The Normative Study of Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS) in Hong Kong Population

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Keywords:
Stroke
Oxford Cognitive Screen
Cognitive screening   tool

Introduction
Stroke-related cognitive impairments are found to be strong predictor of poor functional outcomes. However, there is currently no golden standard cognitive assessment for stroke patients. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) are common cognitive screening tools that are being used in stroke settings, but they are found to be less sensitive and do not fully assess specific cognitive domains, that are commonly found following stroke, such as reading/writing, spatial perception and praxis. The Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS) was developed specifically for use with stroke patients. HK-OCS is a time-efficient, structured cognitive screening tool. It is designed specifically to maximize the inclusion and minimize the confounding factors for stroke patients with spatial neglect and aphasia. It provides a profile of cognitive performance in clinically important domains commonly found following stroke.

Objectives
This study was aimed to explore the correlation between the sub-scores of HK-MoCA and HK-OCS, and provide a preliminary study of normative performance of HK-OCS in neurologically healthy Hong Kong population.

Methodology
There were 109 neurologically healthy participants, with an age range of 21 to 89 years old, in this study. Both HK-MoCA and HK-OCS were conducted. The correlation between HK-OCS sub-scores and HK-MoCA sub-scores was compared. The effect of gender, age and education upon the performance on HK-OCS was also compared in this study.

Result
This study found that there was statistically significant relationship between the sub-scores of HK-MoCA and HK-OCS in picture naming, orientation, numerical cognition: number writing and calculation, verbal memory: recall and recognition and executive tasks. The preliminary normative data in Hong Kong Population was established and stratified based on the age and education level. The timing

performance in HK-OCS sub-tasks have suggested to be more sensitive in detecting subtle cognitive changes for monitoring ongoing performance. The HK-OCS is a clinically useful and reliable cognitive screening tool in detecting cognitive deficits in stroke patients. Occupational Therapists can use HK-OCS in identifying the cognitive impairment in stroke patients and therefore facilitate in treatment planning. The preliminary normative data and cut-off scores of HK-OCS were established as reference for neurologically healthy Hong Kong population in this study.