Reliability and Validity Study of Turkish Version of Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale (SCoRS) which Assess Cognitive Impairment in the Daily Life of Schizophrenia Patients

Submission ID 3012112

Submission Type Poster/Oral Presentation

Topic Behavioral, Clinical & Psychological Science

Status Submitted

Submitter Emine Ilgın Hosgelen

Affiliation Dokuz Eylul University, ınstitute of Health Science, Department of Neuroscience, Izmir, Turkiye

SUBMISSION DETAILS

Secondary Category Diagnosis, Psychopathology, Phenomenology & Philosophical Psychiatry

Research Type Human Subjects Research

Clinical Trial No

Clinical Relevance Yes

Content New data is being presented.

Abstract Details Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale (SCoRS) is used widespread to evaluate cognitive deficits and the daily functioning of schizophrenia. This study conducted a reliability and validity study of the Turkish Version of SCoRS (SCoRS-TR). There was a statistically significant relationship between ScoRs and neurocognitive test scores. SCoRs had significant reliability and validity scores that may be useful to evaluate the daily life functioning related to cognitive dysfunction in patients with schizophrenia (SCoRS-TR).

Poster or Oral Presentation Poster Only

Background Schizophrenia is characterized by significant dysfunction in cognitive domains including memory, attention, processing speed, executive functions, and language skills. Despite its crucial role in clinical appearance and prognosis, cognitive assessments are difficult to perform in an outpatient setting due to the time-consuming nature of neurocognitive assessments. A scale named SCoRS “Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale” developed by Keefe et al (2006) provides a concise cognitive evaluation tool by obtaining information from the patient, informant, and interviewer in approximately 12 minutes. SCoRS also exhibits sensitivity to treatment effects (Keefe et al, 2015). This study aimed to establish the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the “Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale” (SCoRS-TR) in schizophrenia patients.

Methods The study's sample comprised a total of 170 volunteers, including 130 schizophrenia patients (SchP) who met DSM-V criteria for schizophrenia and 40 healthy controls (HC). After gathering the sociodemographic data, the clinical characteristics of the patients were evaluated by using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS). Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-V (SCID) was conducted for HCs to screen mental disorders. The Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale-Turkish Version (SCoRS-TR) was administered to both SchP and HC groups. Neurocognitive test battery which included Rey Auditory Verbal Learning and Memory (RAVLT), Trial Making A and B Forms (TMT-A and B), Stroop Color and Word Test (SCWT), Digit Symbol, Digit Span test, Category Fluency, Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWA), and Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) was used to assess the correlation between SCoRS-TR and neurocognitive domains. For assessing the reliability of this new scale, internal consistency, test-retest, and interrater reliability analyses were conducted. The validity of the scale was assessed with similar scale validity, factor analysis, and differential validity methods.

Results We found significant evidence for the reliability and validity of ScoRS for the Turkish population in our study. Conducted factor analysis shows SCoRS is structured with 4 factors (memory, attention/vigilance, executive functions, psychomotor activation subscales) which defined %63,4 of overall variance and has an acceptable internal consistency (for patient form r=0.937, for informant r=0.940, for interviewer form r=0.937). We also determined high interrater reliability (patient form r=0.90, informant r=0.95, for interviewer form r=0.98), high test-retest reliability (patient form r=0.990, informant r=0.977and interviewer form r=0.976) and high differentiation capacity between patients and healthy volunteers ($p<0.001$). We indicated similar scale validity between SCoRS-TR and neurocognitive tests. There were significant correlations between SCoRS subdomains (patient, informant, and interviewer) and RAVLT late recall (ranging r:-0.46 – r:-0.51), TMT-B (ranging r:0.34 – r:0.37), Verbal Fluency test (r:-0.42 – r:-0.47), and WCST (ranging r:-0.35 – r:-0.39) scores.

Discussion In this study SCoRS-TR has demonstrated significant reliability and validity scores that may be useful in evaluating cognitive dysfunction in patients with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale Schizophrenia (SCoRS) may contribute to determine severity of neurocognitive impairments evident in schizophrenia patients and trace progression of cognitive impairments during follow-up in clinical studies.

Keyword

Keywords
schizophrenia
neurocognition
daily life functioning
reliability
validity

Poster Award No

Please list all co-authors for this poster submission.

* Presenting Author

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Nedim	Özak	M.D., Private Office, Balıkesir
Emine Ilgın *	Hosgelen *	Dokuz Eylul University, ınstitute of Health Science, Department of Neuroscience, Izmir, Turkiye
Bilge	Targıtay Öztürk	Dokuz Eylül University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Izmir, Turkiye
İ. Tolga	Binbay	Dokuz Eylül University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Izmir, Turkiye
Berna Binnur	Akdede	Dokuz Eylül University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Izmir, Turkiye
Köksal	Alptekin	Dokuz Eylül University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Izmir, Turkiye

Consent of Release of Rights I have read and agree to the above terms and conditions.

Signature 04011992

DISCLOSURE

Financial Relationships

Disclosure No, I have nothing to disclose.

Statement 1 I Agree.

Statement 2 I Agree.

Statement 3 I Agree.

Statement 4 I Agree.

Statement 5 I Agree.

Statement 6 I Agree.

Statement 7 I Agree.

Statement 8 I Agree.

Statement 9 I Agree.

CV Upload
Hoş
gelenEI_CV.docx

Signature Emine Ilgın Hosgelen