## General Elements of a Neuropsychological Evaluation

### Factors to consider

- Nature of referral question
- Patient capabilities
- Availability and nature of records
- Practical considerations

### Neuropsych evaluation process:

1. Analysis of records
2. Preparation- ensure appropriate tools will be employed
   - Accommodation
   - Timeliness
   - Knowledge of meds
3. Assessment
History Taking, Case History, and Case Studies

Focus

1. Medical history of assessee, immediate family members and relatives.
2. Presence/absence of certain developmental milestones
3. Psychosocial history
4. Character, severity, and progress of sensory, muscular, autonomic function, speech, thought, pain disturbances.

History

1. True origin
2. Progressive or not
3. Malingering
Test of general intellectual ability

• Wechsler tests – occupy a prominent position among the diagnostic tools available to the neuropsychologist.

• Pattern analysis - used to determine the structure of a string.

• DQ (deterioration quotient) – a number of researchers intent on developing a definitive sign of brain damage have devised various ratios and quotients based on patterns of subsets scores.
Motor Testing

The test is used to evaluate "visual-motor maturity", to screen for developmental disorder, or to assess neurological function or brain damage.
Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Battery

The HRNB was primarily created by the experimental psychologist Ward C. Halstead in 1935.

He studied more than 1,100 brain-damaged persons. From this, he derived a series of 27 tests designed to assess the presence or absence of organic brain damaged.

His study was later on developed and elaborated by his student, Ralph M. Reitan. He privately published a book entitled *Manual for Administration of Neuropsychological Test Batteries for Adults and Children.*
CATEGORY TEST

Booklet Category Test

Tactual Performance Test

Child  Adult

Seguin-Goddard Formboard (1930)