

**Clinic
logo**

CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City



AULA
nesplora

Full name: Ivan Anonymous

Gender: Male

Chronological Age: 15 years-old

Date of Test Administration: 12/03/2010

This report is aimed to be used by the test administrator as a support for interpretation. This report must not be used as the unique resource for the clinical diagnosis or intervention.



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Full name: Ivan Anonymous
Gender: Male
Date of birth: 08/17/1995
Chronological Age: 15 years-old

Date of Test the 12/03/2010 at 12:41
Time to completion: 0:11:29
Used scale: Male from 12 to 16 years.

Clinician’s notes concerning history, observation and other test data:
His parents think he may have ADHD because he is very impulsive both at home and at school.

Observation notes from the AULA administration:
No comments



1 AULA EVALUATION REPORT

1.1 General Description

AULA NESPLORA is a continuous performance test (CPT) performed in a virtual reality classroom. This is accomplished by having the child wear a specially developed set of glasses containing a visual screen, headphones and movement sensors. The AULA CPT is designed to evaluate multiple aspects of attention, impulsivity, distractibility, motor activity and processing speed.

The virtual classroom is presented to the child from the perspective of a pupil’s desk. The program continuously shifts the child’s view of the classroom based on their head movements, providing them with the impression of actually being inside the classroom.

On the virtual blackboard and through the audio input, a series of stimuli are presented. The child responds according to instructions provided by the virtual teacher. The test consists of two tasks. In the first task, the child presses a switch anytime the stimulus on the blackboard is different from the identified target stimulus. On the second task, the child presses a switch anytime he/she hears or sees the target stimulus.

The report generated by AULA NESPLORA provides extensive graphics, tables and narrative reports. Obtained T-scores and percentiles are presented. The following summarizes the interpretation of T-scores and percentiles:

T-SCORE	PERCENTILE	INTERPRETATION
20 - 30	<2nd	Very good performance
31 - 40	2nd - 15th	Good performance
41 - 60	17th - 83rd	Average
61 - 70	85th - 98th	Below average performance
71 - 80	98th - 99th	Poor performance

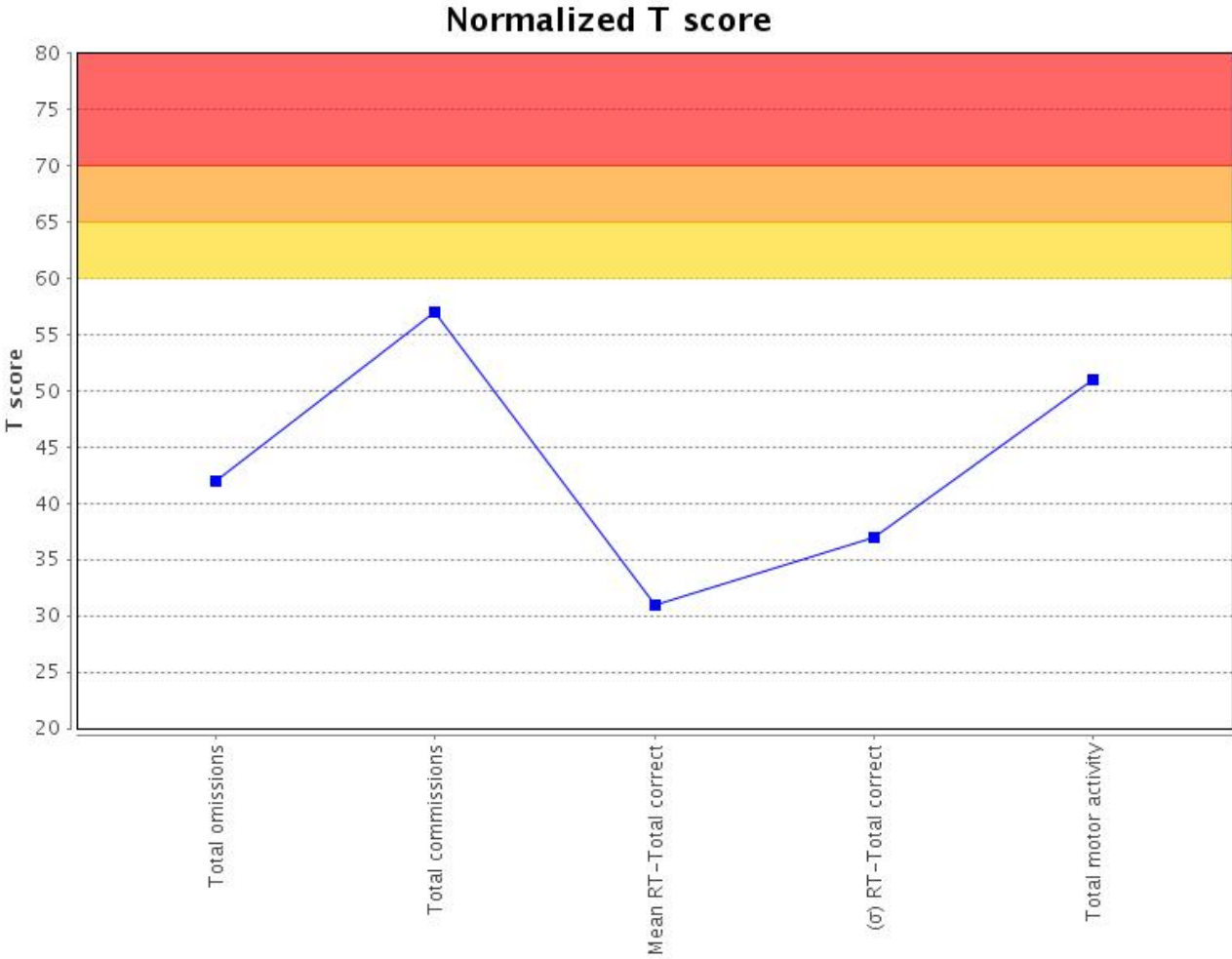




CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City

2 Main indices



	Raw	Percentile	T scores
Total omission errors	1.0	21	42
Total commission errors	13.0	77	57
Mean RT-Total correct answers	608.15	3	31
(σ) Standard deviation RT-Total correct answers	227.67	10	37
Total motor activity	0.4	56	51



2.1 Index description

Total omission errors

Omission errors occur when Ivan must respond to the target stimulus but omits to do so. Omission errors are considered a measure of selective and unfocused attention. Ivan has obtained a score of 1 in Total omission errors. These data correspond to a percentile of 21 and a T-score of 42. This reflects a normal performance.

Total commission errors

Commission errors occur when the target stimulus does not appear but the child presses the switch impulsively. Commission errors reflect a lack of response inhibition and lack of motor control Ivan has obtained a score of 13 in Total commission errors. These data correspond to a percentile of 77 and a T-score of 57 which indicates a normal performance.

Mean RT (Response Time) over Total Correct Answers

Mean reaction time is a highly reliable measure of processing speed and answer consistency. It also reflects attention ability. Ivan has obtained a score of 608.15 in Mean RT-Total correct answers. This data corresponds to a percentile 3 and a T score of 31 with respect to the normative sample, which indicates a high performance.

(σ) Standard deviation from RT (Response time) over Total Correct Answersal

Deviation of reaction time is a measure of variability and answer inconsistency, and it can be a measure of decrease in vigilance. Ivan has obtained a score of 227.67 in (σ) Standard deviation RT-Total correct answers. These data corresponds to a percentile of 10 and a T score of 37 with respect to a normative sample, which indicates a high performance.

Total motor activity

Total motor activity is measured by the sensor from the glasses. It evaluates the child's head movements while he/she performs the exercise. That is, whether he/she has moved a lot or a little or in an unnecessary manner. Ivan has obtained a score of 0.4 in Total motor activity. This data corresponds to a percentile of 56 and a T score of 51 with respect to the normative sample, which indicates a normal performance.

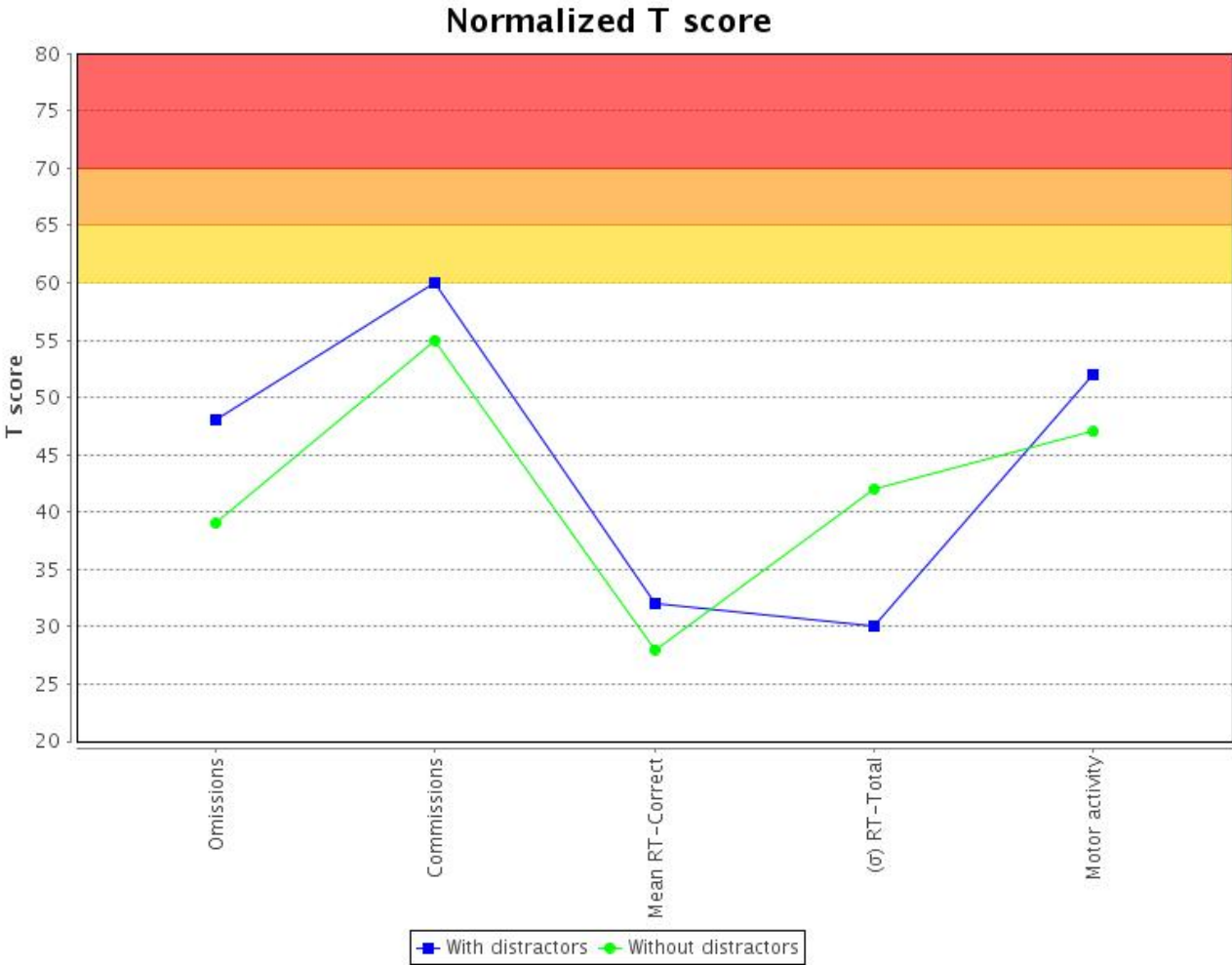


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Clinic Address, City

3 Task performance in presence and absence of distractors

AULA has analyzed Ivan's performance in the presence and absence of distractors. The following figure and table demonstrate how much the distractors affected Ivan during the test administration.



	With distractors			Without distractors		
	Raw direct scores	Percentage	T scores	Raw direct scores	Percentage	T scores
Omissions	1.0	43	48	0.0	15	39
Commissions	7.0	83	60	6.0	68	55
Mean RT-Correct answers	617.98	4	32	598.65	1	28
(σ) Standard deviation RT-Correct answers	184.52	3	30	262.4	22	42
Motor activity	0.43	59	52	0.39	38	47





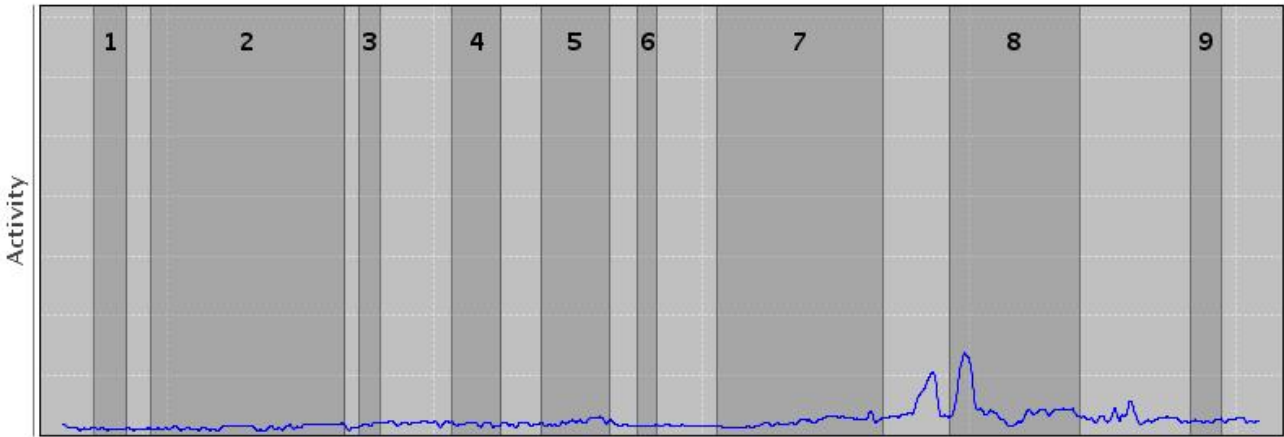
CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City

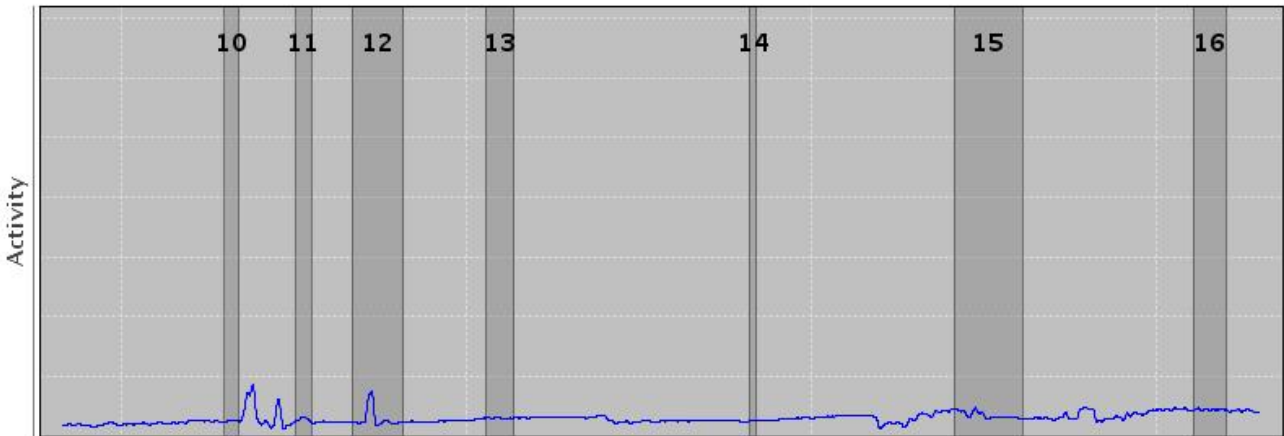
3.1 Motor activity graphics with relation to the distractors

These graphics reflect Ivan's activity as compared to distractors. Peak of activity related to the distractor means that Ivan followed the distractor with his/her head, shifting attention away from the task.

Task 1



Task 2



Task 1 (NO-X)

- 1. Paper ball
- 2. Teacher's walk
- 3. Whispering at the right
- 4. Teacher's ballpen drops
- 5. A boy passes a note
- 6. Someone coughs at the left
- 7. A boy handles a piece of paper to the teacher
- 8. An ambulance passes
- 9. The bell rings

Task 2 (X)

- 10. Whispering at the left
- 11. Someone coughs at the right
- 12. Step noise from the corridor
- 13. A kid at the left raises his hand
- 14. Someone is laughing
- 15. Somebody knocks on the door
- 16. A kid at the right raises his hand



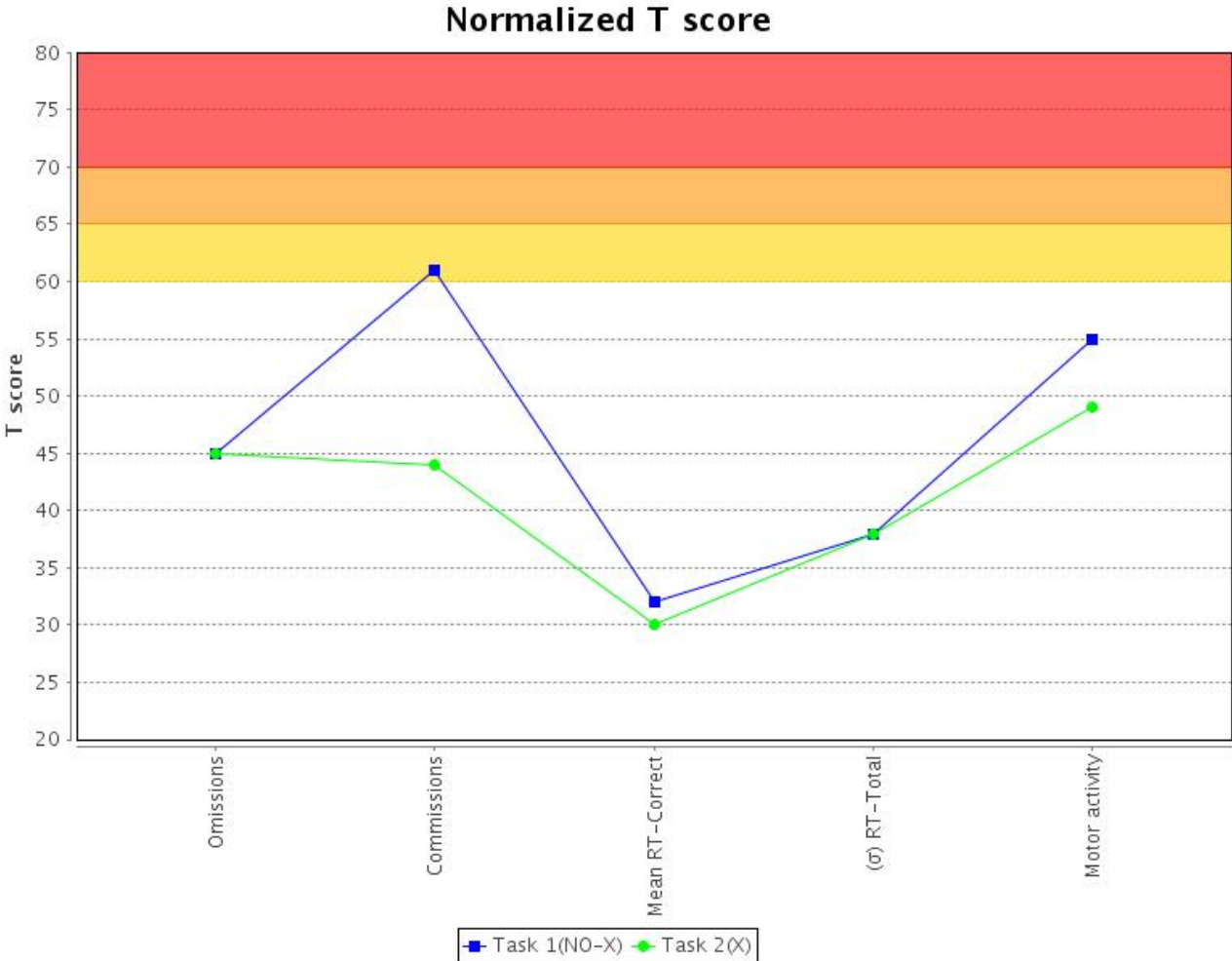


CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City

4 Type of exercise

In AULA, Ivan performed two tasks. In the first task, Ivan must control impulses in the face of multiple stimuli. In the second task, a monotonous presentation of stimuli is designed to challenge sustained attention and concentration. The following table and graph demonstrate Ivan's performance task by task.



	Task 1 (NO-X)			Task 2 (X)		
	Raw direct scores	Percentage	T scores	Raw direct scores	Percentage	T scores
Omissions	1.0	31	45	0.0	32	45
Commissions	13.0	85	61	0.0	28	44
Mean RT-Correct answers	596.97	4	32	652.56	2	30
(σ) Standard deviation RT-Correct answers	232.91	12	38	199.46	11	38
Motor activity	0.44	69	55	0.37	46	49

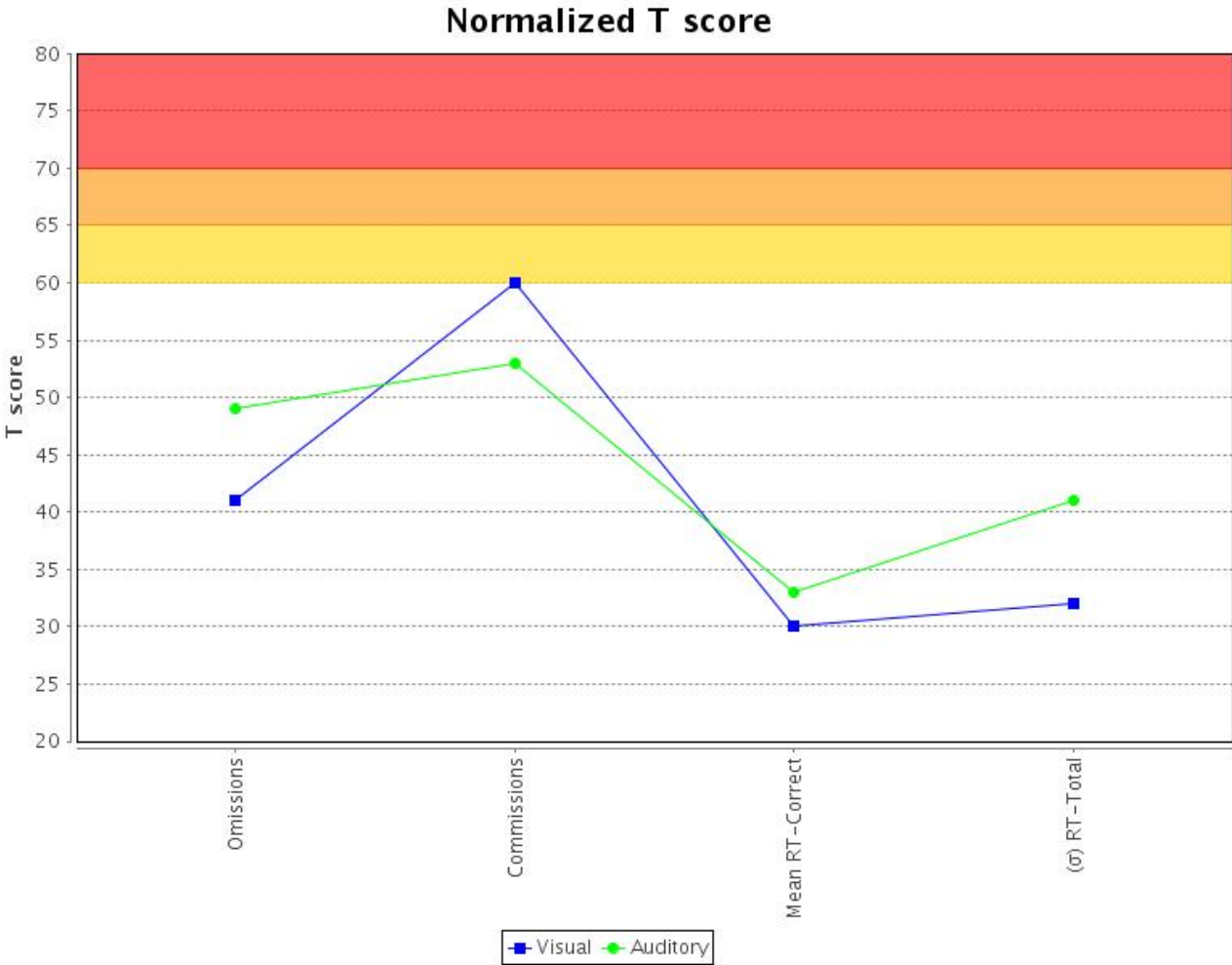


CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City

5 Auditory and Visual Sensory Channels

Ivan must respond to auditory and visual stimuli during the AULA tasks. The differences between auditory and visual processing is compared below in graph and tabular form.



	Visual			Auditory		
	Raw direct scores	Percentile	T scores	Raw direct scores	Percentile	T scores
Omissions	0.0	18	41	1.0	45	49
Commissions	10.0	83	60	3.0	62	53
Mean RT-Correct answers	460.67	3	30	767.64	4	33
(σ) Standard deviation RT-Correct answers	95.3	4	32	221.61	18	41





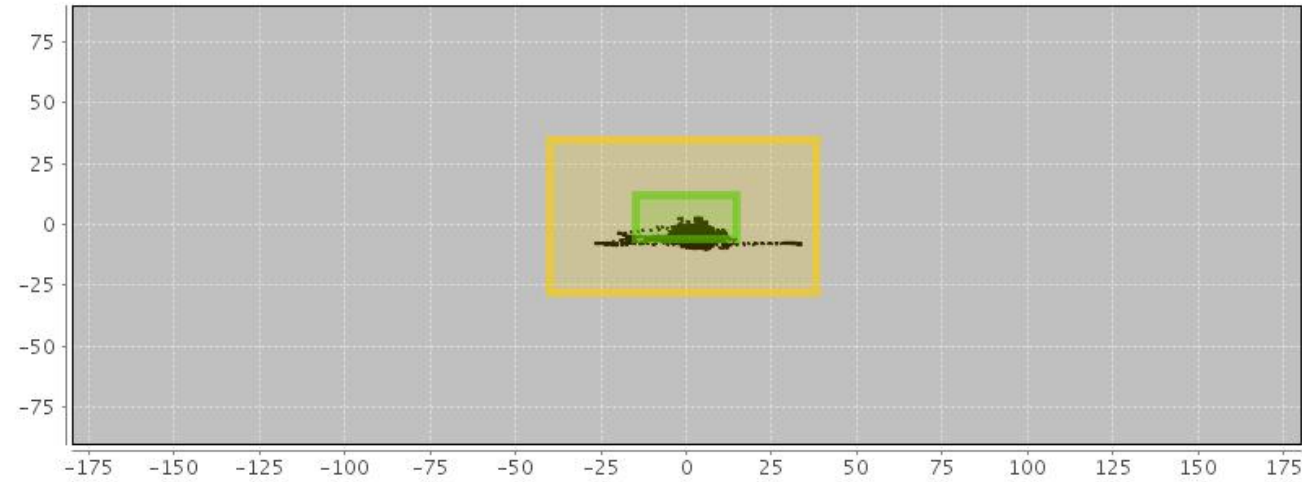
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Clinic Address, City

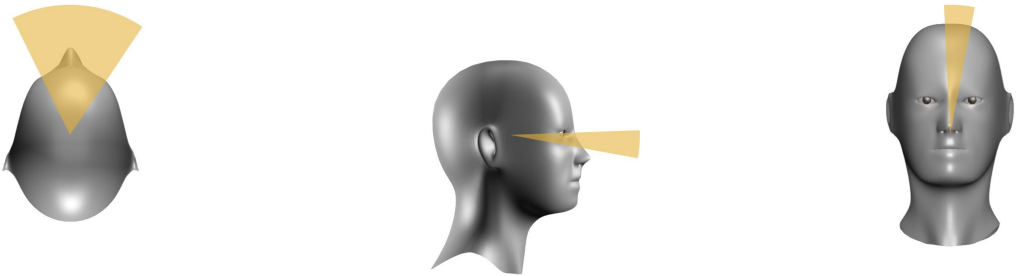
6 Motor activity

The graphics below demonstrate Ivan's head movement throughout the test. The yellow framework represents the zone in which the virtual blackboard can be seen. Movement out of that zone makes it impossible for the child to correctly perform the visual task. The dot diagram below provides a visual image of Ivan's attention to the blackboard and to the general task. If Ivan has looked to the blackboard's zone and has not performed the task correctly, internal distractors should be considered (see Quality of Attention).

	Raw direct	Percentile	T scores
Total motor activity	0.4	56	51



The index of motor activity can reflect many phenomena, including: a tendency to become distracted by external stimuli (see distractor graphic), motor activity with no relation to distractors or in the case of low a activity but poor task performance or possible internal distractors (see quality of attention graphic).



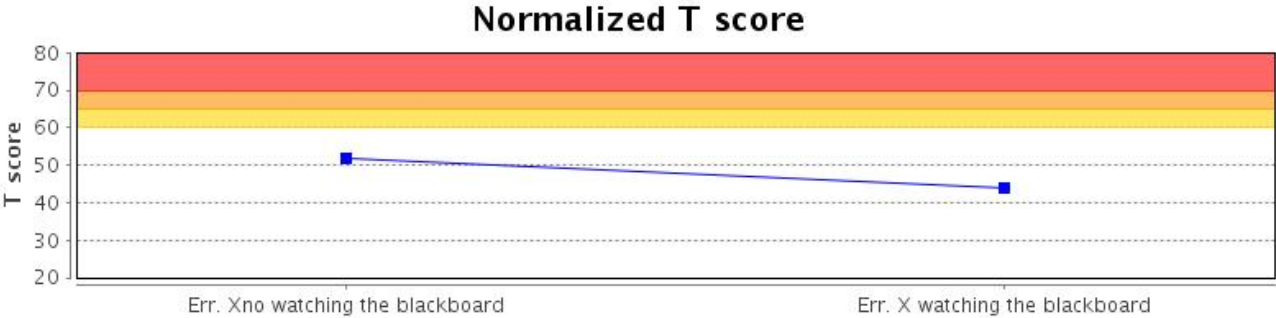


CLINIC DOCTOR EXAMPLE

Clinic Address, City

7 Attention focus quality

This measure unique to the AULA tasks, provides an observation of the child's attention when they are focused on the blackboard. These data compliment data from motor activity, providing input whether Ivan's performance varies depending on either internal or external stimuli.



	Raw	Percentile	T scores
Total errors in TASK 1 (X-NO) watching the blackboard	10.0	57	52
Total errors in TASK 2 (X) watching the blackboard	0.0	28	44

At 03 17 2014

Doctor Example

Nesplora fulfils the safety rules collected in the Royal Decree 1720/2007, from 21st December, by which the Rules for the development of the Organic Law 15/19999, of 13th December, for protection of personal data, are approved.



Ivan Anonymous

03/17/2014

Profile of Ivan Anonymous on 03/12/2010

