

Interpreting the ADHD Score in the T.O.V.A. Interpretation Report

Summary Statements (Form 1)

The first summary statement is the Interpretation and is derived by comparing results (in Forms 2, 3, and 5) to the normative data for same age and gender. It states whether the subject's performance is "within normal limits" or is "significantly deviant from the norm and compatible with an attention disorder, including ADHD."

The second summary statement is the ADHD Score (from Form 4) and is derived by comparing results to a sample of age and gender matched individuals with ADHD. It states whether the ADHD Score is "significantly deviant from the norm" or is "Inconclusive."

Interpreting the ADHD Score (Form 4)

A "significantly deviant" ADHD Score is compatible with an attention disorder. **An ADHD Score is significant when it is -1.80 or worse** (e.g.: -1.81). It indicates that the subject's performance was similar to one of the patterns commonly (but not always) displayed by a clinically diagnosed group of persons with ADHD, but **does not mean that a person has ADHD.**

An ADHD Score is "inconclusive" when more positive than -1.80 (e.g.: -1.79). An inconclusive ADHD Score **is not clinically significant and is to be disregarded.** Persons with an inconclusive ADHD Score **may have an attention disorder, including ADHD.**

If the Interpretation and the ADHD Score or if either one is "deviant from the norm", the protocol is considered abnormal and compatible with an attention disorder, including ADHD.

There are **many causes of attention disorders.** The T.O.V.A. does not diagnose ADHD. The diagnosis of ADHD is based on behavioral criteria as obtained from history and behavior ratings. **The diagnosis of ADHD is made by a clinician, not the T.O.V.A.**

The T.O.V.A. is used

1. To have **baseline information processing** should CNS impairment (e.g.: traumatic brain injury) occur.
2. To **objectively measure** information processing **speed, variability, and errors** to confirm and quantify an attention problem.
3. To assist in **monitoring the course of the disorder.**
4. To **monitor the effectiveness of treatment** (and not just medication).