**DEMTECT**

**Description of Tool**

**General Description**
The DemTect was developed as a sensitive, ‘generic’ tool to detect mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and early dementia (Kalbe et al., 2004). The test covers a wide range of cognitive domains and is valid not only for patients with Alzheimer’s disease (AD) but also for those with other types of dementia. The DemTect is comprised of 5 subtests that assess short- and long-term verbal memory, working memory, executive functioning, and language.

**Administration and Scoring**
The administration time for the DemTect, including scoring and interpretation, is between 8 and 12 minutes. Higher scores indicate more intact functioning, whereas lower scores indicate possible MCI or dementia. Specific cut-off scores for dementia and for cognitive impairment typical of MCI are provided in the ‘Administration Instructions, Scoring, and Interpretation’ section (e.g., scores of 8 or lower are indicative of suspected dementia, with scores of 9 to 12 indicative of MCI.)

**Availability and Cost**
The DemTect is available to healthcare professionals at no cost. A parallel version of the DemTect, the DemTect B, was developed to avoid re-test effects. The structure of the DemTect B is similar to that of the DemTect. Age and education effects are corrected for in the final scoring process of the DemTect and DemTect B (Kalbe et al., 2004; Larner, 2007).

**Statistical Properties**
For dementia, the sensitivity of the DemTect (ability to correctly identify those who have dementia as having the disorder) is .85-1.00, and the specificity (ability to correctly identify those who do not have dementia as not having the disorder) is .72-.92 when using the cut-point of 8 or lower (Kalbe et al., 2004; Larner, 2007). For MCI, the sensitivity of the DemTect (ability to correctly identify those who have MCI as having the disorder) is .80, and the specificity (ability to correctly identify those who do not have MCI as not having the disorder) is .82 when using the score range of 9-12 (Kalbe et al., 2004).

**Note:** The test was first published in 2004 in German and English. There currently are alternate versions in use, including Polish and French versions.

**References**