

The Use of the Visual-Motor Assessment in COPD and the Association with Clinical Outcomes – Annotated Bibliography

Daniel R. Ouellette MD FCCP

November 4, 2009

Antonelli-Incalzi R, Bellia V, Maggi S, et al. “Mild to moderate chronic airways disease does not carry an excess risk of cognitive dysfunction”. *Aging Clin Exp Res* 2002; 14:395-401.

Cognitive assessment of an elderly population not requiring supplemental oxygen did not demonstrate significant impairment.

Antonelli-Incalzi R, Corsonello A, Pedone C, et al. “Drawing impairment predicts mortality in severe COPD.” *CHEST* 2006; 130:1687-1694.

An abnormal score on the landmark drawing test was a risk factor for mortality in an elderly population with COPD.

Borak J, Sliwinski P, Tobiasz M, et al. “Psychological status of COPD patients before and after one year of long-term oxygen therapy.” *Arch Chest Dis* 1996; 51:7-11.

Long term oxygen therapy leads to significant improvement in objective measurements of mood and attitude.

Celli BR, Cote CG, Marin JM, et al. “The body-mass index, airflow obstruction, dyspnea, and exercise capacity index in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.” *N Engl J Med* 2004; 350:1005-1012.

This paper describes the use of an integrative clinical index and the associations of this index with clinical outcomes.

Fix AJ, Golden CJ, Daughton D, et al. “Neuropsychological deficits among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”. *Inter J Neuroscience* 1982; 16:99-105.

This study identified objectively measured cognitive function deficits in a group of patients with COPD.

Fuller GB. **Visual Motor Assessment.** 2006. Multi Health Systems Inc. North Tonawanda, NY, USA.

A validated testing instrument that assesses visual perception, integrative functions, and performance.

Hynninen KMJ, Breitve MH, Wiborg AB, et al. “Psychological characteristics of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A review”. *J Psychosomatic R* 2005; 59:429-443.

A review of 81 studies suggests that COPD patients suffer from a high prevalence of psychological disorders and have neuropsychiatric impairments.

Moss M, Franks M, Briggs P, et al. "Compromised arterial oxygen saturation in elderly asthma sufferers results in selective cognitive impairment". *J Clin Exp Neuropsychology* 2005; 27:139-150.

A group of elderly patients with obstructive lung disease and reduced oxygen saturation levels had cognitive decline when compared with age-matched healthy volunteers.