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Early detection of cognitive impairment. Adaptation of the Alzheimer's Quick Test to the Spanish population.

Objective: Although the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) is an established screening test for Alzheimer's Disease (AD) for which extensive research exists, the Alzheimer's Quick Test: Assessment of Parietal Function (AQT), is a relative newcomer to the field of screening tests for early evidence of probable AD. The purpose of the present study was to adapt the AQT to the Spanish population and determine the sensitivity and specificity of the test in our country, in order to have other screening tests for the early detection of cognitive impairment in AD.

Participants and Methods: AQT and MMSE were administered to 369 normal subjects from 20 to 80 years old to obtain normative data in Spain, and to 70 adults in the initial phases of AD to determine the sensitivity and specificity of the test.

Results: We have obtained normative data in the Spanish population for the AQT test, and results show significant differences ($p < .001$) between normal subjects and people in the early stages of AD, with high levels of specificity and sensitivity. There are significant differences between people younger and older than 60 years, and regression analysis shows that age explains the variance of all tasks of the test.

Conclusions: The results show that AQT can be used in the Spanish population as a screening test for early evidence of probable AD.

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