Revista Portuguesa de Investigação Comportamental e Social 2013, Vol. 1 (1): 22–30 Candara 7 preto 35% (espaço 1,15, adicionar espaço após a segunda linha)

Portuguese Journal of Behavioral and Social Research 2013, 1: 22–30

O uso de testes neuropsicológicos na Europa: a necessidade de um consenso no uso de testes de avaliação para a demência Lucinda sans 12, RGB: vermelho 10, verde 97, azul 94 (títulos)

The use of neuropsychological tests across Europe: the need for a consensus in the use of assessment tools for dementia Lucinda sans 9, preto 35%

Chin Siang Lima (1), Ross J. Baldessarini (2), Eduard Vieta (3), Murat Yucel (3), Emre Bora (2), Kang Sim (4)

Lucinda sans 9, preto; números Lucinda sans 7

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| Palavras-Chave  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Keywords  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx  Xxxxxxxxxxx | RESUMO  **Background and purpose:** The centres dedicated to dementia throughout Europe use different neuropsychological tests in clinical practice. The European Federation of Neurological Societies task force on neuropsychological tests produced this survey on neuropsychological tests currently being used in different European countries to gather knowledge on the practice of dementia centres and to promote the harmonization of such instruments and future multicentre collaborations.  **Methods:** National representatives of 34 countries received a questionnaire and 25 (73.5%) sent it back.  **Results:** A few instruments, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Trail Making Test (TMT), Verbal Fluency and Clock Drawing Test, were available in all countries. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scales and MMSE were reported to be valid, respectively, in 20 (80%) and 19 (76%) countries, whereas Verbal Fluency and Stroop Test are valid in 18 (72%) of them. Of the 25 countries, 17 have validation norms for Clock Drawing Test and TMT (68%), and Neuropsychiatric Inventory, Alzheimer\_s Disease Assessment Scale – Cognitive Subscale, Rey Complex Figure Test, Digit Symbol and Beck Depression Inventory were standardized in 16 countries (64%). The remaining tests were validated, at most, in about half of them. Not all countries certificate neuropsychology.  **Conclusions:** Despite the substantial differences in the tools used by the EFNS countries for most domains surveyed by the questionnaire, there is at least one neuropsychological instrument used by about 80% of the countries. There is clearly the need for a broader consensus in the use of neuropsychological tests for dementia diagnosis.  Resumos 250 palavras. Título Candara 11, Texto Candara 8 (ESPAÇO 1,15)  ABASTRACT  **Background and purpose:** The centres dedicated to dementia throughout Europe use different neuropsychological tests in clinical practice. The European Federation of Neurological Societies task force on neuropsychological tests produced this survey on neuropsychological tests currently being used in different European countries to gather knowledge on the practice of dementia centres and to promote the harmonization of such instruments and future multicentre collaborations.  **Methods:** National representatives of 34 countries received a questionnaire and 25 (73.5%) sent it back.  **Results:** A few instruments, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Trail Making Test (TMT), Verbal Fluency and Clock Drawing Test, were available in all countries. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scales and MMSE were reported to be valid, respectively, in 20 (80%) and 19 (76%) countries, whereas Verbal Fluency and Stroop Test are valid in 18 (72%) of them. Of the 25 countries, 17 have validation norms for Clock Drawing Test and TMT (68%), and Neuropsychiatric Inventory, Alzheimer\_s Disease Assessment Scale – Cognitive Subscale, Rey Complex Figure Test, Digit Symbol and Beck Depression Inventory were standardized in 16 countries (64%). The remaining tests were validated, at most, in about half of them. Not all countries certificate neuropsychology.  **Conclusions:** Despite the substantial differences in the tools used by the EFNS countries for most domains surveyed by the questionnaire, there is at least one neuropsychological instrument used by about 80% of the countries. There is clearly the need for a broader consensus in the use of neuropsychological tests for dementia diagnosis.  Resumos 250 palavras. Título Candara 11, Texto Candara 8 |

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**INTRODUÇÃO (12)**

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Temos de definir regras (tamanho de letra, etc) para tabelas

BIBLIOGRAFIA

LETRA 8

ESPAÇO ENTRELINHAS DE 0,3