Patients were men and women aged 60 years or older who volunteered for the study and gave written informed consent. Lai T, Payne ME, et al.

Depression severity assessed with the 24-item Hamilton Depression scale (HAM-D) and linked to impaired cognition (3,4,5). Wechsler Adult Memory Scale, Logical Memory subtest (WMS-LM). The following NP tests of executive function were performed: Trail Making Test part A and part B, the Stroop Color Word Test, the Digit Symbol Modalities Test. NP test scores were correlated with depression severity, with each other, and with 14 regions of cortical thickness and 10 regions of brain volume. While the findings of this study do not support the utility of patient reported measures, it is still possible that patient reported measures of cognition in relation to change in objective measures over time during treatment of depression.

Correlations of PDQ subscales with White Matter Lesion Volume (hypointensities)

Correlations of PDQ subscales with White Matter Lesion Volume in Selected Brain Regions

Conclusions

The utility of patient reported disturbance of memory or executive function is not established. Patient reported measures are mostly associated with depression and may reflect in part a negative appraisal of cognition due to depression rather than actual performance. Patient reports are either not correlated or weakly correlated with objective neuropsychological tests of memory and executive dysfunction. High scores for the perception of cognitive dysfunction were not significantly associated with the designation of "impaired" on NP tests. Of the 50 correlations of PDQ subscales with regions of cortical thickness or brain volume or a global measure of white matter lesion volume, only two were significant—well within the number expected by chance. While a larger number of patients would increase power, most of the correlations were very small, only two exceeded 0.30. We cannot conclude that the patients perceived of cognitive impairment reflects structural brain changes.

While the findings of this study do not support the utility of patient reported measures, it is still possible that patient reported measures of cognition in relation to change in objective measures over time during treatment of depression.

RESULTS

Patients

86 Patients completed the PDQ; Mean score = 37.6, SD = 13.0, range 10-75

Mean age was 72.2 years (range 60-86); 74% were female.

Mean level of education was 15.9 years (range 10-22).

Mean MNI (N=86) = 52.14, range 25-30.

Mean MDRS was 24.10 (range 10-38).

Correlations of PDQ subscales with depression severity

HADS by PDQ executive function, r = 0.15, N=86, p=0.01

HADS by PDQ memory, r = -0.32, N=86, p=0.04

METHODS

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

The following NP tests of executive function were performed: Trail Making Test part A and part B, the Stroop Color Word Test, the Digit Symbol Modalities Test. NP test scores were correlated with depression severity, with each other, and with 14 regions of cortical thickness and 10 regions of brain volume. While the findings of this study do not support the utility of patient reported measures, it is still possible that patient reported measures of cognition in relation to change in objective measures over time during treatment of depression.

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

The following NP tests of executive function were performed:

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test

Neuropsychological (NP) Tests

- Trail Making Test part A
- Stroop Color Word Test
- Digit Symbol Modalities Test