Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale, Mini-Mental State Examination and General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition in a multicultural cohort of community-dwelling older persons with early dementia

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**Key Words:**

**Research aim:**
To compare three measures in their ability to detect dementia among older CALD were compared in 151 older, community-dwelling persons.

**Results/Conclusion:**
All three instruments were equally accurate in predicting dementia (ROC area under curve 0.92?0.97, p > 0.05 for all comparisons). At the recommended cut-offs, the RUDAS was best for ruling in dementia (positive LR = 8.77), while the GPCOG was best for ruling out dementia (negative LR = 0.03). All three instruments were influenced by concomitant depression. Whereas the MMSE was influenced by CALD status, the RUDAS and GPCOG were not. While the GPCOG combines participant and informant data, the RUDAS is a stand-alone measure specifically designed for, and validated in, multicultural populations.

**Implications:**

**Cultural Group(s):**

**Location of study:**

**Age group:**

**Number included in study:**
151

**Type of participants:**
older, community-dwelling persons

**Research approach:**
Quantitative

**Type of data:**

**Secondary data sources used:**
The Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), the General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition (GPCOG) and the Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS)

**Implications/ Recommendations:**

**Notes:**