

Assessment of Neurocognitive Disorders through Neuropsychological Screening Measures: Clock Drawing Test versus Pizza Test

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The Pizza Test demonstrated sensitivity to cognitive impairment comparable to the Clock Drawing Test (CDT), particularly the Mendez scoring method across mild and major neurocognitive disorders (NCD). These findings suggest the PT may serve as a culturally responsible tool for detecting cognitive impairment.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
- NCD are commonly assessed using cognitive screeners - CDT assesses multiple cognitive domains, but has cultural, educational, and linguistic biases - PT could be an alternative screening measure to assess similar domains	- Collected at a neuropsychology private practice in Boston, MA - Patients (n=258) referred for a neuropsychological evaluation & completed both CDT and PT - Mild NCD n=29 - Major NCD n=15 - Healthy controls (n=58) complete CDT, PT, and a demographic questionnaire - CDT scored using 2 scoring methods (Crombie & Rouleau) - PT scored using Crombie method - Z-scores calculated	<u>Healthy controls</u> - CDT Mendez z=0.42 - CDT Rouleau z=0.57 - PT z=-0.46 <u>Mild NCD</u> - CDT Mendez z=-0.47 - CDT Rouleau z=0.14 - PT z=-0.55 <u>Major NCD</u> - CDT Mendez z=-1.42 - CDT Rouleau z=-0.40 - PT z=-1.23	- Across severity levels, PT demonstrates sensitivity comparable to CDT scoring methods for mild and major NCD - PT could potentially be an alternative for individuals from low levels of education or speak English as a second language - PT offers another option as an inclusive cognitive screener to administer to patients in various clinical settings	 CONTACT If you have any questions, please reach out to Tanu Kumar at tkumar24@williamjames.edu 