

Simplifying detection of cognitive impairment: comparison of the Mini-Cog and Mini-Mental State Examination in a multiethnic sample

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Key Words:

dementia, culturally appropriate assessment tools

Research aim:

To compare detection of cognitive impairment using the Mini-Cog and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and to identify sociodemographic variables that influence detection in an ethnoculturally diverse sample.

Results/Conclusion:

The Mini-Cog detects clinically significant cognitive impairment as well as or better than the MMSE in multiethnic elderly individuals, is easier to administer to non-English speakers, and is less biased by low education and literacy.

Implications:

Cultural Group(s):

Ethnic minority

Location of study:

United States

Age group:

Elders

Number included in study:

371

Type of participants:

community sample of ethnic minority elderly, 231 of who met the criteria for dementia or mild cognitive impairment

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: