EVERYDAY COGNITION SCALE (ECOG)

Farias, S.T., Mungas, D., Reed, B.R., Cahn-Weiner, D., Jagust, W., Baynes, K. & Decarli, C. (2008). The measurement of eveyday cognition (ECog) : scale development and psychometric properties. *Neuropsychology*, 22(4): 531-44.

Instrument de mesure	EVERYDAY COGNITION SCALE
Abréviation	ECog
Auteurs	Farias, S.T., Mungas, D., Reed, B.R., Cahn-Weiner, D., Jagust, W., Baynes, K. & Decarli, C.
Thème	Fonction Cognitive
But	Evaluer les capacités cognitives fonctionnelles dans les activités de la vie quotidienne des personnes âgées.
Population	Personnes âgées
Utilisateurs	Les informateurs et les aidants naturels
Nombre d'items	6 domaines-39 items
Présence du patient requise	non
Lieu où trouver l'instrument	NEU_Farias20070119_SupplementalData.doc

BUT : Evaluer les capacités cognitives fonctionnelles dans les activités de la vie quotidienne des personnes âgées**.**

PUBLIC CIBLE : Les personnes âgées

DESCRIPTION : Cette échelle s'adresse aux informateurs ou aux aidants informels de personnes âgées. Elle comprend 6 domaines (Mémoire, Langage, Habilités visio-spatiales et perceptuelles, Fonctions exécutives : Planification, Organisation et Attention divisée) et 39 items. Il est demandé à l'informateur de répondre en tenant compte du fonctionnement de la personne dix ans auparavant. Il existe 4 choix de réponse possible à chacun des items, un score de 1 à 4 est donné en fonction du degré de changement observé chez la personne. Il est aussi possible de répondre « je ne sais pas » si l'informateur n'est pas en mesure de répondre.

FIABILITE :

Afin de pouvoir évaluer la fiabilité de cette échelle, un test-retest a été effectué. Un groupe de 27 informateurs ont complété deux ECog, à 4 mois d'intervalle. La corrélation entre le premier et le second ECog (r =0.82, p < .0001) indique une bonne fiabilité de l'échelle.

VALIDITE :

Plusieurs phases ont été nécessaires à la construction de l'échelle. La phase initiale a consisté à l'élaboration et le choix des différents items. Dans un second temps, un panel de 8 experts, composé de neuropsychologues, neurologues et d'infirmières ayant une expertise clinique et de recherche en lien avec la personne âgée et la démence, a permis d'identifier des domaines et des items potentiels pour mesurer les capacités cognitives fonctionnelles dans les activités de la vie quotidienne. Par la suite, une phase pilote a permis de raffiner les différents items afin d'obtenir la version actuelle du ECog et ainsi pouvoir procéder à la phase de validation de l'échelle.

L'étude de Farias, S.T. et al. (2008) a montré un agrément de 53% lors de l'utilisation de l'ECog et du MMSE, attestant de la validité du contenu de l'ECog.

REFERENCES :

Farias, S.T., Mungas, D., Reed, B.R., Cahn-Weiner, D., Jagust, W., Baynes, K. & Decarli, C. (2008). The measurement of eveyday cognition (ECog) : scale development and psychometric properties. *Neuropsychology*, 22(4): 531-44.

Farias, S.T. (2008). The Measurement of Everyday Cognition (ECog): Scale Development and Psychometric Properties. Department of Neurology, University of California. 57p.

OÙ TROUVER L'INSTRUMENT :

NEU_Farias20070119_SupplementalData.doc

Everyday Cognition scale (ECog)

	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
Farias, S.T., Mungas, D., Reed, B.R., Cahn-Weiner, D., Jagust, W., Baynes, K. & Decarli, C. (2008).	University based Alzheimer's disease Research Center (ADRC)	n=576	Instrument Development	S	CtV

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabilité: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validité: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV), Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC).

Everyday Cognition scale (ECog)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
A subsample of 27 informants completed two separate ECogs on research participants within a maximum of a 4 month time window to assess test–retest reliability (average time between assessments =29 days, range =2 to 113 days). The correlation between the first and second ECog indicated good reliability (r = 0.82, p < .0001).	Content Validity (CtV): Using an ECog total raw score, the shared variance between the ECog and the MMSE was 53% (p <.0001). Such findings suggest that the ECog correlates with actual impairment as measured by cognitive testing.	the ECog shows promise as a useful tool for the measurement of general and domain-specific everyday functions in the elderly.

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabilité: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validité: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood   Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

EVERYDAY COGNITION SCALE (ECog) Avec l'autorisation de l'auteur

SOURCES : Farias, S.T., Mungas, D., Reed, B.R., Cahn-Weiner, D., Jagust, W., Baynes, K. & Decarli, C. (2008). The measurement of eveyday cognition (ECog) : scale development and psychometric properties. *Neuropsychology*, 22(4): 531-44.

NOTE: To be completed by a caregiver, family member or friend of the patient

Patient's Name _____   Today's Date _____

Everyday Cognition— Informant/Caregiver Form

Directions: Please rate the patient's ability to perform certain everyday tasks **NOW**, <u>as compared to his/her ability to do these same tasks 10 years ago.</u> In other words, try to remember how he/she was doing 10 years ago and indicate any change you have seen. Rate the amount of change on a five-point scale ranging from: 1) no change or actually performs better than 10 years ago, 2) occasionally performs the task worse but not all of the time, 3) consistently performs the task a little worse than 10 years ago, 4) performs the task much worse than 10 years ago, or 5) don't know. Circle the number that fits your response.

Compared to 10 years ago, has there been any change in...	Better or no change	Questionable /occasionally worse	Consistently a little worse	Consistently much Worse	Don't know
Memory					
1. Remembering a few shopping items without a list.	1	2	3	4	9
2. Remembering things that happened recently (such as recent outings, events in the news).	1	2	3	4	9
3. Recalling conversations a few days later.	1	2	3	4	9
4. Remembering where she/he has placed objects.	1	2	3	4	9
5. Repeating stories and/or questions.	1	2	3	4	9
6. Remembering the current date or day of the week.	1	2	3	4	9
7. Remembering he/she has already told someone something.	1	2	3	4	9
8. Remembering appointments, meetings, or engagements.	1	2	3	4	9

Compared to 10 years ago, has there been any change in...	Better or no change	Questionable or occasional problems	Consistently a little worse	Consistently much Worse	Don't know
Language					
1. Forgetting the names of objects.	1	2	3	4	9
2. Verbally giving instructions to others.	1	2	3	4	9
3. Finding the right words to use in a conversation.	1	2	3	4	9
4. Communicating thoughts in a conversation.	1	2	3	4	9
5. Following a story in a book or on TV.	1	2	3	4	9
6. Understanding the point of what other people are trying to say.	1	2	3	4	9
7. Remembering the meaning of common words.	1	2	3	4	9
8. Describing a program he/she has watched on TV.	1	2	3	4	9
9. Understanding spoken directions or instructions.	**1**	**2**	3	4	9
Visual-spatial and Perceptual Abilities					
1. Following a map to find a new location.	1	2	3	4	9

	Better or no change	Questionable or occasional problems	Consistently a little worse	Consistently much Worse	Don't know
2. Reading a map and helping with directions when someone else is driving.	1	2	3	4	9
3. Finding one's car in a parking lot.	1	2	3	4	9
4. Finding the way back to a meeting spot in the mall or other location.	1	2	3	4	9
5. Finding his/her way around a familiar neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	9
6. Finding his/her way around a familiar store.	1	2	3	4	9
7. Finding his/her way around a house visited many times.	1	2	3	4	9

Compared to 10 years ago, has there been any change in...	Better or no change	Questionable or occasional problems	Consistently a little worse	Consistently much Worse	Don't know
Executive Functioning: Planning					
1. Planning the sequence of stops on a shopping trip.	1	2	3	4	9
2. The ability to anticipate weather changes and plan accordingly (i.e. bring a coat or umbrella).	1	2	3	4	9
3. Developing a schedule in advance of anticipated events.	1	**2**	3	**4**	**9**
4. Thinking things through before acting.	1	2	3	4	9
5. Thinking ahead.	1	2	3	4	9
Executive Functioning: Organization					
1. Keeping living and work space organized.	1	2	3	4	9
2. Balancing the checkbook without error.	1	2	3	4	9
3. Keeping financial records organized.	1	2	3	4	9
4. Prioritizing tasks by importance.	1	2	3	4	9
5. Keeping mail and papers organized.	1	2	3	4	9
6. Using an organized strategy to manage a medication schedule involving multiple medications.	1	2	3	4	9
Executive Functioning: Divided Attention					
1. The ability to do two things at once.	1	2	3	4	9
2. Returning to a task after being interrupted.	1	2	3	4	9
3. The ability to concentrate on a task without being	1	2	3	4	9

	1	2	3	4	6
distracted by external things in the environment.					
4. Cooking or working and talking at the same time.					