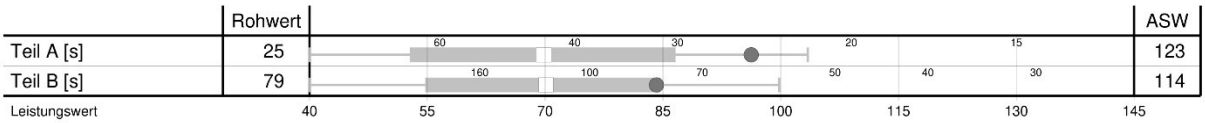
Prof. Dr. Rolf R. Engel
University Hospital, LMU Munich, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy
Nussbaumstr. 7, D-80336 Munich, Germany, ml-set@med.uni-muenchen.de

TDB2OnlineApp

Explanatory Notes on the Neuropsychological Test Profile

The test profile in TDB2Online is explained using a simple example showing the results of two subtests of the Trail Making Test for a 78-year-old examinee.

Trail Making Tests (TMT, Reitan, 1958) LW-Basis: 20-34



The vertical lines in the background of the test profile calibrate all test performances uniformly in terms of **performance scores (PS)**. Performance scores (in German: “Leistungswert”, LW) have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 and are normed on the performance of young adults, in the case of the TMT on the group of 20–34-year-olds. Performance scores thus provide an absolute yardstick, comparable across all individual tests, for performance in different domains, each normed on the performance of young adults in that test. Performance scores range from 40 to 145, although not all tests cover the entire measurement range. For tests in the field of dementia assessment, data for young adults are often not available. The reference group for the performance scores is therefore always stated in the title of the test (e.g., for the CERAD: “LW-Basis: 60-64”, i.e., PS reference group aged 60–64).

The black dot ● marks the examinee’s test performance. The examinee’s **raw test score** is given in the left-hand number column (“Rohwert” = raw score). The distribution of the raw scores in the performance score profile can be read from the small numbers entered in the respective row. The **performance score** associated with a raw score can only be read graphically from the profile grid; it corresponds to the abscissa value of the black dot. In the example above, this would be a performance score of approximately 96 for Part A of the TMT.

The **age-appropriate** performance can be read from the age norms, which are additionally plotted for each test. The white square □ represents the average performance of the examinee’s age group (percentile rank 50). The ends of the grey area ▭ correspond to percentile ranks 16 and 84 of the age norm, and the ends of the whiskers ├─┤ to percentile ranks 2.5 and 97.5. These limits were chosen so that, for normally distributed scores, they correspond to the one- and two-sigma limits. Graphically, the examinee’s age-appropriate performance can be read approximately from the position of the black dot within the age norms, though not very precisely. Age-appropriate performance is therefore calculated for each test as an **age-normed score (ANS)** with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 and is given in the number column headed **ASW** (= ANS) on the right-hand side of the profile.

A note on the Wechsler intelligence tests: here it is customary to calculate scores for overall performance in certain domains (Verbal Scale, Performance Scale, Working Memory, etc.) and for the test as a whole. According to the tests’ scoring rules, these scores are normed separately. As a result, each of them spans its own metric, which differs from that of the subtests. TDB2Online does not calculate or report these separately normed IQs and index scores. Instead, the mean performance scores of the subtests included in the respective index or domain are displayed together with their age-normed scores. The indices and IQs thus share the same metric frame of reference as the subtests. In this case, the “Rohwert” (raw score) column shows the mean performance score of the included subtests.

For a detailed explanation of the concept of the profile display and the underlying algorithms, please refer to the website of TDB2Online.

https://psytest.psy.med.uni-muenchen.de/tdb2online/en:dokumentation