SAMPLE IVA-2 High/Low Demand Report

Name: Case,Sample

Age: 31 Sex: M Report Date: 11/5/2014 Test Date: 11/3/2014 03:10 PM On Meds: N

The IVA-2 High/Low Demand report helps examiners to compare an individual's functioning when there is demand to stay attentive and rapidly respond to targets (i.e., 1s) that are presented frequently (High Demand) in comparison to a phase of the test when the requirement to maintain attention is significantly lower (Low Demand). Some individuals with attention problems have difficulty keeping up the pace when it is high and others "tune out" when the requirement to perform is low. In addition, there are cases where a person performs poorly under both high and low demand conditions. During the IVA-2 test, there are five sets of 100 trials each and each set starts with a block of 50 trials when the target frequency is high followed by a low demand block of 50 trials when the foils (i.e., 2s) are numerous compared to the targets.

The global scale labelled Competence measures a person's overall functioning under High Demand conditions. It is comprised of four primary scales. The Competence primary scales include Prudence, Quickness, Steadiness and Stability. The global scale that measures overall performance under Low Demand conditions is called Maintainability. It is derived from the following four primary scales: Acuity, Swiftness, Reliability and Dependability. The scale scores that will be discussed in this High/Low Demand report will be the quotient scores for the global Competence scale, and the primary scales called Quickness, Steadiness and Stability all of which measure various aspects of performance under High Demand conditions. The differences for these scales will be compared to their corresponding scales under Low Demand conditions. The matching scales for this comparison are the global scale of Maintainability, and the primary scales labeled Swiftness, Reliability and Dependability, respectively.

Both of the IVA-2 auditory and visual validity checks were valid. This enables all of the combined, auditory and visual scores for each of scales described above to be reviewed in this report. These quotient scale score differences and their degree of significance are summarized in the tables presented in the High/Low Demand Analysis. The identification of the significant differences is based on the following labels used to designate significant quotient score differences: Slight (8-10), Mild (11-18), Moderate (19-27) and Major (28+). Any significant differences found can be utilized by examiners in helping them to better understand an individual's strengths and weakness and to provide relevant guidance in making appropriate recommendations for treatment and accommodations.

IVA-2 Competence (High Demand) and Maintainability (Low Demand)

The global Competence combined scale which assesses overall performance under High Demand conditions did differ significantly from the Maintainability scale that measures his overall performance under Low Demand conditions. He showed a slight improvement in functioning when the targets were presented less frequently. This finding suggests that he may often perform better when the pace required to accurately process information is slower. His Competence auditory scale score was significantly different from the Maintainability auditory scale. A moderate improvement in his auditory functioning was found under Low Demand conditions. This finding indicates that he is likely to perform and attend better in response to auditory stimuli when the pace required to accurately process information is slower. The Competence visual scale score for this person was not found to

significantly differ from his Maintainability visual scale.

IVA-2 Quickness (High Demand) and Swiftness (Low Demand)

The global Quickness scale which measures response times when the targets are frequent did not significantly differ from the Swiftness scale that measures his response times when the targets are infrequent and demand to respond is low. His Quickness auditory scale score was not significantly different from the Swiftness auditory scale. His Quickness visual scale score was not significantly different from the Swiftness visual scale.

IVA-2 Steadiness (High Demand) and Reliability (Low Demand)

The global Steadiness and Reliability scales did not reflect any significant differences in functioning under low or high demand conditions. In examining the Steadiness and Reliability auditory scales, a significant slight difference was identified. This individual made fewer idiopathic errors to auditory stimuli when the demand to perform was high as measured by the relatively higher Steadiness scale score. The visual Steadiness and Reliability scales did not reflect any significant differences in functioning under low or high demand conditions.

IVA-2 Stability (High Demand) and Dependability (Low Demand)

His Stability global scale differed significantly from the Dependability global scale reflecting a difference in the variability of response time to targets for high demand in comparison to low demand conditions. He was significantly less variable in his response times to targets under high demand to a major degree as reflected in the higher global Dependability scale score in comparison to the Stability scale. The auditory Dependability scale differed from the auditory Stability scale. The difference was moderate. When the auditory targets were less frequent, he was less variable in his responses to them. The visual Dependability and Stability scales differed significantly to a moderate degree. When the demand to perform was low, he was less variable in his responses to visual targets.

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