

SAMPLE IVA-2 Sensory Modality 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 purpose of the Sensory Modality report is to help the examiner review an individual's auditory processing on this test in comparison to his visual. Consequently, this report focuses on identifying and interpreting the significant differences found between all of the IVA-2 auditory and visual quotient scale scores. This report can help guide clinicians in better understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the persons they are evaluating in order to determine the appropriate interventions and accommodations for them. The auditory and visual modalities were both found to be valid for this IVA-2 administration. This enables the auditory and visual scale scores to be compared for any differences in performance between the two sensory modalities. First, the significant differences for the Attention, Response Control, and Sustained Attention Quotient global scales and their primary scale scores are reviewed. Next, the global scales titled Mental Concentration, Self-Control, Presence, Resilience, Agility, and Accuracy are discussed, along with their component primary scales. Finally, the global scales of Competence and Maintainability along with their primary scales are examined for sensory modality differences. The identification of significant differences is based on the following labels used to designate significant quotient point differences: Slight (8-10), Mild (11-18), Moderate (19-27), and Major (28+). This report will focus on discussing only the significant differences found.

IVA-2 ATTENTION GLOBAL SCORES

The **Attention** scale provides a comprehensive measure of an individual's overall ability to make accurate responses, stay focused and sustain attention. This global scale's factors include the ability to be attentive and accurately respond under low demand conditions, remain focused and stay reliably 'on task,' and, at the same time, respond quickly when appropriate. The **Attention** scale is based on a combination of the visual and auditory Vigilance, Focus, and Speed scales. A significant difference was found between the auditory and visual Attention global quotient scores. This difference was major. He was found to be able to better pay attention to targets in the auditory modality. **Vigilance** is a measure of inattention as evidenced by two different types of errors of omission. The auditory and visual Vigilance primary scales showed that this individual made fewer errors of omission in response to auditory targets. This significant difference was a major one. **Focus** reflects the total variability of mental processing speed for all correct responses during the test. The Focus scale is designed to be sensitive to outliers, i.e., isolated instances when a correct response was made, but very slowly. He was less variable in his responses to visual targets, and the difference was moderate. **Speed** reflects the average reaction time for all correct responses throughout the test and helps to identify attention problems related to slow discriminatory mental processing. His average reaction time showed a moderate difference between the two modalities with faster responses in the auditory modality.

IVA-2 RESPONSE CONTROL

The **Response Control** Quotient is a global measure of the overall ability for this individual to regulate [his] responses and respond appropriately. Factors that load on this scale include the ability to inhibit responses to non-targets, the consistency of recognition reaction times and the person's ability to maintain mental processing speed during the test.

Response Control is based on a combination of the auditory and visual Prudence, Consistency, and Stamina scales. A significant difference (moderate) was found between the auditory and visual **Response Control** global quotient scores. This individual was comparatively better able to inhibit responses to foils in the visual modality. **Prudence** is a measure of impulsivity as defined by errors of commission. Three types of commission errors load on this scale. The first type of error occurs when an individual clicks to a non-target during high-demand conditions. The second type is the propensity error of commission which is defined as clicking to the foil, immediately after a target is presented during low-demand conditions of the test. The third type is a subtle impulsivity error called a mode shift error of commission. A visual mode shift error occurs when the individual clicks to a visual non-target that immediately follows a minimum of two auditory non-targets. The auditory mode shift error is defined as clicking to an auditory non-target that immediately follows a minimum of two visual non-targets. All of these Prudence errors reflect difficulty in making the correct response to an unexpected change in environmental stimuli. The auditory and visual Prudence primary scales showed that this individual made fewer errors of commission in response to auditory targets. This was a slight difference. **Consistency** is a measure of the ability to stay on task and sustain a reliable effort. It is based on the general variability of response time to correct responses, ignoring outliers. Consistency differs from the Focus scale in that Focus includes all responses. There was a major difference between the auditory and visual Consistency primary scale scores, indicating that this individual was significantly less variable in his responses to visual targets.

IVA-2 SUSTAINED ATTENTION

Sustained Attention provides a global measure of a person's ability to respond to stimuli under low demand conditions accurately, quickly, and reliably. It also includes an assessment of the ability to sustain attention and be flexible under high demand conditions when stimuli change. Sustained Attention is comprised of Acuity, Dependability, Elasticity, Reliability, Steadiness and Swiftness scales. A major significant difference was found between the auditory and visual **Sustained Attention** global quotient scores. This individual was better able to pay attention to targets in the auditory modality. The auditory and visual **Acuity** primary scales showed that this individual made fewer errors of omission under low demand conditions in response to auditory targets. This difference was major. **Elasticity** measures the number of errors of omission occurring when a 1 is presented immediately after a 2 during high demand conditions and reflects the individual's ability to be flexible when faced with changing conditions. He showed a difference between the two sensory modalities that was major in degree. Performance was significantly better in the auditory modality. **Steadiness** is a measure of accuracy in clicking to targets under high demand conditions (i.e., when the 1s are frequent). Steadiness reflects idiopathic errors of omission. There was a slight difference between the auditory and visual Steadiness primary scale scores, indicating that this individual made significantly fewer auditory idiopathic errors of omission when the demand to perform was high. **Swiftness** is a measure of response times under low demand conditions when the targets are rare. It reflects the ability to remain alert and respond quickly to targets when the overall demand to pay attention is low. A significant difference between the auditory and visual Swiftness primary scale scores was found and he responded relatively quicker to the auditory targets than to the visual targets to a moderate degree when the pace was less demanding,

IVA-2 MENTAL CONCENTRATION

The **Mental Concentration** scale is a global measure of attentional functioning that is a combination of many other scales. A major significant difference was found between the auditory and visual Mental Concentration global quotient scores. This individual was better able to attend and respond correctly to targets in the auditory modality.

IVA-2 SELF-CONTROL

No significant differences were found between the auditory and visual Self-Control global quotient scores. The auditory and visual Prudence primary scales showed that this individual made fewer errors of commission in response to auditory targets. This difference was slight.

IVA-2 PRESENCE

The **Presence** scale is a combination of the Acuity, Elasticity, Steadiness, and Vigilance scales. All of these scales measure different types of errors of omission. A major significant difference was found between the auditory and visual Presence global quotient scores with the higher scores in the auditory modality. **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. There was a major difference in the performance between visual and auditory Acuity with fewer errors of omission to auditory targets. **Elasticity** measures the number of errors of omission occurring when a 1 is presented immediately after a 2 during high demand conditions and reflects the individual's ability to be flexible when faced with changing conditions. He was more flexible in his responses to auditory targets and this significant difference was a major one. **Steadiness** is a measure of accuracy in clicking to targets under high demand conditions (i.e., when the 1s are frequent). Steadiness reflects idiopathic errors of omission. He made significantly fewer omission errors to auditory targets than to visual targets. A slight difference was identified. The **Vigilance** scale showed a major difference in responses to visual and auditory targets with him missing fewer auditory than visual targets.

IVA-2 RESILIENCE

The **Resilience** scale is a combination of the Consistency, Dependability, Focus, and Stability scales. All of these scales measure the variability of response times to targets. A significant difference was found between the auditory and visual **Resilience** global quotient scale scores. The observed difference was a major one. This individual performed better in the visual modality. There was a major difference between the auditory and visual **Consistency** primary scale scores, indicating that this individual was less variable in his responses to visual than to auditory targets. There was a moderate difference between the auditory and visual **Focus** primary scale scores, indicating that he was generally less variable in his responses to visual targets across the entire test.

IVA-2 AGILITY

A significant difference was found between the auditory and visual **Agility** global quotient scores. This difference was identified as moderate. The **Agility** scale is composed of the Quickness, Speed, and Swiftness scales. For the Agility scale, this individual performed better in the auditory modality. **Quickness** is a measure of response times when the targets are frequent. It reflects the ability to remain alert and correctly respond to targets when the overall demand to pay attention is low. He responded faster relatively to auditory targets under High-demand conditions. This difference was mild. For the **Speed** scale, his average reaction time showed a moderate difference between the two modalities with faster reaction times to auditory targets than to visual targets. **Swiftness** is a measure of response times under low demand conditions when the targets are rare. It reflects the ability to remain alert and respond quickly to targets when the overall demand to pay attention is low. Under low-demand conditions, he responded faster relatively to auditory targets. This significant difference was rated as moderate.

IVA-2 ACCURACY

Accuracy is based on the number of times an individual makes a 'true' correct response. A true correct response is defined as clicking to the '1's one time under both high and low demand conditions and not clicking to any '2's. This scale provides a global measure of an individual's accuracy of responding. A mild difference was found between the auditory and visual Accuracy global quotient scores with a significantly higher scale score shown in this individual's response to auditory stimuli.

IVA-2 COMPETENCE

Competence is a measure of functioning under high demand conditions. It consists of Prudence, Steadiness, Stability, and Quickness. A slight significant difference was found between the auditory and visual Competence global quotient scores with better performance by this person in the auditory modality. The auditory and visual **Prudence** primary scales showed that this individual made fewer errors of commission in response to auditory targets. This difference was slight. With respect to the **Quickness** scale, he responded faster relatively to auditory targets. This difference was mild. In regards to the **Steadiness** scale, he made fewer omission errors to targets in the auditory modality. This significant difference was a slight one.

IVA-2 MAINTAINABILITY

Maintainability measures functioning under low demand conditions and is comprised of the scales Reliability, Acuity, Dependability, and Swiftness. A major difference was found between the auditory and visual Maintainability global quotient scores. Scores were significantly higher for the auditory modality. His **Acuity** scores were higher in the auditory modality. This difference was major. **Swiftness** is a measure of response times under low demand conditions when the targets are rare. It reflects the ability to remain alert and respond quickly to targets when the overall demand to pay attention is low. He exhibited faster mental processing speed as reflected by the **Swiftness** scale to auditory targets than to visual. The difference found was a moderate one.

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