

**CORRELATION BETWEEN STORY RECALL TEST AND WORD LIST LEARNING TEST IN PATIENT WITH MILD ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE, MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND SUBJECTIVE MEMORY IMPAIRMENT**

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**Background & Purpose:** The aim of this study is to demonstrate the different performance on story recall test (SRT) and word list learning test and to examine the correlation between the two memory scales in patient with mild Alzheimer's disease (AD), mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and subjective memory impairment (SMI).

**Materials and Methods:** We consecutively recruited 25 AD, 24 MCI and 12 SMI patients according to the clinical criteria. We performed detailed neuropsychological test including word list learning and story recall test. The relationship between the SRT, K-MMSE, SVLT and SNSB-D were analyzed the degree of correlation among the assessments.

**Results:** Significant differences among the three groups were found for the K-MMSE, the SNSB-D and the two memory scales, which included tasks of the SVLT and the SRT. Post hoc analysis revealed that the performance on delayed recall task of SVLT was equally worse in both groups of AD and MCI than in the SMI group ( $p < 0.01$ ). However, the scores on delayed recall task of SRT was significantly lower in the AD group than that of the MCI ( $p < 0.01$ ). The scores of SRT were well-correlated with those of SVLT, K-MMSE, and SNSB-D in patients with mild AD, MCI and SMI ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Story recall test is well correlated with verbal learning test in patients with mild cognitive impairment and mild stage of Alzheimer's disease. Our results suggest that SRT might be appropriate to discriminate between MCI patients and those of mild stage of AD.