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Objective: Assessing one's functional capacity – in addition to neuropsychological performance – is essential for determining neurocognitive status, and functional assessment is often provided via informant report. While informant characteristics have been shown to influence reports of participant functioning, the degree to which they moderate relationships between reported functioning and participant performance on neuropsychological testing is unclear. Moreover, associations among informant characteristics, reported functioning, and neuropsychological performance have not been directly examined with non-Hispanic Black (NHB) samples, despite this population's disproportionately high risk for dementia.
Participants and Methods: In this cross-sectional observational study, we examined the influence of informant characteristics on (1) informant reports of participant functioning (assessed via the Functional Activity Questionnaire [FAQ]), and (2) associations between reported functioning and participant performance on neuropsychological testing, among NHB adult participants in the National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center cohort (n=1024).
Results: Younger age, female sex/gender, higher education, longer relationships with participants, and cohabitation were informant characteristics associated with poorer reported functioning (ps<.01). Moreover, poorer reported functioning was associated with poorer performance on (1) memory and language tests, particularly for participants with male (versus female) informants, and (2) the Multilingual Naming Test, particularly for participants with cohabitating (versus non-cohabitating) informants (ps<.01).
Conclusions: Within the context of neurocognitive evaluation of NHB adults, informant age, sex/gender, education, relationship length, and cohabitation status influence informant reports of participant functioning, and informant sex/gender and cohabitation status in turn moderate associations between reported functioning and participant performance on comprehensive neuropsychological testing.

Categories:
Assessment/Psychometrics/Methods (Adult)
Keyword 1: cross-cultural issues
Keyword 2: everyday functioning
Keyword 3: dementia - Alzheimer's disease
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38 Craft Story 21, Argentine Baremization of a Memory test and Design of a Recognition Instance.

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Objective: Craft Story 21 is a practical, comprehensive, and freely available tool to assess logical memory in patients with memory impairment. Currently, the test does not have normative values in Spanish that adjust to our specific population. Furthermore, the original test does not have a recognition phase to increase the specificity of the memory profile by allowing a distinction between different amnesic profiles. Therefore, this study has two main aims: 1) the generation of normative data for the Craft Story 21 memory test, adjusting to the characteristics of our Spanish-speaking country according to sex, age, and educational level; and 2) the design and validation of the recognition phase of the test and the assessment of its psychometric properties.
Participants and Methods: The baremization sample comprised 81 healthy participants aged 41 to 91, assessed through the Uniform Data Set III (UDS III) battery of the National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center (NACC). The design of the recognition phase included three steps: (1) construction of the scale and review by experts, (2) pilot study, and (3) analysis of its psychometric properties. In the latter, 190 participants were recruited and classified into two groups matched by age, sex, and educational level: Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI n=96) according to Petersen's (1999) criteria and healthy controls (HC n=94). In

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addition, the diagnostic accuracy of the test was studied by the ROC curve method, its concurrent validity by correlation with other memory tests (RAVLT), and its internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha test.
Results: The Baremization sample was divided into 16 groups: 4 age groups (41-51, 51-61, 61-71 and >72 years), two educational levels (6-12 years and >12 years), and sex (male and female). Performance was significantly different between age groups ($p < 0.003$**). No significant differences were found in Craft Story 21 performance between education ($p > 0.09$) or sex ($p > 0.56$) groups within the same age group. Normative values in terms of means and standard deviations are presented for each group. Regarding the design of the recognition phase, the groups did not show significant differences in age ($p= 0.13$), sex ($p= 0.88$), or schooling ($p= 0.33$). The overall score of Craft Story 21 test showed the ability to discriminate between healthy controls from patients with MCI (sensitivity = 81.6% and specificity = 72.4%). Its diagnostic accuracy by phase (immediate AUC= 0.86; delayed AUC= 0.86 and recognition AUC= 0.75) was superior than Rey Auditory and Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT): immediate (AUC= 0.79), delayed (AUC= 0.82) and recognition (AUC= 0.74). It presented evidence of concurrent validity with RAVLT in its immediate ($r=0.56$, $p<0.001$), delayed ($r= 0.66$, $p<0.001$) and recognition ($r= 0.37$, $p<0.001$) trails. The instrument also presented evidence of reliability ($\alpha= 0.82$).
Conclusions: The Craft Story 21 test is a practical, brief and multicultural scale. Thus having appropriate scales for the specific population to be assessed to a more accurate and precise description of the memory profile. Additionally, the new Recognition phase of the test showed evidence of validity and reliability for assessing memory processes.

Categories:
Assessment/Psychometrics/Methods (Adult)
Keyword 1: neuropsychological assessment
Keyword 2: mild cognitive impairment
Keyword 3: normative data
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39 Neurocognitive Function in People Living with HIV from Tijuana: a Comparison Between Norms for Latin-American Population and Norms for US-Mexico Border Region

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Objective: Global neurocognitive impairment (NCI) has been reported in white people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in 40%. In Latino populations there have been variable rates described from 30 to 77%. This variation has to do with the lack of normative data for Latino population and the application of norms for English-speakers, increasing the probability of misidentification of NCI. Thus, recognizing which are the best norms available for the Mexican population is important for the accurate identification of NCI. The aim of the present study was to investigate the rate and pattern of HIV associated neurocognitive impairment (NCI) and to compare rates of NCI between rates calculated using norms for the Latin-American population (NLAP) and norms for the US-Mexico border region (NP-NUMBRS).
Participants and Methods: CIOMS international ethical guidelines for the participation of human subjects in health research were followed. 82 PLWHA living in Tijuana (Mexico) participated in the study (Age: Mean=39.6, SD=10.9; 28.3% Female; Years of education: Mean=8.5, SD=3.6). PLWHA were recruited from the board-and-care home “Las Memorias” (73.4% on antiretroviral therapy; Years since HIV diagnosis: Mean=9.9, SD=7.1). Participants completed a neuropsychological test battery sensitive to detect HIV associated NCI that assessed four cognitive domains (verbal fluency, speed of information processing, executive function and learning/memory). Raw scores in these tests were transformed to percentiles using LAPN and transformed to T-scores using NP-NUMBRS. T-scores were averaged across tests to compute domain specific and global impairment scores. NCI was defined as percentile scores <16 and T-scores < 40. McNemar´s tests were used to compare the rate of NCI utilizing NLAP vs NP-NUMBRS.
Results: According to NLAP, rates of global NCI were about 13.4%. Utilizing NP-NUMBRS rates of global NCI were about 34.1%. However, there

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