

IVA-2 Sustained Attention Report

Name: Case, Sample

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

This report provides the clinician with more detailed information about the global Sustained Attention scales and the primary scales that comprise them. These scales are sensitive to the problems that people may have when they make efforts to sustain their attention during the test. There is a single global scale, Sustained Attention, which is a comprehensive overall measure that is based on the two global auditory and visual scales. Each of these two global scales is comprised of six primary scales; Acuity, Dependability, Elasticity, Reliability, Steadiness and Swiftness. The primary scale score interpretation will help guide the examiner in better understanding the individual's strengths and weaknesses in more detail in respect to processing information and sustaining their attention in numerous ways during the test. The interpretation below will address both the global scales and the six component scales that comprise them. The significance will be expressed in descriptive terms along with a suggested interpretation of the relevant meaning of each strength or deficit. This information can then be used in formulating treatment interventions and guiding the clinician in suggesting possible accommodations for this individual.

The main test results were found to be valid. All global and primary test scale scores in the IVA-2 Sustained Attention Analysis can be interpreted without reservation.

This individual's overall global quotient scale score for the **Sustained Attention** scale was 88 (PR=21). This score fell in the slightly impaired range. This individual's impairment of his global sustained attention may significantly impact his ability to function in life. The specific effects of this deficit will be discussed below in more detail for each of the sustained attention primary scales. His visual Sustained Attention score was in the extremely impaired range with a score of 51 (PR=1). There is likely to be a significant effect pertaining to his visual attentional functioning which may manifest in various ways. He may not be able to attend well to instructions that are presented solely in a written or visual format. Multi-modal presentations or other accommodations may help him. The auditory Sustained Attention score was 123 (PR=93). This individual was not found to be impaired in his auditory sustainedattention.

Acuity measures errors of omission under low demand conditions. Acuity is a subset of the Vigilance scale, but does not include propensity errors of omission. Acuity is a particularly sensitive scale for adults, who tend to make very few errors of this type. This individual's overall global quotient scale score for the Acuity scale was 77 (PR=7). His score fell in the mildly to moderately impaired range. The effect of this impairment in the global Acuity scale is highly likely to significantly impact his ability to function. He made a significant number of errors of omission under low demand conditions. He may be likely to drift off and lose focus if constant demands are not placed on his attention. His visual Acuity score was 66 (PR=1) which fell in the severely impaired range. The effect of this impairment in the visual Acuity scale is highly likely to significantly impact his ability to function. He made a significant number of errors of omission to visual targets under low demand conditions. He would be likely to lose focus and miss information presented solely in a visual format when stressed or if not actively engaged. Social and environmental changes may be warranted to help him compensate for these deficits in attentional functioning. He may also respond well to cognitive training targeted at improving his ability to process and respond to visual stimuli. His auditory Acuity scale score was 105 (PR=62).

His auditory Acuity scale score was average which did not indicate impairment on the auditory Acuity scale score.

Dependability reflects the variability of reaction times to 1's under low demand conditions. An individual who responds in a similar fashion to every trial demonstrates a high level of dependability and is able to stay focused on the task at hand. This individual's overall global quotient scale score for the Dependability scale was 121 (PR=92). He had an above average visual Dependability score of 116 (PR=86) and an above average auditory Dependability score of 114 (PR=82). He was not found to be impaired for the global, visual or auditory Dependability scales.

Elasticity measures the number of errors of omission occurring when a 1 is presented immediately after a 2 during high demand conditions. A low score on this scale may reflect the individual's difficulty being flexible when faced with changing conditions. His overall global Elasticity scale score was 0 (PR=1) which fell in the extremely impaired range. The effect of this impairment in global Elasticity is highly likely to significantly impact his ability to function. He made a high number of errors of omission to targets (1s) immediately following a foil (2s) under high demand conditions of the IVA-2 test. This indicates he had much difficulty with being flexible to rapidly changing conditions which is very likely to be reflected in his performance to everyday activities. He had an extremely impaired visual Elasticity score of 0 (PR=1). His lapses in visual attention specifically occurred immediately after being required to inhibit responding. This reflects difficulties in visual attentional functioning and indicates that he had problems being able to quickly get "back on track." He is likely to be very easily distracted and have problems with mental alertness as well. Compensatory techniques to increase awareness of his problems in maintaining and accurately responding to visual changes in the environment need to be considered. In addition, cognitive training exercises to enhance visual scanning, attentional focus and response accuracy when the demand to perform is high are likely to benefit him. His performance on auditory Elasticity was average with a score of 104 (PR=62). The auditory Elasticity scale score indicated no impairment for him.

Reliability is a measure of idiopathic errors of commission (clicking to a 2 under low demand conditions where the targets are rare). There were no significant problems found for his global, visual or auditory Reliability scales. His overall global quotient scale score was 102 (PR=54). He had an average visual Reliability score of 104 (PR=62) and his auditory Reliability score of 100 (PR=50) fell in the average range.

Steadiness is defined as the percentage of correct responses to the 1's under high demand conditions (when 1's are prevalent) when the requirement to respond is sustained. Propensity errors of omission (missing the first '1' following a '2') are not included in the Steadiness scale. No problems were identified for his global, visual or auditory Steadiness scales. His overall global quotient scale score was 105 (PR=62). He had an average visual Steadiness score of 100 (PR=50) and his auditory Steadiness score of 109 (PR=73) fell in the average range.

Swiftness is a measure of response times under low demand conditions when the targets are rare. It reflects the ability to remain alert and correctly respond to targets when the overall demand to pay attention is low. A high score on this scale shows that the person responds quickly when a target appears. A low score may indicate that the test taker has slow processing speed. No impairment was found for the global, visual or auditory Swiftness scales. His overall global quotient scale score was 121 (PR=92). He had an average visual Swiftness score of 107 (PR=69) and his auditory Swiftness score of 130 (PR=98) fell in the exceptional range. His recognition reaction time indicates that he is able to quickly perceive and respond adequately to stimuli under low demand conditions.

Signature John A. Smith, Ph.D.

Name John A. Smith, Ph.D.

Title Clinical Psychologist