SHORT REPORT

Speed of information processing as a key deficit in multiple sclerosis: implications for rehabilitation

Heath A Demaree, John DeLuca, Elizabeth A Gaudino, Bruce J Diamond

Abstract

Speed of information processing was assessed in patients with multiple sclerosis and healthy controls using both an auditory and visual task designed to control for accuracy of performance across groups. After controlling for accuracy of performance, patients with multiple sclerosis were found to have significantly slower speed of information processing relative to healthy controls, irrespective of the modality of stimulus presentation (auditory or visual). When given an adequate amount of time to process information, however, the patients performed similarly to controls. These results suggest that persons with multiple sclerosis experience deficits specifically in processing speed but not performance accuracy. Results are discussed in terms of rehabilitative guidelines for the cognitive improvement of persons with multiple sclerosis.

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Keywords: multiple sclerosis; speed of information processing; rehabilitation; working memory; learning

Prior researchers, using different tests, have suggested that decreased speed of information processing is a primary deficit in multiple sclerosis. For example, using the Sternberg memory scanning test, Rao et al found that patients with multiple sclerosis required more time than control subjects to determine whether a specific numeral was included in a number set that they were asked to remember. Because the two groups had similar accuracy levels, however, the authors suggested that persons with multiple sclerosis may primarily have information processing deficits. Although these results provided important information, it should be noted that the methods used in this as well as most other studies have what is known as the "speed versus accuracy confound". Also these studies are unable to quantify information processing speed while controlling for accuracy.

Attention and complex information processing have been assessed using various neuropsychological measures, including the digit span portion of the Wechsler adult intelligence scale (WAIS), the trail making test, the Stroop colour word interference test, the Sternberg memory scanning test, and the paced auditory serial addition test (PASAT). Both speed and accuracy of performance on such measures have been used as indicators of slower processing speed among patients with multiple sclerosis relative to healthy controls.

Because it is not confounded by visuomotor abilities, the PASAT is a particularly attractive method for assessing cognitive processing speed in multiple sclerosis. However, as in the other tests purported to measure information processing speed, the traditional PASAT has a trade off between speed and accuracy of performance. That is, faster presentation rates are associated with decreased accuracy of performance. Measurement of speed of information processing while controlling for accuracy is therefore impossible using the standard PASAT protocol.

The present study was designed to address the need for an assessment of speed of information processing which is not confounded by accuracy. Specifically, a PASAT-like protocol is used which is designed to measure speed of information processing by adjusting the presentation rate to control for accuracy of performance between patients with multiple sclerosis and control subjects. Relative to healthy controls, patients with multiple sclerosis were hypothesised to show a slower rate of processing when accuracy was equated between the two groups. However, when using a person’s optimum interstimulus interval, it was predicted that patients with multiple sclerosis would perform as accurately as healthy controls.

Methods

PARTICIPANTS

Procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—New Jersey Medical School and Kessler Medical Rehabilitation Research and Education Corporation. Eighty one patients with clinically definite multiple sclerosis and 36 healthy control subjects comprised the sample. No significant group differences were found with regard to any demographic variable, including a measure of visuospatial perception (judgement of line orientation test; JLO) and an overall cognitive screening measure (cognitive capacity screen-
Table 1  Demographic data for multiple sclerosis (MS) and healthy control (HC) groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean (SEM)</th>
<th>Mean (SEM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MS (n=81)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>45.57 (10.8)</td>
<td>42.64 (11.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14.99 (2.2)</td>
<td>15.00 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCSE</td>
<td>27.79 (2.2)</td>
<td>28.00 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLO</td>
<td>22.98 (0.48)</td>
<td>22.72 (0.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDSS</td>
<td>5.3 (1.4)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years since diagnosis</td>
<td>7.3 (7.3)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (%)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right handed (%)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **HC (n=36)**        |            |            |
|                      |            |            |

Materials and Procedure

Subjects were administered one of two computerised tasks—the AT-SAT or the VT-SAT. These programs were created to allow for the assessment of speed of processing while controlling for accuracy of performance. Administration procedures for the AT-SAT and VT-SAT portions of this procedure were similar to the standardised, published protocol of the PASAT. As in the PASAT, subjects were instructed to add each presented number (ranging from 1 to 9) to the number immediately preceding it, and to say the sum aloud, repeating the operation consecutively. On the VT-SAT, presented numbers measured 5 mm in height and were presented centrally on a computer monitor. On AT-SAT and VT-SAT trials, 50 numbers were sequentially presented which required 49 responses from each subject.

Both the AT-SAT and the VT-SAT utilise a two way (group and modality) ANOVA examining accuracy of performance during trial 2 showed no significant main effect of group (F(1,113)=0.61, p=0.436) or interaction effect between group and modality (F(1,113)=0.15, p=0.702). Thus, when all subjects were allowed to perform the serial addition tests at their own optimal threshold speed, multiple sclerosis and healthy control groups were statistically indistinguishable.

However, a main effect of modality was found in height and were presented centrally on a computer monitor. On AT-SAT and VT-SAT trials, 50 numbers were sequentially presented which required 49 responses from each subject.

The second trial was administered to examine the hypothesis that the multiple sclerosis group would evidence statistically similar accuracy rates relative to the healthy control group when each subject’s predetermined individual threshold speed obtained from trial 1 was used as the presentation speed. Thus in trial 2, all subjects were evaluated to determine their percentage of correct responses, known as accuracy of performance, at their individual optimal threshold speeds.

Results

As expected, a two way (group and modality) analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed a significant main effect for group (F(1,115)=6.22, p=0.014) with the multiple sclerosis group (M=2405.5 (SEM 14.3) ms) having a significantly longer (slower) interstimulus interval relative to the healthy control group (M=1994.8 (SEM 13.0) ms; figure). A significant main effect of modality (F(1,115)=38.20, p<0.001) was also found (figure). Specifically, slower threshold speeds were obtained for the AT-SAT (M=2709.0 (SEM 14.2) ms), in comparison with the VT-SAT (M=1691.3 (SEM 13.1) ms).

The interaction effect between group and modality on threshold speed was not significant (F(3,113) =0.73, p =0.393).

A two way (group and modality) ANOVA examining accuracy of performance during trial 2 showed no significant main effect of group (F(1,115)=0.61, p=0.436) or interaction effect between group and modality (F(1,113)=0.15, p=0.702). Thus, when all subjects were allowed to perform the serial addition tests at their own optimal threshold speed, multiple sclerosis and healthy control groups were statistically indistinguishable.

However, a main effect of modality was found

Mean threshold speed for patients with multiple sclerosis and healthy control subjects on the AT-SAT and VT-SAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group and modality</th>
<th>Mean (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AT-SAT</td>
<td>2709.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT-SAT</td>
<td>1691.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean threshold speed for patients with multiple sclerosis and healthy control subjects on the AT-SAT and VT-SAT.
(F(1,115)=4.74, p=0.032), with a greater percentage of correct trials achieved for the VT-SAT (M=51.0 (SEM 0.008)%) relative to the AT-SAT (M=48.5 (SEM 0.010)%). Although this effect was statistically significant, the difference between an accuracy rate of 48.5% and 51.0% has no substantive clinical implications.

**Discussion**

Because of the protocol’s ability to assess processing speed while controlling for accuracy, the present results suggest that working memory deficits in multiple sclerosis were due to impaired speed, and not to accuracy of performance. The results of the present study correspond well with prior research indicating that patients with multiple sclerosis experience decreased speed of information processing relative to healthy controls.1 12

Trial 2 data are remarkable for showing that the multiple sclerosis group performs as accurately as the healthy control group on both the AT-SAT and VT-SAT when they are allowed to use more time to process information (use of their individual optimal threshold speed). That is, when working memory accuracy was controlled, it was determined that speed of information processing was the primary problem in persons with multiple sclerosis.

The results of the present study show that performance accuracy on cognitive tasks can improve significantly when patients with multiple sclerosis are provided additional time to process information. One reason why this may improve performance is that the additional time strengthens the encoding of information in working memory. For instance, whereas it is well established that patients with multiple sclerosis perform poorly on tests of information recall,13 recent data suggest that the problem is in the acquisition (or learning) of information and not retrieval from long term storage.2 14 That is, when patients with multiple sclerosis are provided additional acquisition trials to equate level of learning with healthy controls, recall performance in multiple sclerosis does not differ from that found in controls. DeLuca et al suggest that the additional acquisition trials “provide the opportunity to improve the quality of encoding of the to-be-learned information”.14 The results of the present study suggest that speed of information processing is a key factor which influences encoding in working memory.

The present data provide the groundwork for a cognitive rehabilitation programme based on maximising encoding by providing subjects more time to process information. The few prior attempts to identify the important factors in the cognitive rehabilitation of patients with multiple sclerosis have been relatively unsuccessful. Jonsson et al however, found that the only patients with multiple sclerosis to improve with regard to visuospatial memory were those who were “urged to work slowly and systematically”.15 This may suggest that improved visuospatial memory performance may have resulted from decreased time pressure on working memory systems. Taken together, the results from the present study on speed of processing coupled with prior research indicating that additional stimulus exposure improves encoding and recall suggest that patients with multiple sclerosis could benefit significantly from a cognitive rehabilitation programme that improves the encoding of to be learned information.

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