# ASSESSING PROCESSING SPEED IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: past and future

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CMSC May 2015 Indianapolis, Indiana





#### **Disclosures**

The authors have no financial disclosures or conflict of interest pertaining to this study





#### **Cognitive Functions**

- Cognitive impairment is frequent, affecting up to 70% of individuals with MS (Chiaravalloti et al, 2008)
- Information processing speed (IPS)
  - One of the most prevalent cognitive difficulties (Rosti-Otajärvi et al, 2013)
  - And is hypothesized, by some authors, as the key deficit underlying cognitive dysfunction in MS (DeLuca et al., 2004; Demaree et al., 1999; Forn et al 2008)

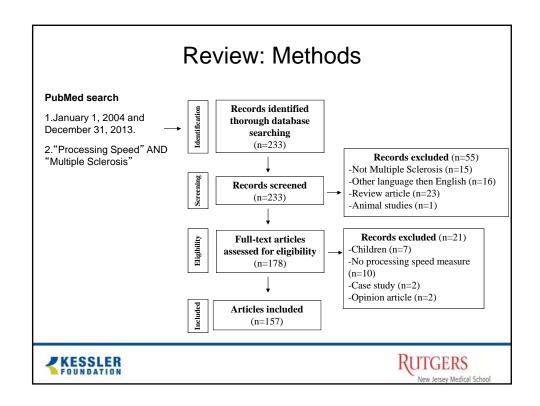


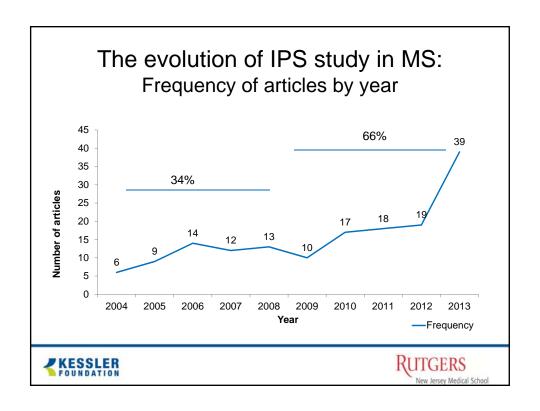


- The methods applied to assess information processing speed (IPS) in individuals with MS
  - Sample characteristics
  - Frequency of reporting confounding variables
  - Behavior measures used to assess IPS
- The theories applied to study information processing speed in individuals with MS
  - IPS definitions of the construct
  - Theories about IPS









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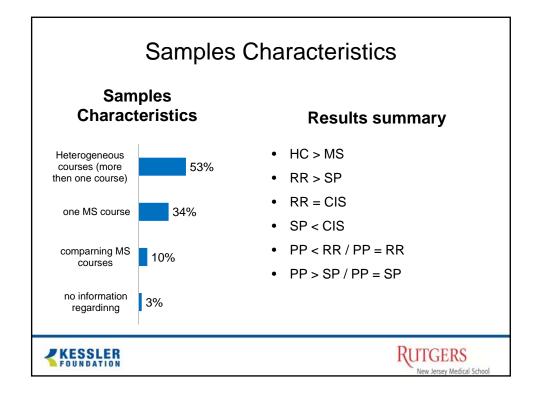


#### Samples Characteristics

- What do we know about IPS and disease courses?
- Articles included were divided into 3 categories
  - 1) heterogeneous MS course, in which the study sample(s) is (are) composed of a combination of different disease courses.
  - 2) one MS course, with the focus on understanding one disease course;
  - 3) comparing multiple MS course, with the focus on comparing more than one disease course:



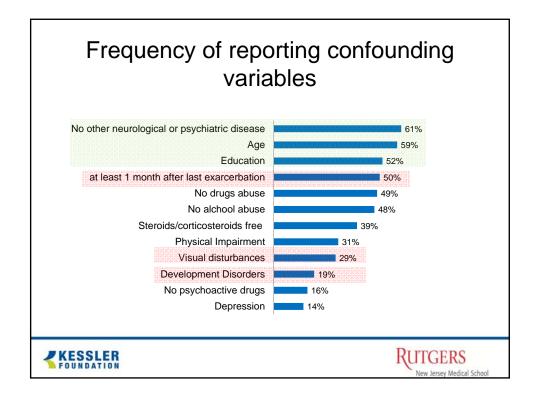




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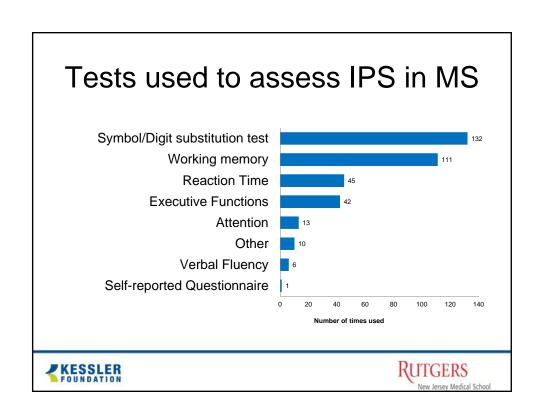


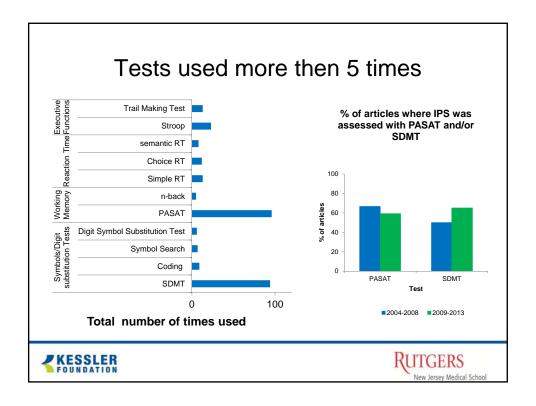
#### Tests used to assess IPS in MS

- We grouped assessments into 8 cognitive task categories based on their methodological approach:
  - 1) symbol/digit substitution (e.g. SDMT);
  - 2) working memory (e.g. PASAT);
  - 3) reaction time (e.g. visual reaction time or choice reaction time);
  - 3) executive functions (e.g. STROOP);
  - 4) attention (e.g. Test of Attentional Performance);
  - 5) other (e.g. Picture Naming Test);
  - 6) verbal fluency (e.g. Word List Generation Test);
  - 7) self-reported questionnaires (e.g. Processing Speed Difficulties Scale).





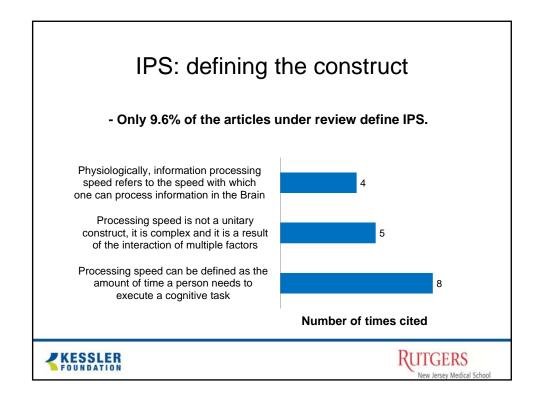




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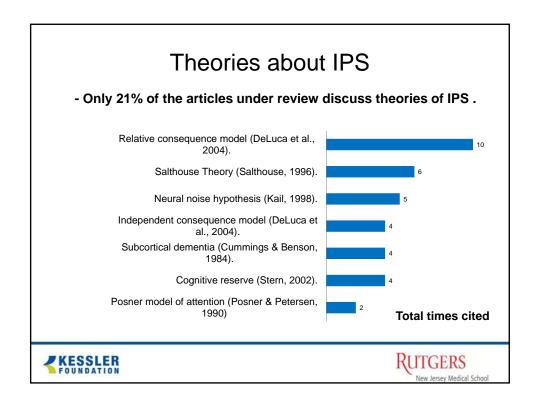




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#### Assessing IPS in Multiple Sclerosis **Past Future** Mostly cross-sectional/prospective studies (only 10% of articles included were Longitudinal studies are in need longitudinal studies) Heterogeneous samples (more then one Studies design to assess IPS between disease course) disease courses Studies often don't report Detail inclusion and exclusion criteria are · time since last exacerbation, • sensorial disturbances (e.g. vision) strongly encouraged · history of developmental disorders Use of diverse measures to assess IPS A clear definition and theoretical model of Construct rarely defined IPS in MS would be of great importance for Focus on hypothesis driven research and assessment and further understanding IPS not theory driven deficits in MS KESSLER

#### Acknowledgements

- Nancy D Chiaravalloti, Ph.D.
- John DeLuca, Ph.D.
- Helen Genova, Ph.D.
- Hearst Foundation
- Kessler Foundation
- Neuropsychology and Neuroscience Research
- Rutgers New Jersey Medical School





#### **THANK YOU!**



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