



Effects of Computerized Games on Older Adults' Cognition

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Special Thanks

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Presentation Goals

- To describe how computer/mobile games have been used among older adults with typical aging, with dementia, and with cognitive impairment based on results of systematic literature reviews.
- To learn about the evidence for the benefits and challenges of using computer/mobile games as a rehabilitation approach with older adults.
- To review the results of two research studies about the effectiveness of mobile games with older adults with typical aging, with dementia, and with cognitive impairment.



Source: <https://www.remediesforme.com/natural-remedies-improve-memory-focus-concentration/>



Source:
<https://www.carehome.co.uk/news/article.cfm/id/1578909/Dementia-care-home-designed-without-mirrors-reduces-confusion-frustration-and-embarrassment>

Introduction

- Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is expected to affect 10-20% of older adults (Palmer et al., 2008) and many will progress to dementia
- **Computerized Cognitive Training (CCT):** repetitive and intensive practice of standardized exercise used to improve cognitive functioning, using any computer technology that targets a single or multiple cognitive domains

Research Question

What are the effects of Computerized Cognitive Training (CCT) on cognitive domains of older adults with or without cognitive impairment or dementia?

Approach

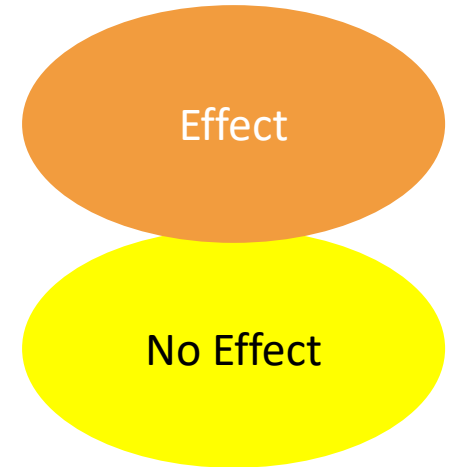
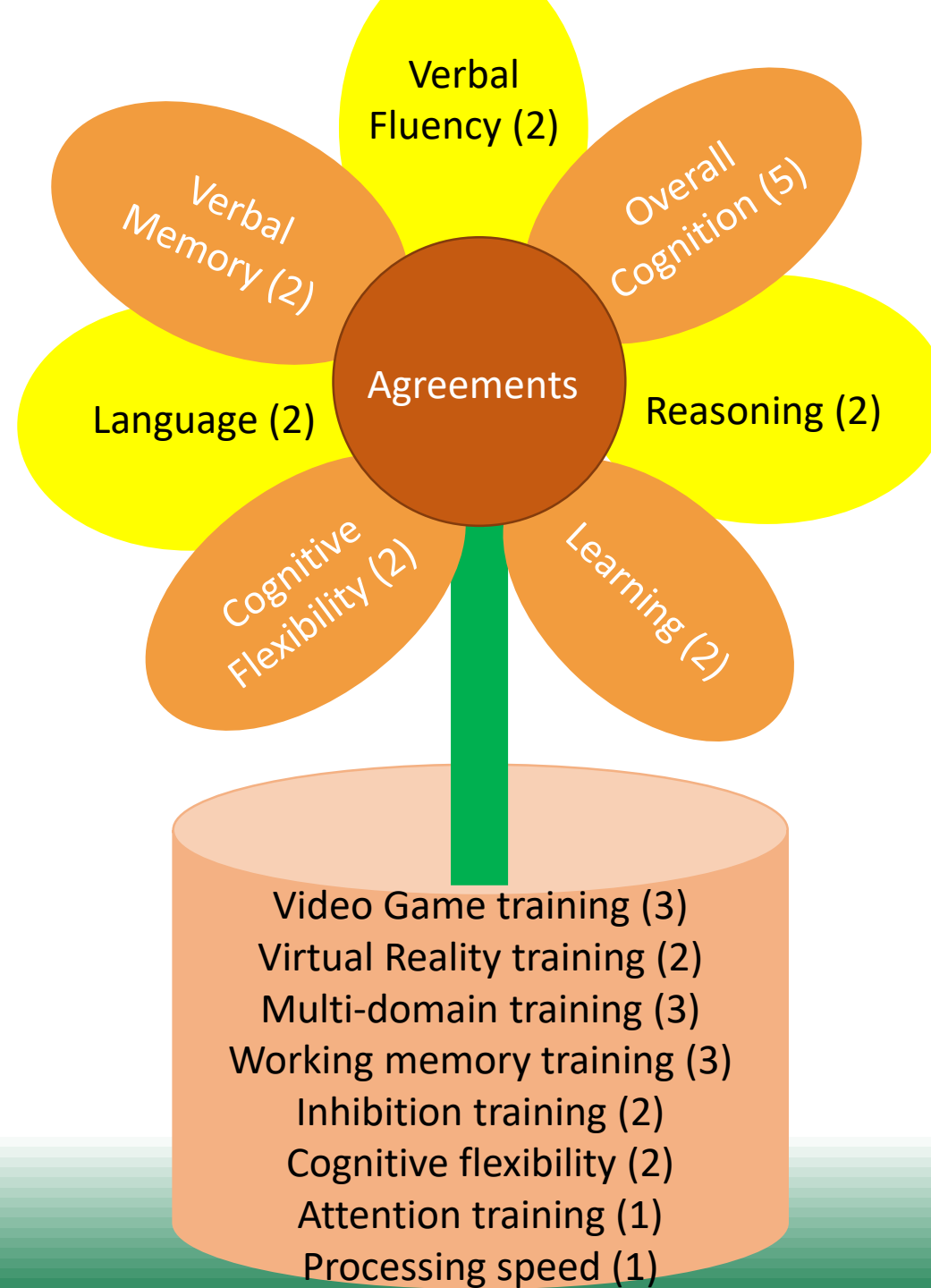
- Systematized search method was used to conduct a literature review
- Databases: CINAHL, Embase, Medline, PsycINFO, Scopus, and Cochrane Reviews
- Search terms: “video game” OR “computer-assisted instruction” OR “virtual reality” OR “games” OR “gaming” OR “brain-training” OR “cognitive-training” OR “wii” OR “Nintendo” OR “x-box” OR “playstation” OR “exergam*” OR “Kinect”

Findings

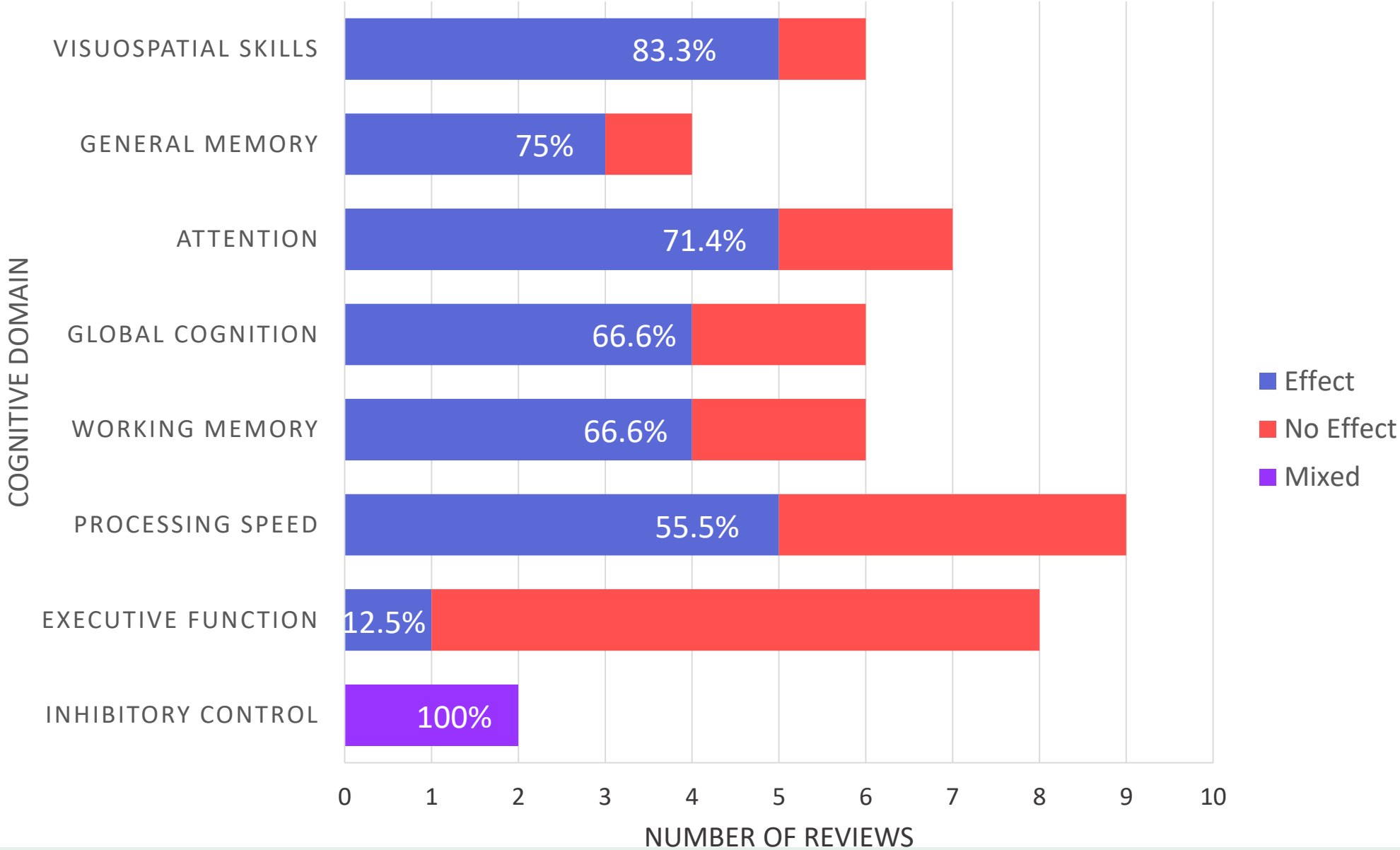
Effects of CCT on Cognitive Domains

18,000+ participants

9 reviews (231 papers)



EFFECTS OF CCT ON COGNITIVE DOMAINS: MIXED RESULTS

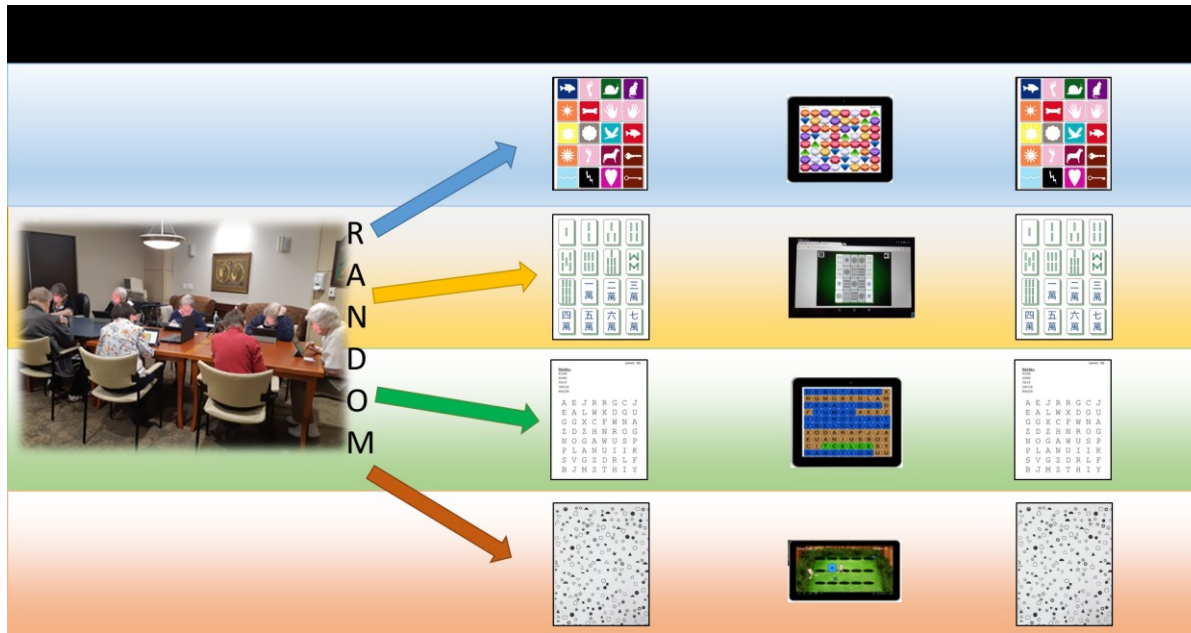


Factors of Effective Intervention

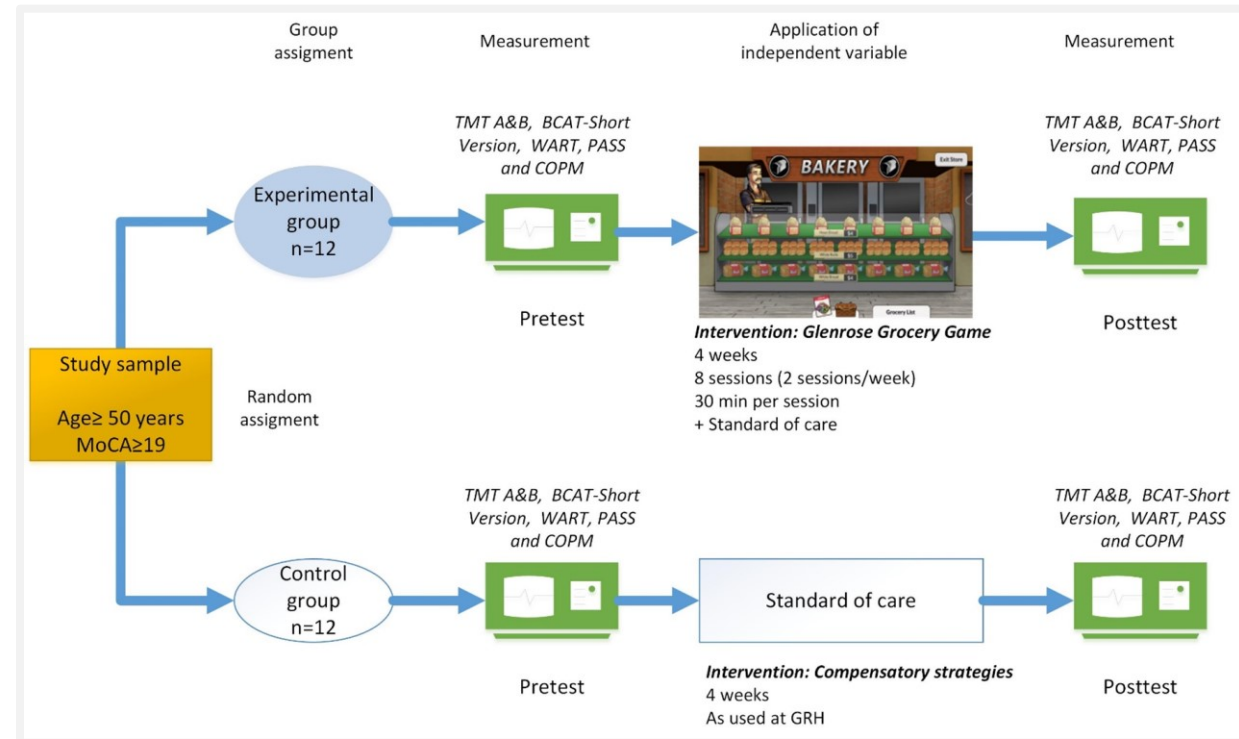
- Most effective schedule
 - Shorter duration of training (2) for single cognitive domains
 - More time is needed to have far transfer (untrained) effects (2)
 - 30+ minute sessions (2)
 - 1-3 sessions/week (1), and >12 sessions for far transfer effects (1)
- Most effective setting
 - Home-based intervention is not as effective (2)
- Most effective age group
 - Older group (70+ years) had larger effect (2)

Implications For Practice

- CCT has many advantages over traditional pen-and-paper cognitive training
- Video game training has been found to be effective in impacting cognition
- CCT has been found to impact overall cognition.
- Higher level cognitive functioning such as executive functioning may need more targeted training
- Dosage, location and age may also matter



Vibrant Minds Study (SCD)



Glenrose Grocery Game(RCT-F)

The VibrantMinds

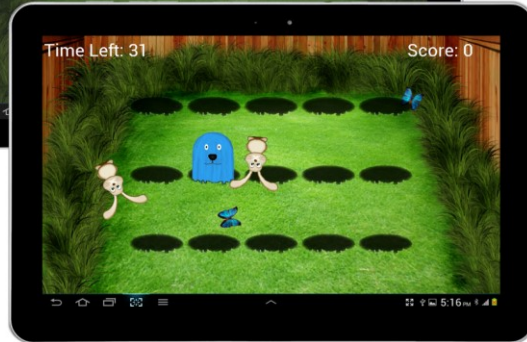


Bejeweled

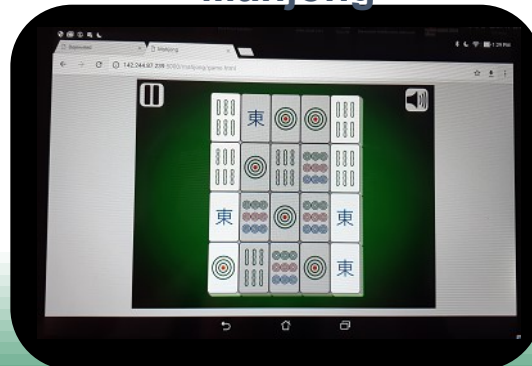


Word Search

Whack-a-Mole



Mahjong



Attention, concentration, executive functions, memory, language, visuoconstructional skills, conceptual thinking, calculations, orientation

MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MoCA)
Version 7.1 Original Version

NAME: _____ Date of birth: _____
Education: _____ Sex: _____

VISUOSPATIAL / EXECUTIVE

Copy cube: _____
Draw CLOCK (ten past eleven) (1 point): _____

NAMING

FACE: _____ VELVET: _____ CHURCH: _____ DAISY: _____ RED: _____

MEMORY

Read list of words, subject must repeat them. Do 2 trials, even if 1st trial is successful. Do a recall after 5 minutes.

ATTENTION

Read list of digits (1 digit/ sec). Subject has to repeat them in the forward order. Subject has to repeat them in the backward order.

LANGUAGE

Repeat: I only know that John is the one to help today. _____
The cat always hid under the couch when dogs were in the room. _____

ABSTRACTION

Similarity between e.g. banana - orange = fruit. _____ train - bicycle. _____ watch - ruler.

DELATED RECALL

How to recall words: WITH NO CUE: _____ FACE: _____ VELVET: _____ CHURCH: _____ DAISY: _____ RED: _____

Optional

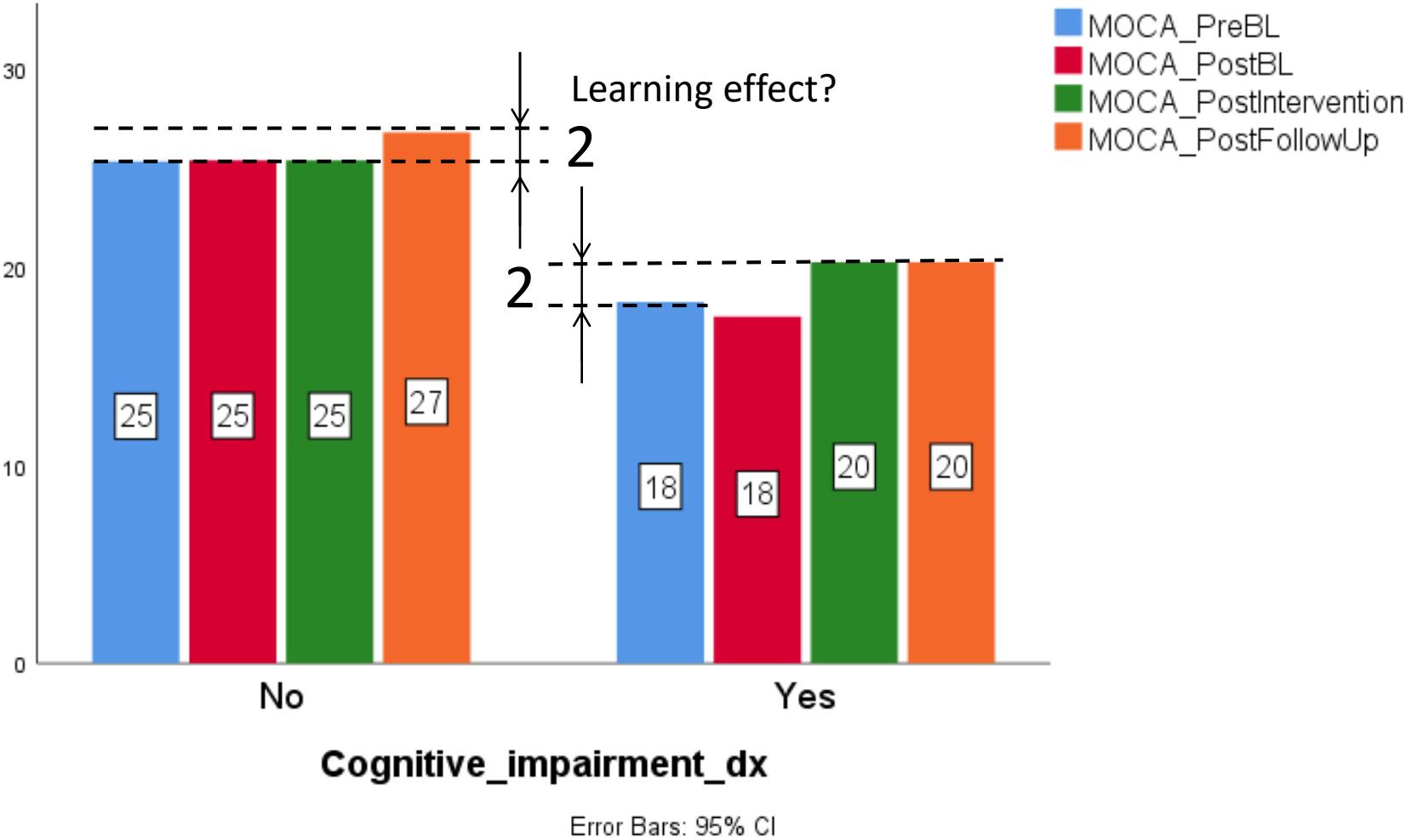
Category cue: _____ Multiple choice cue: _____

ORIENTATION

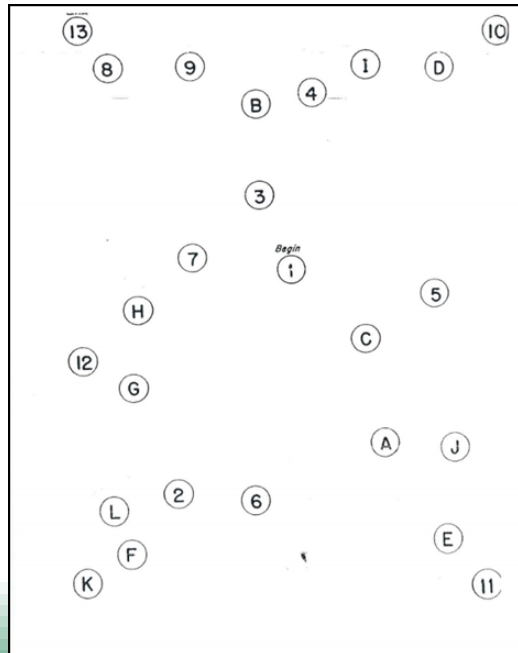
Date: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____ Day: _____ Place: _____ City: _____

© Z.Nasreddine MD www.mocatest.org Normal: 26 / 30 TOTAL: _____/30

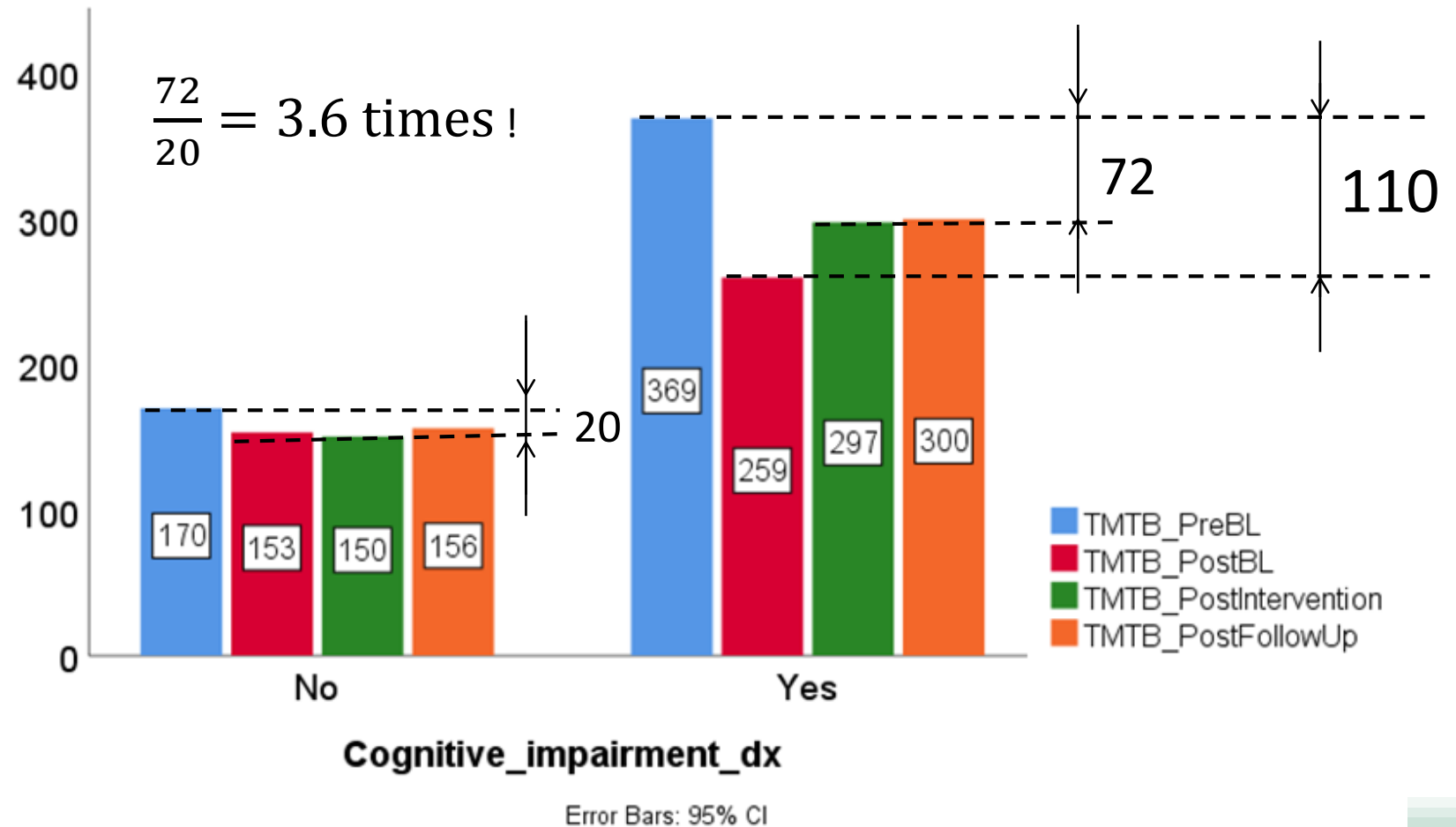
Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)

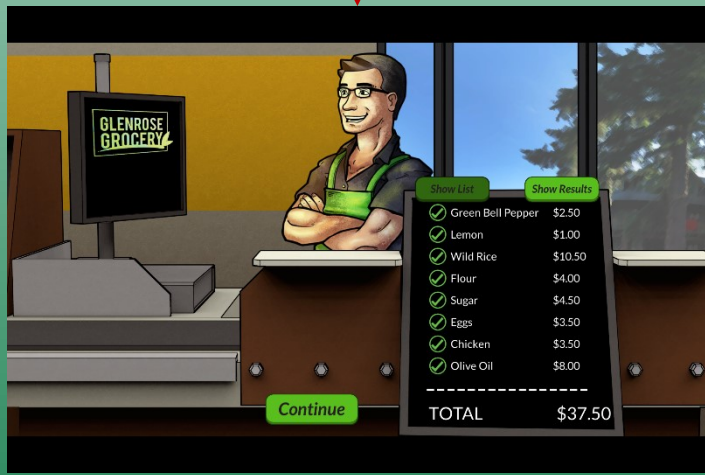
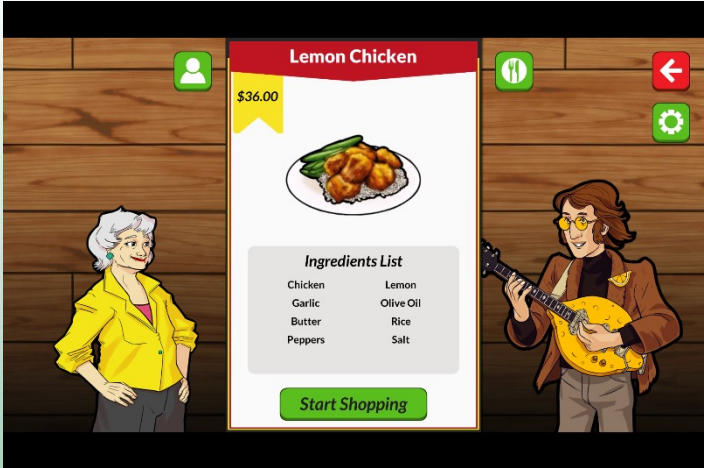


Visual search, scanning, speed of processing, mental flexibility, and executive functions

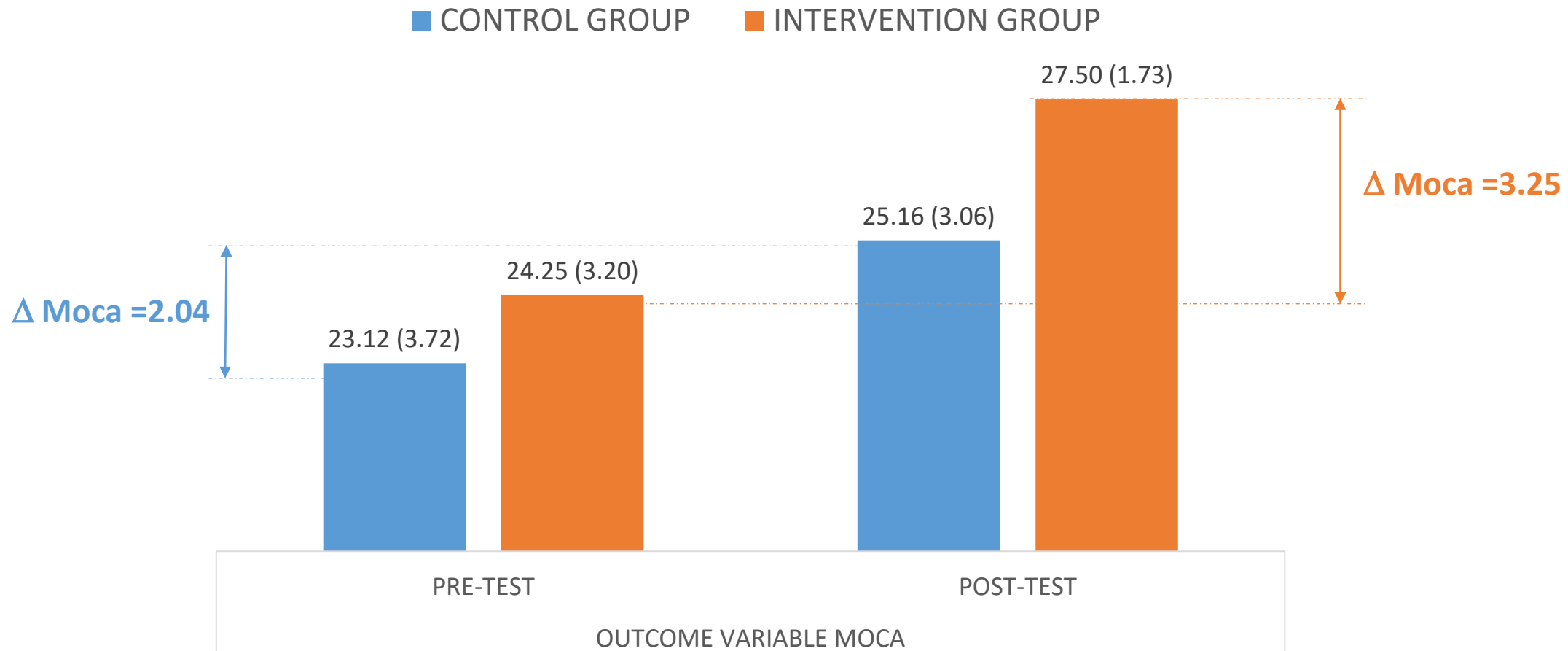


Trail Making Test - B



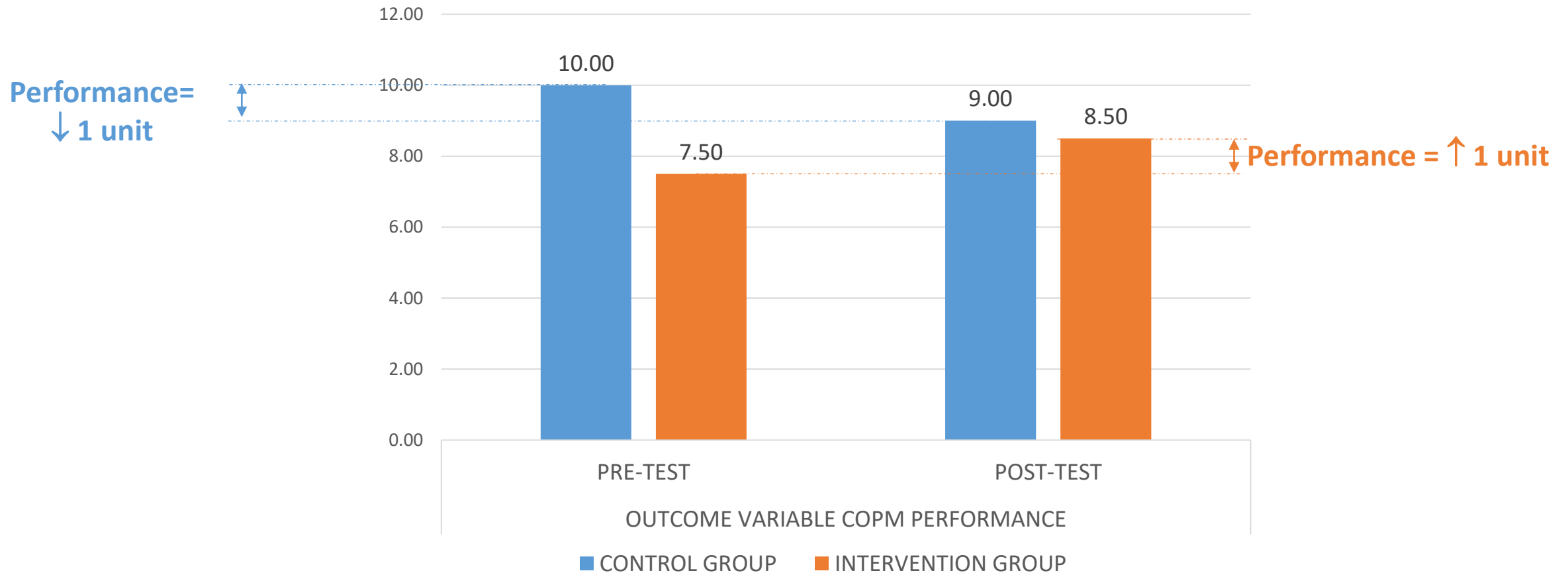


MOCA increases 2.2 times more in the intervention group compared to the control group. Although, no statistical significance



MOCA = (Montreal Cognitive Assessment (Nasreddine, Phillips, & Chertkow, 2011)).

COPM Performance improved in the intervention group 1 unit. Although, no statistical significance



Future Directions

- Creation of more engaging CCT (videogames or VR)
- Creation of CCT related to daily functioning
- More consistent metrics for schedule of intervention
- More consistent information about the effectiveness of location of intervention

Contact information

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