NP Assessment Report - HELP!

- Some tips, hints and answers now that you've submitted your first draft.

NP Report Helpful Hints 1

- Identifying Information & Presenting Problem
  - keep this short
- Family History:
  - Parkinson's Disease in relative: this is a genetic risk factor
- Sx & Hx:
  - "Treatments & Compensations" - include changes made by patient, friends, or family.
- Clinical Interview & MSE
  - use the right amount of quotes of patient's words

NP Report Helpful Hints 2

- NP Test Results
  - Test Description - focus on what ability area(s) the test measures (not who invented it, how it is administered or scored, etc.)
  - Raw Scores - define scale (seconds, # correct, errors, etc.)
  - Standard Score - (IQ or Z score) - explain demographic corrections used (if any)
  - Use WAIS-4 terminology ("Low Average", "Superior" etc.)
    - see next slide
- Table
  - IQ & Z score only
- Graph
  - make it look nice
  - optional - add a "Premorbid IQ" line for comparison

Describing Performance (WAIS-4)

Classification	IQ Score	Z Score	T-Score	% of people
Very superior	above 130	above 2.0	70 and above	2.2
Superior	120-129	1.3 to 2.0	63-39	6.7
High average	110-119	0.6 to 1.3	56-62	16.1
Average	90-109	-0.6 to +0.6	44-55	50.0
Low average	80-89	-0.6 to -1.3	43-37	16.1
Borderline	70-79	-1.3 to -2.0	36-30	6.7
Extremely low	69 and below	below -2.0	29 and below	2.2

NAART Estimating Premorbid Verbal IQ

- Given NAART score, estimate premorbid Verbal IQ (via their Vocabulary test Scaled Score)

- 4th equation includes Education correction
  - gives VIQ Scaled Score
  - Convert VIQ Scaled to IQ score

ULT READING TEST   1129

WAIS–R Vocabulary
$$= 31.30 + 0.622 \times NAART \ (SEE = 5.14)$$

WAIS–R Vocabulary
$$= 25.71 + 0.566 \times NAART + 0.508 \times Education \ (SEE = 5.02)$$

WAIS–R Vocabulary Scaled
$$= 5.383 + 0.179 \times NAART \ (SEE = 1.71)$$

WAIS–R Vocabulary Scaled
$$= 4.112 + 0.167 \times NAART + 0.115 \times Education \ (SEE = 1.69)$$

Estimating Years of Education

- Many normative data sets include demographic corrections for education
- Rules about how to calculate education: idiosyncratic
- When in doubt, read the original article
- In general, use highest level reached - don't double-count multiple degrees
  - 8 = Middle School
  - 12 = High School
  - 14 = Associates Degree (2-year college)
  - 16 = Bachelor's Degree (4-year college)
  - 18 = Master's Degree
  - 20 or 21 = Ph.D. or M.D.
- Example: person with a AA, B.S., M.D. and M.S.
  - 21 years (not 23 or 25 or 27)

NP Report Helpful Hints 3

- Interpretation
  - Premorbid IQ - quantitative (NAART) and qualitative (edu and occupational history)
  - Profile
    - overall change?
    - pattern of change?
      - compare GAI vs. CPI
- Diagnosis
  - use DSM-IV criteria in detail for AD and PD
  - alternative explanations?
- Limitations
  - Missing History?
  - Missing NP Testing (pre or post morbid?)
  - Demographic corrections?

NP Report Helpful Hints 4

- Recommendations
  - Prognosis (immediate, short & long term, social & occupational impacts)
  - Interventions
    - MD/Rx
    - Psych
    - Rehab
    - Social
  - Further Assessment