

<b>CNS Vital Signs Clinical Report</b>	<b>Test Date: May 14 2012 08:13:58</b>
Subject Reference/ID: squibm	Administrator: administrator
Language: English (United States)	Age: 50

Patient Profile:	Percentile Range				> 74	25 - 74	9 - 24	2 - 8	< 2
	Standard Score Range				> 109	90 - 109	80 - 89	70 - 79	< 70
Domain Scores	Subject Score	Standard Score	Percentile	VI**	Above	Average	Low Average	Low	Very Low
Neurocognition Index (NCI)	NA	103	58	Yes		x			
Composite Memory	105	116	86	Yes	x				
Verbal Memory	59	122	93	Yes	x				
Visual Memory	46	103	58	Yes		x			
Processing Speed	53	106	66	Yes		x			
Executive Function	40	94	34	Yes		x			
Psychomotor Speed	176	111	77	Yes	x				
Reaction Time*	668	100	50	Yes		x			
Complex Attention*	8	96	40	Yes		x			
Cognitive Flexibility	39	93	32	Yes		x			
<b>Total Test Time (min:secs)</b>	25:21				Total time taken to complete the tests shown.				

Domain Dashboard: Above average domain scores indicate a standard score (SS) greater than 109 or a Percentile Rank (PR) greater than 74, indicating a high functioning test subject. Average is a SS 90-109 or PR 25-74, indicating normal function. Low Average is a SS 80-89 or PR 9-24 indicating a slight deficit or impairment. Below Average is a SS 70-79 or PR 2-8, indicating a moderate level of deficit or impairment. Very Low is a SS less than 70 or a PR less than 2, indicating a deficit and impairment. Reaction times are in milliseconds. An \* denotes that "lower is better", otherwise higher scores are better. Subject Scores are raw scores calculations generated from data values of the individual subtests.

VI\*\* - Validity Indicator: Denotes a guideline for representing the possibility of an invalid test or domain score. "No" means a clinician should evaluate whether or not the test subject understood the test, put forth their best effort, or has a clinical condition requiring further evaluation.

Verbal Memory Test (VBM)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Hits - Immediate	15	117	87	Verbal Memory test: Subjects have to remember 15 words and recognize them in a field of 15 distractors. The test is repeated at the end of the battery. The VBM test measures how well a subject can recognize, remember, and retrieve words e.g. exploit or attend literal representations or attribute. "Correct Hits" refers to the number of target words recognized. Low scores indicate verbal memory impairment.
Correct Passes - Immediate	14	96	40	
Correct Hits - Delay	15	122	93	
Correct Passes - Delay	15	110	75	
Visual Memory Test (VIM)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Hits - Immediate	13	109	73	Visual Memory test: Subjects have to remember 15 geometric figures, and recognize them in a field of 15 distractors. The test is repeated at the end of the battery. The VIM test measures how well a subject can recognize, remember, and retrieve geometric figures e.g. exploit or attend symbolic or spatial representations. "Correct Hits" refers to the number of target figures recognized. Low scores indicate visual memory impairment.
Correct Passes - Immediate	12	105	63	
Correct Hits - Delay	12	106	66	
Correct Passes - Delay	9	89	23	
Finger Tapping Test (FTT)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Right Taps Average	62	111	77	The FTT is a test of motor speed and fine motor control ability. There are three rounds of tapping with each hand. The FTT test measures the speed and the number of finger-taps with each hand. Low scores indicate motor slowing. Speed of manual motor activity varies with handedness. Most people are faster with their preferred hand but not always.
Left Taps Average	58	106	66	
Symbol Digit Coding (SDC)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Responses	55	107	68	The SDC test measures speed of processing and draws upon several cognitive processes simultaneously, such as visual scanning, visual perception, visual memory, and motor functions. Errors may be due to impulsive responding, misperception, or confusion.
Errors*	2	87	19	

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<b>Stroop Test (ST)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	
Simple Reaction Time*	262	107	68	The ST measures simple and complex reaction time, inhibition / disinhibition, mental flexibility or directed attention. The ST helps assess how well a subject is able to adapt to rapidly changing and increasingly complex set of directions. Prolonged reaction times indicate cognitive slowing / impairment. Errors may be due to impulsive responding, misperception, or confusion.
Complex Reaction Time Correct*	643	95	37	
Stroop Reaction Time Correct*	692	105	63	
Stroop Commission Errors*	1	98	45	
<b>Shifting Attention Test (SAT)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	
Correct Responses	47	94	34	The SAT measures executive function or how well a subject recognizes set shifting (mental flexibility) and abstraction (rules, categories) and manages multiple tasks simultaneously. Subjects have to adjust their responses to randomly changing rules. The best scores are high correct responses, few errors and a short reaction time. Normal subjects may be slow but accurate, or fast but not so accurate. Attention deficit may be apparent.
Errors*	7	94	34	
Correct Reaction Time*	1135	99	47	
<b>Continuous Performance Test (CPT)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	
Correct Responses	40	103	58	The CPT measures sustained attention or vigilance and choice reaction time. Most normal subjects obtain near-perfect scores on this test. A long response time may suggest cognitive slowing and/or impairment. More than 2 errors (total) may be clinically significant. More than 4 errors (total) indicate attentional dysfunction.
Omission Errors*	0	103	58	
Commission Errors*	0	107	68	
Choice Reaction Time Correct*	425	100	50	