

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for the assessment of patients with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders

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Propositions belonging to the dissertation

The Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the Assessment of Patients with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders

Alexandra König, 22th October 2015

1. Cognitive screening tests are not always sensitive to the earliest AD-related changes and possibly subjected to variations in the clinical interpretation as well as not always good predictor for the progression of the disease.
2. Assessment of patient's cognitive, behavioral and functional status based on ICT can be more accurate than when performed by a clinician. (this thesis)
3. ICT –based sensor technologies can provide objectively measured and thus reliable information that may not be detectable by the eye or the ear of a clinician. (this thesis)
4. Technology will play a crucial role to maintain and improve the quality of care for people with dementia.
5. Even the best developed algorithm and system is useless if we do not know how to successfully implement and use them in clinical practice. (this thesis)

6. Accurate assessment integrating ICT can lead to timely diagnosis, which in turn can lead to more effective treatment and preventive interventions at an early stage of the disease (this thesis)

7. The key to successfully ICT implementation in clinical practice is to make clinicians perceive its usefulness and support without increasing their workload. (this thesis)

8. A machine will never be able to replace a psychologist's expertise, judgment and experience.

9. Technology represents as much opportunities and progress as danger and stagnation.

10. The idea behind digital computers may be explained by saying that these machines are intended to carry out any operations that could be done by a human computer. (*Alan Turing*)

11. The smallest act of kindness is worth more than the grandest intention. (*Oscar Wilde*)