# Dementia diagnosis and management

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### Introduction

- The prevalence of dementia is increasing worldwide
- Dementia causes a high burden of suffering for patients, their families and society
- 50-66% have never been diagnosed by a physician, 66% not diagnosed at early stage
- Underdiagnosed dementia was reported to be 95.6% in Thailand
- The possibility of screening tests to identify people with undiagnosed dementia?

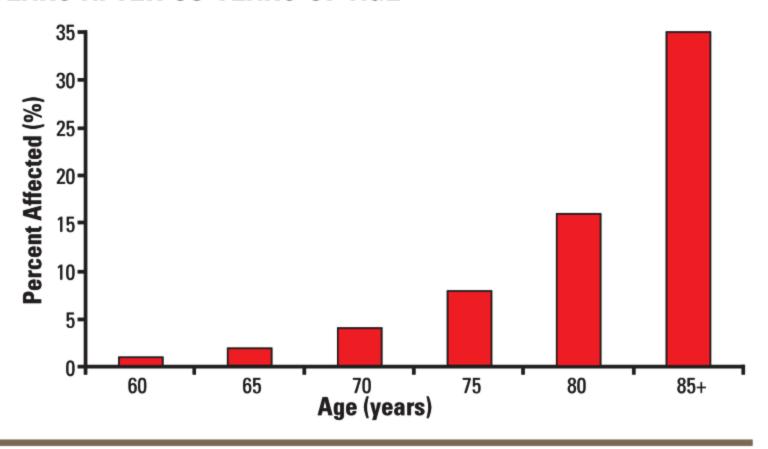
	WHO region	Dementia prevalence in people over 60 years old (%)	Number of people over 60 years old who have dementia (millions)		
			2000	2020	2040
Western Europe	EURO A	5.4	4.9	6.9	9.9
Eastern Europe low adult mortality	EURO B	3.8	1.0	1.6	2.8
Eastern Europe high adult mortality	EURO C	3.9	1.8	2.3	3.2
North America	AMRO A	6.4	3.4	5.1	9.2
Latin America	AMRO B/D	4.6	1.8	4.1	9.1
North Africa and middle eastern crescent	EMRO B/D	3.6	1.0	1.9	4.7
Developed western Pacific	WPRO A	4.3	1.5	2.9	4.3
China and the developing western Pacific	WPRO B/D	4.0	6.0	11.7	26.1
Indonesia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka	SEARO B	2.7	0.6	1.3	2.7
India and south Asia	SEARO D	1.9	1.8	3.6	7.5
Africa	AFRO D/E	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.6
Total		3.9	24.3	42.3	81.1

Reproduced from Ferri et al,<sup>2</sup> by permission of Elsevier.

Table 1: Estimates of dementia prevalence worldwide according to the Delphi consensus study in 2005

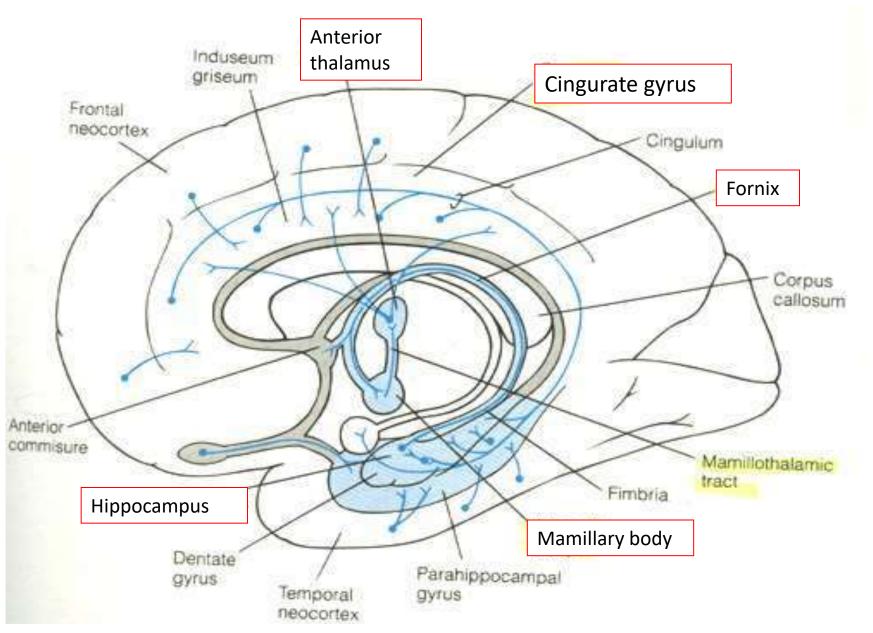
Ballard C, et al. Lancet 2011.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE DOUBLES IN FREQUENCY EVERY 5
YEARS AFTER 60 YEARS OF AGE

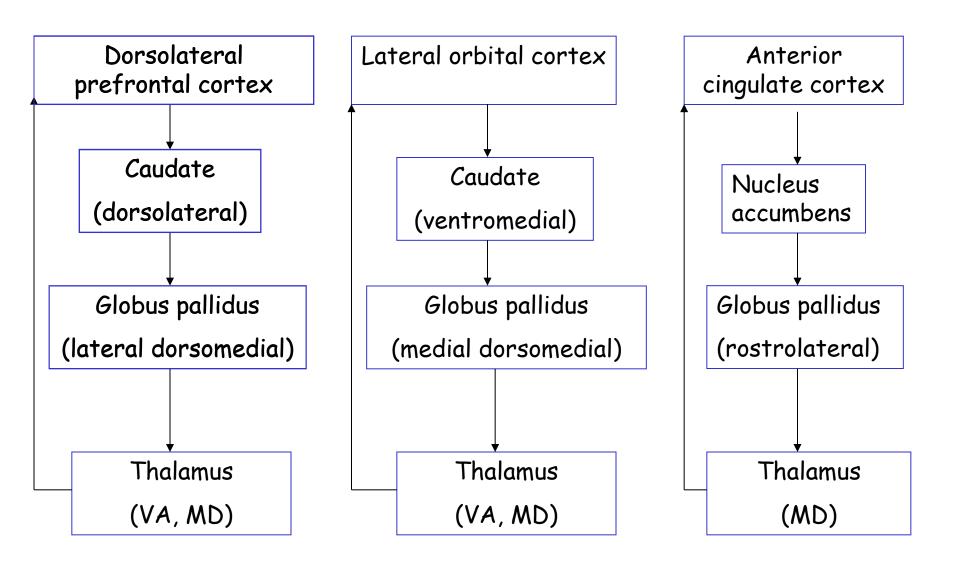


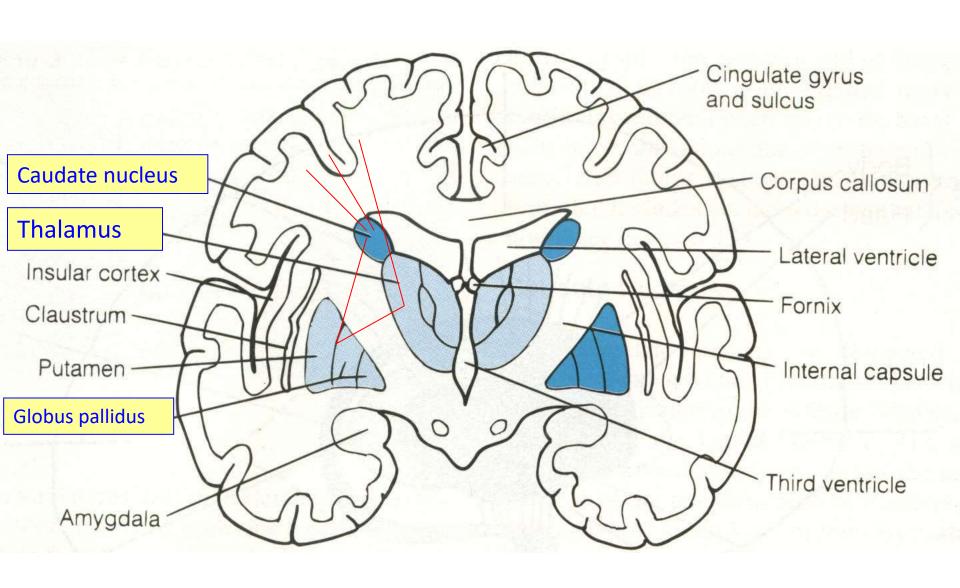
Cummings JL. Primary Psychiatry. Vol 15, No 2. 2008.

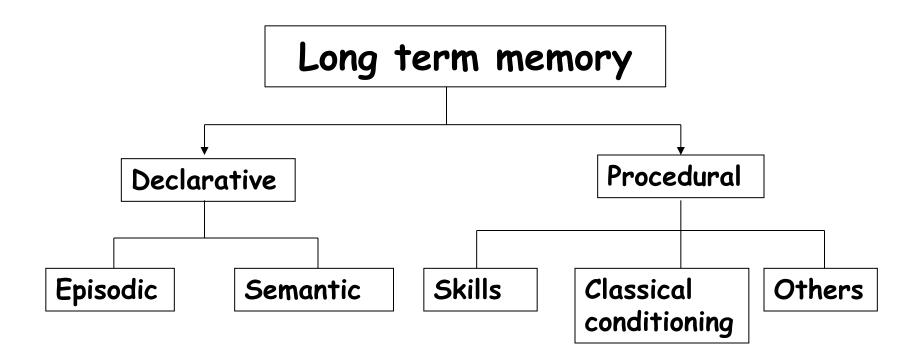
#### Papez circuit



#### Frontal-subcortical circuits







#### Cognitive domain

- Visuospatial function
- Executive function
- Language
- Memory
- Attention
- Social cognition

**VELMAS** 

Apraxis Agnosia

Preclinical phase

Subjective cognitive decline (SCD)

MCI (Mild cognitive impairment)

Mild dementia

Moderate dementia

Severe dementia

MCI: mild cognitive impairment

Significant cognitive impair+ Function

Preclinical phase

Subjective cognitive decline (SCD)

MCI (Mild cognitive impairment)

Mild dementia

Moderate dementia

Severe dementia

MCI: mild cognitive impairment

Abnormal cognitive test, Intact function

Preclinical phase

Subjective cognitive decline (SCD)

MCI (Mild cognitive impairment)

Mild dementia

Moderate dementia

Severe dementia

MCI: mild cognitive impairment

Subjective memory complaint,
Normal cognitive test,
Intact function

Preclinical phase

Subjective cognitive decline (SCD)

MCI (Mild cognitive impairment)

Mild dementia

Moderate dementia

Severe dementia

MCI: mild cognitive impairment

Subject/family: no complaint,
Normal cognitive test,
Intact function,
Biomarker+ve

Preclinical phase

Subjective cognitive decline (SCD)

MCI (Mild cognitive impairment)

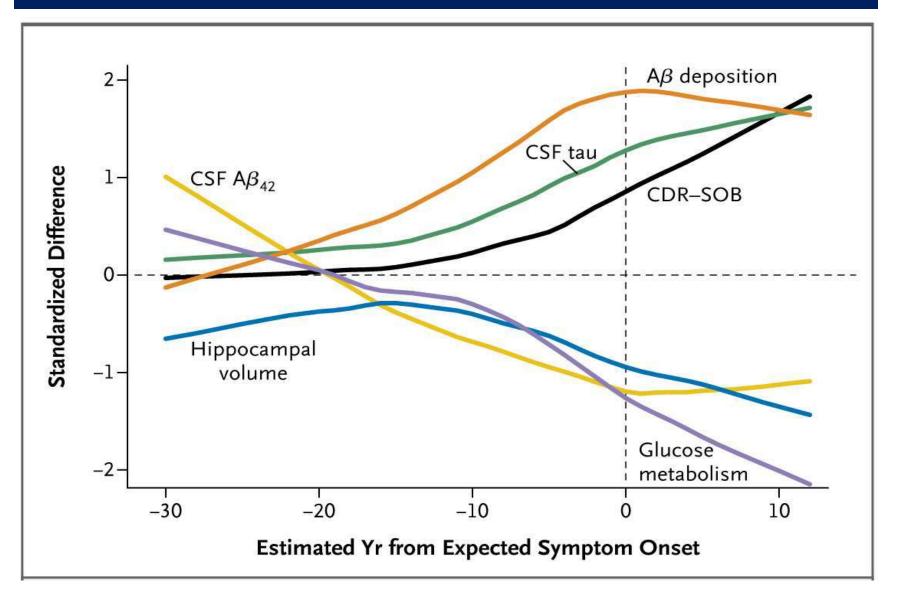
Mild dementia

Moderate dementia

Severe dementia

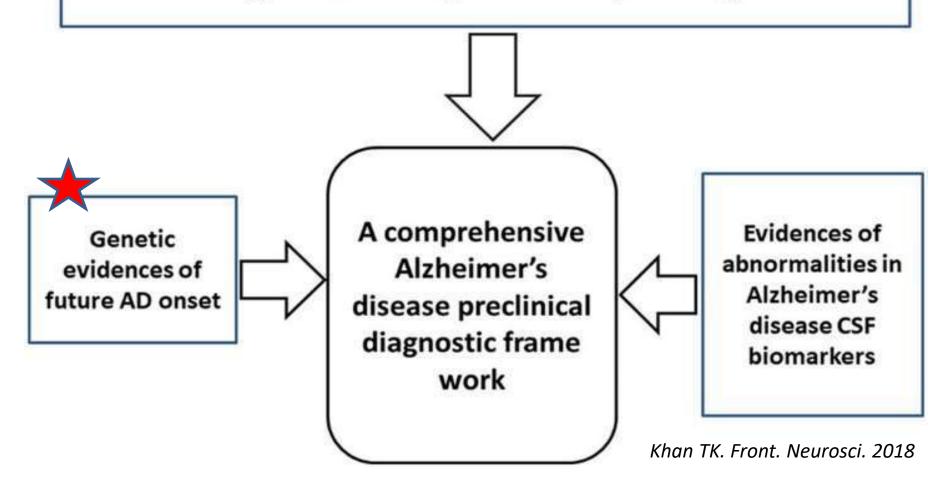
MCI: mild cognitive impairment

Comparison of Clinical, Cognitive, Structural, Metabolic, and Biochemical Changes as a Function of Estimated Years from Expected Symptom Onset (Bateman RJ, et al. N Eng J Med 2012)



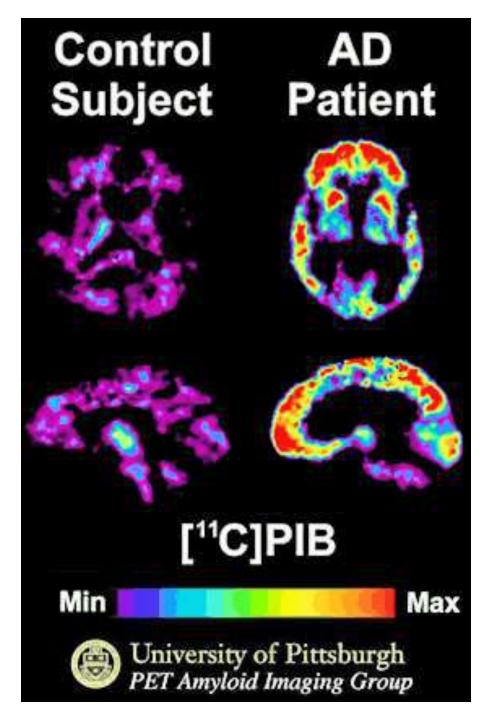
## A simple framework for comprehensive diagnosis preclinical Alzheimer's disease (AD)

Neuroimaging data for evidences of earliest neurodegeneration before any clinical symptoms in brain region affected by known AD pathology



## Identifying AD prior to Alzheimer's dementia

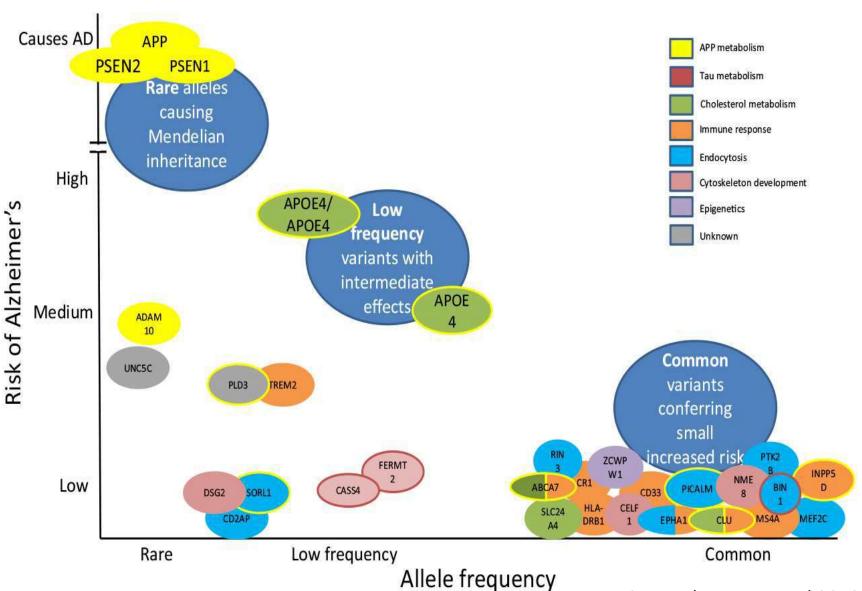
- Episodic type memory impairment
  - Progressive
- Biomarker indicative of AD
  - Medial temporal atrophy on MRI
  - Biparietal hypometabolism on FDG-PET
  - (+) amyloid signal on PIB-PET
  - CSF:  $\downarrow$ Aβ 42, ↑tau/p-tau
  - Presenilin mutation (self or family)



## Alzheimer disease

- Early onset: onset before 65 years
  - 1-6% of the AD cases
  - -60% +family history of AD
- Late onset: onset after 65 years
  - 95% of the AD cases

#### Gene implicated in AD



Lane CA, et al. Eur J Neurol 2018

## Scope

- History taking
- Physical examination
- Measurements in dementia
- Cognitive screening test
- Investigation
- Discussion about the diagnosis and plan of management
- Care plan

- No reliable informant
- Self report : not correlate with actual performance
- Informant report might be inaccurate
  - Awareness
  - Slow progression
- Not emphasize in short term memory impairment
- Decline in activities of daily living
  - Multifactorial
  - Older people might not do any complex function

- Personal Hx: education, previous career, presence of caregivers, healthcare access, etc
- Recent illness and hospitalization, delirium
- Availability of reliable informants
- Onset, duration, progression
- First symptom
- Cognitive domain
  - Memory
  - Attention
  - Visuospatial
  - Language
  - Executive function
  - Social cognition

- Other symptoms: motor signs, headache, seizure, associated features
- reversible causes of dementia
- Behavioral and psychological symptoms in dementia (BPSD)
- Function decline from..?
- Risk factors of dementia: vascular, head injury, malignancy, family history, drug/toxin/ alcohol, etc

#### Cortical or subcortical? ...motor signs

- Tone
- Reflex
- Gait
- Movement
- Dysarthria

Extrapyramidal system

**Corticobulbar tract** 

**Corticospinal tract** 

#### Cortical vs subcortical dementia

#### **Cortical**

- Alzheimer disease (AD)
- Frontotemporal dementia (FTD)

#### **Subcortical**

- Parkinson disease (PD)
- Vascular dementia (VaD)
- Normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH)
- Dementia with Lewy Body (DLB)
- etc

- Other symptoms: motor signs, headache, seizure, associated features
- reversible causes of dementia
- Behavioral and psychological symptoms in dementia (BPSD)
- Function decline from..?
- Risk factors of dementia: vascular, head injury, malignancy, family history, drug/toxin/ alcohol, etc

#### Potentially reversible dementia

- **D** Drugs
- **E** Emotional disorders
- M Metabolic and endocrine disorders
- **E** Eye and ear dysfunction
- N Nutritional deficiencies, Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- Tumors, trauma
- I Infections
- A Alcohol, (Atherosclerotic risk factors)

- Other symptoms: motor signs, headache, seizure, associated features
- reversible causes of dementia
- Behavioral and psychological symptoms in dementia (BPSD)
- Function decline from..?
- Risk factors of dementia: vascular, head injury, malignancy, family history, drug/toxin/ alcohol, etc

#### Agitation:

- aggression
- irritability
- restlessness
- pacing

#### Psychosis:

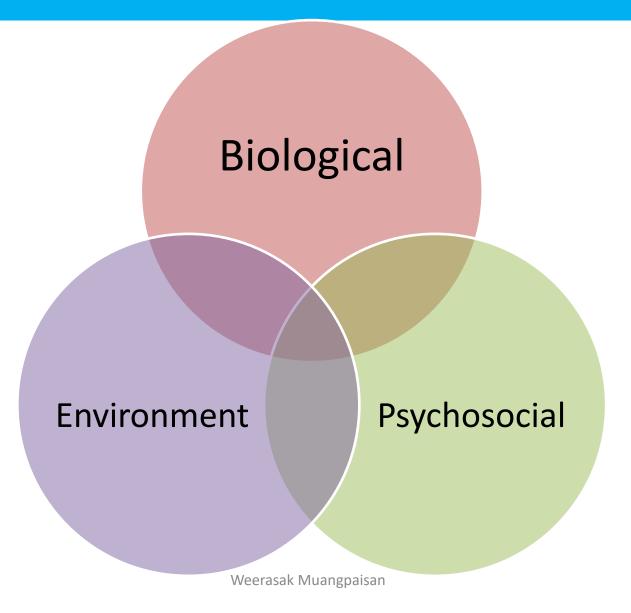
- visual hallucinations
- auditory hallucinations
- delusions

#### Mood disorders

- depression
- anxiety
- euphoria
- apathy
- Sleep disorders

# BPSD 80-90% of dementia

### **Factors for BPSD**



#### **Environmental factors**

- Excessive noise/over-understimulation
- Overcrowding
- Lack of daily structure/routine
- Inadequate lighting
- Confusing surroundings
- Excessive demands
- Distressing behaviors of others
- Loneliness/boredom
- Sundowning phenonmenon
- Management: correct and void these factors

#### When there is a new BPSD....

Underlying medical/physical precipitant

Find a cause

Assess the circumstance of BPSD

What, when, who, where, etc

Nonpharmacologic management

 Environmental management, caregiver, music, aroma, cognitive stimulation therapy, education of healthcare personnel, etc

Pharmacologic management

Targeting the most important symptom

- Safety issues: medication management, wandering, cooking, driving, etc.
- Living status
- Family and caregivers
  - Burden/ attitude/knowledge/skill/availability
- Financial issue/ health insurance

#### Follow up of people with dementia

- A: ADLs
- B: BPSD
- C: Cognitive function
- D: Disease (comorbid), Drug (adherence, interaction, side effect esp BW, HR)
- E: Events of concerns/safety
- F: Family/caregiver

## Dementia redflags for non-Alzheimer's dementia

- Age < 60 years</li>
- Rapid (e.g. over 1 or 2 months) unexplained decline in cognition or function
- Motor symptoms/signs (corticospinal/corticobulbar/extrapyramidal system)
- Unexplained neurologic symptoms (e.g., new onset of severe headache or seizures)
- Any new localizing sign (e.g., hemiparesis or Babinski's sign)
- Unusual or atypical cognitive symptoms or presentation (e.g. progressive aphasia)

# Dementia redflags for non-Alzheimer's dementia (cont.)

- Recent and significant head trauma
- History of cancer (especially in sites and type that commonly metastasize to brain)
- Use of anticoagulants or history of bleeding disorders
- History of urinary incontinence and gait apraxia early in the course of dementia (normal pressure hydrocephalus?)

### VITAMINS mnemonic for RPD

- **V**ascular
- Infectious
- Toxic-metabolic
- Autoimmune
- Metastases/neoplasm
- latrogenic
- Neurodegenerative
- **S**ystemic

### VITAMINS mnemonic for RPD

- Vascular
- Infectious
- Toxic-metabolic
- Autoimmune
- Metastases/neoplasm
- latrogenic
- Neurodegenerative: CJD, AD, DLB, FTD, PD plus
- **S**ystemic

## A 63-year man

- 1 month: memory decline, could not remember recent events
- Could not switch off his computer, could not pick grocery products for his customer, still able to give a change
- Fatigue of his both arms and legs, right sided more affected, still able to walk independently, intact basic ADLs
- Headache on his left sided of head around parietal area all the times
- Looked inactive, spoke less than usual

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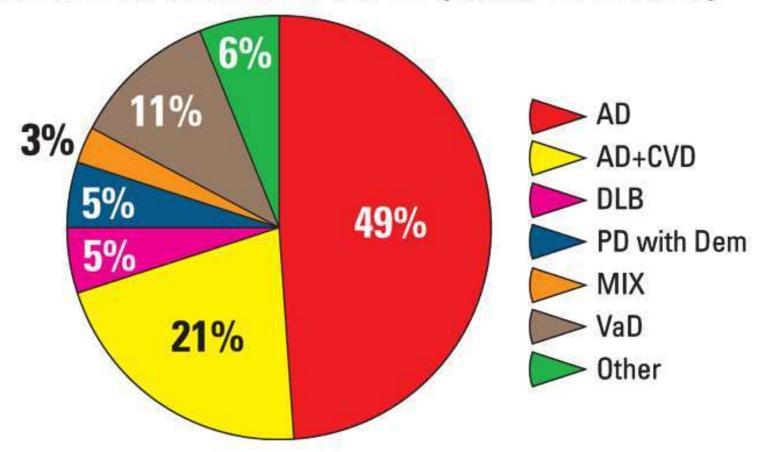
- Alert, not pale, no jaundice, no edema, LN-ve
- CVS+RS+Abdomen: normal
- Language: impair naming, <u>+</u> impaired
   repetition, fluency and comprehension: OK
- Cranial nerve: intact
- Motor power grade V
- Cerebellar signs: F-N-F: normal
- Gait: OK



# Steps in clinical approach to cognitive impairment

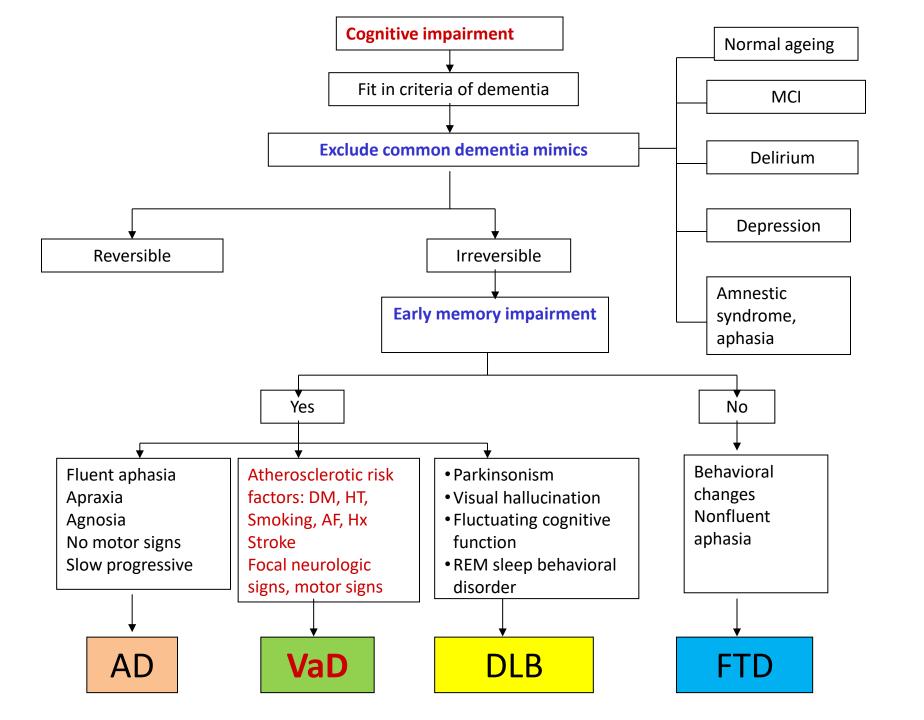
- 1. Whom should be suspected?
- 2. Fitting in criteria for dementia? (most commonly used: ICD10, DSM-5)
- 3. Potentially arrestable or reversible causes?
- 4. DDx cognitive impairment
- 5. Predominantly cortical vs subcortical involvement?
- 6. 4 common causes of dementia in practice
- 7. Investigations: basic lab, neuroimaging, CSF

FIGURE 2
FREQUENCY OF DEMENTIA TYPES (AUTOPSY SERIES)



AD=Alzheimer's disease; CVD= cardiovascular disease; DLB=dementia with Lewy bodies; PD=Parkinson's disease; Dem=dementia; MIX=Alzheimer's disease and cerebrovascular disease; VaD=vascular dementia.

Cummings JL. *Primary Psychiatry*. Vol 15, No 2. 2008.



## Scope

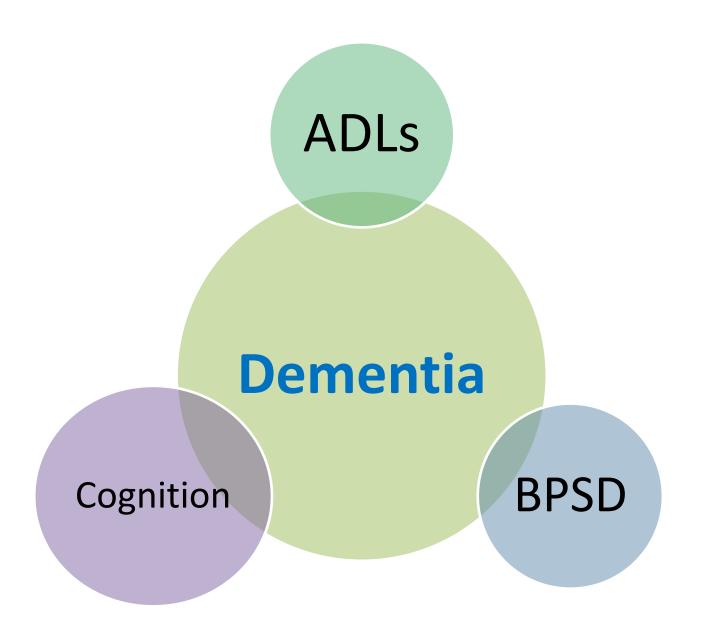
- History taking
- Physical examination
- Measurements in dementia
- Cognitive screening test
- Investigation
- Discussion about the diagnosis and plan of management
- Care plan

### Aims of physical examination

- R/O treatable causes of dementia
- Identify signs of stroke or other disorders esp
   Parkinsonism that can contribute to dementia
- Identify signs of other illnesses, such as heart disease or kidney failure, that can overlap with dementia
- Identify subcortical dementia (motor signs)
- Identify atypical dementia

## Scope

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ADLs: Activities of Daily Living

BPSD: Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms in Dementia

#### Cognitive function

- MMSE, TMSE, MMSE-Thai 2002, Chula Mental Test, MoCA
- CAMCOG, ADAS-COG, DRS, SIB, etc

#### Global function

- Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR)
- Global Deterioration Scale (GDS)
- CGIS/CGIC,CIBIS/CIBIC

## Activities of daily living

Bristol Activities of daily living scale

## Neuropsychiatric symptoms

- Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)
- BEHAVE-AD

### Quality of life

- QOL-AD
- Dementia-QOL

#### Caregiver burden

- Zarit Burden Interview
- Caregiver Burden Inventory, etc

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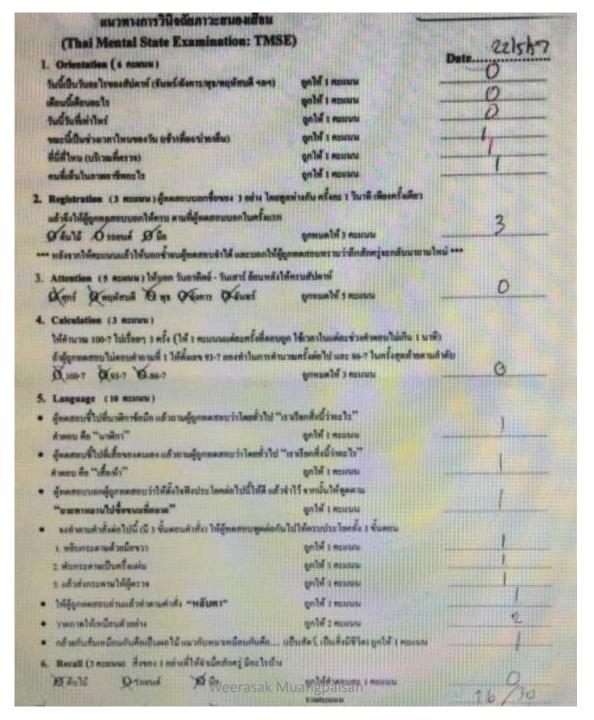
## Overall severity

- Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR)
- Global Deterioration Scale (GDS)
- Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change and Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change with caregiver input (CIBIC and CIBIC-Plus)
- Clinician's Global Impression of Change (CGIC)
- Functional Assessment Staging (FAST) Scale

	AST dementia sca	le	Expected Untreated	Mental		
Stage	Stage Name	Characteristic	AD Duration (months)	Age (years)	MMSE (score)	
1	Normal Aging	No deficits whatsoever	857	Adult	29-30	
2	Possible Mild Cognitive Impairment	Subjective functional deficit			28-29	
3	Mild Cognitive Impairment	Objective functional deficit interferes with a person's most complex tasks	84	12+	24-28	
4	Mild Dementia	IADLs become affected, such as bill paying, cooking, cleaning, traveling	24	8-12	19-20	
5	Moderate Dementia	Needs help selecting proper attire	18	5-7	15	
6a	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help putting on clothes	4.8	5	9	
6b	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help bathing	4.8	4	8	
6c	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help toileting	4.8	4	5	
6d	Moderately Severe Dementia	Urinary incontinence	3.6	3-4	3	
6e	Moderately Severe Dementia	Fecal incontinence	9.6	2-3	1	
7a	Severe Dementia	Speaks 5-6 words during day	12	1.25	0	
7b	Severe Dementia	Speaks only 1 word clearly	18	1	0	
7c	Severe Dementia	Can no longer walk	12	1	0	
7d	Severe Dementia	Can no longer sit up	12	0.5-0.8	0	
7e	Severe Dementia	Can no longer smile	18	0.2-0.4	0	
7f	Severe Dementia	Can no longer hold up head Weerasak Muangpaisan	12+	0-0.2	0	

# A 75 year-old man, bachelor degree

- Slow progressive memory decline for 5 years, repeated asking and speaking for the same information over and over, refuse to bathing, and brushing his teeth, forgot taking his pills
- Basic ADL: need prompt for bathing/brushing teeth but still able to do by himself, able to bath and dress himself but need his caregiver to prepare clothes for him
- IADLs: all impaired
- More irritability, more verbal aggression,
- No delusions/hallucinations/depression/apathy/ sleep problem
- Underlying disease: HT, DM, DLP, CKD, BPH
- FAST:.....
- Expected MMSE: .....



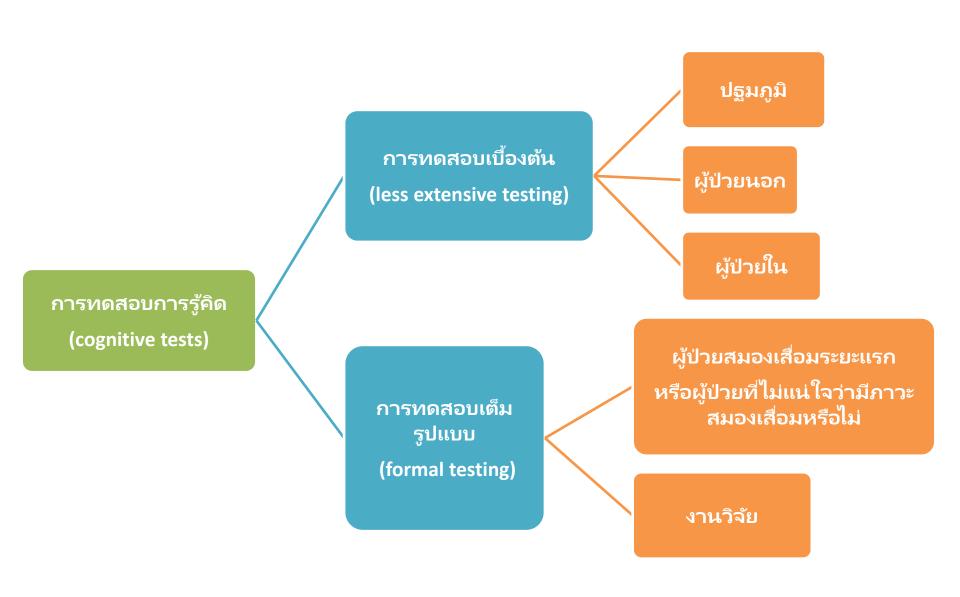
FAST 5 TMSE: 16/30

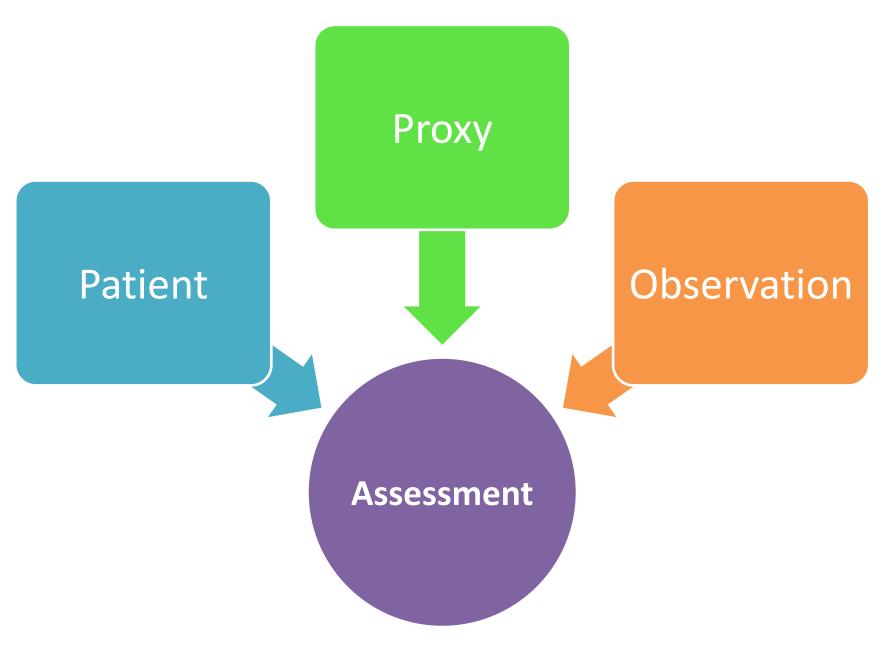
## Scope

- History taking
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### Clinical cognitive assessment

- Wakefulness (level of consciousness)
- Global functioning
- Attention and concentration
- Orientation
- Short and long-term memory
- Praxis
- Language
- Executive function
- Visuospatial function
- Psychomotor function





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### Ideal cognitive screening instruments

- Brief
- Acceptable to patients
- Independent of education/cultural/language confounds
- Simple to administer
- Psychometrically robust
- Broad in its coverage of cognitive domains

## Cognitive screening instruments for dementia in primary care: 3 recommended instruments

- Mini-cog
- Memory Impairment Screen (MIS)
- The General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition (GPCOG)

## Mini-Cog<sup>TM</sup>

- 3 words
- Clock drawing
- Recall 3 words

## Abnormal

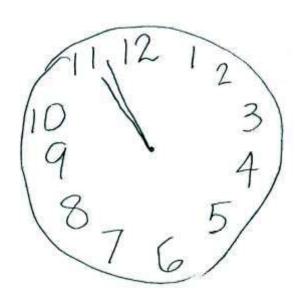
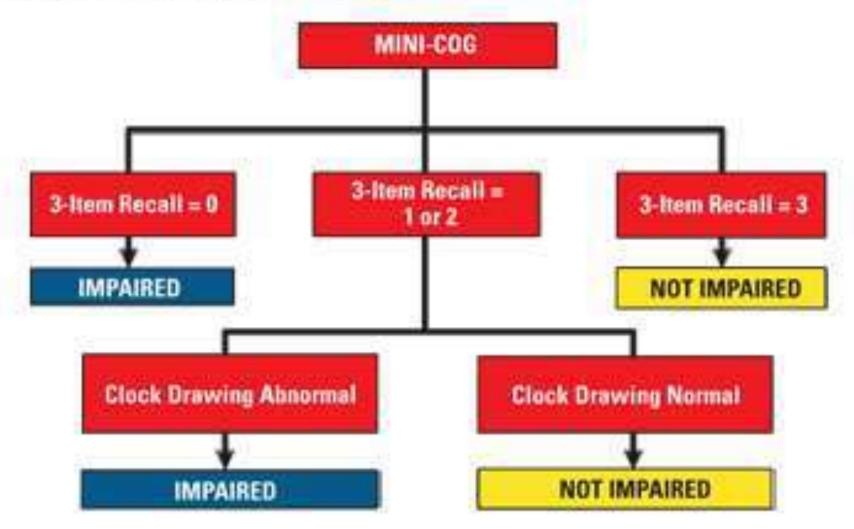




FIGURE 11
MINI-COG SCORING ALGORITHM



# Cognitive screening instruments for dementia in primary care: other instruments

- Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE): TMSE, MMSE-Thai 2002
- Clock drawing test (CDT)
- Abbreviated Mental Test (AMT)
- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination (ACE)
- The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)
- Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS)
- Brief Community Screening Instrument for Dementia (CSI 'D')
- 7-Minute Screen (7MS)
- Chula Mental test



### **MMSE**

- The most commonly used and studied test
- 80% sensitivity and 86% specificity in dementia diagnosis

### **Limitations of MMSE**

- Ceiling effect → false negatives
- Flooring effect: severe dementia
- Education/language dependence
- Limited sensitivity to frontal and subcortical changes (executive function)
- Limited ability to help making diagnosis of MCI against healthy controls and AD against MCI
- Take 10 minutes

# Thai Mental State Examination (TMSE)

#### 1. ORIENTATION (6 AEUUU)

คะแนนเต็ม	คำถาม	คำตอบ	คะแนนที่ได้
1	วันนี้ วันอะไรของสัปดาห์		
	(จันทร์ อังคาร พุธ พฤหัส ฯลฯ)		
1	วันนี้ วันที่เท่าไร		
1	เดือนนี้ เดือนอะไร		
1	ขณะนี้เป็นช่วง (ตอน) ไหนของวัน		
	(เช้า เที่ยง บ่าย เย็น)		
1	ที่นี่ที่ไหน (บริเวณที่ตรวจ)	\	
1	คนที่เห็นในภาพนี้มีอาชีพอะไร		



Education	Illiterate/no previous study	Lower education <sup>a</sup>	Higher education <sup>b</sup>	
50-59 years				
n	98	848	569	
Mean	22.8	26.7	27.9	
SD	4.9	2.7	2.0	
Median	24.0	27.0	28.0	
IQR	19-26	25-29	27-30	
5th, 10th, 25th, 75th percentile	14, 16, 19, 26	22, 24, 25, 29	24, 25, 27, 30	
60-69 years				
n	122	1,039	629	
Mean	23.0	26.1	27.7	
SD	5.1	2.8	1.9	
Median	24.0	27.0	28.0	
IQR	20.8-26.3	25-28	27-29	
5th, 10th, 25th, 75th percentile	13.2, 17, 20.8, 26.3	21, 23, 25, 28	24, 25, 27, 29	
70+ years				
n	128	747	279	
Mean	20.9	25.0	26.9	
SD	5.0	3.5	2.5	
Median	20.5	25.0	27.0	
IQR	17-24	24-27	26-29	
5th, 10th, 25th, 75th percentile	13, 15, 17, 24	18, 20, 24, 27	23, 24, 26, 29	
Total				
n	348	2,634	1,477	
Mean	22.2	26.0	27.6	
SD	5.1	3.0	2.1	
Median	23.0	26.0	28.0	
IQR	19-26	25-28	27-29	
5th, 10th, 25th, 75th percentile	13, 15, 19, 25	20, 22, 25, 28	24, 25, 27, 29	

Muangpaisan W, et al. J Med Assoc Thai 2015.

### **Cutoff point of MMSE-Thai 2002**

Education	cutoff	total	sens	spec	PPV	NPV
No formal education or illiterate	<u>≤</u> 14	23	35.4	81.1	69.0	51.3
Primary school	<u>≤</u> 17	30	56.6	93.8	88.9	71.0
> Primary school	<u>&lt;</u> 22	30	92.0	92.6	91.2	93.3



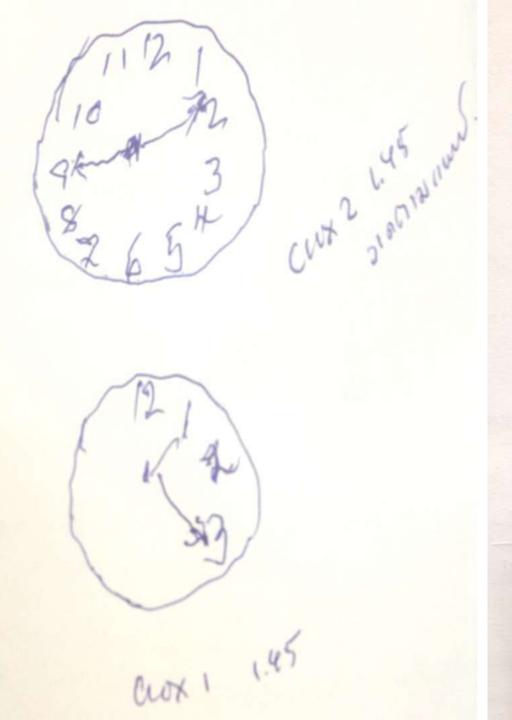
## **Clock drawing test (CDT)**

- Domains included: comprehension, planning, visual memory, visuospatial ability, motor programming and execution, abstraction, concentration, response inhibition
- Frontal lobe/ executive impairment in CLOX1,2
- User-friendly visual record of cognitive functioning
- Take <1 minute</li>
- High level of acceptibility by patients
- Rely on education and language less than MMSE
- Scoring and interpretation still challenging

## Clock drawing test: many faces

Reference	Test	Pre- drawn circle	Time setting	Scoring method and score range	Original cut-off for abnormal
Shulman et al. [23, 24]	drawing	yes	11:10	5 points modified to 6 hierarchical point scale (1-5, 0-5)	>2 (1986) <3 (1993)
Wolf-Klein et al. [25]	drawing	yes	no	10 hierarchical patterns (1-10)	<7
Sunderland et al. [26]	drawing	no	2:45	10 hierarchical point scale (1-10)	<6
Mendez et al. [27] (CDIS)	drawing	no	11:10	20-item scale based on errors each scored 0/1 (0-20)	<19
Rouleau et al. [28]	drawing and copying	no	11:10	10-point scale and 6-item qualitative scale (0-10)	≤7
Tuokko et al. [29]	drawing, clock setting, clock reading	yes	11:10	25 defined errors in 7 error categories (0-no ceiling)	>2
Watson et al. [30]	drawing	yes	no	clock divided into quadrants: errors in the first to third quadrant = 1 point; error in the forth quadrant = 4 points (0-7)	>3
Manos and Wu [31]	drawing	yes	11:10	clock divided into eighths, points given for numbers and hands in right place (0-10)	<8
Cahn et al. [32]	drawing	no	11:10	quantitative scale derived from Rouleau et al. [28] and also 8 qualitative error types (0–10 points, 1–8 errors)	quantitative ≤7 qualitative ≥1
Lam et al. [33]	drawing, reading and time setting	yes	3:00	10-item scale (0-10)	>3
Borson et al. [34] (CERAD)	drawing	no	8:20	4 anchored points (0-3)	>0
Royall et al. [35] (CLOX)	drawing and copying	no	1:45	15-point scale (0-15)	<10
Cacho et al. [36]	drawing and copying	no	11:10	10 points (system modified from Rouleau et al. [28] and Sunderland et al. [26])	≤6
Jitapunkul et al. [37] (CCSS)	drawing	yes	11:10	clock divided in quadrants, 5 items marked 0-2 points (0-10)	<7
Lin et al. [38]	drawing and copying	yes	10:10	clock divided in quadrants, 16 items marked 0/1 (0-16); short version only 3 items (0-3)	<11 short version <3
Heinik et al. [39] (CDT-MIA)	drawing	no	11:10	20 items (0-33)	<23

Pinto E, et al. Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord 2009.





CLOX 1 1.45

# The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)

- short-term memory, visuospatial, executive function, attention, language, orientation
- 10 min
- Differentiate mild cognitive impairment from normal/dementia

วันที่ทำการทดสอบ:

(3) (3) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6	(1) (2) (4) (3)	2		ก็คลอก ถูกบาศเ	) 318M	าปัคนาชิกา เนเม)	บอกเวลาที่ 11.10 น	esuuri
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MEMORY	อาณชุดกำเหตานี้แลวให้ผู้พ พวนจ้ำ ทดสอบ 2 กรีง และถามจำทึกครั้งหลัง 5 เ	117	ร (ช่อ ) หา นครั้งที่ 1 นครั้งที่ 2	i int	ru ·	luen'	()	-
MEMORY	อ่านขุดดำเหล่านี้แล้วให้ผู้ขอ พวนชำ พลสอย 2 กรั้ง	178 W2	นครั้งที่ 1 นครั้งที่ 2 ให้ผู้ทดสอบ	[ ] เก คำไป เพาบข้าตามสำคัว	u	luen .	VICTORY 111,2000	-
	อ่านขุดคำแหล่วนั้นเล้วให้ผู้พ พวนจำ ทดสอย 2 ครั้ง และถามจำชึกครั้งหลัง 5 เ	มาที่ พว ตัวเวินาที่)	นครั้งที่ 1 นครั้งที่ 2 ให้ผู้ทดสอบ ผู้ทดสอบพ	าทวนช้ำตามลำตัว วนช้ำแบบออนลำ แสื่องอ่านเลข " 1	บ าศับ : " (ไม่มีคะมน	นอาศัลเกิน 2	пипти Мина [ ] 2 1 8 5 4 [ ] 7 4 2	
ATTENTION	อานชุดกำเหลานี้แล้วให้ผู้พ พวนจ้ำ พดสอบ 2 ครั้ง และถามจ้ำยึกครั้งหลัง 5 เ อานด้วและดอในนี้ตามลำดับ (1 อานออกเสียงด้วและต่อไปนี้ แล	ทาง	นตรั้งที่ 1  ใหญ่ทดสอบ ผู้ทดสอบท กาะโดะเมื่อใดอิง [ ] 5 2 1 [ ] 86	ทาวบจ้ำตามตำตัว วนจ้ำแบบออนก์ แส๊องอ่านแลง * 1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : 2 ชวิอ 3 ล้ว โล 2 คะ	ນ ກ່ອນ - (ໃນປີສະນາ 3 6 2 1 5 1	นถาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [] 72	прияти бына [ ] 2 1 8 5 4 [ ] 7 4 2 пта) 141905112 [ ] 65	_/2
ATTENTION เริ่มจาก 100 สมให้เรื่ LANGUAGE	อานขุดท่างคู่อานี้แลวให้ผู้พ พวนจ้ำ ทดสอบ 2 ครึ่ง และถนนที่ที่กครึ่งหลัง 5 เ อานดวลต่องไปนี้คามอำคับ (1 อานออกเสียงด้วลขคอไปนี้ แล ออๆทีละ 7 [ Repeat: ขับรูแกววจอะ เขาแบวมักขอ	ราที พว ด้วะวินาที) เวโทผูทคยอน ม ควะถูก 4 หว้อ แม้นคนเดียวที่ นด้วยถูกซ่อเก	นครั้งที่ 1  นทรั้งที่ 2  ใหญ่ทดสอบห กาะโละเมื่อให้อัง [ ] 5 2 1 [ ] 86  5 ตัว ใกว กระบาน วันนี้ เลื่ออีพมาอยู่	กรวบช้ำตามตำตัว รวบช้ำแบบข้อนถ้ เกียงอ่านเดช " 1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : 2 หรือ 3 ตัว ใส 2 คะ	ນ ກ່ອນ - (ໃນປີສະນາ 3 6 2 1 5 1	นถาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [] 72	прияти бына [ ] 2 1 8 5 4 [ ] 7 4 2 пта) 141905112 [ ] 65	_/2
ATTENTION เริ่มจาก 100 สมให้เรื่ LANGUAGE	อานชุดกำเหลานี้แล้วให้ผู้พ พวนจ้ำ หลอง 2 ครั้ง และถามจ้ำอีกครั้งหลัง 5 1 อานด้วและค่อใปนี้ตามลำดับ (1 อานออกเสียงด้วและค่อไปนี้ แล่ ออๆที่ละ 7 [ Repeat: ขั้นรูแก่วาขอม เข้าแบวมักขอ เข้าเท็จี้นคนค่อด้วอีกษา " n " 1	มาที่ พว ตัวเว็นาที) วให่ผูกคอยนะ วให้ผูกคอยนะ ว ของกระหรือ แป็นคนเดียวที่ นด้วยอูทซึ่งเก หมายที่สุดใน	นตรั้งที่ 1  ใหญ่ทดสอบท กาะโละเมื่อ ให้อัง  [ ] 521  [ ] 86  5 # 2 ให้ 1 คระหน	กรวบช้ำตามตำตัว รวบช้ำแบบข้อนถ้ เกียงอ่านเดช " 1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : 2 หรือ 3 ตัว ใส 2 คะ	บ าดับ • (ไม่มีตะเน ) 6 2 1 5 1 79 เอเน , ( คำใค )	พอาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [ ] 72 สมมาย ( ) คัว 1	ηκατυ flues [] 2 1 8 5 4 [] 7 4 2 efs [] 14 19 0 5 1 1 2 [] 65 [] 65 [N≥π words]	/2 /1 /3 /2 /1
ATTENTION เริ่มจาก 100 สมให้เรื่ LANGUAGE	อานขุดท่างคู่อานี้แลวให้ผู้พ พวนจ้ำ ทดสอบ 2 ครึ่ง และถนนที่ที่กครึ่งหลัง 5 เ อานดวลต่องไปนี้คามอำคับ (1 อานออกเสียงด้วลขคอไปนี้ แล ออๆทีละ 7 [ Repeat: ขับรูแกววจอะ เขาแบวมักขอ	ราที พว ด้วะวินาที) เวโทผูทคยอน เวโทผูทคยอน ขายถูก 4 หว้อ แป็นคนเดือวที่ แต้บอยูทธิบเก หนายที่สุดใน ข่น กลวย-สม	นตรั้งที่ 1  ใหญ่ทดสอบท กาะโละเมื่อ ให้อัง  [ ] 521  [ ] 86  5 # 2 ให้ 1 คระหน	กรวบช้ำตามตำตัว รวบช้ำแบบข้อนถ้ เกียงอ่านเดช " 1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : 2 หรือ 3 ตัว ใส 2 คะ	บ กลับ ก (ไม่มีสะมห บ 6 2 1 5 1 ว 6 2 1 5 1 ว 6 2 1 5 1	นถาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [] 72	ηκατυ flues [] 2 1 8 5 4 [] 7 4 2 efs [] 14 19 0 5 1 1 2 [] 65 [] 65 [N≥π words]	/2 /1 /3 /2
ATTENTION  เริ่มจาก 100 ตบไม่สั่ LANGUAGE  Fluency / 140	อานชุดกำเหลานี้แลวใหญ่ข พวบจ้ำ ทดสอบ 2 ครั้ง และถามจ้ำยึกครั้งหลัง 5 เ อานออกเสียงตัวเลขตอไปนี้ แล อานออกเสียงตัวเลขตอไปนี้ แล ออาทีกะ 7 [ Repeat : นับรูแควาขอน เขาแบวมักขอ เขาแบวมักขอ เขาแบวมักขอ เขาแบวมักขอ ไหพวนชุดกำห็จำไรลอบหนานี้ โดยในมีการใหตัวขวอ	มาที่ พว ตัวเว็นาที) วให่ผูกคอยนะ วให้ผูกคอยนะ ว ของกระหรือ แป็นคนเดียวที่ นด้วยอูทซึ่งเก หมายที่สุดใน	นตรั้งที่ 1  ใหญ่ทดสอบท กาะโละเมื่อ ให้อัง  [ ] 521  [ ] 86  5 # 2 ให้ 1 คระหน	พรบข้าตามลำตัว รหข้าแบบออนลำ แลื่องอารแลข "1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : 2 หรือ 3 คัว โต 2 คบ	บ กลับ ก (ไม่มีสะมห บ 6 2 1 5 1 ว 6 2 1 5 1 ว 6 2 1 5 1	พอาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [ ] 72 สมมาย ( ) คัว 1	ηκατυ flues [] 2 1 8 5 4 [] 7 4 2 efs [] 14 19 0 5 1 1 2 [] 65 [] 65 [N≥π words]	/2 /1 /3 /2 /1 /2 /5
ATTENTION  เริ่มจาก 100 สมไม่รั้  LANGUAGE  Fluency / มะ  ABSTRACTION	อานชุดคำเหล่านี้แล้วให้ผู้พ พวบจ้ำ ทดสอบ 2 ครึ่ง และถามจำที่กครึ่งหลัง 5 เ อานออกเสียงตัวเลขต่อไปนี้ แล่ อาจุทิณะ 7 [ Repeat: นับรู้แล้วาจอะ เจ้าแบวมักขอ เกล้าที่จั้นต้นค้วอคัวอักษร " ก " ใ บอกความเหมือนระหว่าง 2 ถึงเ ไห้พวนชุดคำที่จำไว้กอบหน้านี้	ราที พว ด้วะวินาที) รไท่ผูกคสอนผ 1 93 ธบถูก + หรือ ผนีบคนเดียวที่ นด้วออูท ซึ่งเก หมากที่สุดใน หนา	นครั้งที่ 1  นทรั้งที่ 2  ใหญ่ทดสอบห กาะโละเมื่อให้อัง [ ] 5 2 1 [ ] 86 รลัว โล 3 กระบาน นาชายงานวันนี้ เอ็เมื่อมีหมาออู่ 1 นาที เป็นผลใน [ ผาใหม	พรวบข้ำตามสำตัว ระชั่งแบบของสำ เพื่องอ่านเดข " 1 3 9 4 1 1 8 0 [ ] : เขาโอ 3 ตัว โต 2 คะ [ ] ในพ่อง [ ]	บ * (ในมีสะมา 0 6 2 1 5 1 79 มหาย ( ) คำไล่ 1	นอาฟิลเกิน 2 9 4 5 1 1 [ ] 72 สะเมษ. 9 คำ [ ] นาศิกา - ใเ	กุหถาบ สิบคง  [ ] 2 1 8 5 4 [ ] 7 4 2 ครัฐ) 14 1 9 0 5 1 1 2 [ ] 65    N≥ 11 words}	/2 /1 /3 /2 /1 /2 /5

#### MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT BASIC ระดับการศึกษา รับสีทดสอบ (MOCA-B) ฉบับภาษาไทย คู้ทำการท<del>อดอ</del>น **EXECUTIVE FUNCTION** MERTAL .. 9 เวลาเงิน 3 ( /1) 9 IMMEDIATE RECALL laiflernun QHECO dinu. ชามรูดคำเหล่านั้นสิ่วได้รับเพลดขนางเล้า พระเด็จที่ 1 waster 2 also also rate time felta 5 and พานครั้งที่ 2 FLUENCY bleamfe "wald" bliku veficalu 1 unit (2) 2 man hourly ≥ 13 etc. 1 source Front | 8-12 view 0 stury from \$ 5 rds. ORIENTATION 1 1 mm (± 2 mm) 1 170 Linuu (6) CALCULATION นอก 3 ได้ในการทำเนินที่เห็นสำเรากา "13 นาท" ด้วยเพียน 1, 5 aes 10 นาท ให้พรดี โดยในสิ่งเกินกินเทยน /3) If account 1 To been unagen - 3 Account บลาพวามหนึ่งเพละอยนายหมู่เกิดการใช้กานสะพว่าง 2 ซึ่ง สน กล้าสะสันภ์ เป็นผลได้ ABSTRACTION ( /3) [ ] volot - An 1 1 mile-th [ ] near-most DELAYED RECALL und. เป็นสิน wooleelul@estre ( /5) 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 Wenness with and the Exhaummones. 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 la librarios (1 econoses 1 etc). ศัสราชนายส่วนจิตก 11 1.1 1.1 1.1 3 rouse for N = 9-10 VISUOPERCEPTION maline. กล้วย Tenly ( /3) Zenna In N = 6-8 จะเอาที่เพิ่มในภาพให้เวาที่สุด ภายในเวลา 1 นาที นาศิการ์สมิส uñs lula Lenns In N = 4-5 N (cresinger/harrennan) 0 room In N = 0-3 NAMING (4) uerfefelbarn (mminmediaenmauu) [] inwe 1 1 lian Cuencilium 25 0 3 9 4 0 2 1 6 8 7 4 6 7 5 /1) ATTENTION Litherian A-Generalius 2 of Sci Genun eft /2) 18513029204978615764 อาการสอบพระสาเครื่อยในภาพและสิทธิเม 2 encountriberarie 5 2 etc. (meditines/Swenerrossy) เวลาสิ้นสล 15 83 9 203 9 40 2 1 6 8 7 4 6 7 4 1 suyu filenan 3 ofi Adapted by : Parunyou Julayanont MD /30) คะแบบรวม

Final Version June 04, 2014

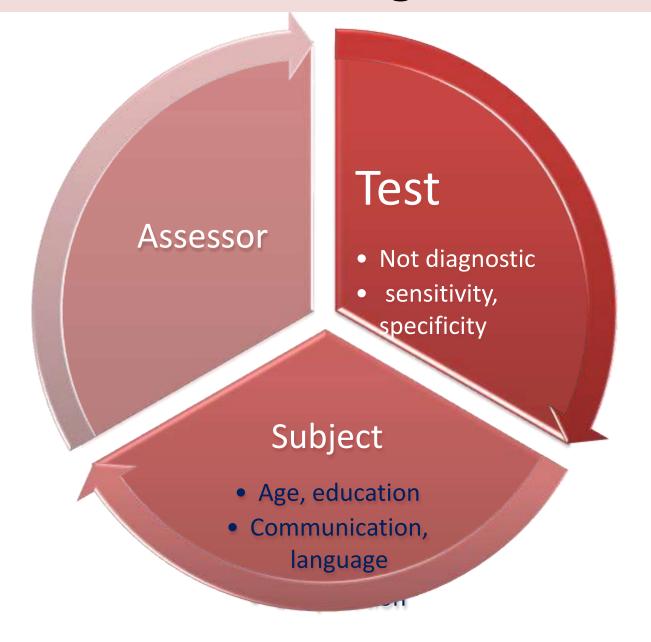
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MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MOCA-B) BASIC เอกสารแบบ VISUOPERCEPTION NAMING ATTENTION 15839203946216874675 

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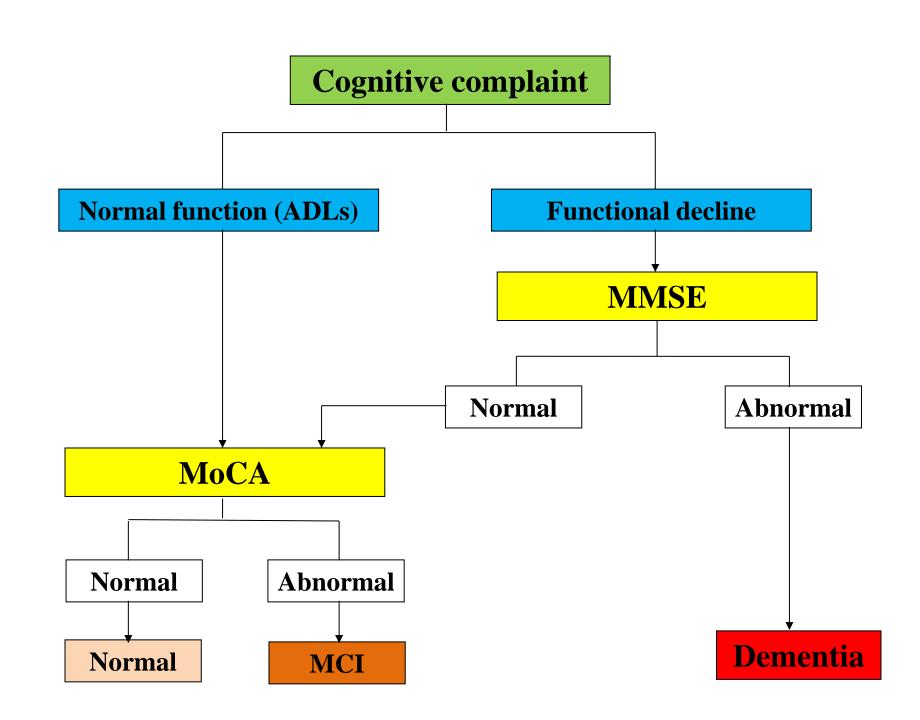
#### **Limitations of the Cognitive Screening**



Instrument	Time to use (min)	Gold standard	Cutoff	Sensitivity	Specificity
MMSE	5-10	DSM-IV diagnosis	<b>23</b> /24	0.79	0.95
AMTS	3-4	Clinical diagnosis	<b>6</b> /7	0.81	0.84
Clock- drawing test	3	DSM III-R dementia	Shulman method, score 2/ <b>3</b>	0.86	0.96
6-CIT	3-4	Clinical diagnosis of dementia	7/8	0.90	1.00
GPCOG	6	DSM-IV dementia	10/11 on total score	0.82	0.83
Mini-Cog	3	Independent clinical diagnosis of dementia	Probably normal/ possibly impaired	0.76	0.89
TYM	5-10	DSM-IV dementia	<b>30</b> /31	0.73	0.88
MoCA	10	Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease	<b>25</b> /26	1.00	0.87
ACE-R	15-20	DSM-IV dementia	<b>73</b> /74	0.90	0.93
MIS	Under 5	Clinical diagnosis of dementia	<b>5</b> /6	0.86	0.91

#### Abbreviated Mental Test Score

- 10-item scale derived from a longer scale introduced previously [Hodkinson, 1972]
- primary and secondary care nonspecialist settings
- 3–4 min
- It assesses
  - Orientation
  - Registration
  - Recall
  - Concentration
- ≤ 7 (from maximum of 10): positive
- low positive predictive: need second stage assessment



## Scope

- History taking
- Physical examination
- Measurements in dementia
- Cognitive screening test
- Investigation
- Discussion about the diagnosis and plan of management
- Care plan

#### Investigations in dementia

- Recommended: CBC, renal function, thyroid function test, B12, folate, blood sugar, calcium, LFT?, atherosclerotic risk factors
- Optional:
  - VDRL, HIV
  - Heavy metal
  - Autoimmune
  - etc

#### **RPD**

Blood: CBC, chemistry (including Ca, Mg, Ph), LFTs, RPR, rheumatology screen (ESR, ANA, RF, CRP), TFTs, B12, homocysteine, anti-thyroglobulin/ anti-thyroperoxidase Ab, HIV, Lyme, paraneoplastic Abs, non-paraneoplastic Abs (eg VGKC, anti GAD65)

Urine analysis

CSF: cell count/diff, protein, glucose, IgG index, OCB, VDRL

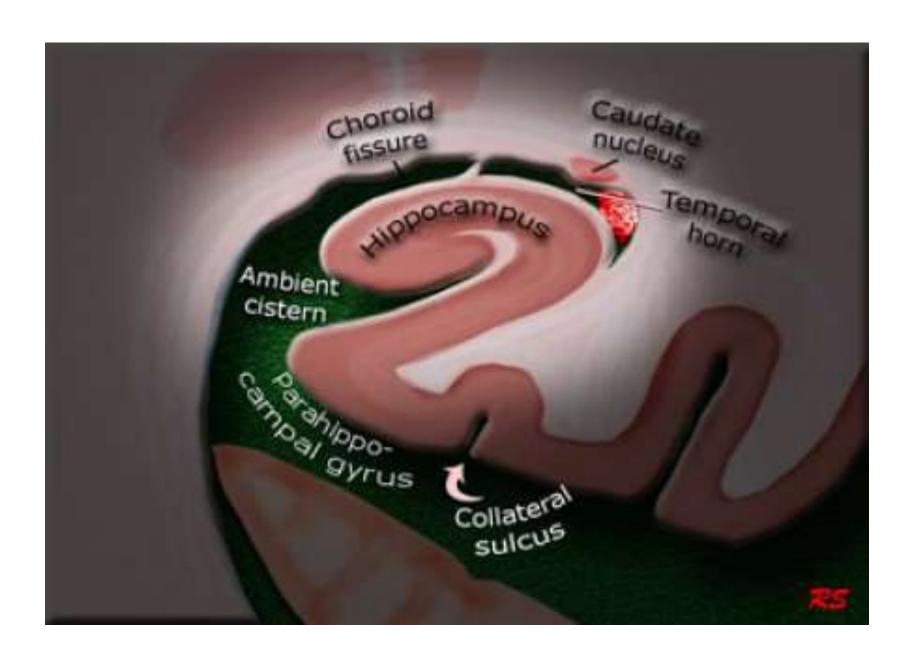
Imaging: brain MRI (including FLAIR and DWI)

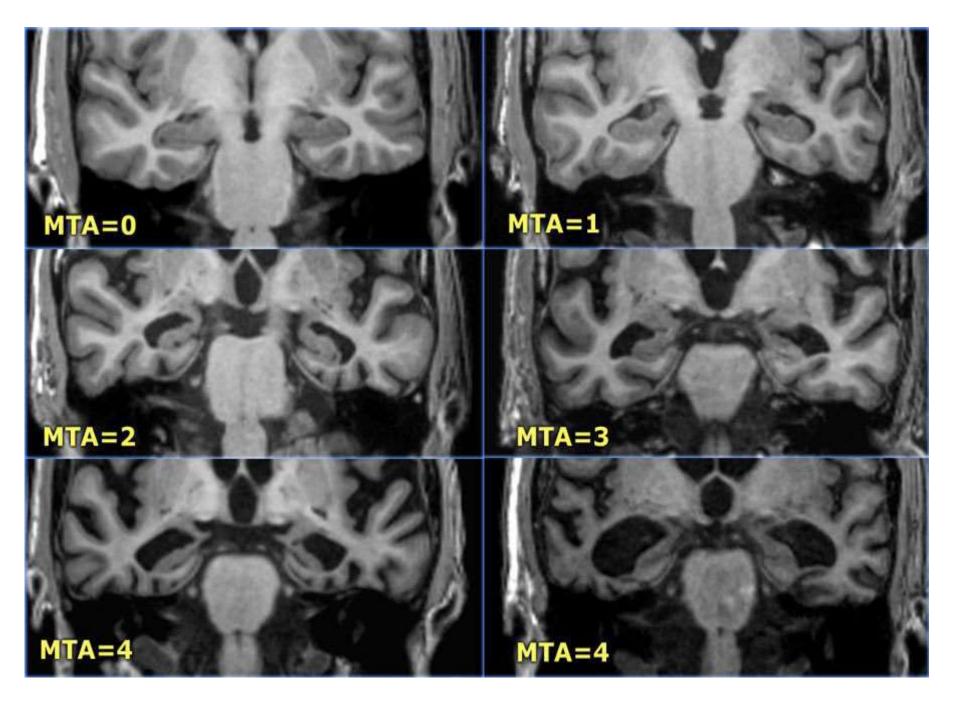
EEG

#### Further evaluation R/O infectious R/O R/O R/O vascular R/O toxic metabolic malignancy autoimmune If CSF, body and brain imaging finding do not allow a definitive diagnosis Geschwind MD, et al. **Brain biopsy** Neurol Clin 2007

## Neuroimaging

- Structural imaging:
  - -CT
  - -MRI
- Functional imaging :
  - -SPECT
  - -PET



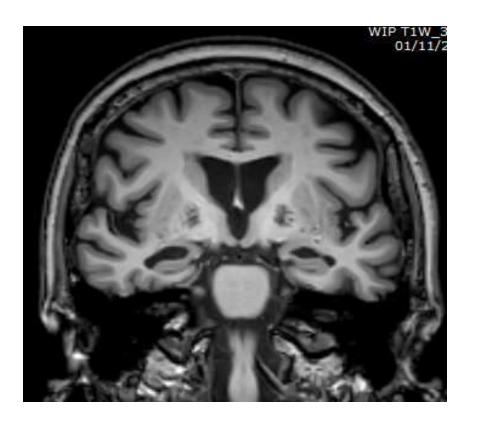


### MTA visual rating scale

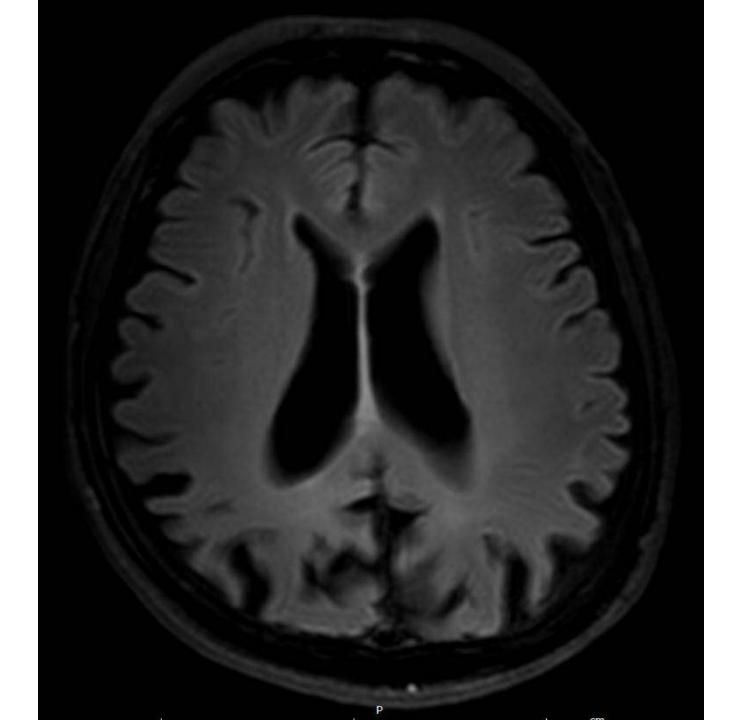
Score	Width of choroid fissure	Width of temporal horn	Height of hippocampal formation
0	N	N	N
1	<b>↑</b>	N	N
2	<b>↑</b> ↑	<b>↑</b> ↑	<b>\</b>
3	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	$\downarrow \downarrow$
4	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	$\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$

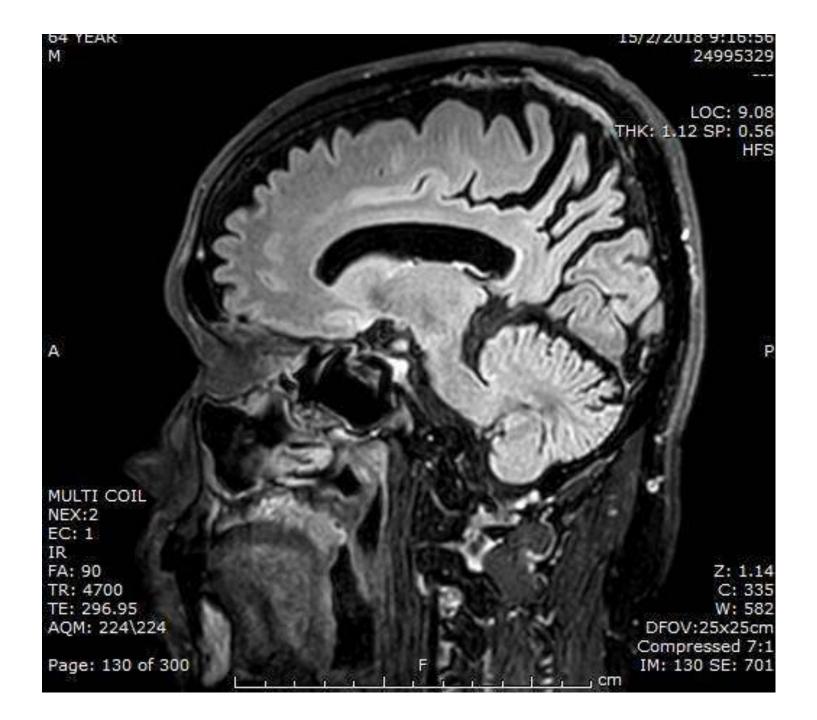
## MTA-grading

- < 75 years: score 2 or more is abnormal.
- > 75 years: score 3 or more is abnormal.

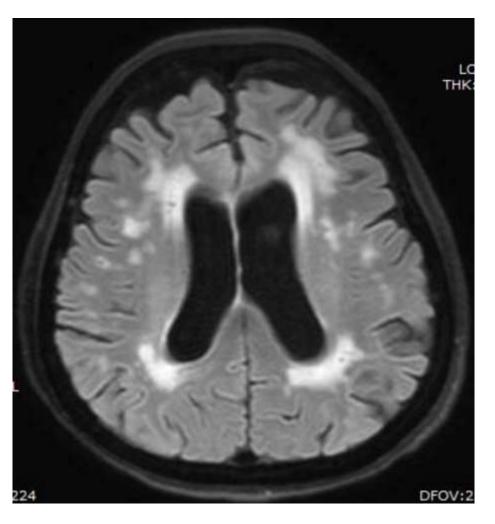


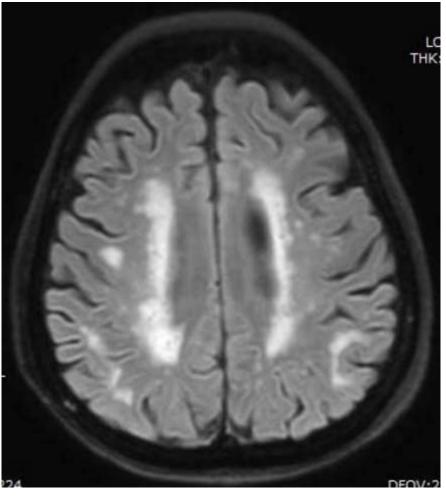
77 years, clinically support early AD

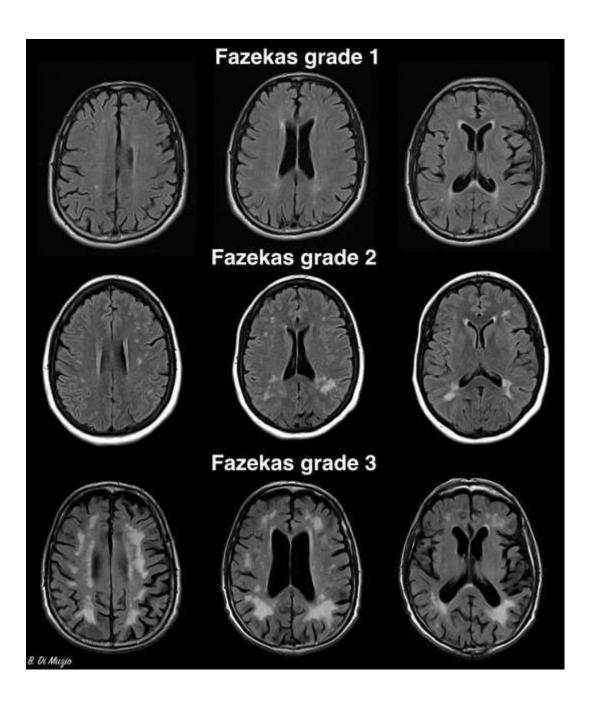




# MRI: Suggestive of moderated degree of small vessel disease







The Fazekas scale
-amount of white
matter T2
hyperintense
lesions
-usually attributed
to chronic small
vessel ischaemia

## Scope

- History taking
- Physical examination
- Measurements in dementia
- Cognitive screening test
- Investigation
- Discussion about the diagnosis and plan of management
- Care plan



#### Once we make a diagnosis

#### Cognitive

- Pharmacologic treatment
- Nonpharmacologic treatment

#### Behavioral/ psychiatric

- Pharmacologic treatment
- Nonpharmacologic treatment

#### General

- Function
- General medical conditions
- Safety/ environment
- Caregiver
- Rehabilitation
- End of life care/ advanced directive
- Legal issue

#### **Cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEIs)**

Donepezil

Rivastigmine

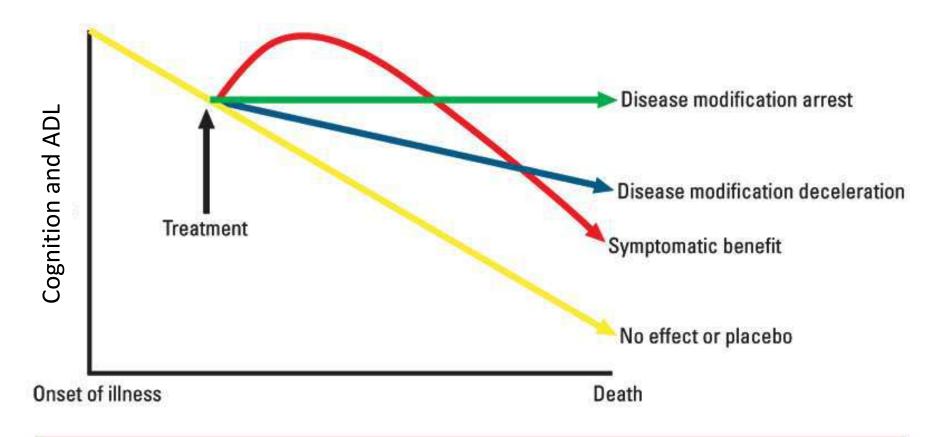
Galantamine

Antidementia drugs

**NMDA** receptor blocker

Memantine

# DISEASE MODIFICATION VERSUS SYMPTOMATIC BENEFIT IN THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE



	Mech			Administration			
	anism	intended indication	Route Dosing		Frequency		
Donepezil	ChEI	Mild-to- moderate AD Moderate to Severe AD	PO (tablet)	Titration:  • Initiate 5 mg/day  • May increase to 10 mg/day after 4–6 weeks  • Severe AD: may increase to 23 mg/day after additional 3 months (minimum)  Maintenance:  • Mild-to-moderate AD: 5 or 10 mg/day  • Moderate-to-severe AD: 10 or 23 mg/day	Once daily		
Galantamine ER	ChEI	Mild-to- moderate AD	PO (capsule)	Titration: • Initiate: 8 mg/day • Increase to 16 mg/day after 4 weeks (minimum) • May increase to 24 mg/day after additional 4 weeks (minimum) Maintenance: • 16 or 24 mg/day	Once daily, in morning, with food		
Rivastigmine	ChEI	Mild-to- moderate AD Mild-to moderate PDD	PO (capsules / oral solution)	Titration:  • Initiate: 3 mg/day  • If tolerated, may increase to 6 mg/day, and further to 9 and 12 mg/day after 2 weeks (minimum) at previous dose (4 weeks for PDD) Maintenance:  • Mild-to-moderate AD: 6–12 mg/day  • Mild-to-moderate PDD: 3–12 mg/day	Twice daily		
Rivastigmine patch	ChEI	Mild-to- moderate AD Severe AD Mild-to moderate PDD	TD patch	Titration: • Initiate: 4.6 mg/24 h • After 4 weeks (minimum), if tolerated, increase to 9.5 mg/24 h • May increase to 13.3 mg/24 h after additional 4 weeks (minimum) Maintenance: • Mild-to-moderate AD: 9.5 or 13.3 mg/24 h • Severe AD: 13.3 mg/24 h • Mild-to-moderate PDD: 9.5 or 13.3 mg/24 h	Apply new patch Once every 24 h		

Mechani		Approved/	Administration				
	sm	intended indication	Route	Dosing	Frequency		
Memantine	NMDA receptor antagoni st	Moderate to- Severe AD	PO (tablet/or al solution)	Titration:  • Initiate 5 mg/day  • Increase to 10 mg/day, and further to 15 and 20 mg/day after 1 week (minimum) at previous dose Maintenance:  • 20 mg/day	Twice daily		
Memantine XR	NMDA receptor antagoni st	Moderate to- Severe AD	PO (capsules)	Titration:  • Initiate: 7 mg/day  • Increase dose (14, 21, and 28 mg/day) after 1 week (minimum) on previous dose Maintenance:  • 28 mg/day	Once daily		

#### Side effects of ChEIs

- Gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, anorexia, weight loss
- Cardiovascular: bradycardia, dizziness, asthenia, fatigue
- Nervous system, neuromuscular: cramps, fatigue, insomnia, bad dream, agitation, paniclike state
- Others: rhinitis, headache, urinary incontinence

#### **Drug interaction with AChEIs**

- Anticholinergics
- Cholinergic drug
- Drug reduce HR
- Enzyme inducer/inhibitor CYP2A6/3A4







Weerasak Muangpaisan

# Maximum recommended antipsychotic doses for BPSD

Drug name	Maximum daily dose (mg)
Typical antipsychotics	
Chlopromazine	75
Fluphenazine	4
Haloperidol	2
Perphenazine	8
Atypical antipsychotics	
Aripiprazole	10
Clozapine	50
Olanzapine	5
Quetiapine	150
Risperidone	2

# Problems that may respond to medications

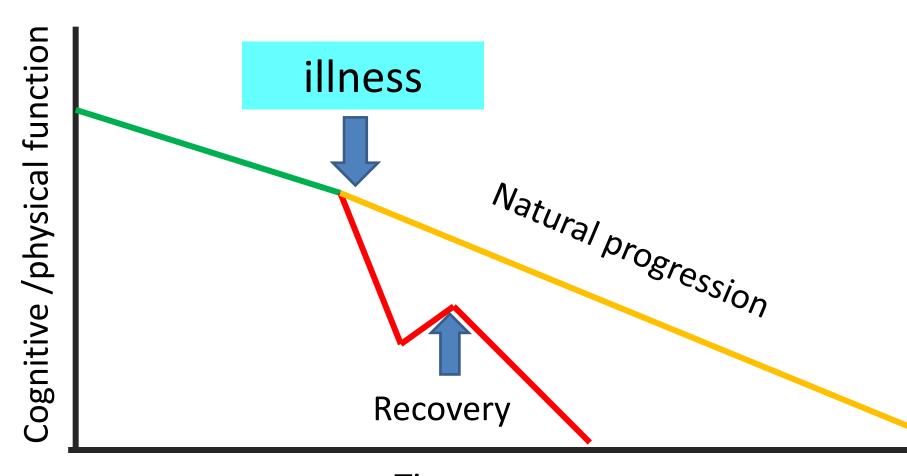
- Anxiety
- Depressive symptoms
- Sleep disturbance
- Manic-like symptoms
- Persistent and distressing delusions or hallucinations
- Persistent verbal and physical aggression
- Sexually inappropriate behavior

# Inappropriate antipsychotic treatment targets

- Wandering
- Nervousness
- Impaired memory
- Uncooperative without aggression
- Poor self-care: Inappropriate dressing/undressing
- Mild anxiety
- Avoidance of social interaction
- Inattention to surrounding
- Any verbal expression or behavior not posing a threat to self or others
- Inappropriate urination/defecation
- Annoying repetitive activities (perseveration)
- Vocalization
- Hiding/hoarding
- Eating inedibles



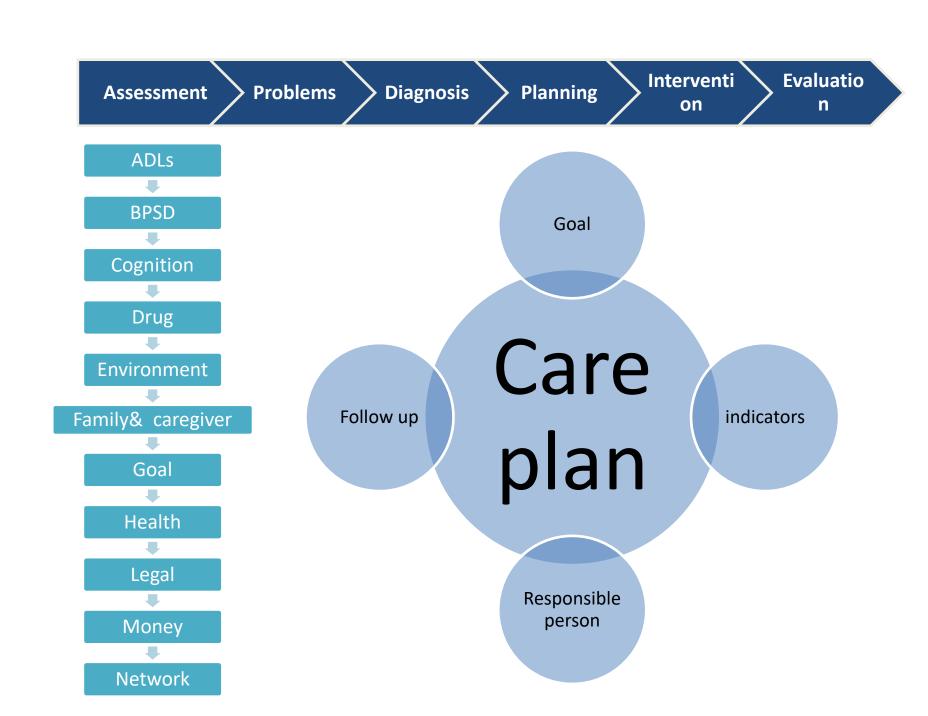
## Acute illness

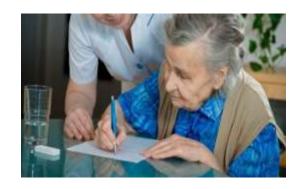


Time course

## Scope

- History taking
- Physical examination
- Measurements in dementia
- Cognitive screening test
- Investigation
- Discussion about the diagnosis and plan of management
- Care plan





**Understanding** 

Expressing a choice

# Decision making capacity

**Appreciation** 

Reasoning

#### Discussion with PWD and family

- Breaking bad news
- Discuss natural history and progression
- Discuss plan of management: risk benefit
- Goal of care
- Encourage activities / ADL care
- Nonpharmacologic management issues eg cognitive stimulating activities, exercise, avoid anticholinergic medications
- BPSD management
- Safety issues: wandering, etc
- Communication skills
- Advance care planning issues
- Palliative care: pain, delirium, feeding, infection, care of immobility
- Psychological support
- Referral to support group/ training course if available
- Educational materials

# Discussion of advance care planning issues

