mixed group of LOS/VLOSLP:** n=25, mean age 61.4± 8.1, 24 females
- **Healthy controls:** n=22, mean age 56.9 ± 8.7, 16 females

Student`s t-test was applied to determine the significance of differences

## RESULTS / CONCLUSIONS

- Clinical group demonstrated heterogeneity of cognitive impairment
- All late-onset psychotic patients should undergo at least neuropsychological screening assessment
- Some patients may exhibit severe cognitive difficulties, which may affect their daily and social functioning
- The MOCA may be a useful tool for cognitive screening in late-onset psychotic patients

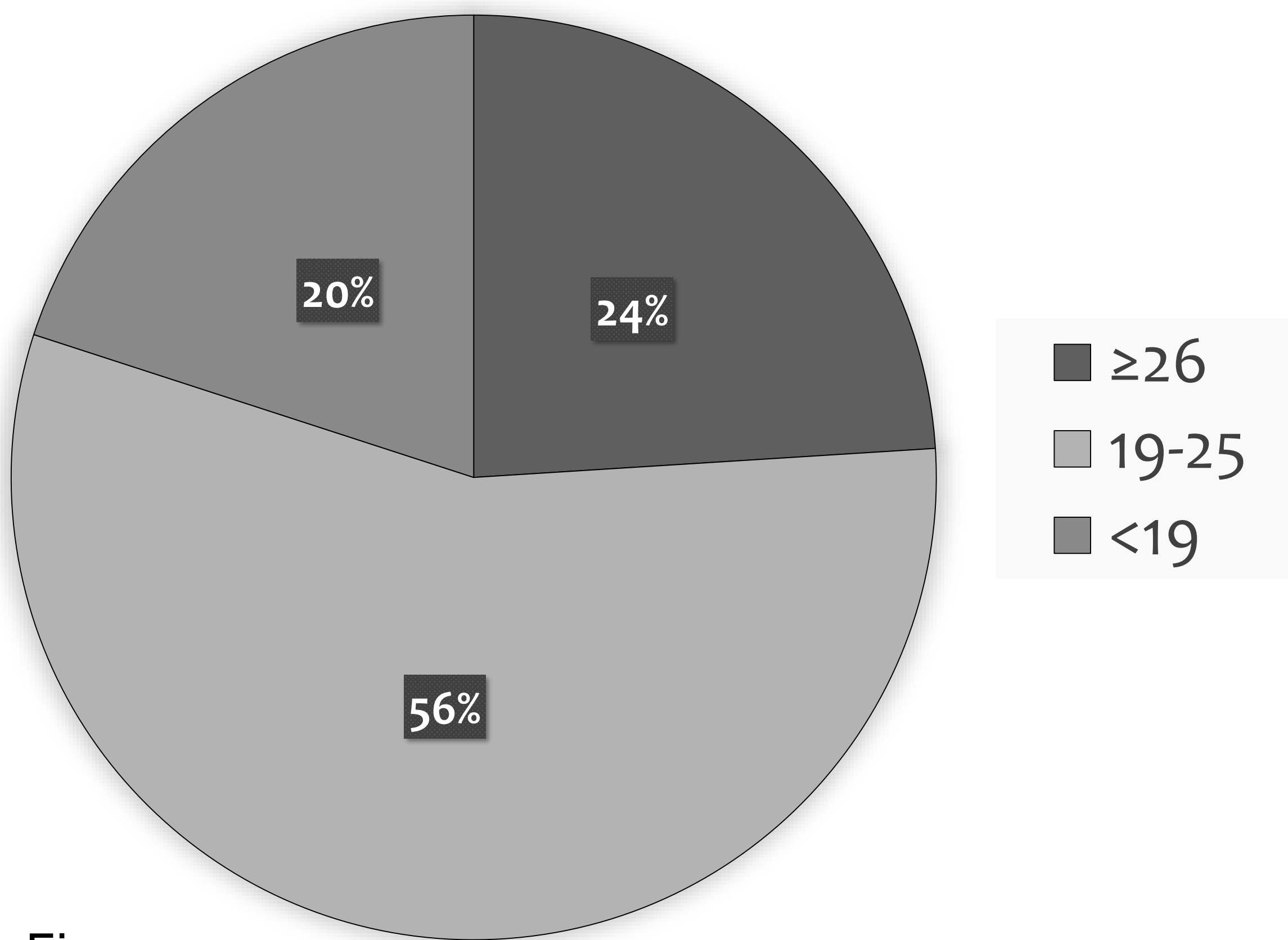


Fig.1  
The MOCA scores in the clinical group

Clinical group	Control group
M=22.3 ± 4*	M=26.1 ± 2.6

Tab.1 Mean scores in clinical and control group  
\* - significant differences; t(45)=3.87, p<.0004

## REFERENCES

1) Nasreddine, Z. S., Phillips, N. A., Bédirian, V., Charbonneau, S., Whitehead, V., Collin, I., ... & Chertkow, H. (2005). The Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA: a brief screening tool for mild cognitive impairment. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 53(4), 695-699.

TOTAL