

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discriminate Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) from normal aging among Singaporean elderlies by using a combined effect of three screening tests, namely adjusted version of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and Perceived Deficit Questionnaire (PDQ) through logistic regression. The sample of 525 subjects was obtained from the Diet and Healthy Aging Study. The final model contains scores from the three tests, age, race and highest education level. It has the largest Area Under the Curve (AUC) of 0.921 (0.8907, 0.9518). The final model was compared to six other reduced models. At 5% significance level, likelihood ratio tests and Integrated Discrimination Improvement (IDI) showed that combining MMSE and MoCA scores in the model resulted in significant increment in discriminatory power after adjusting for confounding. PDQ score did not give significant improvement when it was added to the model.