Examining Interest in Cognitive Training in Relation to Cognitive Performance, Functional Ability, and Psychosocial Factors Among Older Adults

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Secondary Analysis

- Explore cognition among community dwelling older adults
- Utilize the COLLAGE data base





• Sample Size n=1,970

- Sources of Data
 - interRAI Community Health Assessment (CHA)
 - Functional Supplement to the CHA (FS)
 - COLLAGE Wellness Assessment





Objectives:

Assess the level of cognitive performance of community-dwelling older adults with select functional abilities

Examine cognitive status in relation to a group of psychosocial factors

Examine the influence of PREFERENCE for cognitive training on function and psychosocial factors





Cognition

Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS2)

- -is short term memory OK (CHA)
- -is procedural memory OK (FS)
- -what is the level of *cognitive skills for daily decision making* (CHA)
- -what is the level of ability in *making self* understood (CHA)
 - -what is the level of ability in eating (FS)





How would you rate your memory (Wellness)





• Developed an eight level hierarchal scale (0-7)

- 0 no cognitive impairment Intact
- 1 3 mild cognitive impairment
- 4 7 moderate/severe cognitive impairment





• Preference Question

Are you interested in programs to improve your memory? (Wellness)





- Analyses based on 6 groups
 - Intact, not interested in training
 - Intact, interested in training
 - Mild cognitive impairment, not interested
 - Mild cognitive impairment, interested in training
 - Moderate/severe cognitive impairment, not interested in training
 - Moderate/severe cognitive impairment, interested in training





- Functional Ability
 - Instrumental activities of daily living

Scored using a scale from zero to 6, zero – complete independence, 6 – total dependence with full performance by others





- Psychosocial Factors
 - Friendships
 - Social engagement
 - Loneliness
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Self-rated health





• Results – Cognition

- Majority of older adults intact or with mild cognitive impairment
- Within "intact" group, 32% were interested in cognitive training
- Among "mild" and "moderate/severe" respondents,
 41% and 48% respectively were interested in programs to improve cognition





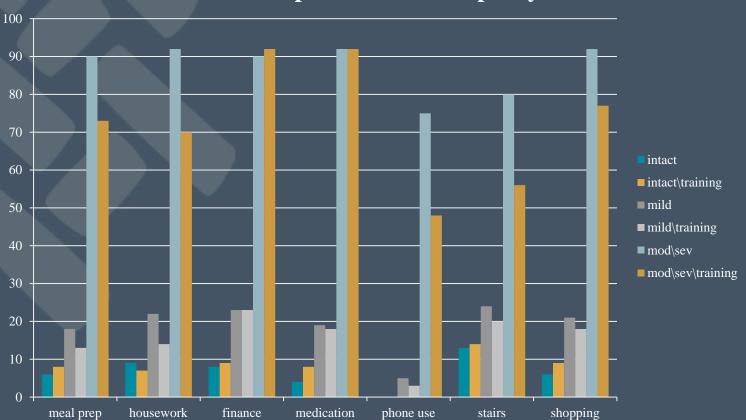
Cognitive Performance Scale and Memory Training







Not Independent IADL Capacity





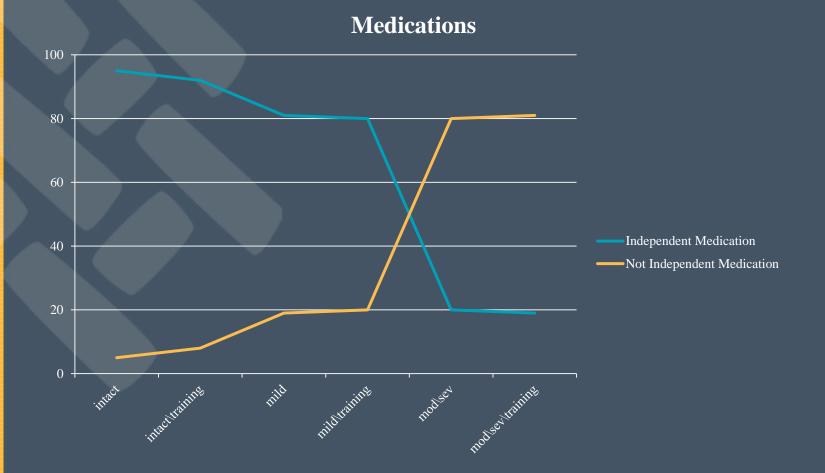


Finances





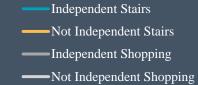








Stairs and Shopping

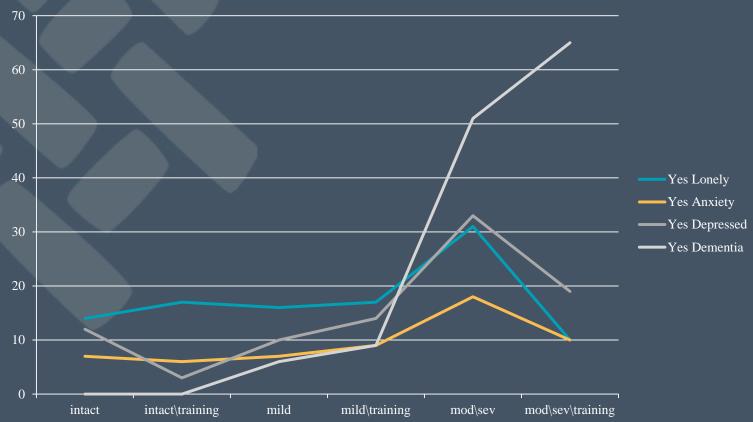








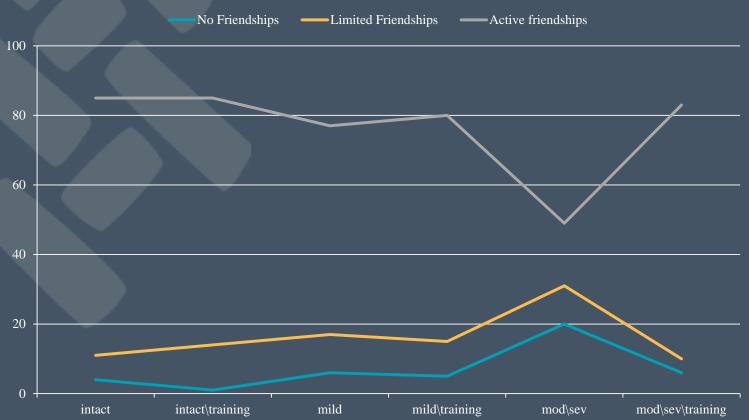
Lonely, Anxious, Depressed, Dementia





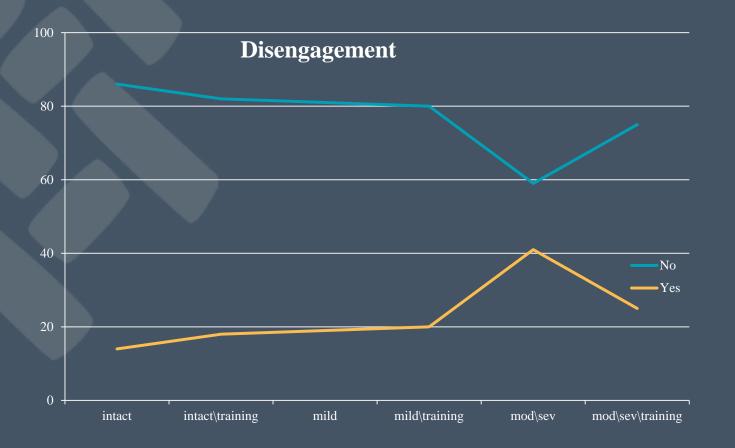


Friendships





















• Results

Majority of residents in CCRCs have no or mild cognitive impairment

Older adults are able to maintain independence
 with IADLs even with mild cognitive impairment





• Results

- With IADL's, there is a protective effect from the DESIRE to participate in a program to improve cognition exclusive of medication and finances
- With an array of psychosocial factors, there is a protective effect from the DESIRE to participate in a program to improve cognition





- Implications
 - Cognition is a key element in the aging process

- Explore desire for memory improvement
 - What are the other factors at work?

Transference to other health behaviors





• Thank you for your time and attention



