

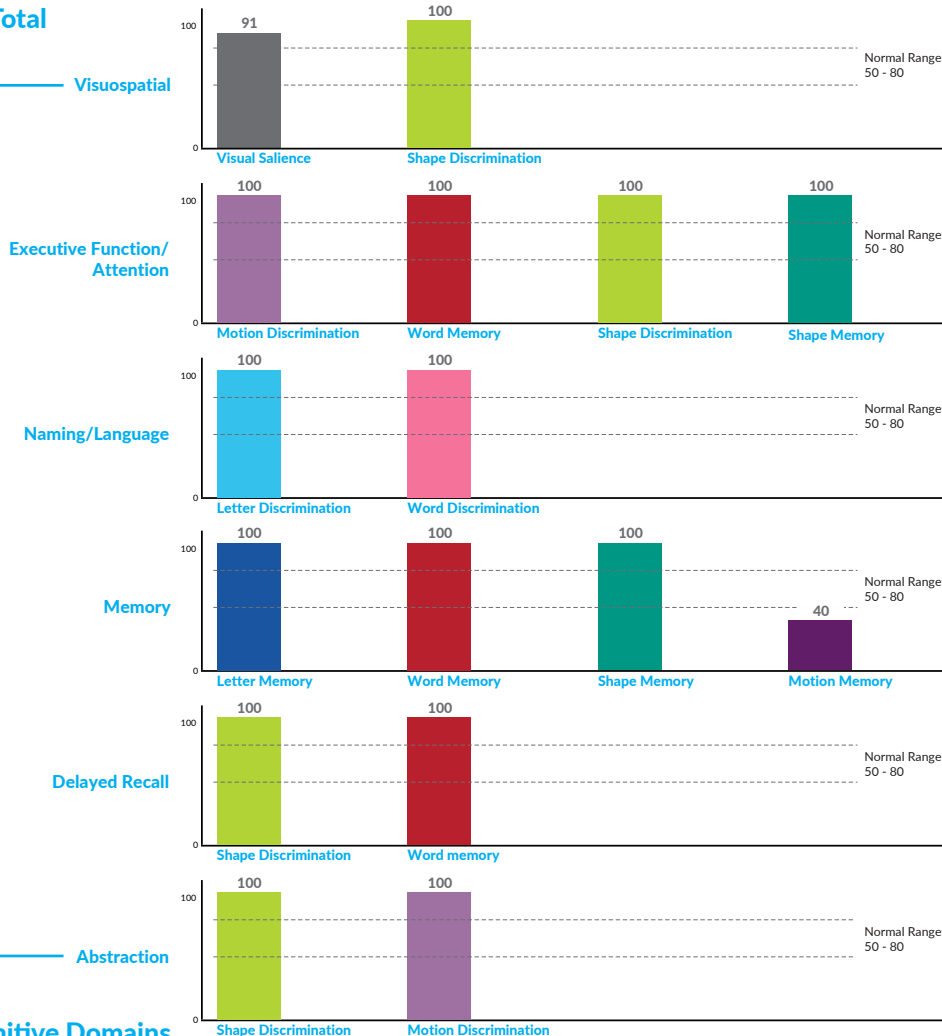
Cognivue Physician Report

Cognitive Domains: Meaning and Anatomical Correlations

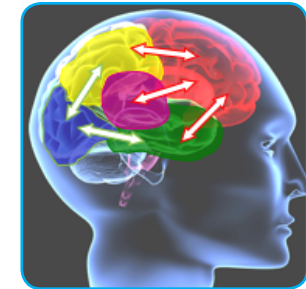
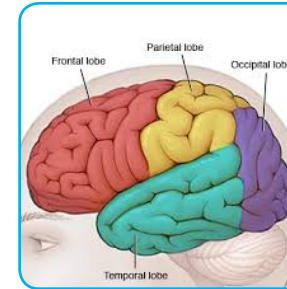


Average Score 92	≥ 75 Normal cognitive function 51-74 Low-moderate cognitive impairment ≤ 50 Severe cognitive impairment <small>Clinical contextualization required.</small>	Name: John Smith Date of birth: 01/01/1901 Test date: 11/27/2018
	Adaptive Motor Control 93	Interpretation: Signature:

Average Total Score



Key Cognitive Domains Breakdown



VISUOSPATIAL

Ability to process and interpret visual information about where objects are in space: in relation to oneself, one's environment and of objects to one another.
 Parieto-occipital: visuospatial and motion
 Inferior-temporal: objects form/color

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION/ATTENTION

Higher order cognitive processes: attention, problem solving, planning, reasoning, judgement, inhibition, working memory. Allows goal-directed actions, adaptive responses to complex/ambiguous situations and appropriate social behavior.
 Pre-frontal cortex

NAMING/LANGUAGE

Ability to refer to an object, person, place, concept or idea by its proper name. Evaluates language recognition and processing.
 Temporal/Parietal/Frontal

MEMORY

Ability to have information encoded, stored and retrieved when needed.
 Pre-frontal: immediate and working memory
 Temporal (Hippocampus): long-term

DELAYED RECALL

Ability to remember something after a period of rest and/or distraction ranging from minutes to days. Temporal (hippocampus encode and storage).
 Temporal (hippocampus encode and storage)
 Pre-frontal: attention

ABSTRACTION

Ability to generate a concept (idea) out of individual objects/tasks. Create an abstract link between dissimilar objects.
 Pre-frontal/Temporal