

## **IVA-AE2 High/Low Demand Report - Extended Test**

Name: Case, Sample

Age: 21 Sex: F Report Date: 8/25/2015 Test Date: 8/16/2015 09:22 AM On Meds: N

Comment:

The IVA-AE2 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., visual 3s, auditory 5s) 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-AE2 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., auditory 3s, visual 5s) 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, Swiftiness, 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 Swiftiness, Reliability and Dependability, respectively.

Both of the IVA-AE2 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-AE2 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 her overall performance under Low Demand conditions. She showed a mild improvement in functioning when the targets were presented less frequently. This finding suggests that she may often perform better when the pace required to accurately process information is slower. Her Competence auditory scale score was significantly different from the

Maintainability auditory scale. A slight improvement in her auditory functioning was found under Low Demand conditions. This finding indicates that she 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 found to significantly differ from her Maintainability visual scale. Overall, her visual functioning was better when the demand to perform was lower. A mild difference was found that showed she is generally able to respond more accurately to visual stimuli when there is less demand for her to process information quickly.

#### **IVA-AE2 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 her response times when the targets are infrequent and demand to respond is low. Her Quickness auditory scale score was significantly different from the Swiftness auditory scale. There was a slight improvement in her reaction speed to auditory targets under High Demand conditions as reflected by the higher auditory Quickness score relative to Swiftness. This finding indicates that she is likely to perform and attend better in response to auditory stimuli when the pace required to accurately process information is faster. A significant difference was found between her Quickness and Swiftness visual scale scores. When visual targets were presented at a slower pace, her overall performance reflected a slight improvement in functioning as reflected by the higher visual Swiftness score relative to Quickness. She is likely to perform better when given more time to process visual information.

#### **IVA-AE2 Steadiness (High Demand) and Reliability (Low Demand)**

Steadiness and Reliability are both measures of idiopathic errors in responding. Steadiness reflects idiopathic errors of omission under high demand conditions. Reliability measures idiopathic errors of commission or clicking to non-targets under low demand conditions. There was a major significant difference between the Reliability and Steadiness global scales with higher scores on Reliability. This difference shows that she made fewer idiopathic errors under low-demand conditions and that she may perform better when given more time to process information. In examining the auditory Steadiness and Reliability scale scores, a significant mild difference was identified. This individual made fewer idiopathic errors of commission to auditory stimuli when the targets were less frequent. This finding suggests that she is likely to be more accurate and make fewer errors when given more time to process auditory information. When comparing the Steadiness and Reliability visual scale scores, there was a major significant difference between the two with higher scores on visual Reliability. This reflects that she made fewer idiopathic errors to visual stimuli when the demand to perform was low.

#### **IVA-AE2 Stability (High Demand) and Dependability (Low Demand)**

Her 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. She was significantly less variable in her response times to targets under high demand to a moderate 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, she was less variable in her responses to them. The visual Dependability and Stability scales differed significantly to a moderate degree. When the demand to perform was low, she was less variable in her responses to visual targets.

I have reviewed the test scores in this interpretative report and have modified them as

necessary in accordance with my comprehensive evaluation, the client's history and other relevant clinical data.

Signature John A. Smith, Ph.D.

Name John A. Smith, Ph.D.

Title Clinical Psychologist