

SHORT ORIENTATION- MEMORY- CONCENTRATION TEST

Patient Name: _____

Rater Name: _____

Date: _____

Instruction

Score 1 error for each incorrect response, to maximum for each item.

| No. | Question | Maximum error | Score | x | Weight | |
|-----|---|---------------|-------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | What year is it now? | 1 | _____ | x | 4 | = _____ |
| 2. | What month is it now? | 1 | _____ | x | 3 | = _____ |
| | Repeat this phrase John Brown, 42 Market Street, Chicago <i>or</i> (UK): John Brown, 42 West Street, Gateshead | | | | | |
| 3. | About what time is it? (within one hour) | 1 | _____ | x | 3 | = _____ |
| 4. | Count backwards 20 to 1 | 2 | _____ | x | 2 | = _____ |
| 5. | Say the months in reverse order | 2 | _____ | x | 2 | = _____ |
| 6. | Repeat the phrase just given | 5 | _____ | x | 2 | = _____ |
| | | | | | | <i>Total error score</i> = _____/28 |

Reference

Katzman R, Brown T, Fuld P, Peck A, Schechter R, Schimmel H. "Validation of a short Orientation-Memory-Concentration Test of cognitive impairment."

Am J Psychiatry. 1983;140;734-739.

Comment

A well-studied test, which is (so far) little used. It has been validated against neuropathology, and was derived from the longer Blessed scale. Reliability not formally tested. The score correlated highly ($r = 0.92$) with the full scale and it was almost as sensitive as the longer test. Any error score of 0-6 is within normal limits.

Scoring is difficult as originally devised and as shown, and it is more easily understood if scored positively, subtracting from maximum (for item) for each error. This gives a 0-28 score with a higher being better, scores over 20 being 'normal', **as shown below**.