ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE WITH FICTITIOUS RESULTS

Cognitive Assessment Battery (CAB)® PRO

Mary Smith

Date Of Birth: 08/12/50
Age: 70
Sex: Female
Language: English

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Prepared by : Dr. Taylor Morgan - 11/13/20

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01 RESULTS

1.1 Cognitive status overview

52
out of 100

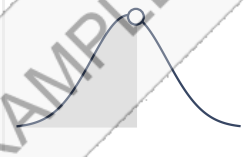


0–24 Very Low | 25–34 Low | 35–49 Moderate
50–64 Good | 65–74 High | 75–100 Very High

1.2 Cognitive breakdown

Reasoning

53
out of 100
Ability to efficiently use (organize, relate, etc.) acquired information.



Memory

52
out of 100
Ability to retain and manipulate new information and recover past memories.



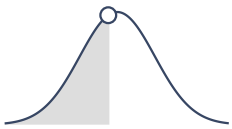
Attention

52
out of 100
The ability to filter distractions and concentrate on relevant information.



Coordination

46
out of 100
The ability to efficiently and precisely carry out organized movements.



Perception

56
out of 100
Ability to interpret stimuli from the environment.



1.3 Mental Wellbeing Overview

Well-being indicators	**23** /26	High indices of general well-being have been detected. Optimal range : **14-26**
Anxiety	**--**	You need to complete the questionnaire GAD7 to see information related to it
Depression	**--**	You need to complete the PHQ9 or PHQ2 questionnaire to see the information related to it
Satisfaction with life	**--**	You need to complete the questionnaire SWLS to see information related to it
ADHD	**--**	You need to complete the questionnaire ASRS to see information related to it
PTSD	**--**	You need to complete the questionnaire PCPTSD5 to see information related to it
TBI	**--**	You need to complete the questionnaire BIST2 to see information related to it

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COGNITIVE AREAS

Reasoning

53
out of 100





Planning

44
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in the area of planning. It is the ability to "think into future" and mentally anticipate the best way to carry-out a task. Example: You're going to have a busy day, so you'll have to plan your time to make sure you're able to make it to work, to the gym, the bank, and your family dinner.



Shifting

56
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of shifting. It's the ability to redirect attention from one information channel to another. For example, you're taking care of a baby. He is sound asleep and you start reading an interesting article in the newspaper. When you hear the baby cry, you immediately switch from reading to attending to the baby.



Processing Speed

59
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in processing speed. Processing speed can be defined as the time it takes a person to do a mental task. Example: recognizing simple visual patterns in visual exploration tasks, judging which tests will require decision making, doing mental math, or perform reasoning tasks under pressure.

Memory

52
out of 100





Non-verbal Memory

43
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in non-verbal memory, which is the ability to code, store, and recover information about faces, shapes, images, songs, sounds, smells, tastes, and feelings. Example: Remembering the melody of a classical piece of music requires our non-verbal memory.

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Visual Short-Term Memory

51
out of 100

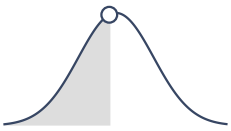
Mary has received a high score in the area of visual short-term memory, which is the ability to temporarily remember a small amount of visual information. Example: While you're driving on the highway, you pass a sign with the 4 closest destinations. After a few seconds, you try to remember the distance to each of the destinations.



Short-Term Memory

52
out of 100

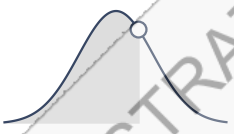
Mary has received a high score in short-term memory. Short-term memory is the ability to remember a small amount of information that will be used in a short period of time. Example: It's commonly accepted that we are able to store 7±2 elements in our short-term memory, like a phone number, street number, or someone's name who you have just met.



Working Memory

47
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in the area of working memory, which refers to the temporary storage and manipulation of the information necessary for complex cognitive tasks. Example: When you're at the grocery store, you realize that you left your credit card at home and only have $50 in cash. You look at your cart and add up the price of all of the items that you have and remember the total. You then realize that you can't buy anything else and go to check out.



Naming

60
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in naming. It is the ability to remember and recover a word from our vocabulary, people's names, animals, objects, etc. Example, you're walking down the street and see someone you went to school with. You have to remember their name quickly and without hesitation.

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Contextual Memory

58
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of contextual memory, which is the ability to memorize and recognize the real source of a specific memory. Example: Someone tells you a story and you realize that you've heard it before. You think about it and remember that your grandma told you years ago on a rainy afternoon.



Phonological Short-term Memory

54
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in phonological short-term memory. It is the ability to remember phonological information over a short period of time. Example: As you listen to the radio, you hear an ad that catches your attention. You memorize the store's phone number and hurry to write it down.

Attention

52
out of 100

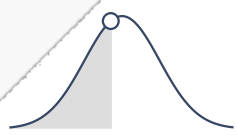




Divided Attention

55
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of divided attention, which is the ability to do more than one action at a time, paying attention to a few different stimuli at a time. Example: You're watching TV with a friend and they put on a movie that you've already seen, so you divide your attention between the movie and your phone.



Updating

45
out of 100

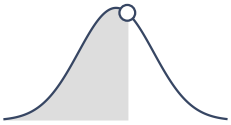
Mary has received a moderate score in the area of updating, which is the ability to supervise the action that is being carried out in order to ensure that it is being properly completed. Example: If we are on our way to an important meeting, we must make sure we are taking the correct route. We will use updating to check that we are on the right track, especially if there are any streets cut or if you have to take a detour.



Inhibition

52
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of inhibition, which is the ability control impulsive (or automatic) responses, and create responses by using attention and reasoning. Example: When we are working, inhibition helps us to avoid the temptation to use the mobile phone, to doodle, to get up, and so on.



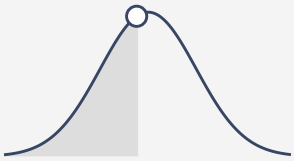
Focused Attention

55
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of focused attention, which is the ability to manage different visual and auditory stimuli over a period of time in order to prioritize actions. Example: In our day-to-day lives, we constantly use focus, such as when something falls on the floor, when making food or when cleaning up breadcrumbs from the table.

Coordination

46
out of 100

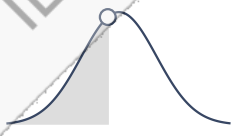




Response Time

47
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in the area of response time, which is the ability to perceive and respond to a simple stimulus. Example: You're driving on the road and see that the car in front of you starts breaking suddenly. You need to respond quickly in order to avoid a crash.



Hand-eye Coordination

45
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in the area of hand-eye coordination, which is the ability to do activities that require the simultaneous use of our hands and eyes. Example: When you realize that you need to take out money from an ATM, you need to coordinate your hands and eyes in order to hit the right buttons on the screen.

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Perception

56
out of 100



Spatial Perception



52
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of spatial perception, which is the ability to evaluate how things are organized in space, and understand their relationship to their environment. Example: You decide to visit the new cafeteria at the mall. When you arrive, take a look at the map, locate the cafeteria in question and follow the right path to get there.

Visual Perception



50
out of 100

Mary has received a moderate score in the area of visual perception, which is the ability to interpret the information that the eye perceives from the visual stimuli in the environment. Example: You walk down a street looking at a bus. As you approach it, its image on the retina of your eye becomes larger and larger. Certain proportions also change. However, your brain does not interpret these changes as real changes in the bus itself. You keep "seeing" the bus as the same object, no matter how close or how far away you are from it.

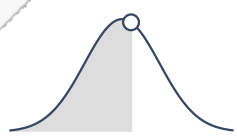
Estimation



61
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of estimation, which is the ability to estimate the future location of an object based on speed and distance. Example: You're driving your car and have to move lanes in order to pass another car. To do this, you have to look around and estimate the speed and distance of the other card on the road in order to avoid an accident.

Recognition



54
out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of recognition, which is the ability to identify stimuli, like situations, places, people, objects, etc. that you have seen before. This makes it possible to recognize people, places, and things. Example: If someone greets you on the street, you use recognition to find out if the person's face or voice is familiar to you and identify who they are.



Visual Scanning

59

out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of visual scanning, which is the ability to recognize pertinent information from your environment quickly and efficiently. Example: A wide variety of sports require agile and precise detection of relevant stimuli (team-mates, rivals, a ball, a goal). If we want to pass the ball to a team-mate we will have to do a visual search to find them on the playing field, taking into account that every second is important.



Auditory perception

59

out of 100

Mary has received a high score in the area of auditory perception, which is the ability to perceive the difference between sounds. Example: You hear a car honking, your friend talking, and a phone ringing.

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1.4 Well-being & ADL breakdown

Well-being indicators	**23** /26	High indices of general well-being have been detected. Optimal range: **14-26** Score: 23
Physical Well-being	**6**/6	Mary shows a good index in the area of physical well-being. Studies have related physical well-being with the absence of diseases and as a prevention mechanism, which makes it possible to enjoy good physical and mental health.
Psychological Well-being	**15**/15	Mary shows a good index in the area of psychological well-being. Psychological well-being is how well our mental and emotional processes function, as well as the manner in which our cognition makes it possible to carry-out a number of tasks, like reading a book, shopping, remembering plans, having a conversation with friends, or solving every-day problems.

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Social Well-being	**2**/5	Mary has shown a moderate social well-being index. Social well-being is the perception and relationship that we have with others. Rich and healthy relationships make it possible for the brain to adapt to different opinions, understand others, become more empathetic.
		Mary has responded negatively to the following items that are related to high social well-being: They live with their family, friends, partners, or with a roommate. Has family or friends that they see often. Has friends and makes plans with them.

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Anxiety	--	You need to complete the questionnaire GAD7 to see information related to it
Depression	--	You need to complete the PHQ9 or PHQ2 questionnaire to see the information related to it
Satisfaction with life	--	You need to complete the questionnaire SWLS to see information related to it
ADHD (Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder)	--	You need to complete the questionnaire ASRS to see information related to it
PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder)	--	You need to complete the questionnaire PCPTSD5 to see information related to it
TBI (Traumatic Brain Injury)	--	You need to complete the questionnaire BIST2 to see information related to it

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02 COMMENTS

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