INFLUENCE OF SOCIOEDUCATIONAL FACTORS IN THE DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF SCREENING TESTS FOR DEMENTIA


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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

One of the most important inconvenient of the diagnostic accuracy of some brief neuropsychological test for dementia screening derives on their high influence related to socioeducational variables.

Our objective is evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of a brief neuropsychological test used previously in the Trans-Eurotest study and analyze the socioeducational influence.

RESULTS

We studied 481 patients (101 were dementia patients). EUROTEST scores in both groups are showed at Figure 1. EUROTEST diagnostic accuracy (AUC 0.93±0.01) resulted similar to that of MMSE (0.92±0.02), MEC (0.90±0.02) and SPMSQ (0.94±0.03), and higher than VFTs diagnostic accuracy (0.87±0.02) (table 1). All models, except TFVs, had a similar total variance percentage (R² >0.65) and in all cases the main predictive variables was the score from each brief neuropsychological test (Table 2). EUROTEST diagnostic accuracy was not influenced by socioeducational variables (Table 3).

CONCLUSION

EUROTEST shows similar or even higher diagnostic accuracy compared to those from common brief neuropsychological tests used in the clinical practice. Moreover, EUROTEST also has the advantage not to be influenced by socioeducational aspects.