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French normative data for the Complex Rey Figure Test in healthy subjects aged over 80 years

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Introduction

Demographics
- 65% of the French population is over 80 years old; nearly 12% by 2080
- nearly 30% of the population over 80 years old with neurodegenerative disease

Cognitive Aging
- Declining performance with aging for speed of processing, working memory and long-term memory

Methodology

Participants
FIBRATLAS cohort
- Healthy French participants aged 80 years old or more
- No history of neurologic or neurosurgical disease - No major impairment - MMSE ≥ percentile 5

Type of Figure
- Healthy Figure I: participants aged 80 years old or more
- No history of neurologic or neurosurgical disease - No major impairment - MMSE ≥ percentile 5

Effect of gender and education
- In copy: men over CEP are faster and more efficient than women and men with a CEP or less perform worse and are slower than men over CEP
- In delayed recall: men over CEP perform better than men with CEP or less

Results

Table 1. Characteristics of the study participants

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Copy and Delayed Score

Rey Complex Figure Test (RCFT)

Table 2. Raw results at RCFT (percentiles, mean, SD) by gender and Educational Level

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Conclusion

The average performance of the whole group is similar to previous studies. Nevertheless, comparing the groups controlling for gender and education shows significant differences between men and women and between lower and higher levels of education. However, to our knowledge, there is a lack of normative data for RCFT considering gender and education.

It therefore seems relevant to use in clinical practice, in subjects over 80 years of age, the normative data established from the performances of the subjects in our study.

References