Abstract

The present bachelor thesis deals with the estimation of premorbid intelligence as a method used in the diagnosis of neurodegenerative diseases. Its aim was to test whether the CRIq inventory would hold up in estimating premorbid intelligence compared to a traditional method based on reading irregular words. The theoretical part of the paper includes a detailed definition of the concepts of intelligence, premorbid intelligence and cognitive reserve, discusses the relationships between them, describes the historical development of the measurement of these constructs and presents current knowledge about them. The empirical part presents the results of the analysis of data obtained by administering the CRIq inventory, the word reading test, and the intelligence test to healthy individuals between the ages of 18 and 60. In the research part, the resulting IQ scores obtained by each method were compared, and regression and correlation analyses were performed. Based on the results of the statistical analysis of the data, it was concluded that the CRIq inventory would hold up as a method of measuring premorbid intelligence. This paper should provide an overview of both traditional and modern methods currently used in the field of estimating premorbid intelligence, highlight the importance of developing new methods and further research in this area, and present a possible alternative method to the CRIq that has been used to date for the purpose of assessing cognitive reserve.

Key words: premorbid intelligence, cognitive reserve, intelligence, neurodegenerative diseases, measurement of intelligence