

Neuropsychological tests



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Executive functioning abstract reasoning , conceptual thought , planning and attention

What does the trail making test measure visual-conceptual , visuomotor , attention , mental flexibility

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Trail making test and brain damage time to complete trail B is longer than expected in relations to Trail A

Wisconsin Card Sorting define abstract concepts , shift cognitive set , frontal lobe lesions, perseveration

Wisconsin Card Sorting Test Match each response card to one of the four stimulus cards. Response category changes

Finger-tapping test measures motor speed of index finger

Poor performance lesion on the contralateral cerebral hemisphere

Hand Dynamometer voluntary strength and movement of both hands

Grooved Pegboard finger and hand dexterity

Broca's area location Left Frontal Lobe

Broca's areas responsible Expressive language and language production

Wernicke's area location left posterior of the temporal lobe

Wernicke's area responsible receptive language and ability to arrange sounds into coherent speech

Broca's Aphasia A speech impairment resulting from damage to Broca's area and involving difficulties with speech production

Wernicke's aphasia inability to comprehend or arrange sounds in coherent speech

Conduction aphasia Cannot repeat words

Isolation syndrome Retains all language abilities but cannot produce spontaneous speech , can repeat words but cannot understand it

Anomic Aphasia Cannot name objects

Paraphasia mistakes in speech

Aphasia Screening test Drawing simple shapes , naming shapes and objects, spelling words , repeating words , writing a simple sentence and solving maths problems

Boston Naming Test assesses patients ability name pictured items

Controlled Oral Word Association Spontaneous production of words, verbal fluency; broken down

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into letter (phonetic) and semantic (category) sections
Sentence Repetition
Testability to immediately repeat a list of sentences that increase in
length
Attention
Cognitive process where an individual selects material from
the environment for further processing
speech sound performance test
Listen to recording and underline words heard, tests if can identify spoken
words. Nonsense words presented on recorder and asked to identify words in
a list.
seashore rhythm test
hears 30 pairs of rhythmic acoustic sounds, then determines if they were the same sound
Two principle guidelines
sensitivity of test , specificity of test
Sensitivity of test
How well can it pick up a disorder
Specificity of test
Selecting tests that target a particular disorder
Example if sensitivity of test
WISC
Example of Specificity of test
Aphasia Screening test
Hit rate
The rate at which the test will do the job you want it to do
False positive
Appears accurate but it is not
False negative
Appears false when it is fine
Fixed battery
Quantitative , slave to data , reduces standard error of measurement , independent of theory , same across person and disorders
Flexible Battery
sequencing and strategy differ according to client , not slave to data, theoretical orientation
Test battery development
Specific to localization and Lateralization , Upper and lower end , harder to simpler
Sensory memory
Survey the environment for stimuli that might be selected for further processing
Echoic memory
Auditory impressions
Iconic memory
Visual impressions
Short term memory
holds information for 15 to 30 seconds
Acoustic short term memory
persistence due to sound and language based content
Semantic short term memory
Persistence due to meanings
Long term memory
More permanent storage of information
Rehearsal and Retrieval
Processes by which information can be stored and retrieved
Ways rehearsal is

Maintenance and Elaborative Maintenance rehearsal A system for remembering involving repeating information to oneself without attempting to find meaning in it Elaborative rehearsal focuses on meaning of info to help encode and transfer into long term storage Proactive interference Forgetting that occurs when previously stored material interferes with the ability to remember similar, more recently learned material. Retroactive interference the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information Paced Auditory serial addition test measures attention, concentration, information processing Concentration endurance test measures sustained attention, cancellation Benton Visual Retention Test measure Visual perception, Visual memory, visuoconstructional skills Benton Visual retention test takes 10 mins show image, remove it, have patient redraw image from memory California Verbal Learning Test measures Verbal memory, learning, categorical thinking, susceptibility to proactive and retroactive interference California Verbal Learning Test test of verbal memory, is a 16-item word list with 5 learning trials 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 trial Rey Osterrieth Complex Figures test measures visuoconstruction, visuospatial, visual memory, planning and organization, execution Piecemeal approach to Complex figures haphazard Configural approach to Complex figures begins with center rectangle, more strategic Right hemisphere damage complex figures (FRONTAL) Planning Right parietal-occipital damage complex figures spatial organization Rey auditory - verbal learning test measures verbal learning, memory, susceptibility to interference, recognition Rey auditory - verbal test recall a list of words, then

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given different list , recall first list, 20 minute delay recall , recognition -
circle words from listTactile performancerecognition , memory of shapes ,
spatial location , psychomotor problem solving