

Supplementary Material

Predicting On-Road Driving Skills, Fitness to Drive, and Prospective Accident Risk in Older Drivers and Drivers with Mild Cognitive Impairment: The Importance of Non-Cognitive Risk Factors

Supplementary Table 1. Neuropsychological tests covering different cognitive functions, in order to specify the cognitive profiles of the participants, to exclude cognitive deficits in healthy participants, and to quantify cognitive deficits in drivers with MCI (1.5 standard deviations below population mean).

Cognitive domain	Test	References ¹
Global cognition	MMSE	Folstein et al. (1975) [1]
Episodic memory	RAVLT learning RAVLT retrieval RAVLT recognition	Müller et al. (1997) [2]
Figural memory	Constructional Praxis II (CERAD)	Morris et al. (1989) [3]
Semantic memory	Boston Naming Test (CERAD)	Kaplan et al. (1983) [4]; Morris et al. (1989) [3]
	Semantic fluency (RWT)	Aschenbrenner et al. (2000) [5]
Visuospatial abilities	Constructional Praxis I (CERAD)	Morris et al. (1989) [3]
	Clock drawing test	Morris et al. (1989) [3]; Schröder et al. (1999) [6]
Attention capacity	Digit span forward (WMS-IV)	Wechsler (2009) [7]
Working memory	Digit span backward (WMS-IV)	Wechsler (2009) [7]
Executive functions	Phonemic fluency (RWT)	Aschenbrenner et al. (2000) [5]
	Phonemic category change (RWT)	Aschenbrenner et al. (2000) [5]
	Number transcoding (DemTect)	Kalbe et al. (2004) [8]
	Stroop task	Bäumler (1984) [9]

¹partly references of German versions; MMSE, Mini-Mental Status Examination; RAVLT, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test; CERAD, Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease; WMS-IV, Wechsler Memory Scale-IV; RWT, Regensburger Wortflüssigkeits-Test; DemTect, Demenz-Detektion

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