

Test-Retest and Interobserver Reliability of EUROTEST

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Background

EUROTEST is an easy, brief and useful test, based on the knowledge and handling of currency coins of legal course (Euros). that can be applied to illiterate subjects. EUROTEST can be used without modifications in all the countries with the Euro monetary system. Previous studies have shown a good capacity of this test to identify subjects with dementia (Carnero C & Montoro MT. Rev Neurol 2004; 38:201-209; Carnero Pardo C, et al. Neurology 2005; 64 (6): A363).

Objetives

To evaluate EUROTEST test-retest reliability (Rt-r) and interobserver reliability (Ri)

Caro's

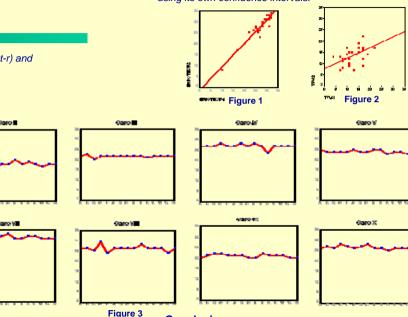
Methods

To analyze EUROTEST Rt-r one single investigator evaluated a sample of 29 subjects without CI twice with an interval period of 1-3 months

To analyze EUROTEST Ri 15 independent investigators evaluated in a blinded fashion video tape recordered examinations taken from another sample of 10 patients.

Rt-r and Ri of the distraction tool employed in EUROTEST, namely the Verbal Fluency Test (VFT), were also calculated.

Rt-r and Ri were evaluated with the Interclass correlation coeficient using its own confidence intervals.



Results

Both samples had similar sociodemographic characteristics and they did not differ from a previous sample used for the EUROTEST validation. EUROTEST Rt-r was 0.94 (0.87-0.97) (Figure 1) significantly better than VFT Rt-t: 0.51 (0.19-0.74) (Figure 2). Except for case 1, a high concordance in the rate was found among the different observers (Figure 3), Ri 0.92 (0.84-0.97); VFT Rt-r was Ri 0.95 (9.89-0.98).



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of patients.

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Conclusion

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EUROTEST has not only excelent psychometric qualities and is easy

to applicate, but also it has a high Rt-r value. This fact convert it as a

good instrument to assess clinical outcome and therapeutical

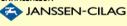
responsiveness in patients with CI or Dementia. Besides, its

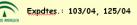
excelent Ri make it very useful in a wide broad of dementia units

where different investigators are involved in the clinical examination

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