

needed to examine the bias-adjusted model's performance under additional conditions. Future research is needed to extend the bias adjustment to multinomial logistic regressions and to scenarios where the rate of misdiagnosis is unknown. Such methods may be valuable for improving detection of other neurological disorders with greater diagnostic error as well.

**Categories:** Dementia (Alzheimer's Disease)

**Keyword 1:** psychometrics

**Keyword 2:** test theory

**Keyword 3:** target detection

**Correspondence:** William F. Goette, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, William.Goette@UTSouthwestern.edu

### 53 Case Study Comparison of Logopenic and Semantic PPA Variants within the Medically Complex Veteran Population

Angelina Witbeck<sup>1</sup>, Elizabeth Kayvandovsky<sup>2</sup>, Carly N Burger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>VA North Texas Health Care System, Dallas, TX, USA. <sup>2</sup>Illinois School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, IL, USA

**Objective:** To explore the utility of neuropsychological testing for patients with Primary Progressive Aphasia and compare testing data for a Logopenic and Semantic PPA variants within the medically complex Veteran population.

**Participants and Methods:** Both participants were referred by their psychiatrist due to memory concerns. The case studies testing data will be compared to look at the differences on testing between different PPA presentations within the Veteran population. Patient A is a 77 year old, right handed, African American, divorced man with approximately 14 years of formal education. Patient B is a 76 year old, right handed, Caucasian, widowed man with approximately 16 years of formal education.

**Results:** Patient A displayed problems with single-word retrieval, repetition of nonsense words and sentences, comprehension, reading, spelling, and naming. He also displayed impairments in aspects of working memory, along with learning and memory. His cognitive profile raises concern for a logopenic variant of primary progressive aphasia, which often has Alzheimer's disease pathology. Patient B

displayed empty speech, impairments in fluency and reduced semantic knowledge that raises concern for a semantic variant of primary progressive aphasia. However, aspects of his presentation are not consistent with this diagnosis, specifically intact confrontation visual naming. Patient has a history of significant alcohol abuse, although he has mostly remained sober since moving to Texas. This evaluation cannot rule out the contribution of sustained alcohol use on his cognitive functioning; however, this is likely not the primary etiology given his significant language issues.

**Conclusions:** Patients with medically complex histories and unclear timelines of symptom progressive make it difficult for diagnostic clarity. Diagnoses can be additionally difficult to determine at times when the clinical presentation is not as clearly defined in textbooks. This case study comparison displays the importance of integrating all data to determine the proper diagnosis to optimize patient care and provide recommendations tailored to that individual.

**Categories:** Dementia (Non-AD)

**Keyword 1:** aphasia

**Keyword 2:** dementia - other cortical

**Keyword 3:** aging disorders

**Correspondence:** Angelina Witbeck, North Texas VA Health Care System, angelinawitbeck@gmail.com

### 54 Neuropsychiatric Symptoms in Mild Cognitive Impairment and Dementia with Lewy Bodies

Claudia Nayares<sup>1</sup>, Ali F Dadawalla<sup>1</sup>, Rene Cain<sup>1</sup>, Loren Alving<sup>2</sup>, David D Lent<sup>1</sup>, Matthew J Wright<sup>3</sup>, Ellen Woo<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>California State University, Fresno, Fresno, CA, USA. <sup>2</sup>University of California, San Francisco, Fresno, CA, USA. <sup>3</sup>Lundquist Institute at Harbor - UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

**Objective:** Neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPS) can be observed in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and dementia. Hallucinations are a core clinical symptom of Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB). In this study, we investigated NPS in healthy control and MCI groups who would later