The neurocognitive complications of HAND include poor performance on tests of movement and coordination, attention and concentration, mental flexibility and reaction time.

The Mini-Mental State Exam, that screens for cortical dementia, should always be combined with a tool or simple tests that screen for the sub-cortical signs associated with HIV. The HIV Dementia Scale (HDS)\textsuperscript{15} and the International HIV Dementia Scale (IHDS)\textsuperscript{16} are effective for rapid screening of the more common neurocognitive dysfunctions associated with HIV.

**SCREENING TOOLS**

**MMSE [Mini-Mental State Examination]**
The mini-mental state examination (MMSE) or Folstein test is a brief 30-point questionnaire and set of tasks that assesses the individual’s abilities in everyday mathematics, memory, and orientation to time and place. It was designed to screen for cortical dementias such as Alzheimer’s disease, and is widely used in medical care to screen for cognitive impairment.

**HIV Dementia Scale**
This is designed to identify subcortical dementias including HIV dementia, which is characterized by abnormal reduction of motor speed, concentration, and memory. It was described and provided in: Power C, Selnes OA, Grim JA, McArthur JC. HIV Dementia Scale: A Rapid Screening Test. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 1995. 8(3) 273-278.

**International Dementia Scale**
This test is similar to the HIV Dementia Scale, but was revised to replace writing the alphabet and cube drawing tests with more universal motor and psychomotor tasks, to translate more directly across cultures and literacy levels. The scale has been validated through use in Uganda as well as the United States, by non-neurologist clinic staff.

**SACKTOR N. The International HIV Dementia Scale: a new rapid screening test for HIV dementia. AIDS 2005. 19(13) 1367-1374.**