



# Tablet-based vs. table-top cognitive games for older adults: Which are more engaging?

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# Disclosure

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this topic or presentation.

# Several thinking skills such as memory and focus decline in older adults with cognitive impairment or dementia



Source: https://www.remediesforme.com/natural-remedies-improve-memory-focus-concentration/



Source: https://www.carehome.co.uk/news/article.cfm/id/1578909/D ementia-care-home-designed-without-mirrors-reducesconfusion-frustration-and-embarrassment

# Video-game and computerized cognitive training (CCT) improve cognitive functioning in healthy adults

#### Outcomes

• **Video games and CCT improves** several cognitive functions that decline with aging (Toril et al., 2014).

# • Significant effects on the **cognitive functions**: nonverbal memory, verbal memory, working memory, processing speed, and visuospatial skills (Lampit, Hallock and Valenzuela, 2014).

#### **Participants**

**Older participants** (>71 years) **improved** cognitive functions after training than younger participants (60–70 years) (Toril et al., 2014).

#### Interventions

- A training of ≤6 weeks (Toril et al., 2014).
- ≤3 sessions per week (Lampit, Hallock and Valenzuela, 2014)
- Sessions of 30 minutes long or longer (Lampit, Hallock and Valenzuela, 2014)
- Group-based interventions (Lampit, Hallock and Valenzuela, 2014).

### **VibrantMinds**





Software by: Guana, Murdoch, Lazar, Liu, Stroulia https://guana.github.io/phydsl/

# **Engagement**

Critical when doing meaningful activities

Immersion or task involvement

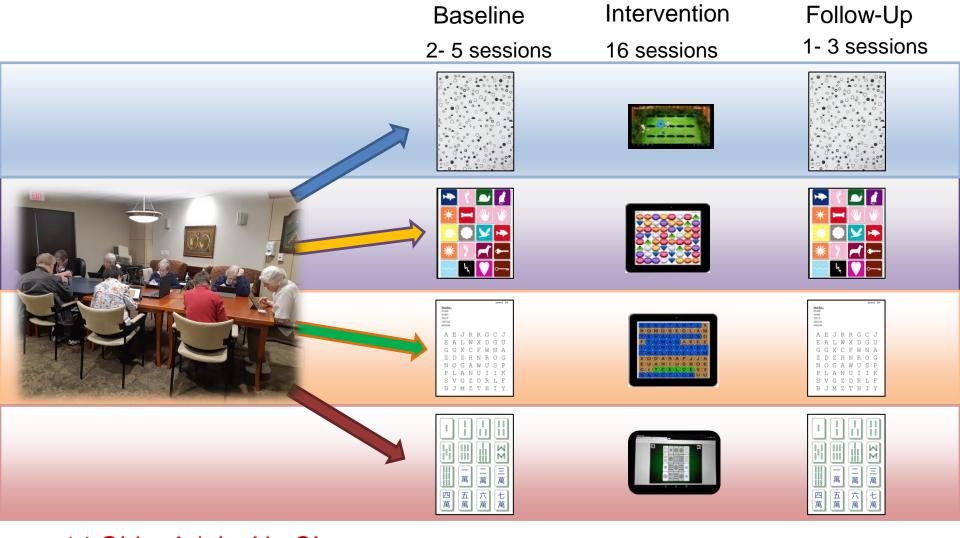
 "player's subjective acceptance of a game's reality and degree of involvement and focus on the task." (Roozeboom, Visschedijk, & Oprins, 2017, p. 85).

# **Objective**

To describe how older adults with and without cognitive impairment engage during tablet-based vs. table-top cognitive games.

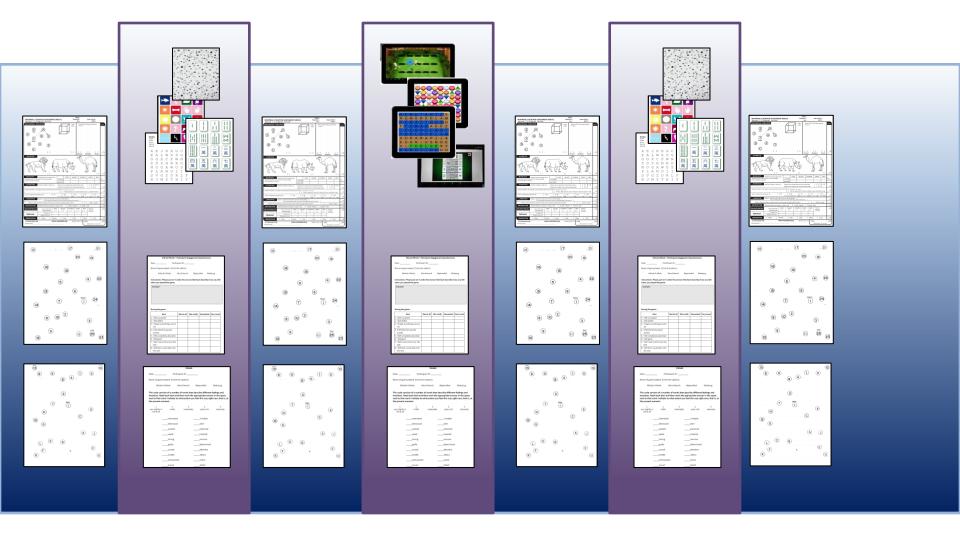
## **Data and Methods**

Single Case Design



14 Older Adults No CI6 Older Adults dementia

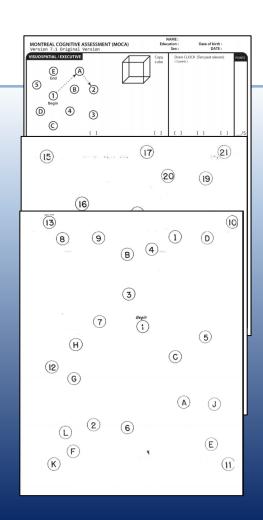
### Baseline Intervention Follow-Up



# **Cognitive measures**

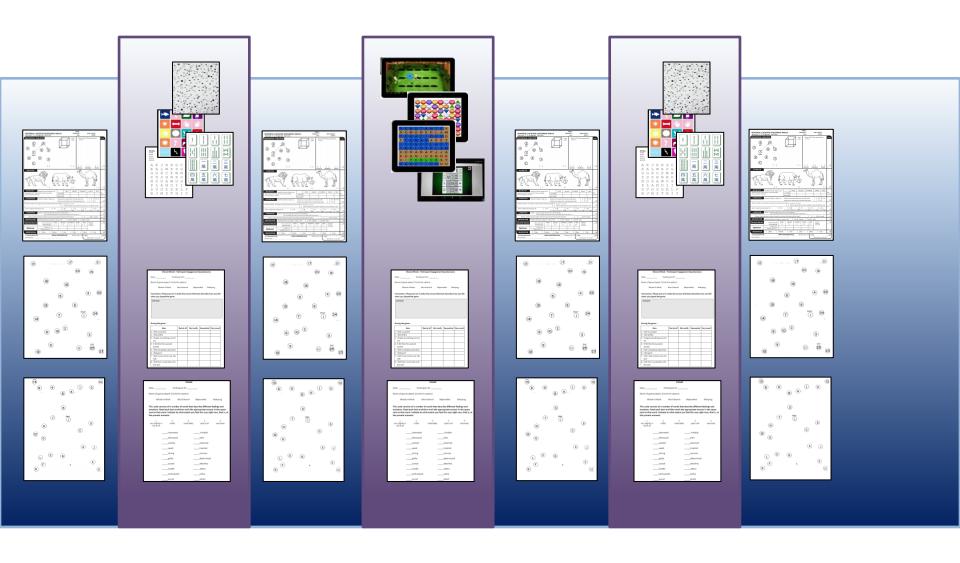


## **Cognitive measures**

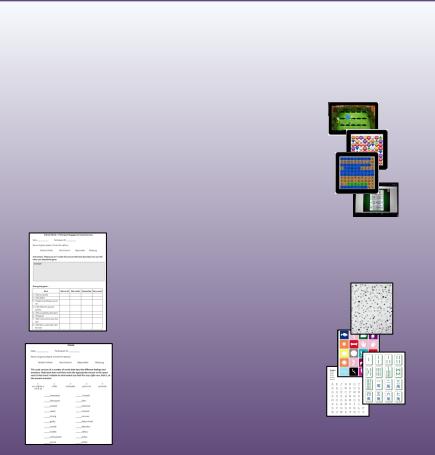


TMT-A TMT-B

### **Sessions**



## **Each session**



### **Each session**

Г	1 -		PANAS			
	Date:	Partici	pant ID:			
	Name of game p	layed (Circle th	ne option):			
	Whack-A	-Mole W	ord Search	Bejewelled	Mahjong	
	emotions. Read	each item and rd. Indicate to v	then mark the	describe differen appropriate ansv ı feel this way rig	-	
	1 very slightly or not at all	2 a little	3 moderately	4 quite a bit	5 extremely	
		interested	-	irritable		
П		distressed	-	alert		
	_	excited	-	ashamed		
		upset	-	inspired		
l	_	strong		nervous		
ŀ	guilty scared		determine		ł	
			-	attentive		
1	_	hostile		jittery		
	_	enthusiastic		active		
		proud		afraid		





# **Results**

Variable	Р3	P15	
Age in years	74	83	
Female	Υ	Υ	
Diagnosis of cognitive	Υ	N	
impairment			
Residential Status	Lives in community with	Retirement	
	partner	home/assisted living	
Education Level	College Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	
Handedness	Right	Right	
Technological Literacy	Daily	Daily	
(use of computers,			
tablets, or smartphones)			



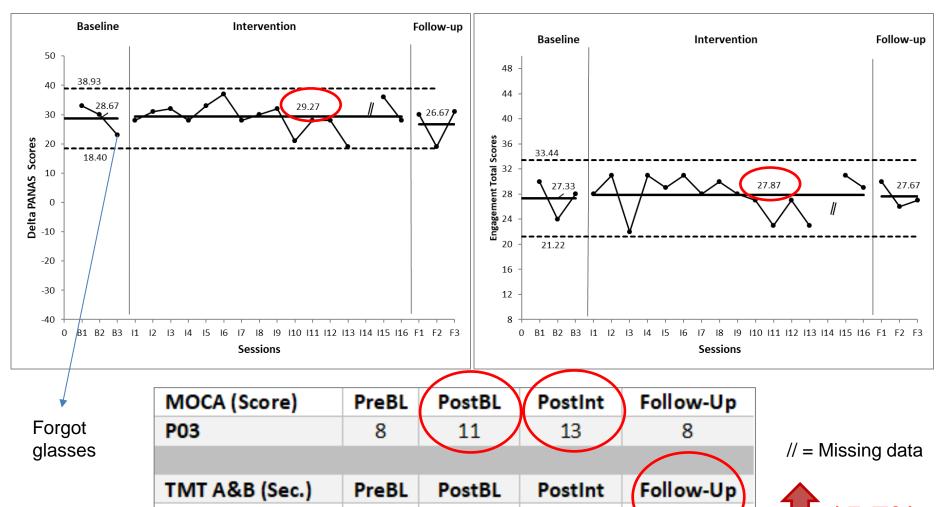
#### Results



P03

#### **ENGAGEMENT**

839



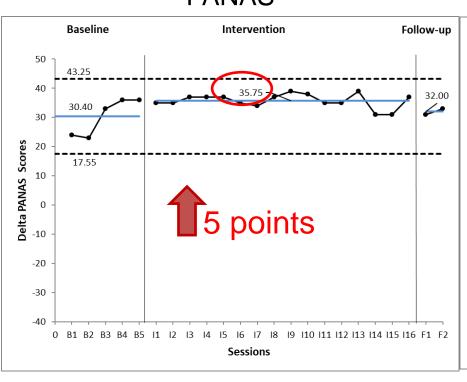
995

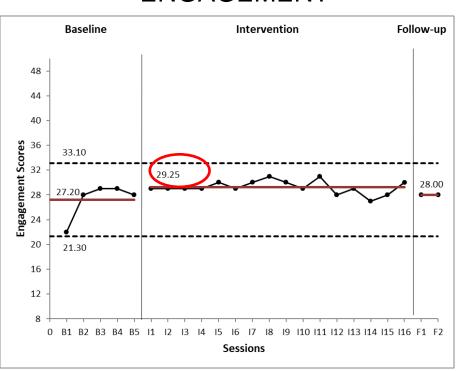
942

## **Results**



#### **ENGAGEMENT**





D1E			PostInt	Follow-Up
P15	30	28	29	30
TMT A&B (Sec.)		PostBL	PostInt	Follow-Up
P15	165	166	169	

### **Conclusion**

- Emotions and engagement increased during the intervention; however, it was not significant.
- Measuring engagement in older adults with dementia is challenging.
- Tablet-based games provided clear and immediate feedback → play more independently compared with the table-top games
- An alternative for people with dementia to engage in cognitive activities.

# Acknowledgments

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Thank you!

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