EF scores of the MCI group are more related to RME and the AD’s performance to the POFA test.

**Conclusion:** Novel approaches for the identification of “preclinical” or “pre-symptomatic” Alzheimer’s disease and other dementia syndromes but have a shared vulnerability to stress in older adults. Even though an interest exists in the association between dementia and frailty, only recently Cognitive Frailty has become a research topic. The aim of this review is to present an overview of its current definitions. **Methods:** A systematic review was conducted searching for the term “cognitive frailty” in PsycINFO and Medline in December 2016. Sixteen results were obtained from PsycINFO and Medline, and 14 and 36 references were maintained.

**Results:** Linguistic features of spontaneous discourse transcribed and analyzed by NLP techniques show significant differences between controls and md-MCI, and between controls and eD subjects (p<0.05). In the linguistic experiments, a number of features regarding lexical, acoustic and syntactic aspects were significant (p<0.05 using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) in differentiating between all the considered subject groups. **Conclusion:** Linguistic features of spontaneous discourse transcribed and analyzed by NLP techniques show significant differences between controls and pathological states, and seems to be a promising approach for the identification of preclinical stages of dementia. Long duration follow up studies are needed to confirm this assumption. Supported by OPLON, MIUR (L.C.).

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**LINGUISTIC MARKERS DURING SPONTANEOUS SPEECH FOR DETECTING MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT**

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**Background:** Novel approaches for the identification of “preclinical” or “pre-symptomatic” Alzheimer’s disease and other dementia syndromes but have a shared vulnerability to stress in older adults. Even though an interest exists in the association between dementia and frailty, only recently Cognitive Frailty has become a research topic. The aim of this review is to present an overview of its current definitions. **Methods:** A systematic review was conducted searching for the term “cognitive frailty” in PsycINFO and Medline in December 2016. Sixteen results were obtained from PsycINFO and Medline, and 14 and 36 references were maintained after the title and abstract reading to verify compliance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Forty four full-text papers were analyzed once repetitions were removed, including the type of study, definitions, measurements, relation to dementia, biological basis and intervention-care implications of each paper. **Results:** Two main approaches were found: a) the study of frailty as a risk factor in cognitive impairment and dementia, and b) the conceptualization of cognitive frailty as the simultaneous presence of physical frailty and cognitive impairment in absence of dementia. This latter approach has gained attention after the IANA/IAGG Consensus Group definition (Kelaiditi et al, 2013), which is included in 66.6% of the papers reviewed after its publication. Nevertheless, this definition involves the exclusion of those brain disturbances that reduce cognitive reserve. Cognitive frailty