



Apr 18th, 1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

A Comparison of Prospective Memory and Executive Process in Patients with Subcortical Illness

Milan E. Folkers
Illinois Wesleyan University

Johnna Shapiro, Faculty Advisor
Illinois Wesleyan University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc>

Folkers, Milan E. and Shapiro, Faculty Advisor, Johnna, "A Comparison of Prospective Memory and Executive Process in Patients with Subcortical Illness" (1998). *John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference*. 8.

<https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc/1998/posters2/8>

This Event is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It has been brought to you by Digital Commons @ IWU with permission from the rights-holder(s). You are free to use this material in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s) directly, unless additional rights are indicated by a Creative Commons license in the record and/ or on the work itself. This material has been accepted for inclusion by faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.

©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.

Poster Presentation 26

A COMPARISON OF PROSPECTIVE MEMORY AND EXECUTIVE
PROCESS IN PATIENTS WITH SUBCORTICAL ILLNESS

Milan E. Folkers and Johnna Shapiro*

Department of Psychology, Illinois Wesleyan University

Dementia is a common disorder affecting neuropsychological function in several spheres of mental activity including language memory, visuospatial function, and cognition. Studies into the cognitive deficits associated with dementia have allowed researchers to rank neurological disorders into two subclasses: cortical and subcortical dementia. Cortical dementias such as Alzheimer's disease have been the focus of a plethora of studies. Subcortical dementia, which is commonly found in Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), is marked by bradyphrenia, visuospatial abnormalities, personality alterations, memory disturbances primarily involving recall but not recognition, and loss of executive functions. The differences between these two forms of dementia have been widely studied, but as to date there have been few studies comparing the cognitive differences between subcortical dementias. The current study examines similarities and differences in the cognitive functioning of patients with Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, AIDS, a group of age matched controls, and young adult controls in executive functioning, temporal memory, and attention processes using a battery of cognitive tests.