The role of verb fluency in the detection of early cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's disease

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The ability to generate spoken verbs in infinitive in a given time begins to worsen in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease (AD). Thus, the verb
fluency test has been found to be a suitable neuropsychological tool for
the detection of healthy aging people at risk of developing cognitive
impairment, according to a recent research of the Research Center and
Memory Clinic. Fundació ACE. Institut Català de Neurociències
Aplicades, UIC-Barcelona, Spain.

The study reports a large single-site clinical cohort of 568 cognitively
healthy, 885 Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and 367 mild AD
dementia individuals, undertaken and led by Fundació ACE Research
Center and Memory Clinic. For the purpose of the study, they were
administered the verb fluency test, apart from the neurological and
neuropsychological assessments as part of the diagnostic procedure.
Longitudinal analyses were performed in 231 CH and 667 MCI subjects
to search for verb fluency predictors of diagnosis conversion. All
individuals were older than 44 years old, had an educational level of at
least elementary school (that is, at least 6 years of formal education) to
ensure the correct understanding of the verb fluency test, had completed
the verb fluency test and had been administered the Neuropsychological
Battery from Fundació ACE (NBACE) (Alegret et al., 2012), their DNA
was available, and had completed the diagnostic procedure with a
baseline final diagnosis of CH, MCI or mild AD dementia.

Most of previous research with verbal fluency used category and letter
fluency tasks (which demand generating names) to assess their subjects,
not verb fluency. Since generating verbs is more cognitively demanding
than generating names and verb fluency has been less commonly used
than category and letter fluencies, "Alegret et al. raised the hypothesis
that verb fluency task might be a suitable tool to detect subtle
performance deficits in patients with MCI and mild dementia who
otherwise perform normally on other cognitive tests" says doctor
Montserrat Alegret, Neuropsychology Chief of Fundació ACE.

The results of this study showed a worsening on verb fluency
performance from CH, MCI to AD dementia groups. Moreover, worse scores in verb fluency task were significantly related to conversion from CH to MCI, and from MCI to dementia. When the effect of time to conversion was analyzed, a significant effect of verb fluency was found on the faster conversion from CH to MCI, but not from MCI to dementia. Finally, verb fluency cut-off scores and sensitivity/specificity values were calculated for age and/or education groups for use in identifying individuals with cognitive impairment.

The most recent studies about AD are focused on the detection of its preclinical stage. The results of this study reveal that verb fluency test may be a useful tool for the differential diagnosis of cognitive failure in the elderly. Verb fluency test provide a useful gradation of impairment from normal aging to MCI and mild AD. Moreover, it is a suitable neuropsychological tool for the detection of healthy aging people at risk of converting to MCI. "If we consider the results of our study and the shortness and ease of administration of verb fluency test, without the need for any other instrument than a stopwatch, we recommend adding verb fluency test in the context of a complete neuropsychological assessment, but not in isolation, in a Memory Clinic Diagnostic Unit", concludes Dr. Alegret.


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