

Memory and Cognitive Prevention Training for Typically Aging Seniors in a University Clinic Setting: A Feasibility Study

Theresa A Kouri*

Department of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas

***Correspondence author:** Theresa Kouri, Department of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology, Denton, Texas, Tel: 907-565-2262; E-mail: theresa.kouri@unt.edu

Received date: September 07, 2017; **Accepted date:** September 20, 2017; **Published date:** September 27, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Kouri TA. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Purpose: While diagnosis and treatment are the major focus for SLPs, professional roles are expanding to include preventative related services with the elderly. Evidence exists as to the effects of preventative cognitive training (CT), yet few studies have examined viable models for SLP implementation. The purpose of this feasibility study was to compare group and individual CT programs delivered in a university based speech and hearing clinic.

Method: Forty-eight adults, between the ages of 68-92 years-old were assigned to individual or group based conditions in which they received sixteen hours of CT, implemented by an SLP and graduate student clinicians. Cognitive, memory, language, visuospatial and other skills were trained. Formal and informal, pre-post and 12-week follow-up measures were administered. Function and Satisfaction surveys were administered to determine participant perceptions of functional outcomes.

Results: Participants in both CT conditions demonstrated pre-post training gains, although individually trained seniors made more significant improvements than group trained seniors on specific formal measures. The amount of pre to post gain on all assessment measures was similar between groups. Improvements in test scores were maintained at 12-week follow-up testing intervals by both groups. Survey results indicated high satisfaction with CT, although differences were found in perceptual outcomes between groups.

Conclusions: Whereas individual participants yielded more significant effects, the Group condition also represents an effective and efficient model for prevention related services with elderly populations, as demonstrated by pre-post training effects and participant satisfaction responses. Clinical training applications for CT implementation in a university training setting are discussed.

Keywords:

fitness,
specific

There

It is sufficient

There

findings
effectiveness

effective

Significant

significant

Cognitive training (CT) groups

after

Te

significant differences

Treatment fidelity

specific

Specific

of-task
Specific

specifically

Reliability

specific

Results

Individual versus group CT comparisons

Within-group pre-post-PP outcomes

	Range	1.0-14	0-17	2.0-19	4.0-15.0	3.0-19.0	2.0-22.0
TSP	Mean (SD)	11.86 (5.96)	13.36 (5.26)	12.43 (5.33)	14.42 (2.80)	14.86 (2.34)	15.46 (2.64)
	Range	0-18	0-19	0-18	9.0-20.0	11.0-20	11.0-20.0
FaR	Mean (SD)	16.32 (6.71)	17.77 (6.68)	19.67 (6.91)	15.50 (5.64)	19.42 (7.73)	19.04 (6.64)
	Range	0-29	12420	1.0-31	2.0-25.0	8.0-39.0	9.0-35.0

Note: CLQT: Cognitive Linguistic Quick Test; Att: Attention; Mem: Memory; ExF: Executive Function; Lan: Language; VS: Visuospatial Skills; StR: Story Retell; GN: Generative Naming; SR: Severity Rating; DS: Digit Span; Maz: Maze Time; SymM: Symbol Matching Time; StCo: Story Comprehension; TSP: Time-Related Story Math Problem; FaR: Facial Recognition

DS1	0.53	0.52	ns
DS	0.45	0.59	ns
DS3	0.27	0.4	ns
DS4	0.09	0.47	0.4
StCo	0.29	0.43	ns
FaR	0.59	0.58	Ns

Note: CLQT: Cognitive Linguistic Quick Test; Att: Attention; Mem: Memory; Lan: Language; VS: Visuospatial Skills; StR: Story Retell; SR: Severity Rating; DS: Digit Span; Maz: Maze Time; StCo: Story Comprehension; TSP: Time-Related Story Math Problem; FaR: Facial Recognition; ns: not significant

effect

significant effects

Pre-post gain differences

CH ps

an gr p. i a

effect

significant

effect

significant effect

difference

quantified

difference

T e difference

effect

significant

GN	Mean (SD)	0.182 (1.097)	0.231 (1.275)
	Range	0.182 (1.097)	0.231 (1.275)
SR	Mean (SD)	0.15 (0.24)	0.06 (0.37)
	Range	0.0-0.8	-0.4-1.6
Informal Measures			
DS1	Mean (SD)	10.86 (11.44)	6.04 (8.94)
	Range	-8.0-32.0	-13.0-20.0
*DS2	Mean (SD)	11.77 (10.41)	4.46 (9.68)
	Range	4.46 (9.68)	-11.0-25.0
*DS3	Mean (SD)	4.46 (9.68)	-11.0-25.0
	Range	-18.0-36.0	-33.0-26.0
DS4	Mean (SD)	1.00 (3.34)	0.192 (2.19)
	Range	-9.0-9.0	-4.0-5.0
Maz	Mean (SD)	-18.45 (30.66)	-4.31 (30.41)
	Range	-87.0-30.0	-71.0-100.0
StCo	Mean (SD)	1.77 (3.56)	1.12 (2.35)
	Range	-5.0-7.0	-4.0-6.0
TSP	Mean (SD)	1.50 (2.39)	0.46 (2.35)
	Range	-3.0-6.0	-3.0-5.0
FaR	Mean (SD)	1.46 (4.56)	3.92 (8.66)
	Range	-6.0-13	-4.0-37.0

Note: CLQT: Cognitive Linguistic Quick Test; Att: Attention; Mem: Memory; ExF: Executive Function; Lan: Language; VS: Visuospatial Skills; StR: Story Retell; GN: Generative Naming; SR: Severity Rating; DS: Digit Span; Maz: Maze Time; StCo: Story Comprehension; TSP: Time-Related Story Math Problem; FaR: Facial Recognition; *Significant CT group difference at $p < 0.05$.

difference

Cognitive function aging survey results

filled
of en

effectiveness

after

specific

Individual Individual Individual

effect
effect
differences, effect
after
significant

signif cant
signif cantly
T e signif cant

of

Te

Te

Te effect

ef cacious

ef orts

References

Te

Te

Te

Te

Te effects

Ef cacy