# Review of: "Feasibility and Efficacy of a Newly Adapted Multimodal Cognitive Intervention for the Elderly with Mild Cognitive Impairment"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

Thank you for considering me as a reviewer for this manuscript.

Non-pharmacological interventions aimed at cognition are relevant, especially in elderly individuals with mild cognitive impairment.

This study focused on adapting the ME-CCT-MCI intervention for the elderly experiencing mild cognitive impairment. It represents the first attempt to carry out adaptation procedures with ME-CCT-MCI intervention, which involves feedback from experts, content feasibility, appropriateness, and relevance to the MCI elderly. The current Indian adapted ME-CCT-MCI (IAME-CCT-MCI) intervention is a 4-week session of one hour daily with the MCI elderly.

I send some comments below:

- Which criteria were used in the study for the diagnosis of MCI? Were any questionnaires used to assess functional measures? Were the patients' cognitive complaints considered?

- What was the recruitment period? How was the sample size determined?

- What type of randomization was used in the study?

- Why was the paired t-test used? Was any normality and/or homogeneity test used for this selection of statistical measurement?

- What was the period of time between assessments?

- Regarding the MoCA battery (T-MoCA), why was a score ≤ 24 points chosen, as long as patients were MCI patients?

- As exclusion criteria, the authors mentioned treatment of psychiatric illness. Were patients on medication with anticholinergic action and/or anticonvulsants also excluded because they can interfere with cognitive functioning?

- What were the reasons for the non-participation of the 3 experts to assess the content of the intervention?

- The intervention protocol (IAME-CCT-MCI) addresses training in cognitive domains, as well as the creation of new activities focused on cognition. However, the description of how these activities were carried out, such as the characteristics, organization, and duration of the intervention sessions, is lacking.

- The study states that multiple cognitive domains assessment at the study entry and post-intervention was used for each participant. What was the interval between the two assessments?

- In the data statistical analysis section, the inferential tests used to compare the two cognitive assessments (before and after the cognitive intervention) were missing. I think it's worth inserting the p-values in the table.

- The p values were missing in some parts of the results section, when a statistically significant difference in the analysis was mentioned, for example "significant difference between educational category (< 12 years education 4.63, SD=1.01; > 12 years education 5.23, SD=1.09), marital status (single 4.67, SD=0.57; married 5.06, SD=1.06; widowed 4.69, SD=1.18), and occupational categories (self-employed 5.07, SD=1.10; govt- employed 4.71, SD=1.05)".

- One aspect that can be mentioned in the limitations is the size of sample.