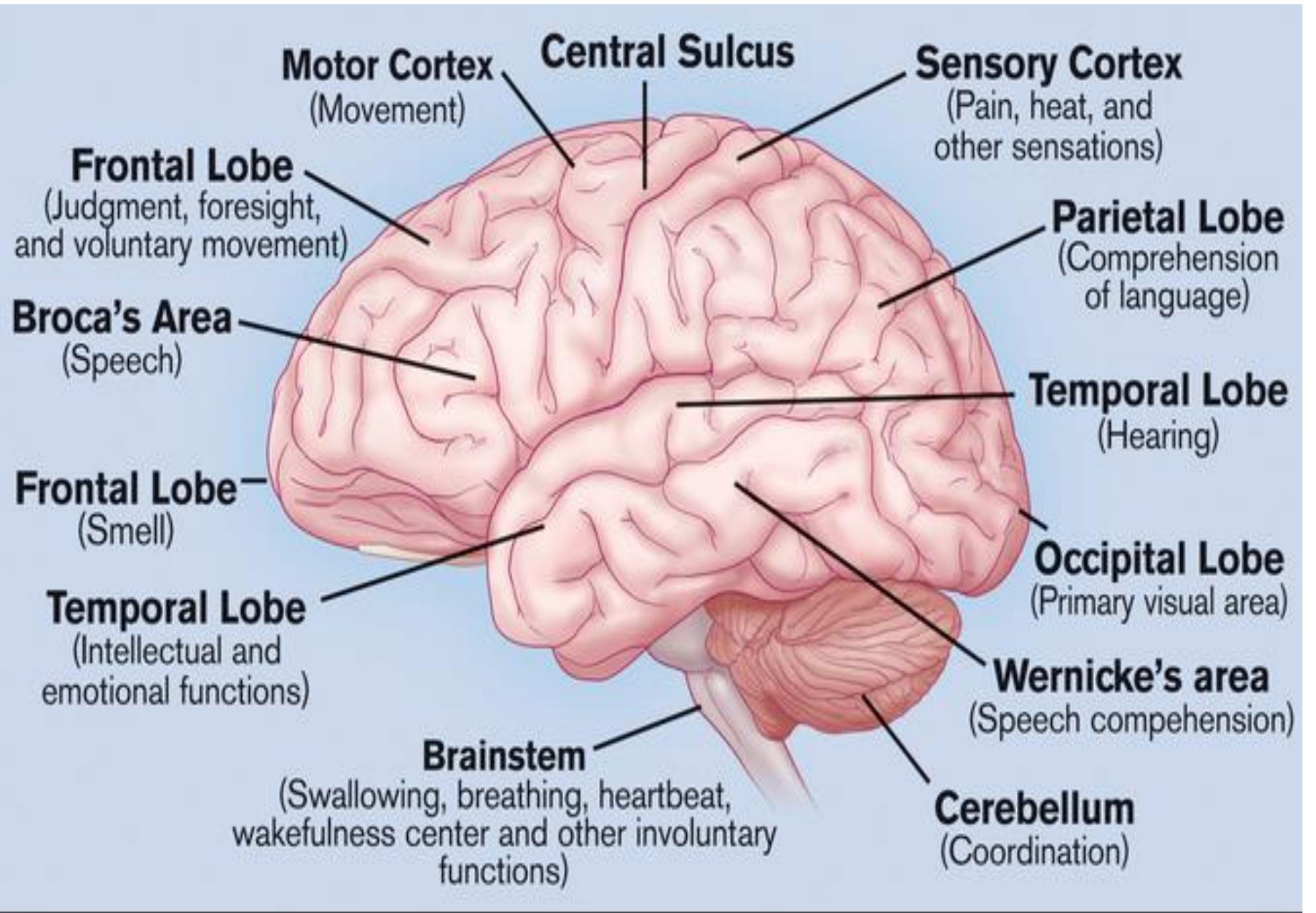
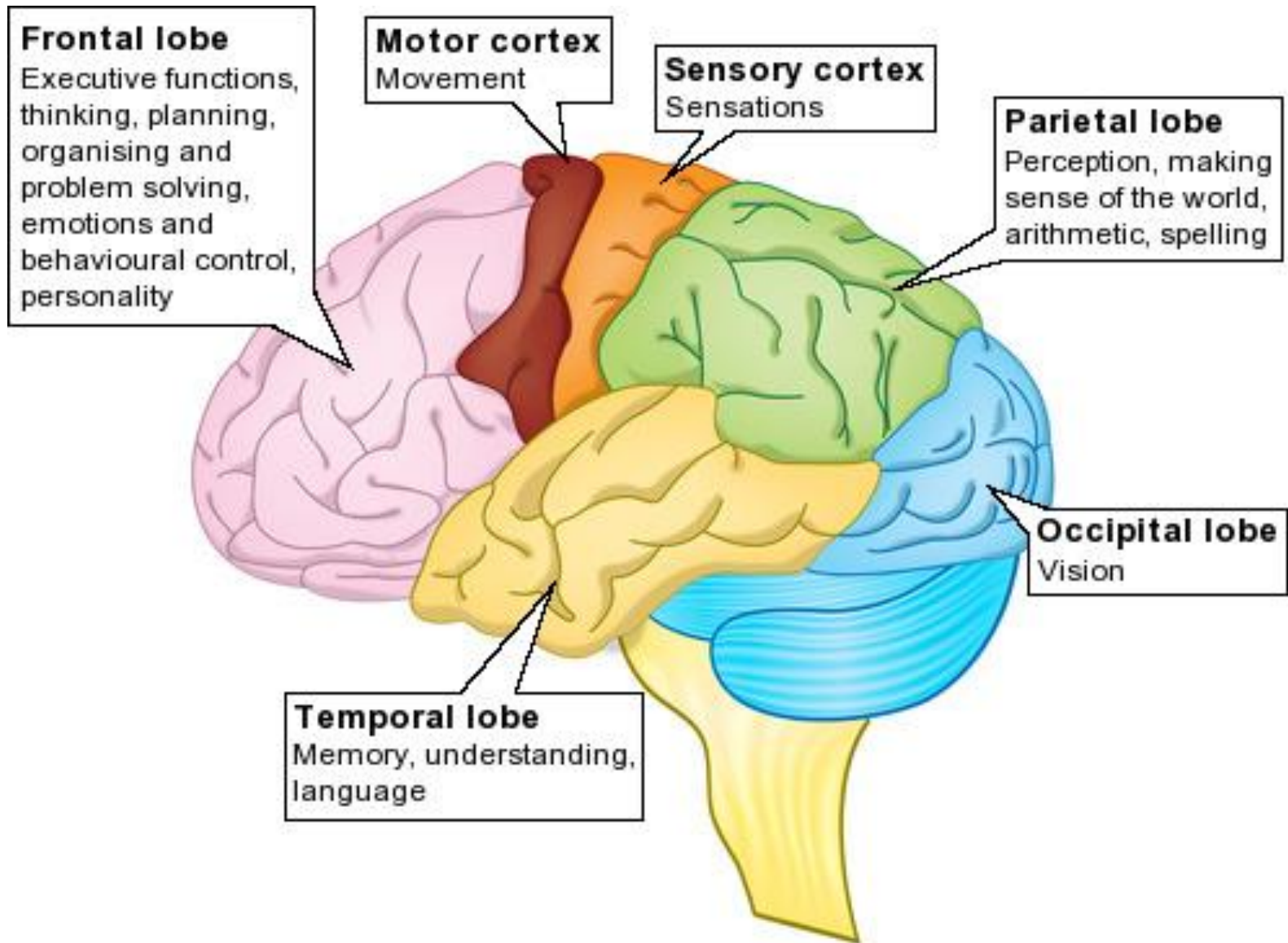


Cognitive Testing





Cognitive functions



Neuropsychology of aging

Cognitive patterns, brain connections and mental processes work differently as we age.

Cognition can be affected by:

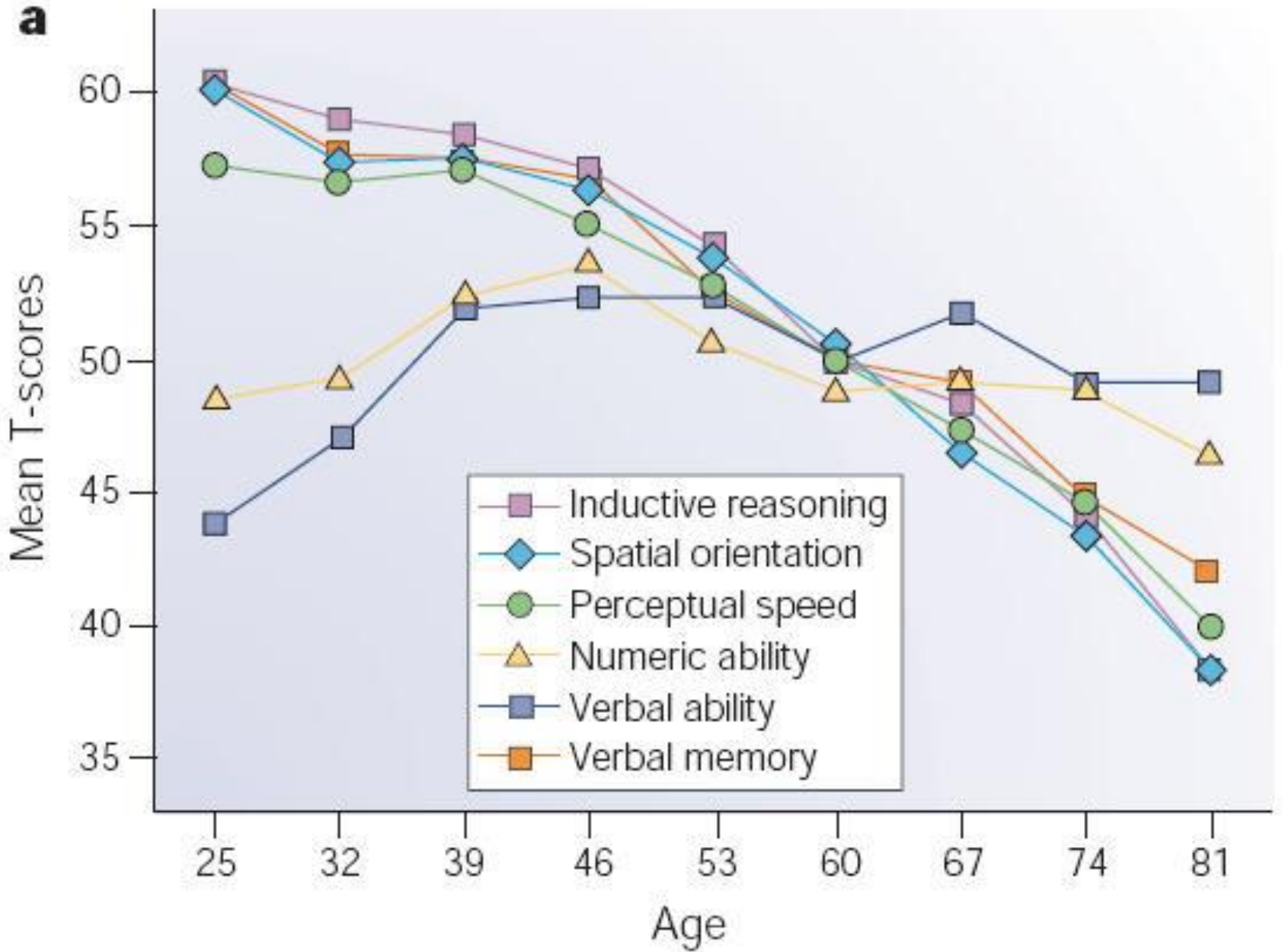
- Disuse
- Disease
- Aging per se

Cognition in normal aging

Cognitive function –Enormous **variability** occurs across individuals. Many older people may surpass the young on some cognitive tasks, and others do equally well as younger adults.

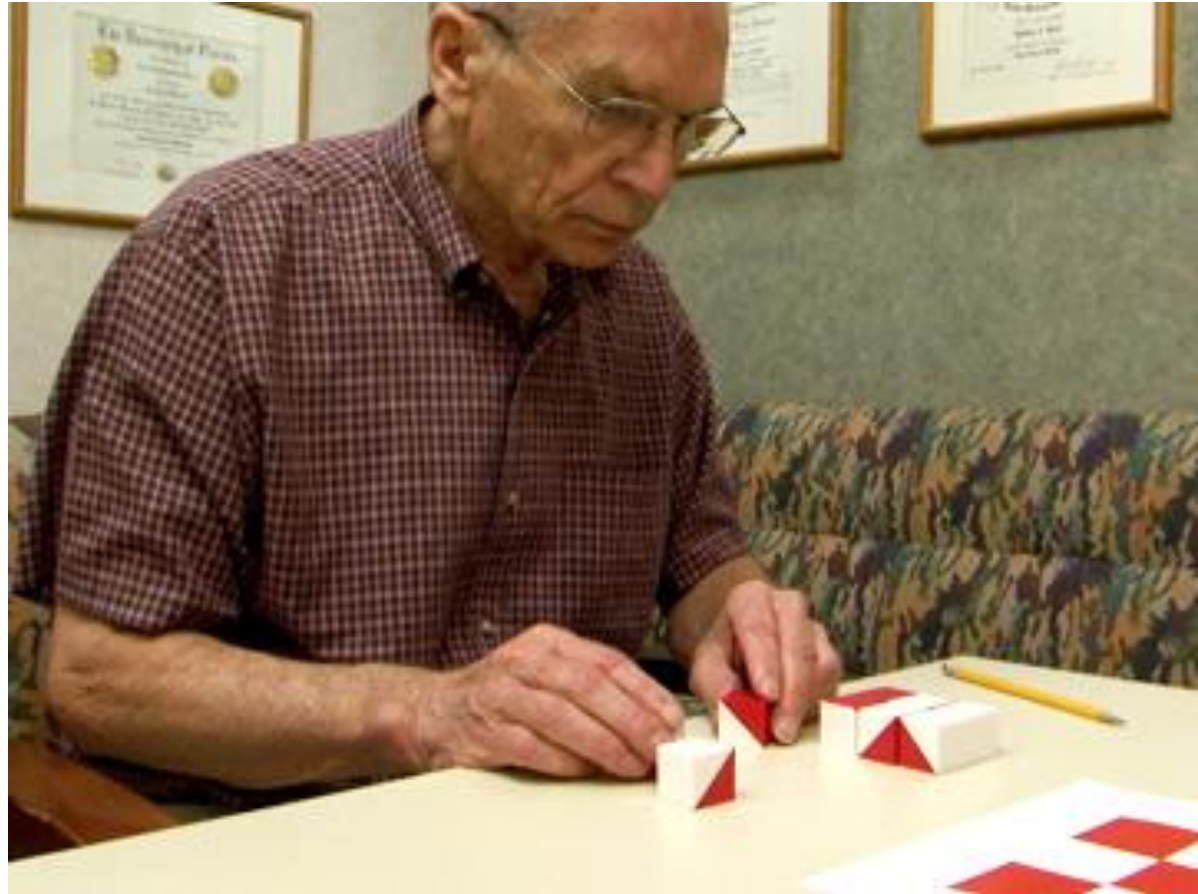
Variability in cognitive function is influenced by many factors including:

- **Age**
- **Education- cognitive reserve**



What is cognitive testing?

- Procedure for assessing cognition
- Combination of standardized psychometric tools and examiner's clinical expertise.
- Analysis of strengths and weaknesses



Objectives of Cognitive Testing

- Determine **cognitive function**.
- Analyze symptoms of different diseases, for example dementia.
- Propose neuropsychological rehabilitation or therapy.
- Early diagnosis.
- Objectives depend on each case.

Cognitive testing in Aging

- Evaluates brain **functional integrity**.
- Highly recommended to:
 - Evaluate cognitive function.
 - Predict normal vs abnormal aging. For example dementia.
 - In case of abnormal aging, to be able to predict conversion from normal to mild cognitive impairment, and mild cognitive impairment to dementia.
 - Differentiate among types dementia.

How can I improve my cognitive abilities?



Cognitive Assessment



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