

MOXO™ d-CPT Report

Computerized ADHD Evaluation

Patient name: XXXXXXXX

Patient Code: XXXXXXXX

Patient ID: XXXXXXXX

Date of Birth: 2010-05-22

Gender: Male

Test ID: XXXXXXXX Test date: XXXXXXXXXX 08:57

Test Age: 10 Medication: None

Norm Comparison

A **Attentiveness**
The ability to respond correctly and remain focused

T **Timeliness**
The ability to respond quickly and accurately

I **Impulsiveness**
The tendency to respond hasty, before evaluating the situation

H **Hyper-Reactivity**
A difficulty in regulation of motor responses

Norm Comparison In Z Score

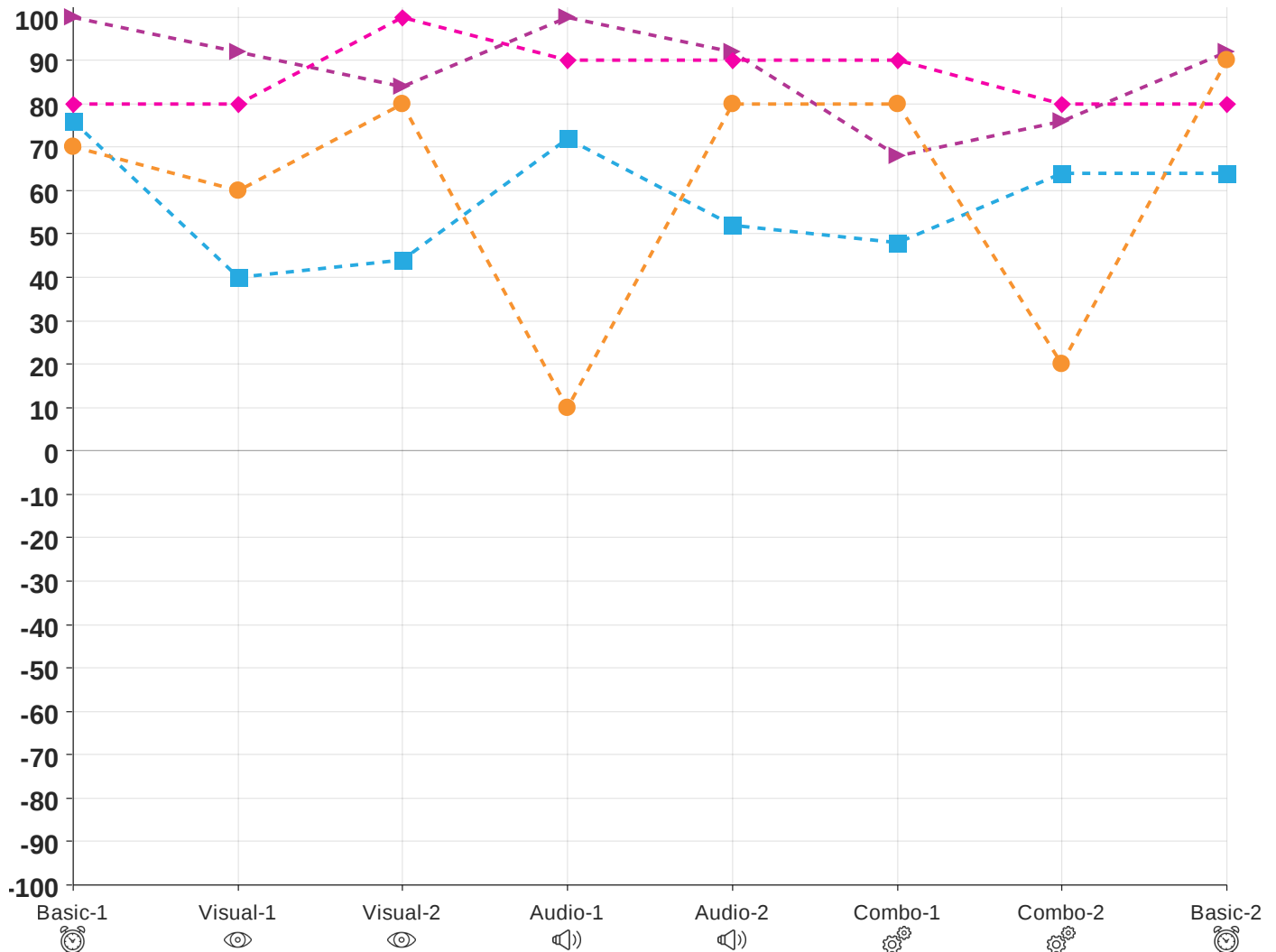
	A	T	I	H
1 Good performance Higher norm range				
2 Standard performance Middle norm range			-0.27	
3 Weak performance Low norm range	-1.23			
4 Difficulty in performance Outside norm range		-3.59		-2.55

Severity Table

	A	T	I	H
4 Extreme severity				
3 High severity				
2 Medium severity		4		3
1 Low severity				

Four Indices Performance Graph

Test 1



---▶ Attentiveness
---■ Timeliness
---◆ Impulsiveness
---● Hyper-Reactivity

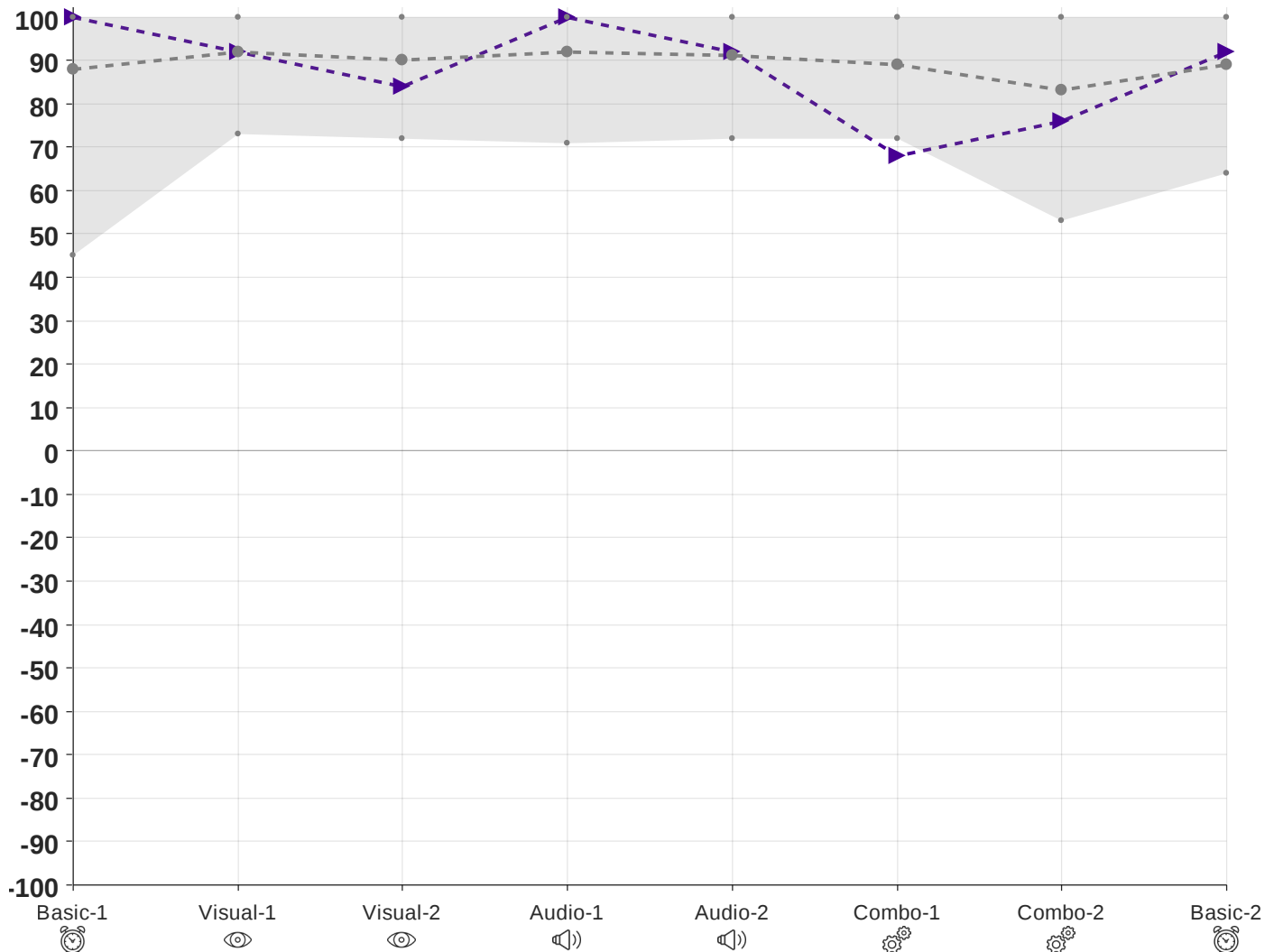
- Basic-1** Baseline stage
- Visual-1** Performance under minor visual distractors
- Visual-2** Performance under major visual distractors
- Audio-1** Performance under minor audio distractors
- Audio-2** Performance under major audio distractors
- Combo-1** Performance under minor combined distractors
- Combo-2** Performance under major combined distractors
- Basic-2** Sustained Performance - same as baseline stage

Performance graph

The performance graph displays individual performance throughout the test as described in the four indices. This chart also displays how the different distractors influence the patient's results throughout the test. The graph reflects the reliability and validity of the performance.

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph

Attention Index



---▲--- Attentiveness test 1

---●--- Attentiveness normalized data



Basic-1 Baseline stage



Visual-1 Performance under minor visual distractors



Visual-2 Performance under major visual distractors



Audio-1 Performance under minor audio distractors



Audio-2 Performance under major audio distractors



Combo-1 Performance under minor combined distractors



Combo-2 Performance under major combined distractors



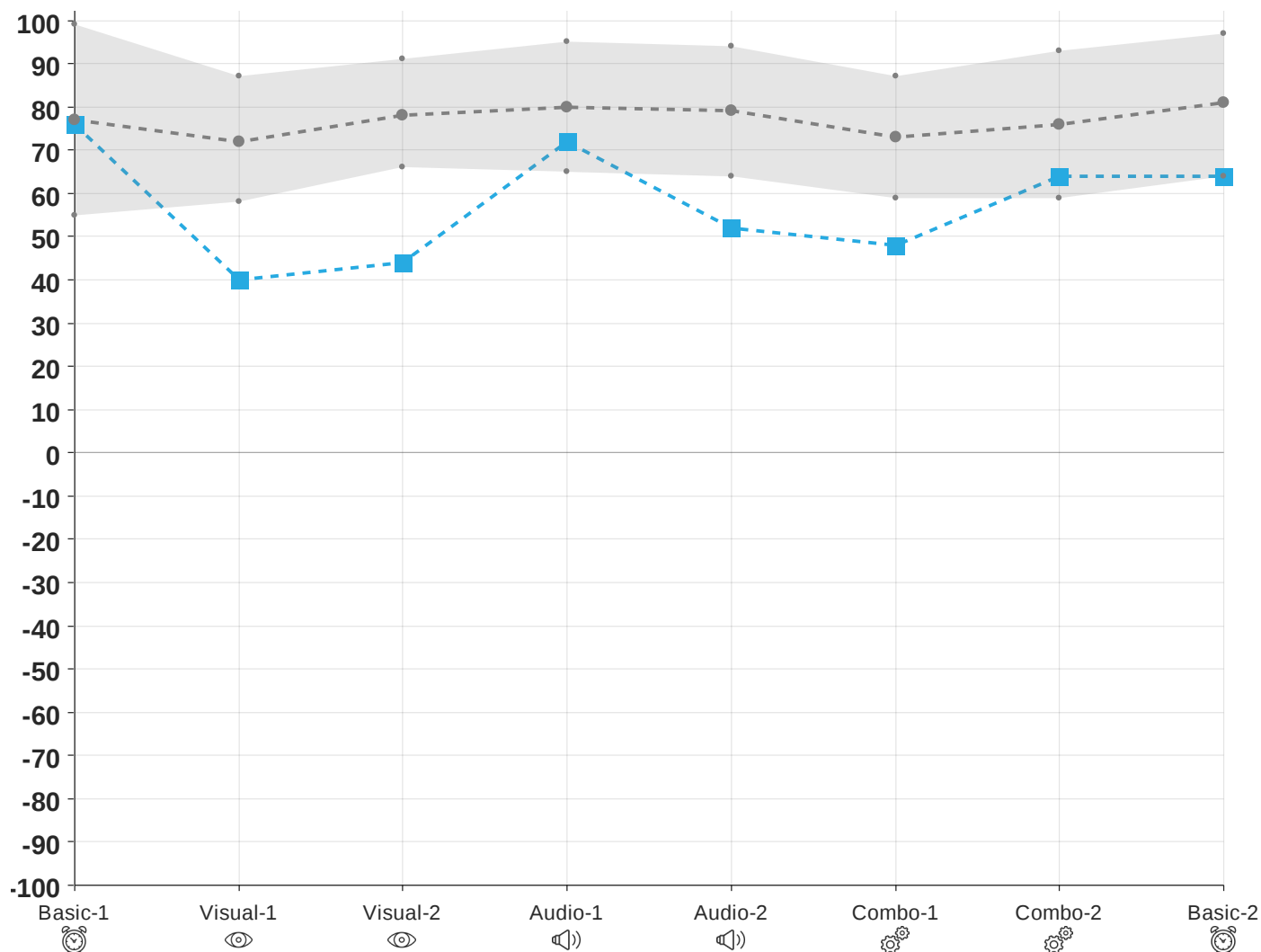
Basic-2 Sustained Performance - same as baseline stage

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph Description

The purpose of the standardized range graph is to estimate the performance of the individual patient by comparing him/her own performance to general population norms.

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph

Timing Index



---■--- Timing test 1

---●--- Timing normalized data

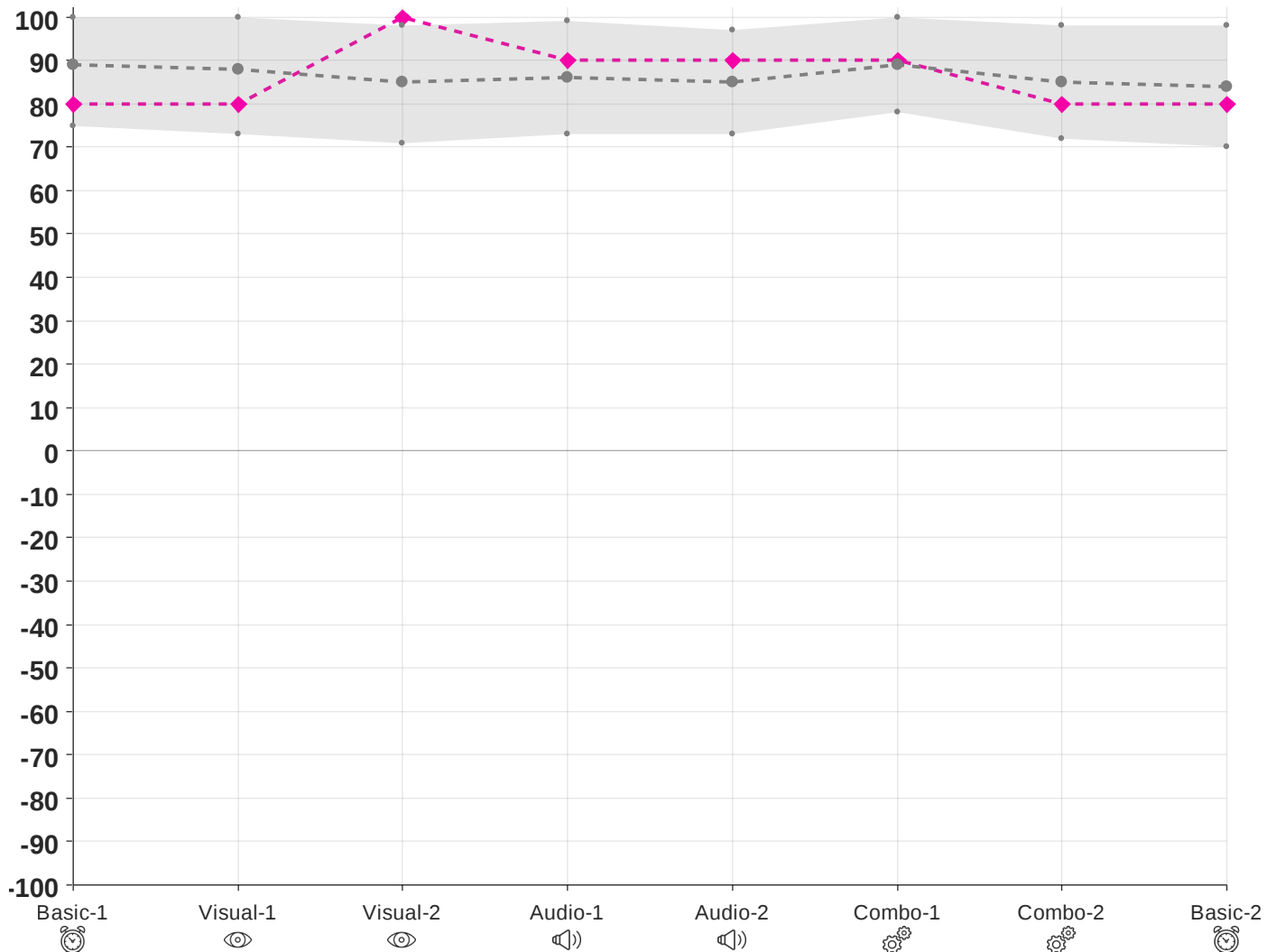
- | | |
|--|---|
| Basic-1 Baseline stage | Audio-2 Performance under major audio distractors |
| Visual-1 Performance under minor visual distractors | Combo-1 Performance under minor combined distractors |
| Visual-2 Performance under major visual distractors | Combo-2 Performance under major combined distractors |
| Audio-1 Performance under minor audio distractors | Basic-2 Sustained Performance - same as baseline stage |

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph Description

The purpose of the standardized range graph is to estimate the performance of the individual patient by comparing him/her own performance to general population norms.

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph

Impulsiveness Index



---◆--- Impulsiveness test 1

---●--- Impulsiveness normalized data



Basic-1 Baseline stage



Visual-1 Performance under minor visual distractors



Visual-2 Performance under major visual distractors



Audio-1 Performance under minor audio distractors



Audio-2 Performance under major audio distractors



Combo-1 Performance under minor combined distractors



Combo-2 Performance under major combined distractors



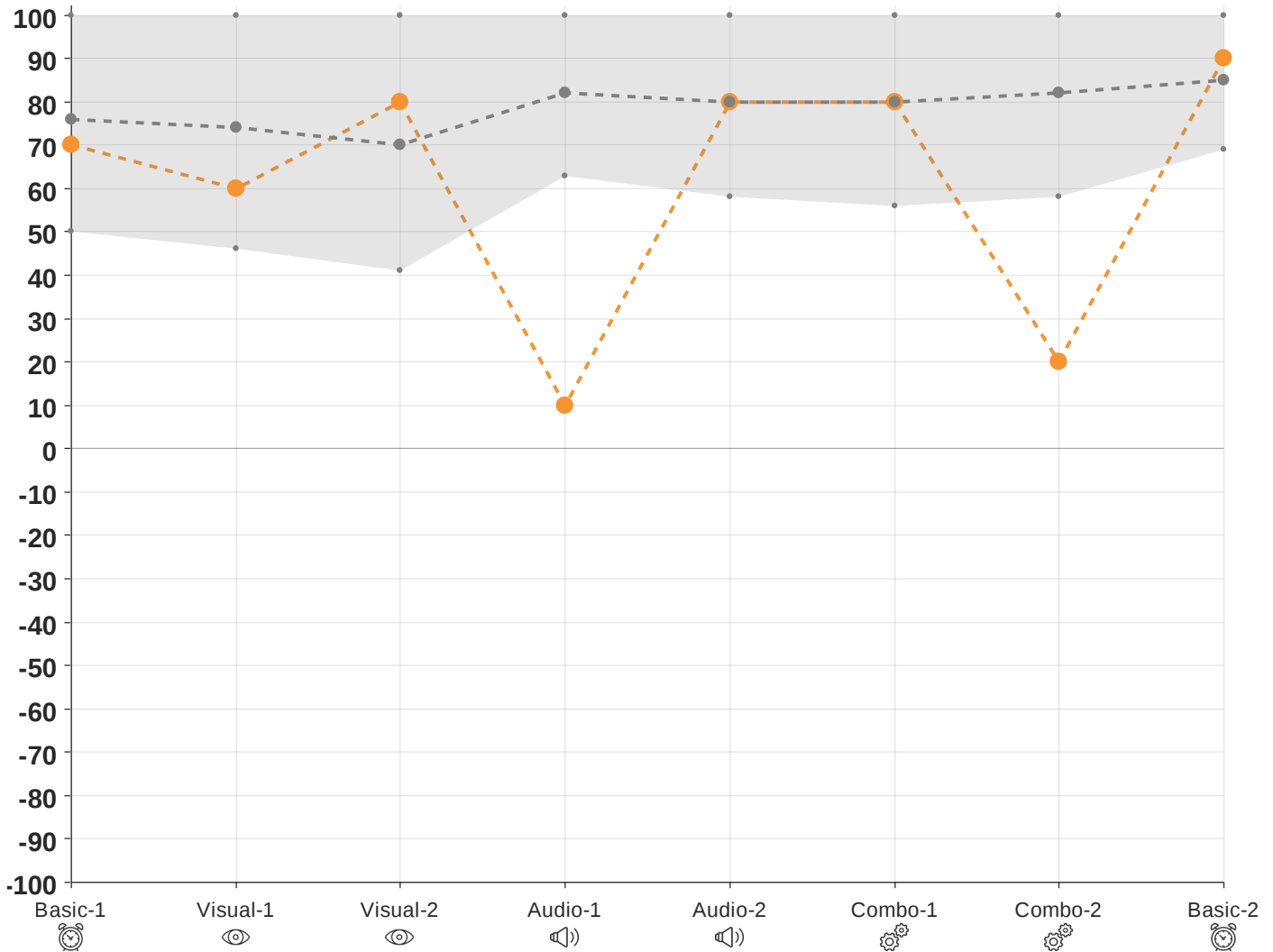
Basic-2 Sustained Performance - same as baseline stage

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph Description

The purpose of the standardized range graph is to estimate the performance of the individual patient by comparing him/her own performance to general population norms.

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph

Hyper-reactivity Index



---●--- Hyper-reactivity test 1

---●--- Hyper-reactivity normalized data



Basic-1 Baseline stage



Visual-1 Performance under minor visual distractors



Visual-2 Performance under major visual distractors



Audio-1 Performance under minor audio distractors



Audio-2 Performance under major audio distractors



Combo-1 Performance under minor combined distractors



Combo-2 Performance under major combined distractors



Basic-2 Sustained Performance - same as baseline stage

Performance Vs. Standardized Performance Range Graph Description

The purpose of the standardized range graph is to estimate the performance of the individual patient by comparing him/her own performance to general population norms.

Performance summary

Sustained performance

The ability to perform well over a long period of time. In the MOXO we evaluate that by comparing the last level (8) to the baseline level (1)

Visual

The influence of Visual distractors on the patient performance. In the MOXO we compare each visual stage to baseline stage.

Auditory

The influence of auditory distractors on the patient performance. In the MOXO we compare each auditory stage to baseline stage.






Combined

The influence of combined distractors on the patient performance. In the MOXO we compare each combined stage to baseline stage.

Distraction load

The effect of the load of distractors on performance, which may allude to cognitive load. In the MOXO we calculate this index by summarizing all differences in each one of the distractors.

Test 1

	A	T	I	H
 Sustained performance	No change	Decrease	No change	Increase
 Visual	No change	Decrease	No change	No change
 Auditory	No change	No change	No change	No change
 Combined	Decrease	Decrease	No change	No change
 Distraction load	No change	No change	No change	No change

Report Summary

Background information

No Background found

Test 1 Observation

No Observation found

Summary

According to the norm comparison table in the MOXO test, a deviation from the norm detected in XXXXXXXX's tests. This deviation could indicate attention difficulties and along with other findings, the existence of ADHD.

Summary of XXXXXXXX's base line results:

XXXXXXXX 's performance in regards to sustained performance was unchanged.
 Decreased performance was observed under the presence of visual distractors .
 Under the presence of audio distractors unchanged performance was observed.
 Decreased performance was observed under the presence of combined distractors.
 Under the presence of high distractor load unchanged performance was observed .

A comprehensive evaluation regarding XXXXXXXX's attentional difficulties should be further investigated.

Sincerely,
 Signature: _____

The Four MOXO Measurements

Attentiveness

Attentiveness reflects the patient's ability to correctly evaluate and respond to a stimulus, according to instructions. Patients who experience difficulties in this area have problems paying attention to their environment, or to specific details when required to do so. To an onlooker, a person who appears not to be paying attention can seem somewhat unfocused and detached. However, such patients face intense difficulties in their daily life such as following teachers in class, understanding more complex instructions, keeping track of small changes in their surroundings, avoiding calculation errors and much more.

Timeliness

Timeliness reflects the patient's ability to respond correctly within the time-frame allotted for a task. Whilst a person with timing issues may be able to evaluate their environment correctly, they may falter when asked to react in a timely manner to environmental changes. Examples of this are performing tasks requiring a quick and immediate response, as well as staying on schedule. Such tasks might include answering questions under time pressure (even when the material is familiar). Timing problems display similar characteristics to attention problems: A time gap is formed when attempting to perform a task to completion. Since it is difficult to keep track, a gap in the (study) material is formed. As the task continues, this gap increases until eventually; people faced with this type of difficulty lose a sense of continuity along with their ability to stay on top of the task.

Impulsiveness

Impulsiveness is the tendency to respond at a point in time which is defined as 'forbidden'. A person with a tendency to be impulsive might act without considering the situation at hand or the possible outcomes of such behavior. Such conduct can take place even when a person fully understands the more problematic and undesirable outcomes of impulsive behavior. In many cases, impulsiveness might cause people to trigger monitoring processes only after their initial response. Typical features of impulsiveness include difficulty in waiting for a turn or engaging in dangerous behavior without considering the consequences.

Hyper-Reactivity

Hyperactivity is difficulty in efficient regulation of motoric output and in refraining from unnecessary or undesirable actions (movement, over talking etc.). In other words, hyper-reactive behavior will be accompanied by excessive responses that are defined as incorrect and unwanted. Often people who exhibit hyperactivity are aware of the undesirable outcomes of their behavior and yet they still face the difficult challenge of abstaining from such actions.