

# [Neuropsychological tests](https://assignbuster.com/neuropsychological-tests/)

Executive functioningabstract reasoning , conceptual thought , planning and attentionWhat does the trail making test measurevisual-conceptual , visuomotor , attention , mental flexibility ONNEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowTrail making test and brain damagetime to complete trail B is longer than expected in relations to Trial AWisconsin Card Sorting defineabstract concepts , shift cognitive set , frontal lobe lesions, perseverationWisconsin Card Sorting TestMatch each response card to one of the four stimulus cards. Response category changesFinger-tapping test measuresmotor speed of index fingerPoor performancelesion on the contralateral cerebral hemisphereHand Dynamometervoluntary strength and movement of both handsGrooved Pegboardfinger and hand dexterityBroca's area locationLeft Frontal LobeBroca's areas responsibleExpressive language and language productionWernicke's area locationleft posterior of the temporal lobeWenicke's area responsiblereceptive language and ability to arrange sounds into coherent speechBroca's AphasiaA speech impairment resulting from damage to Broca's area and involving difficulties with speech productionWernicke's aphasiainability to comprehend or arrange sounds in coherent speechConduction aphasiaCannot repeat wordsIsolation syndromeRetains all language abilities but cannot produce spontaneous speech , can repeat words but cannot understand itAnomic AphasiaCannot name objectsParaphasiamistakes in speechAphasia Screening testDrawing simple shapes , naming shapes and objects, spelling words , repeating words , writing a simple sentence and solving maths problemsBoston Naming Testassesses patients ability name pictured itemsControlled Oral Word AssociationSpontaneous production of words, verbal fluency; broken down into letter (phonetic) and semantic (category) sectionsSentence Repetition Testability to immediately repeat a list of sentences that increase in lengthAttentionCognitive process where an individual selects material form the environment for further processingspeech sound performance testListen to recording and and underline words heard, tests if can identity spoken words. Nonsense words presented on recorder and asked to identify words in a list. seashore rhythm testhears 30 pairs of rhythmic acoustic sounds, then determines if they were the same soundTwo principle guidelinessensitivity of test , specificity of testSensitivity of testHow well can it pick up a disorderSpecificity of testSelecting tests that target a particular disorderExample if sensitivity of testWISCExample of Specificity of testAphasia Screening testHit rateThe rate at which the test will do the job you want it to doFalse positiveAppears accurate but it is notFalse negatveAppears false when it is fineFixed batteryQuantitative , slave to data , reduces standard error of measurement , independent of theory , same across person and disordersFlexible Batterysequencing and strategy differ according to client , not slave to data, theoretical orientationTest battery developmentSpecific to localization and Lateralization , Upper and lower end , harder to simplerSensory memorySurvey the environment for stimuli that might be selected for further processingEchoic memoryAuditory impressionsIconic memoryVisual impressionsShort term memoryholds information for 15 to 30 secondsAcoustic short term memorypersistence due to sound and language based contentSemantic short term memoryPersistence due to meaningsLong term memoryMore permanent storage of informationRehearsal and RetrievalProcesses by which information can be stored and retreivedWays rehearsal is acheivedMaintenance and ElaborativeMaintenance rehearsalA system for remembering involving repeating information to oneself without attempting to find meaning in itElaborative reheasalfocuses on meaning of info to help encode and transfer into long term storageProactive interferenceForgetting that occurs when previously stored material interferes with the ability to remember similar, more recently learned material. Retroactive interferancethe disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old informationPaced Auditory serial addition test measuresattention , concentration , information processingConcentration endurance test measuressustained attention , cancellationBenton Visual Retention Test measureVisual perception , Visual memory , visuoconstructional skillsBenton Visual retention testtakes 10 mins show image, remove it, have patient redraw image from memoryCalifornia Verbal Learning Test measuresVerbal memory , learning, categorical thinking , susceptibility to proactive and retroactive interferenceCalifornia Verbal Learning Testtest of verbal memory, is a 16-item word list with 5 learning trails followed by a distracter list of 16 new words, immediate and long delay free recall and cued recall trials, yes/no long-delay recognition trial, and a forced choice long-delay recognition trialRey Osterrieth Complex Figures test measuresvisuo-construction , visuospatial , visual memory, planning and organization, executiomPiecemeal approach to Complex figureshaphazardConfigural approach to Complex figuresbegins with center rectangle , more strategicRight hemisphere damage complex figures (FRONTAL)PlanningRight parietal-occipital damage complex figuresspatial organzationRey auditory - verbal learning test measuresverbal learning , memory , susceptibility to interference , recognitionRey auditory - verbal testrecall a list of words , then given different list , recall first list, 20 minute delay recall , recognition - circle words from listTactile performancerecognition , memory of shapes , spatial location , psychomotor problem solving