form the development of disclosure procedures for amyloid dementia evolve, it is important to consider their effect on the scan result after disclosure. As diagnostic procedures for diagnosing dementia are not yet standard in clinical practice, research is needed to better understand how to disclose the results from amyloid PET scans to patients or dementia and 68 care partners from the CARE-IDEAS population.

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logistics regression analysis, and decision tree model in the training set, and were applied in the validation to evaluate the screening performance. The best model was selected as the final scoring model. Results: ET-CIS was constructed including applicable objects, pre-assessment preparation, screening dimensions, specific experiments and parameters. A total of 301 subjects were included, including 163 in the cognitively normal group and 138 in the cognitive impairment group. The results showed that the decision tree model results showed that the sensitivity of the training set was 0.752 and the sensitivity of the validation set was 0.818. We use the decision tree model as the final model. Conclusions: In this study, ET-CIS was developed including the evaluation of memory function, executive function, visuospatial function and abstract function. The screening model of ET-CIS in community-dwelling older people showed good discrimination, which demonstrated it could be used to effectively screen cognitive impairment in the community in the future.