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## CLOX: An executive clock drawing task.

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### Abstract

Describes and tests a clock drawing task (CLOX) designed to elicit executive impairment and discriminate it from non-executive constructional failure. 45 healthy, elderly persons (mean age 76.0 yrs) and 45 patients (mean age 75.8 yrs) with probable Alzheimer's disease (AD) were compared to 62 young adult controls (mean age 24.4 yrs). received the CLOX, an executive test (EXIT25; D. R. Royall et al 1992), and the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE). The CLOX is divided into an unprompted task that is sensitive to executive control (CLOX1) and a copie version that is not (CLOX2). Between-rater reliability (27 Ss) was high for both subtests. In elderly Ss, CLOX subscores correlated strongly with cognitive severity. EXIT25 and MMSE scores predicted CLOX1 scores independently of age or education. The EXIT25 accounted for 68% of CLOX1 variance. Only the MMSE significant contributed to CLOX2 scores. CLOX subscales discriminated between patients with AD and elderly controls, and between AD subgroups with and without constructional impairment. It is concluded that CLOX failures may discriminate clinical dementia subgroups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

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