## Neurocognitive Findings in Gulf War Illness

- Literature suggests symptomatic veterans show evidence of subtle neurocognitive dysfunction
- Attention, Executive Function, Memory, Visuospatial Skills, Psychomotor Function, and Mood
- Not explained by PTSD or other psychological conditions

RAC Scientific Findings and Recommendations, 2008

### **Neurocognitive Battery**

Global Cognitive
Weshaler Adult Intelligence Scale-3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

Academic Achievement
Wide Range Achievement Test (WRATA)

Researing / Executive Function Wisconsin Card Sorting Test Trail Making Test- Part B

Attantion / Concentration
Digit Vigilance Test
Continuous Performance Test (CPT)
Trail Melding Test — Part A
Stroop Test
Digit Span, Coding, Arithmetic (WAIS-5)

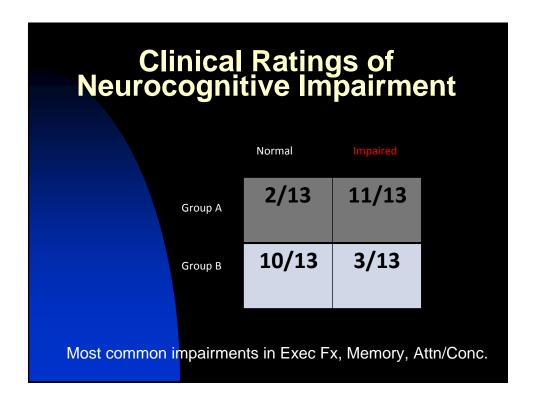
Working Memory Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT Digit Span backwards (WAIS-5) Declarative Memory
California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT-2)
Rey-Osterrich Complex Figure Test
Whicheler Memory Scale, 37 Edition (MASS.5)

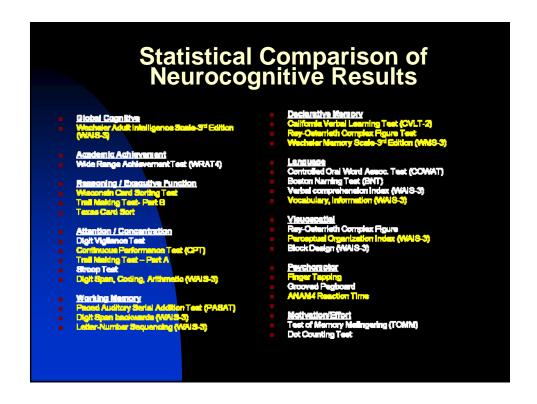
Language
Controlled Oral Word Assoc. Test (COWAT
Boston Naming Test (BNT)
Verbal comprehension Index (WAIS-3)
Verbal comprehension Index (WAIS-3)

<u>Vieucenstial</u>
Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure
Perceptual Organization Index (WAIS-3)
Block Design (WAIS-3)

Percentilition
Finger Tapping test
Grooved Pegboard
ANAM4 Reaction Time

Mathetien/Effort Test of Memory Melingering (TOMM) Dot Counting Test





#### **Importance**

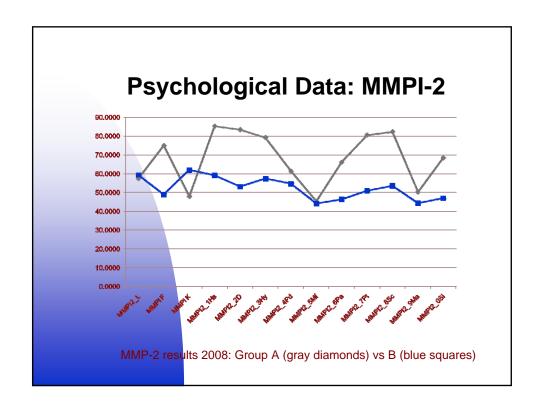
- •This MRI study confirmed previous SPECT findings that Syndrome 2 patients and control veterans show significant differences in cholinergic system, especially in deep brain structures.
- •MRI perfusion techniques have great potential as a cost-effective biomarker for GW syndrome studies/screenings.

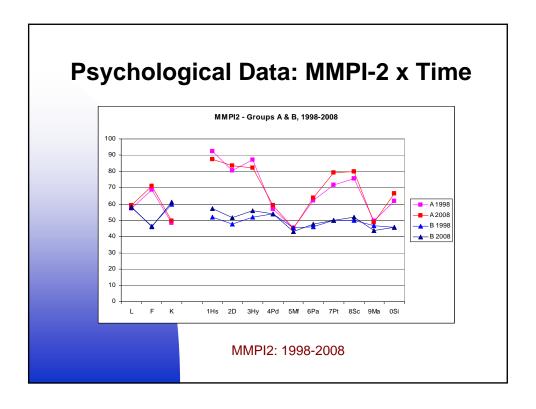
# **Neurocognitive** Findings: 2008

- Frequent, subtle to mild impairment in Group A
- Primary deficits in executive function, declarative memory, working memory & sustained attention/concentration
- Group B largely normal

## Neurocognitive Findings: 1998-2008

- Consistent findings over time
- Group A: 7/10 showed slight decline since 1998 (no dementia)
- Primary changes in memory, attention/concentration, and fine motor speed
- Group B: 10 largely unchanged





## Summary of Neurocognitive and Psychological Data

- Mild neuropsychological dysfunction (possible frontotemporal pattern) Group A
- Ongoing depression, anxiety, somatic symptoms, Group A
- Both groups consistent over time, though slight worsening in Group A