



Target Area: Memory Impairments / Attention Problems

<p>Davis, Massman &amp; Doody (2001). <i>Cognitive Intervention in Alzheimer Disease: A Randomized Placebo-Controlled Study</i>. <i>Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders</i> 15(1):1-9</p>	<p>PE德罗 score – 6/10</p>
<p><b>Method/Results</b></p>	<p><b>Rehabilitation Program</b></p>
<p>Design:  Y StudyType: RCT.  Y Population: n=37 people (43% male) with probable Alzheimers Disease.  Y Groups: 2 groups:  1. Cognitive intervention (n=19; M=68.7years, SD=3.9)  2. Waitlist (n=18; M=72.6 years, SD=7.6).  Y Setting: Clinic, with some exercises conducted at home.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:  Y Neuropsychological test scores: WMS-R – Logical Memory; Visual Reproduction/ WAIS-R Digit Span/ Verbal fluency: phonemic and category/ finger tapping / Verbal Series Attention Test (VSAT).  Y Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS).  Y Quality of Life questionnaire (completed by carer).</p> <p>Secondary outcome measure/s:  Y None.</p> <p>Results: No treatment effects between groups except that treatment groups reduced time on the VSAT. After treatment the WL group showed no change.</p>	<p>Aim: To use cognitive interventions to increase face-name recall and recall of personal information in people with Alzheimers Disease.</p> <p>Materials: Attention exercises (see below) Interest Inventory; Weekly compliance sheets (for carers); photos of staff members.</p> <p>Treatment Plan  Y Duration: 5 weeks.  Y Sequence: 1 hours/week (+ 30 minutes homework 6 days/week).  Y Content:  – Test recall of 7 personal facts: trained on flash cards to recall facts that are not remembered.  – Learn no.-object pairs e.g. “1-bun; 2-shoe” with increasing numbers.  – Learn face name associations of staff members with verbal cues (e.g. “knee”=“Naomi”) 4) 6 home attention exercises per week e.g. sensory tasks (identify smells or music); attention maintenance (e.g. practice dual tasks) or memory (e.g. draw from memory).</p>