

## NOTE

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# Lao language version of the Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale

Sengchanh Kounnavong<sup>1</sup>, Khouanchay Soundavong<sup>1</sup>, Syda Xayavong<sup>1</sup>, Nialoun Vongprasert<sup>1</sup>,  
Phongsavang Bounsavath<sup>2</sup>, Souphatsone Houatthongkham<sup>2</sup>, Bounfeng Phoummalaysith<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Yu Mon Saw<sup>2</sup>, Eiko Yamamoto<sup>2</sup>, Kenji Toba<sup>3</sup> and Nobuyuki Hamajima<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Vientiane, Lao PDR

<sup>2</sup>Department of Healthcare Administration, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya, Japan

<sup>3</sup>National Health Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Health, Vientiane, Lao PDR

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology, Aichi, Japan

## ABSTRACT

With the aging of society, the number of elderly with reduced cognitive function has been increasing worldwide. As a test to measure the cognitive function, the Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale (HDS-R) has been used in Japan, Korea, and China. Since there was no HDS-R version for Laotians, the questionnaire and manual were developed through the cooperation of Lao and Japanese researchers. Back-translation was conducted to confirm the accuracy of the translation. The score on the 9-item HDS-R ranges 0 to 30 points, and reduced cognitive function is usually defined as a score of 20 points or lower. After receiving explanation regarding the use of the tool and practicing its implementation, 3 female doctors interviewed 30 superficially healthy volunteers aged 31 to 84 years (12 males and 18 females) who lived with his/her family in Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR. Their score distributed from 4 to 30 points, with an average of 24.7 (standard deviation 5.4) points. Six (20.0%) participants scored 20 points or lower. The discussion before and after the pilot interviews revealed that the following changes needed to be made in accordance to the culture of Lao people; 1) order of date in Question 2, 2) words to be memorized in Questions 4 and 7, 3) objects to be memorized using pictures, not actual objects, in Question 8. Additionally, we introduced new two rules; a clear time definition for no reply (10 seconds), and repetition of questions twice for those with ear problems. The revised version of the HDS-R was thought to be an appropriate standard questionnaire for use in studies on cognitive function among Laotians.

Key Words: Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale, cognitive function, Lao PDR

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## INTRODUCTION

Along with the aging of society, the number of elderly with reduced cognitive function have been increasing worldwide.<sup>1,2)</sup> It was estimated that more than 131.5 million people would affected by dementia by 2050.<sup>1)</sup> In a study that used an adapted version of the Child Health and Nutrition Research Initiative method, this global problem was recognized as a high priority.<sup>3)</sup>

In order to discuss the size of burden caused by dementia, objective methods to measure

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Corresponding author: Nobuyuki Hamajima, MD, PhD, MPH

Department of Healthcare Administration, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

E-mail: nhamajim@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp

the cognitive function are essential. The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) is the most commonly used tool in the United States.<sup>4)</sup> For use with an Asian, 28 tools in seven Asian languages have recently been listed.<sup>5)</sup> Among them, MMSE, Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale (HDS-R), and Clock Drawing Test (CDT) were identified to be relatively common, among which only HDS-R has been developed on an Asian population sample.

Hasegawa's Dementia Scale was developed by Kazuo Hasegawa in 1974, and it was revised (HDS-R) in 1991.<sup>6)</sup> The original HDS-R was developed in Japanese, and it was then translated in English.<sup>7)</sup> Additionally, Korean<sup>8,9)</sup> and Chinese.<sup>10,11)</sup> versions of the tool exist. The full score of HDS-R is 30 points. A score of 20 points or lower is considered to be an indicator of the presence of dementia. To measure cognitive function accurately, both cooperation of the examinee and the skill of examiner are necessary. Accordingly, an HDS-R manual was developed to standardize the skills of examiners.<sup>7)</sup>

Additionally, tools need to take the cultural background of the examinee into consideration. Accordingly, tools need to be adapted to fit the cultural situation of the country where the tool is applied. This article reports the development process of a Lao language version of HDS-R. Owing to the absence of a cognitive function test in the Lao language, a questionnaire and manual for the Lao language version of HDS-R were developed through cooperation between researchers of Lao PDR and Japan.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Process to translation*

The English version of the HDS-R and its manual was adopted from the paper by Imai and Hasegawa.<sup>7)</sup> This version is compatible to the original Japanese version of the tool, but a few expressions have been modified slightly to fit the language characteristics of English. The following points of the English version were further modified to fit the culture of Lao PDR, after which a pilot study was conducted.

Question 3: "Hospital" was replaced with "healthcare facility", because there are several types of medical facilities in Lao PDR, such as hospital, clinic, health center, etc.

Question 4: "Cherry blossom," "tram," and "plum" were replaced with "frangipani (plumeria)," "tuk-tuk," and "tamarind," respectively.

Question 8: The objects to be memorized were shown with pictures, not actual objects.

Question 9: The explanation, "Enter in the given space the names of the vegetables the subject calls and avoid double entries. Since this question is intended to observe generating fluency, discontinue the question if the name of the first or subsequent vegetable is not called for 10 seconds. Give 0 points to 0–5 vegetable(s), and for each vegetable name after the 5th one, give to 1 point each."<sup>7)</sup> was replaced with "List the names of the vegetables the examinees recalls. Do not count duplicated answers. Since this question is intended to observe generating fluency, discontinue the question if the examinees cannot recall another name of vegetables for 10 seconds. Give 0 point to 0–5 name(s), then give one point for each name after the 5th one. For example, 8 names is 3 points." (underlined for the modified words) in order to be easier to be understood.

The English version was translated into the Lao version by the Vientiane team. The Lao version was back-translated into English by two Lao researchers at Nagoya, who had no contact to the Vientiane team in the past. The back-translated English version were compared with the original English version by the Nagoya team. The differences between the original and back-

translated versions were discussed to build consensus between both teams.

#### *Interviewers and interviewees*

The draft of Lao version HDS-R questionnaire and manual was distributed to three female research doctors (interviewers). The background and purpose of the HDS-R were explained to them before the interview was conducted.

The interviewees were volunteers living in a community of Vientiane Capital and healthcare staff working in the community. The participants enrolled were aged 30 years or older, were superficially healthy, lives with their family, and used the Lao language. We asked the volunteers (14 persons) to visit a community hospital. We also visited a neighbouring community to enroll the volunteers (16 persons). For the first 11 persons, the “day of the week” pertaining to Question 2 was not asked, confusing the “day of the week” and “the day of the date”. Accordingly, the full score for this group was 29 points.

#### *Revision of Lao version*

During the interviews conducted using the draft of the Lao version of the HDS-R, interviewers recorded the instances of misunderstanding of the interviewees due to the erroneous, unnecessary, or redundant instructions described in the draft manual, as well as inconvenience in the draft questionnaire. Based on the recorded comments, the three interviewers, Lao researchers, and Japanese researchers had a half-day discussion for re-examining the questionnaire and manual one by one to make revisions based on consensus.

#### *Ethical issues*

The purpose of the questionnaire study was explained before the interview. Consent was obtained from interviewees and/or family members. In these pilot interviews, the age, sex, and place (community hospital or their residence) were recorded in addition to the responses to the HDS-R questions. The data were collected by three female public health doctors. The dataset was made anonymously. This study was approved by National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR, according to the rule of Lao PDR.

## RESULTS

#### *Characteristics of interviewees and score*

In order to examine the applicability of the draft Lao version of the HDS-R, a wide range of interviewees were preferable, although the representativeness of population was not necessary. Table 1 shows the mean scores and standard deviations according to the age and sex of the participants. The score distributed from 4 to 30 points, with an average of 24.7 (standard deviation 5.4) points. Three persons had the full score. Those with a score of 20 points or lower were 6 (20.0%). In these pilot interviews, the average score was high in females than in males. As expected, the average score was lower in the older age groups.

#### *Revision of the Lao version HDS-R and its manual*

In the discussion held after these interviews, the following were pointed out, and the relevant changes were made. 1) Question 2: It is more natural to mention the question in the following order; day of the week, date, month, and year in Lao PDR. 2) Question 6: Only the explanation of having to “repeat backwards” was considered difficult to understand. Additional phrases, “for example, 3–2–1 for 1–2–3.” would be useful for interviewees to understand the meaning of the

**Table 1** Score mean (m)  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) of Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale according to age group and sex

Characteristics		Males			Females			Total		
		n	m	$\pm$ SD	n	m	$\pm$ SD	n	m	$\pm$ SD
Age (years)	31–49	0	–	–	6	28.7	1.4	6	28.7	1.4
	50–59	4	25.0	4.7	6	26.0	3.7	10	25.6	3.9
	60–69	3	21.3	4.9	5	25.8	2.6	8	24.1	4.0
	70–84	5	18.8	8.6	1	27.0	–	6	20.2	8.4
Total		12	21.5	6.7	18	26.9	2.8	30	24.7	5.4

The full score of 11 interviewees were 29, because one question on the day of the week was not asked.

question. The necessity to adding “(If failed, go to Question 7.)” was expressed. 3) Question 8: It was found that using the term “money” with a picture of 50,000 Kip bill (equivalent to 6 USD) would be better than using the word “coin.” Further, it was also decided that it would be better to have five pictures on one sheet than having only one picture per sheet. 4) In the draft version, it was not clear how long should the interviewer wait for the response. As a general rule, a clear criteria, i.e., 10 seconds, was fixed to ensure standardization of the wait time. To ensure consistency, the 5 seconds mentioned in Question 3 was changed to be 10 seconds. 5) For those with ear problems, it was decided that interviewers would repeat the question twice. Thus, the questionnaire and manual were revised based on the findings of the discussion.

## DISCUSSION

This study reported the development process the Lao version HDS-R questionnaire and manual. Since there were no established tools to measure cognitive function in Lao PDR, this Lao version would be useful for the studies on cognitive function among those using Lao language. The process adopted in the present study, including back-translation, is a standard method used for the development of a different language version.<sup>12,13</sup> In addition, the modification to avoid misunderstanding of interviewers and interviewees has been done. Since the other standard questionnaires have not been established in the Lao language, the comparisons of the Lao version of HDS-R with the others remains to be examined.

HDS-R is similar to MMSE. These two tools have been reported to exhibit a high correlation.<sup>8</sup> One problem in MMSE is a question asking to read sentence and conducted as the sentence instructs, such as “close your eye”. This question doesn't work for the illiterate people. There is no question to read letters in HDS-R, making it possible to apply this tool in areas with a high illiteracy rate.

The following are to be discussed for the Lao version HDS-R development. First is the accuracy of translation. In this study, the back-translation was used, which ensured that errors in translation would be detected. Even in the first translation, no serious errors were found. Second is the appropriateness of questions in view of the life and culture in the country. In the Japanese version, the word “cherry blossom” is used in Question 4 for the word repeating, which is not the word of daily use in Lao PDR. The items were selected by Lao researchers. Third is the easiness in the usage. In the present study, pictures of five objects were presented on one sheet in Question 8. Fourth is the standardization of interview skills. A general rule of waiting for 10 second before moving to the next question was established in the present study.

Additionally, the rule of repeating the question twice for subjects with hearing problems was introduced. Through manual development and the pilot study, the skill transfer could be made to Lao research group. The last is the comparability of the HDS-R score among the different versions of HDS-R. The validation of comparability of the tool is a quite difficult problem owing to the cultural and infrastructural differences among countries.

The following were the limitations of the present study. First, the interviews with 30 co-operative volunteers might not cover the situation of complicated cases such as those of emotionally unstable or hostile elderly, although this problem is common to the other tools. In addition, since only 6 participants (20%) had a score of 20 points or lower, the problems among those with reduced cognitive function might not be detected in this pilot study. Second, this report was based on the experience of the talented doctors. In order to introduce it widely to healthcare staff, the development of another manual or of appropriate training programs might be necessary. Lastly, the repeatability of the score among the same interviewer and among the different interviewers was not measured. Neither the validity was measured. These problems remain to be the next step of the development of the Lao version.

In conclusion, a Lao version of HDS-R was developed through back-translation and a pilot study. To identify the potential problems and usefulness of this version, large sample studies need to be conducted in Lao PDR.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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#### COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Appendix 1 Lao language version of the Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale

ແບບສອບຖາມ: ການວັດ ເດເມັນຊີອາ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ(ອາການຈິດເຊື່ອມທີ່ມີຜົນຕໍ່ຄວາມສາມາດໃນການ ຄິດການຈໍາ, ແລະ ການປະພຶດ) ຂອງ ຮາເຊກາວາ

	ຄໍາຖາມ	ຄໍາຕອບ	ຄະແນນ
1	“ອາຍຸທ່ານໄດ້ເທົ່າໃດ?”	_____	0 1
2	ມີນ້ຳແມ່ນວັນຫຍັງ? “ມັນ, ວັນທີ່ເທົ່າໃດ?” “ມັນ, ເດືອນ ໃດ?” “ມັນ, ປີໃດ?”	ອາທິດ/ຈັນ/ອັງຄານ/ພຸດ/ພະຫັດ/ສຸກ/ເສົາ _____ _____ _____	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
3	“ບ່ອນນີ້ແມ່ນບ່ອນໃດ?” ບ່ອນນີ້ແມ່ນໂຮງໝໍ, ກລິນິກ, ສຸກສາລາ, ຫ້ອງການ ຫລື ເຮືອນຂອງທ່ານ?”	_____	2 0 1
4	“ກະລຸນາເວົ້າຄືນ ສາມຄໍາຕໍ່ໄປນີ້.” ໃຫ້ເວົ້າອອກສຽງ 3 ຄໍາ ຂໍ້ A ຫລື ຂໍ້ B. A: ກ) ດອກຈໍາປາ, ຂ) ແມວ, ຄ) ລົດຕຸກຕຸກ B: ກ) ຫມາກຂາມ, ຂ) ຫມາ, ຄ) ລົດເກາງ ກະລຸນາຈີ ຄໍາສັບ ສາມຄໍານີ້ໄວ້ ແລ້ວຂ້ອຍຈະຖາມເຈົ້າຄືນອີກ	ກ) _____ ຂ) _____ ຄ) _____	0 1 0 1 0 1
5	ຄໍາຕອບຊິແມ່ນຫຍັງ ຖ້າ ເອົາ 100 ລົບໃຫ້ 7? ຄໍາຕອບຊິແມ່ນຫຍັງ ຖ້າ ເອົາ ຄໍາດັ່ງກ່າວ ລົບໃຫ້ 7?	_____ _____	0 1 0 1
6	“ກະລຸນາທວນຄືນຕົວເລກນີ້ກັບຫລັງ ຍົກຕົວຢ່າງ 3-2-1 ໃຫ້ເວົ້າ 1-2-3 “ກະລຸນາທວນຄືນ 6-8-2 ໃຫ້ເວົ້າກັບຫລັງ.” (ຖ້າເວົ້າບໍ່ໄດ້ໃຫ້ໄປຂໍ້ 7) ຖ້າຕອບໄດ້ຖາມຕໍ່ “ກະລຸນາທວນຄືນ “3-5-2-9.” ໃຫ້ເວົ້າກັບຫລັງ.”	_____ _____	0 1 0 1
7	“ກະລຸນາບອກຄືນຄໍາເວົ້າສາມຄໍາທີ່ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າຈື່ໄວ້ກ່ອນໜ້ານີ້” “ນຶ່ງໃນຫົນ ພືດແມ່ນບໍ່?” “ອີກອັນນຶ່ງ ສັດແມ່ນບໍ່?” “ອັນສຸດທ້າຍ ຍານພາຫະນະແມ່ນບໍ່?”	ກ) _____ ຂ) _____ ຄ) _____	0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2
8	“ຂ້ອຍຈະເອົາຮູບເຄື່ອງ 5 ອັນ ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າເບິ່ງ ແລະ ຈະເອົາຄືນ ຈາກນັ້ນໃຫ້ເຈົ້າບອກມາວ່າ ແຕ່ລະອັນແມ່ນຫຍັງ.” ກ) _____ ຂ) _____ ຄ) _____ ງ) _____ ຈ) _____	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5
9	“ກະລຸນາບອກລາຍການຕັກມາ 10 ຊະນິດ ທີ່ເຈົ້າຄິດອອກ.” ກ) _____ ຂ) _____ ຄ) _____ ງ) _____ ຈ) _____ ສ) _____ ຊ) _____ ຍ) _____ ດ) _____ ຕ) _____	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5
	ຄະແນນລວມ		_____/30

## Appendix 2 Manual for Lao language version of the Revised Hasegawa's Dementia Scale

**ຄູ່ມື ການວັດ ເດເມັນຊີອາ ຂອງ ຮາເຊກາວາ ພາສາລາວ**

ດັດແກຈາກພາສາອັງກິດ (ອີໄມ ແລະ ຮາເຊກາວາ ການວັດ ເດເມັນຊີອາ ຂອງ ຮາເຊກາວາ ສະບັບດັດແກ (HDS-R) --- ປະເມີນຜົນໃນຄວາມເປັນປະໂຫຍດຂອງການວັດເພື່ອນາໃຊ້ໃນການກັ່ນຕອງ ຫາຄົນທີ່ເປັນ ເດເມັນຊີອາ J Hong Kong Coll Psychiatr 1994; 4: 20-24. ).

**ຫລັກການລວມ:**

1. ໃນເວລາທີ່ຜູ້ຕອບບໍ່ສາມາດຕອບໄດ້ພາຍໃນ 10 ວິນາທີ (ຜູ້ຖາມນັບແຕ່ 1 ເຖິງ 10 ໃນໃຈ), ໃຫ້ຂ້າມໄປຄຳຖາມຕໍ່ໄປ
2. ໃນເວລາຜູ້ຕອບມີບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບ ຮູ (ຮູກາຍ, ຮູໝວກ)

**ຄຳຖາມ 1 [ອາຍຸ]**

ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງ ຫລື ຄວາມຄາດເຄືອນ ພາຍໃນ 2 ປີ ຈາກອາຍຸຕົວຈິງ.

**ຄຳຖາມ 2 [ການກາງເວລາ]**

ຜູກວດ ອາດຖາມກ່ຽວກັບ ວັນທີ ແລະ ວັນພາຍໃນອາທິດ ເດືອນ, ປີ ຖາມແຕ່ລະອັນ. ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງ

**ຄຳຖາມ 3 [ການກາງມິດສະຖານທີ່]**

ໃຫ້ 2 ຄະແນນ ຫາກຕອບໄດ້ທັນທີ. ໃຫ້ຕີລາຄາວ່າຖືກຕອງຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ຫາກເຂົ້າໃຈວາລາວຢູ່ ໃສ່. ບໍ່ຈາເປັນວາລາວຕອງຕອບໃຫ້ຖືກຊື່ ແລະ ທີ່ຢູ່ຢາງຊັດເຈນ ຂອງໂຮງໝໍ, ກລີນິກ, ສຸກສາລາ, ຫອງການ ຫລືເຮືອນຂອງລາວເອງ. ຖາຫາກບໍ່ສາມາດໄດ້ຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງ, ຫລັງຈາກ 10 ວິນາທີ ໃຫ້ຖາມ ຜູ້ຕອບ “ນີ້ແມ່ນ ໂຮງໝໍ, ກລີນິກ, ສຸກສາລາ, ຫອງການ ຫລືເຮືອນຂອງເຈົ້າບໍ່” ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງ

**ຄຳຖາມ 4 [ທົບທວນຄືນ 3 ຄາສັບ]**

ອານອອກສຽງ ສາມຄາສັບຊາງ. ຫລັງຈາກນັ້ນ ຖາມ ຜູ້ຕອບ ທົບທວນຄາສັບຄືນ. ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ແຕ່ລະຄາສັບທີ່ທົບທວນຖືກຕອງ

ຖາບໍ່ສາມາດທົບທວນຄືນຄາສັບຢາງຖືກຕອງ, ໃຫ້ອານອອກສຽງບັນດາຄາສັບນັ້ນຄືນ ສູງສຸດ 3 ຄັ້ງ ແລະ ໃຫ້ ຜູ້ຕອບ ຈິດຈາໄວ. ແຕ່ຖາຂະບວນການຈົບລົງແບບລົ້ມເລວ ໃຫ້ເອົາແຕ່ລະຄາສັບເຫລົ່ານີ້ອອກຈາກ ຄຳຖາມ 7.

**ຄຳຖາມ 5 [ຄວາມມຸດເນືອງໃນການຫັກອອກ/ລົບອອກດ້ວຍ 7]**

ຖາຫາກຄຳຕອບໃນຄຳຖາມ ຫາອິດຖືກຕອງ ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ແລະ ສືບຕໍ່ຖາມຄຳຖາມທີ່ 2. ຖາຫາກຄຳຕອບໃນຄຳຖາມ ຫາອິດບໍ່ຖືກຕອງໃຫຍຸດຕິການຖາມ ແລະ ດາເນີນຕໍ່ຄຳຖາມ 6. ໃນຄຳຖາມທີ່ 2 ບໍ່ໃຫ້ທວນຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງໃນຄຳຖາມ ຫາອິດ, ເຊັ່ນວ່າ “ຫັກ 7 ຈາກ 93”. ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ຄຳຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງ.

**ຄຳຖາມ 6 [ຕົວເລກກັບຫລັງ]**

ຫລັງຈາກຍົກຕົວຢ່າງໃຫ້ຟັງແລວ, ໃຫ້ອອກສຽງ 3 ຕົວເລກ 6-8-2 ຊາງ ດ້ວຍໄລຍະຫາງ 2 ວິນາທີ. ຫລັງຈາກນັ້ນ ໃຫ້ຖາມ ຜູ້ຕອບ ທົບທວນຄືນຕົວເລກກັບຫລັງ, ຖາຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ສາມາດຕອບໄດ້ຖືກຕອງໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ແລະ ດາເນີນການຕໍ່ໄປ. ແຕ່ຖາຈົບລົງແບບລົ້ມເລວ ໃຫ້ຍຸດຕິການຖາມ ແລະ ດາເນີນຕໍ່ຄຳຖາມ 7.

ຄັ້ງທີສອງ, ໃຫ້ອອກສຽງ 4 ຕົວເລກ 3-5-2-9 ໃນລັກສະນະດຽວກັນແບບຂາງເທິງ ຫລັງຈາກນັ້ນ ໃຫ້ຖາມ ຜູ້ຕອບ ທົບທວນຄືນຕົວເລກກັບຫລັງ. ຖາຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ສາມາດຕອບໄດ້ຖືກຕອງ ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ໃນຄວາມສາເລັດ.

**ຄາຖາມ 7 [ທົບທວນຄືນ 3 ຄາສັບ]**

ທົບທວນຄືນ 3 ຄາສັບໃນຄຖາມ 4. ໃຫ້ 2 ຄະແນນໃນແຕ່ລະຄາຕອບທີ່ຕອບທັນທີ. ຖາຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ບໍ່ສາມາດທົບທວນຄືນຄາສັບ ປະຫາງໄລຍະນຶ່ງ ຫວັງຈາກ 10 ວິນາທີ ແລວ ໃຫ້ ບອກໄປວ່າ ແມ່ນ “ພຶດ” “ແມ່ນສັດ” “ແມ່ນຍານພາຫະນະ”. ບໍ່ໃຫ້ ສືບສານ ບອກໄປ 2 ຢ່າງ ຫລື ຫລາຍກວ່າ ໃນເວລາດຽວກັນ; ແຕ່ ສືບສານ ແຕ່ລະອັນ ຍັງຍືນໃຫ້ ໄດ້ຄາຕອບຈາກຜູ້ຕອບ. ຍົກຕົວຢ່າງ ຖາຫາກຜູ້ຕອບບໍ່ສາມາດຈືດຈາ ທັງ ຕົ້ນດອກຈາປາ ທັງ ລົດຕຸກຕຸກ ໃຫ້ບອກລາວວ່າ ມັນແມ່ນຕົ້ນໄມ້ແມ່ນບໍ່ ຖາຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ສາມາດຈືດຄືນວ່າແມ່ນ “ຕົ້ນດອກຈາປາ” ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ໃນຄວາມສາເລັດ. ຫວັງຈາກນັ້ນບິດນຶ່ງ, ສືບສານກັບ ຜູ້ຕອບ ເວົ້າວ່າ “ແມ່ນຍານພາຫະນະແມ່ນບໍ່” ຖາຫາກ ຜູ້ຕອບ ສາມາດຈືດຄືນວ່າແມ່ນ “ລົດຕຸກຕຸກ” ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ໃນຄວາມສາເລັດ.

**ຄາຖາມ 8 [ທົບທວນຄືນ ສິ່ງຂອງ 5 ອັນ]**

ຮູບສິ່ງຂອງ 5 ອັນ ຢູ່ໃນໜ້າເຈ້ຍນຶ່ງຈະຖືກນາໃຊ້. ມັນແມ່ນທາງເລືອກ ແຕ່ມັນຕອງແມ່ນສິ່ງຂອງທີ່ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂອງກັນ ຄື ປະສົມປະສານກັນ ໂມງໃສແຂວນ, ກະແຈ, ຢາສູບ, ບິກ ແລະ ເງິນກີບ. ເອົາຮູບສິ່ງຂອງ 5 ຢ່າງນີ້ ພອມທັງເອິ້ນຊື່ແຕ່ລະອັນແລະ ເອົາຄືນແລວໃຫ້ຜູ້ຕອບທວນຄືນສິ່ງຂອງເຫລົ່ານັ້ນ. ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນ ໃນຄາຕອບທີ່ຖືກຕອງແຕ່ລະອັນ ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າ ສິ່ງຂອງທີ່ທົບທວນນັ້ນບໍ່ລຽງກັນຕາມລາດັບ.

**ຄາຖາມ 9 [ຄິດເລື່ອງ ຜັກ]**

ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຜັກທີ່

ຜູ້ຕອບບອກມາ. ບໍ່ໃຫ້ນັບເອົາຄາຕອບທີ່ຊ້າກັນ, ແຕ່ ສືບຕໍ່ຖາມຈົນກວ່າ ຈະໄດ້ຊື່ຜັກຮອດ 10 ຊະນິດ. ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າຄາຖາມນີ້ແມ່ນຄວາມພະຍາຍາມສັງເກດການສາງຄວາມຄອງແຄວ, ຍຸດຖາມຄາຖາມຖາຫາກຜູ້ຕອບບໍ່ສາມາດບອກຊື່ຜັກຊະນິດອື່ນພາຍໃນ 10 ວິນາທີ ໃຫ້ຄະແນນ 0 ຫາກບອກມາແຕ່ ຊື່ຜັກ 0 ຫາ 5 ຊະນິດ ຫວັງຈາກນັ້ນ ໃຫ້ 1 ຄະແນນຕໍ່ຊື່ຜັກ 1 ຊະນິດ ຫວັງຈາກຊື່ຜັກຊະນິດທີ່ 5 ໄປ, ຕົວຢ່າງ ຕອບໄດ້ຜັກ 8 ຊະນິດແມ່ນໄດ້ 3 ຄະແນນ..