

nesplora
Ice cream

ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE PROFILE

Full name: Markel Anon

Gender: Male

Age: 56

Execution of the test: 06/05/2021 20:12

This report is intended to be used by the test administrator as an interpretive aid. This is an orientation report.

Full name: Markel Anon
Gender: Male
Date of birth: 06/01/1965
Age: 56 years

Execution of the test: 06/05/2021 20:12
Duration of the test: 0:24:39
Scale used: 45-61 Male

Previous notes:

No previous comments

Subsequent notes:

No comments following the test

NESPLORA ICE CREAM ASSESSMENT REPORT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Nesplora Ice Cream is an ecological assessment test of the executive functions that takes place in the virtual environment of an ice cream parlour. The perspective places the subject in the centre, shown through a virtual reality headset provided with motion sensors, headphones and a controller to respond to the tasks. The subject's behaviour is monitored.

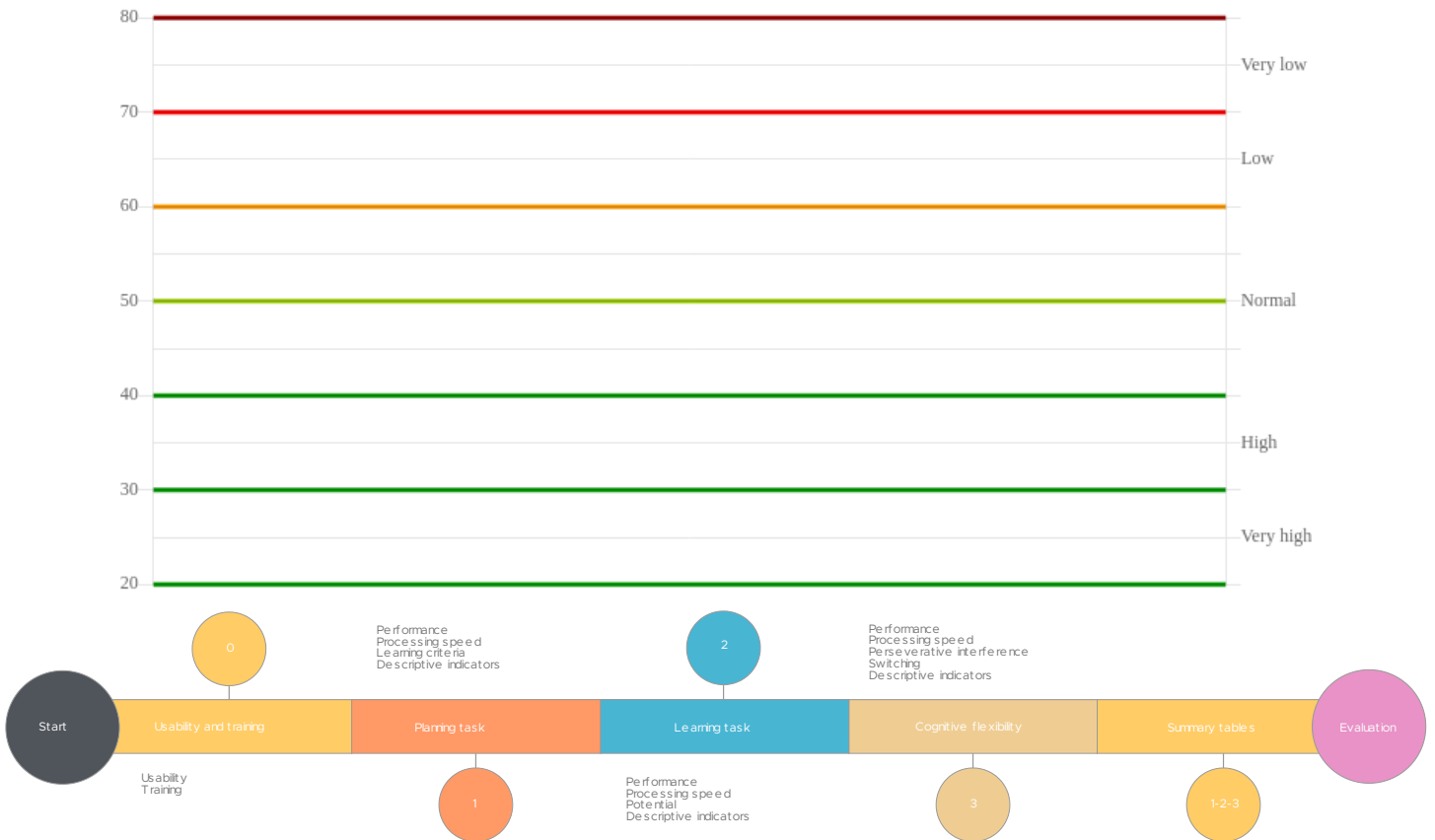
The tool can assess a person's ability to organise their own behaviour and achieve a goal according to certain rules and time constraints. It measures their ability to multitask and their capacity to respond appropriately to the environment, by reorganising goals and behaviour when the elements of the environment change, and showing cognitive flexibility to resume the task under different conditions. It assesses decision-making and the capacity to self-regulate, self-monitor and self-correct. The final effectiveness of the performance is what marks executive success.

The test consists of 2 very similar parts, but with variations. The main task consists of 14 rounds of items to be addressed. Each round has two phases:

Phase 1: Order the items according to the rules that are requested, with a planning of serialisation and classification.

Phase 2: Perform the services. A working memory task, task learning and speed of response.

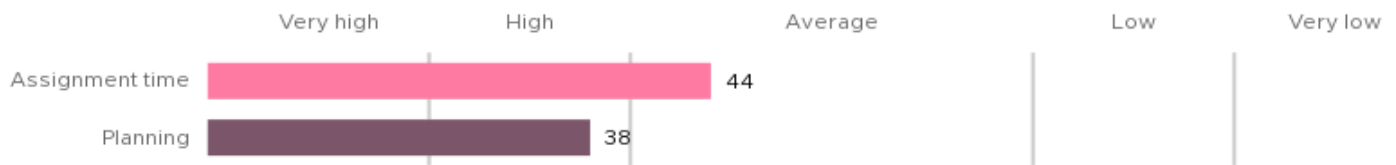
Data are displayed in graphs and tables along with text explaining the T-scores obtained in relation to performance:



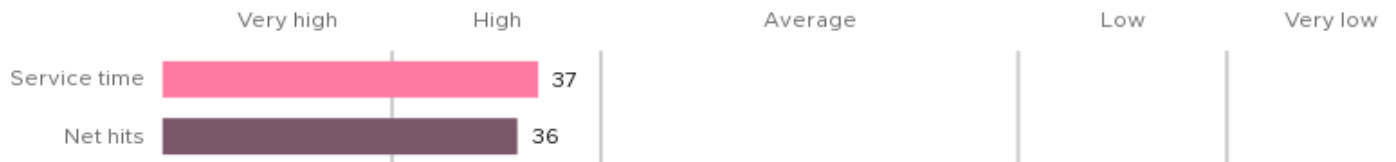
The test is divided into 3 subtests: Planning, Working Memory and Learning and Cognitive Flexibility. Execution errors are shown in each of the subtests and indicators that can help to make a more exhaustive assessment. For a better interpretation of the report, it is recommended to consult the Nesplora Ice Cream manual.

SUMMARY

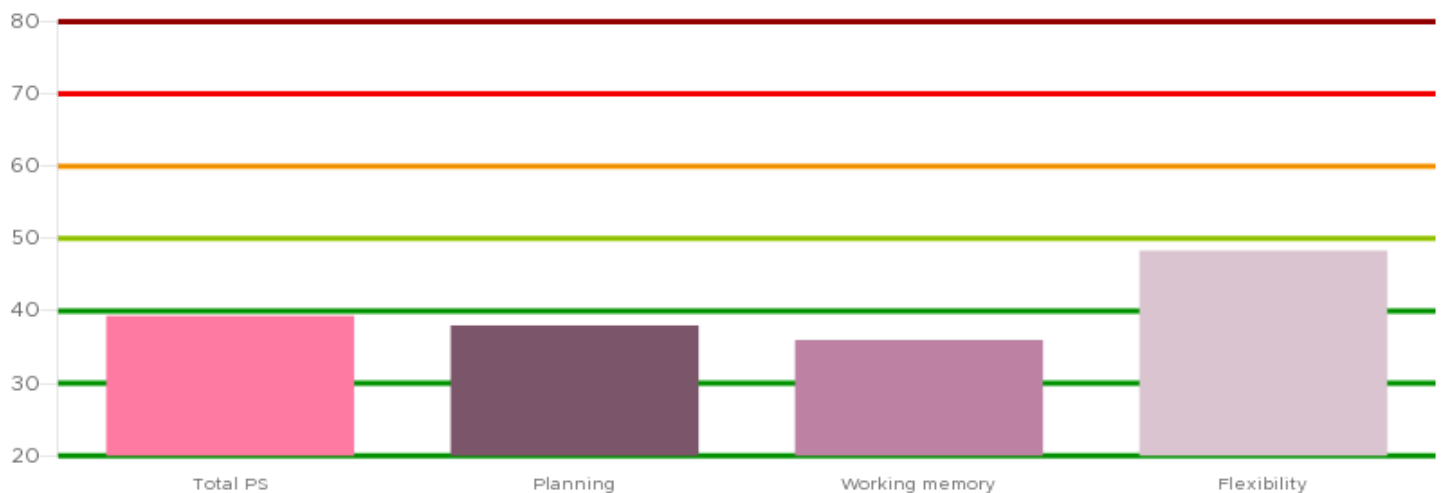
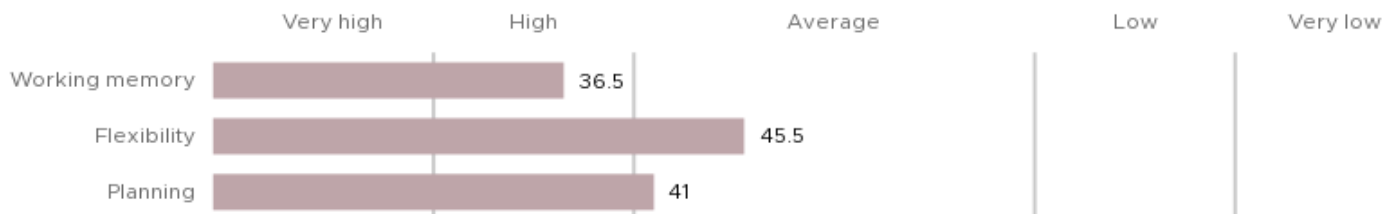
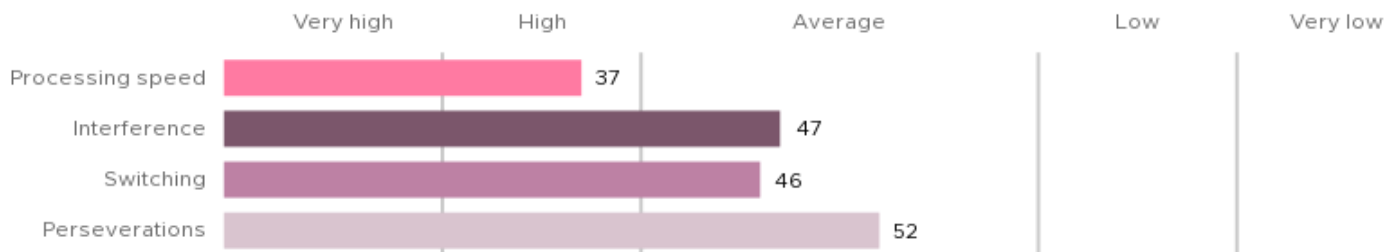
PLANNING



WORKING MEMORY



FLEXIBILITY



USABILITY AND TRAINING

These data correspond to the usability and training task and are for information purposes only.

USABILITY

In the usability task the following data of interest have been collected:

Description of the error	Value
Number of clicks on incorrect objects that are not perseverative	2
Total number of clicks on alternative objects (18 possible)	0
Number of perseverative clicks on objects (task or alternatives) (incorrect)	7

TRAINING

Markel in the training round has made 14 errors.

PLANNING

This index shows the ability to use strategies to solve problems, sequence, abstract, break down a larger problem into smaller parts, to achieve an objective. It is the ability to carry out mental rehearsals on the possible solutions and their consequences before testing them. In Nesplora Ice Cream, Markel must apply the preferences demanded by the environment to the different configurations presented and do so correctly. The bottom-up function would reflect how easy it is for Markel to adapt to these goals, learn the rules and the errors committed. As Markel evaluates his/her performance in the task he/she can access the corresponding aids and thus regulate his/her execution, making the corresponding decisions on whether or not to use these aids.

PERFORMANCE IN THE PLANNING TASK

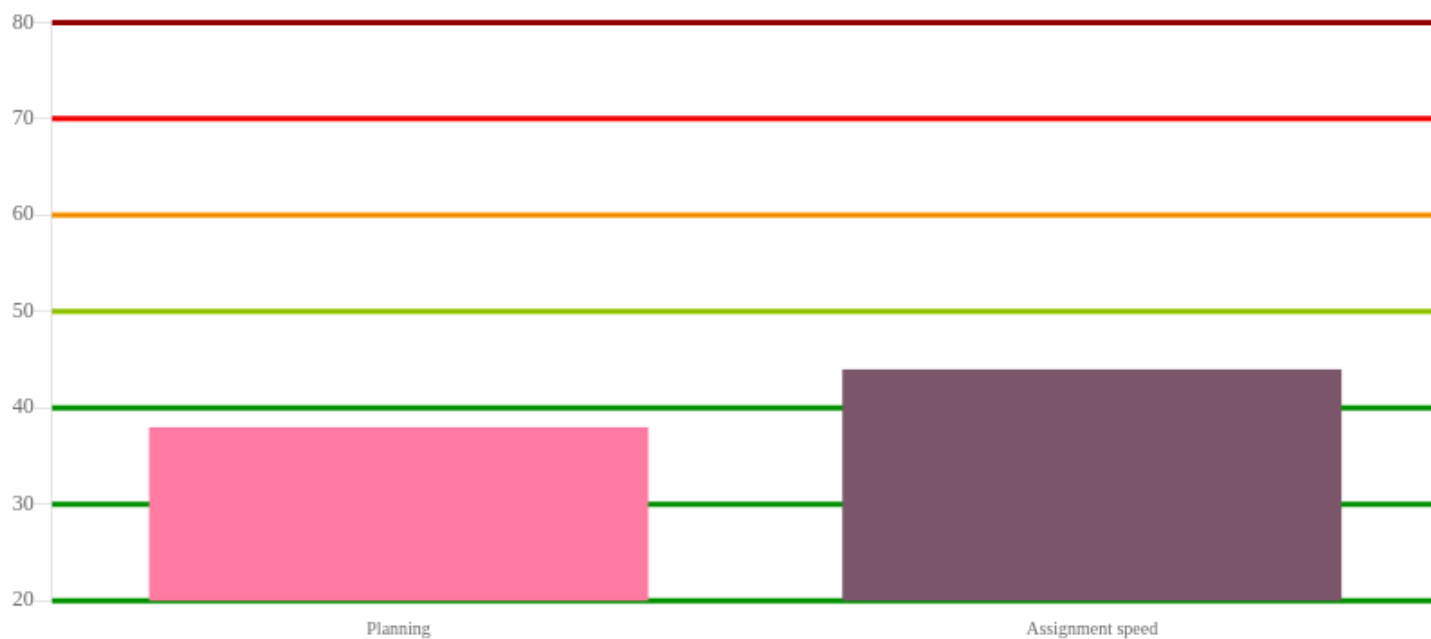
DESCRIPTION OF THE INDICES

Planning: Indicates the number of times that Markel has correctly set the order of the items according to the preferences of the evaluation environment. This variable must be interpreted as a measure of Markel's ability to plan action according to the demands of the environment. Markel has obtained a score of 38 in the task.

**Assess the errors made in the learning section of the planning task to obtain qualitative data on this measure.*

Assignment time: Indicates the total time used by Markel to do the assignment task; the assessment of whether it was correct or not will come later, and whether there may be a link between reaction time and error. Markel has obtained a score of 44 in this variable.

Planning task performance

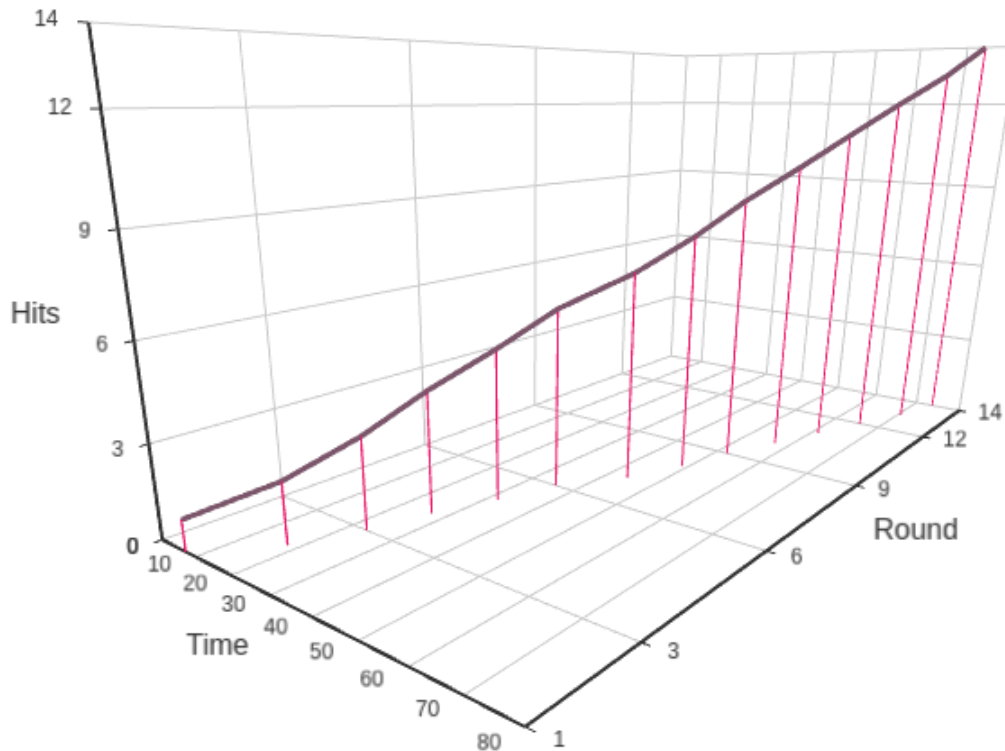


	Correct plannings	P1	P2	Total assignment time	P1	P2
Raw	14	7	7	73.7	43.9	29.8
T score	38	40	40	44	45	42
Percentile	11	16	15	26	32	21

PROCESSING SPEED IN THE PLANNING TASK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total P1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total P2	Total
Raw	7.1	10.7	5.7	3.4	4.9	4	8	43.9	4.9	3.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.9	3.1	29.8	73.7

LEARNING IN THE PLANNING TASK



This graph represents Markel's learning curve in the planning task.

INDICATORS OF THE PLANNING TASK

These data help to interpret Markel's performance.

COGNITIVE LOAD

Markel's cognitive load **did not change** throughout the test.

FATIGABILITY

Fatigue is expressed in a longer task execution time throughout the test, fatigue or tiredness that can be due to several elements.

In this case Markel **did not** show signs of fatigability in the second part of the test.

PROSPECTIVE PLANNING

Prospective function of process planning: essentially assists when planning behaviour. In this case Markel has to programme his/her conduct for each part of the test, and must prospectively recall certain criteria. Markel **has improved** in this aspect, which means that process planning has been learned and prospective memory is adequate.

P1 time

29.7

P2 time

14.8

INCORRECT ASSIGNMENTS

Markel has made 2 incorrect assignments of services to items that did not correspond.

WORKING MEMORY

PERFORMANCE IN THE SERVICE TASK

This section has objective data obtained to assess working memory. It is the ability to register, encode, maintain and manipulate information. In Nesplora Ice Cream, Markel must learn the combination of 4 services and try to create a strategy to do this correctly. Help is available, but his/her performance would then be penalised in the learning curve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDICES

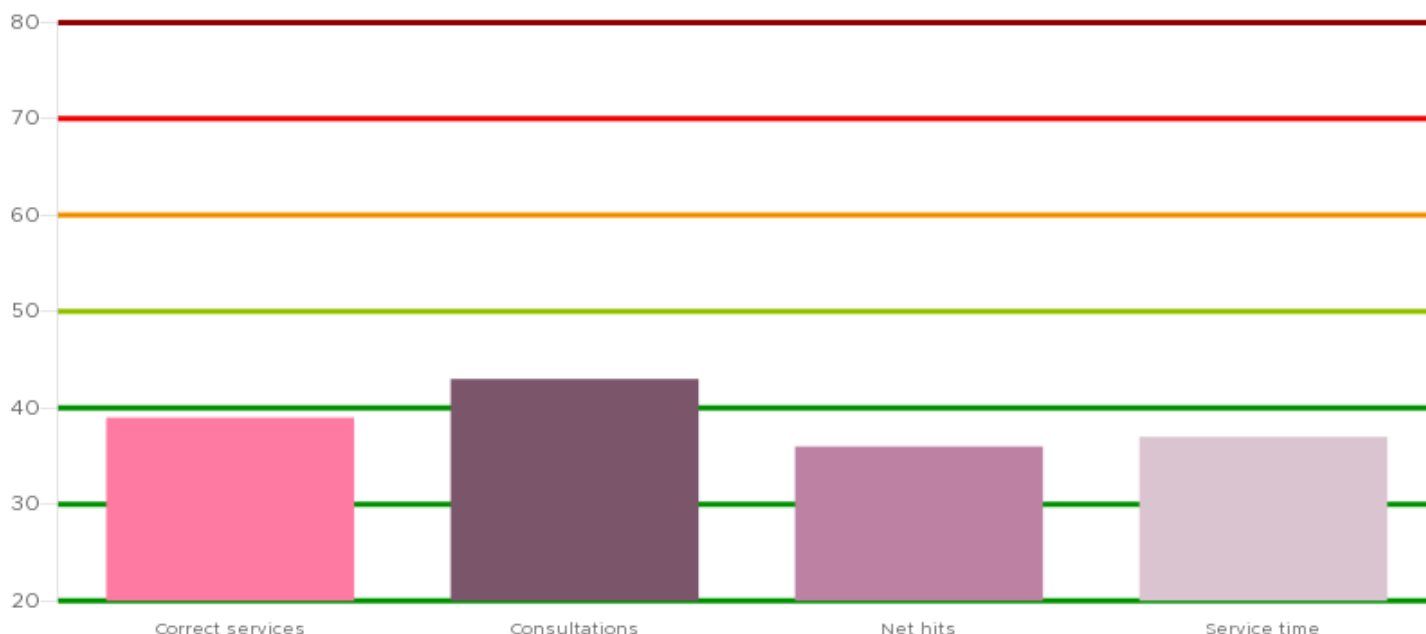
Correct services: This score refers to the number of correct services, regardless of whether or not the reference is consulted. Markel has obtained a score of 39.

Consultations: Indicates the number of times Markel has needed to consult the references in order to complete the items. Markel has obtained a score of 43.

Net hits: This variable indicates the number of items that Markel has performed correctly without needing to consult the reference. It indicates Markel's ability to process, code and retain the information. Markel has obtained a score of 36.

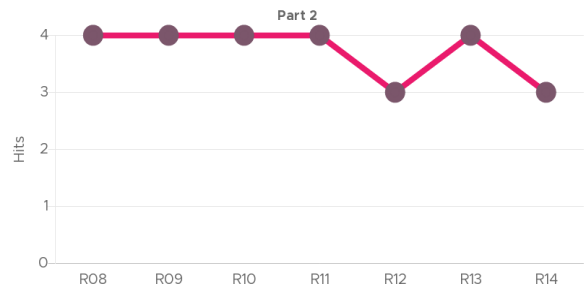
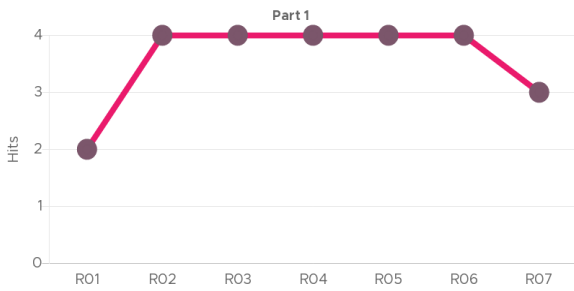
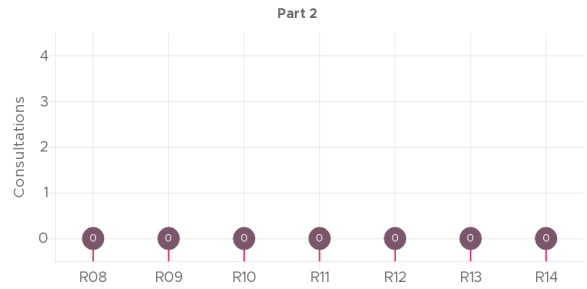
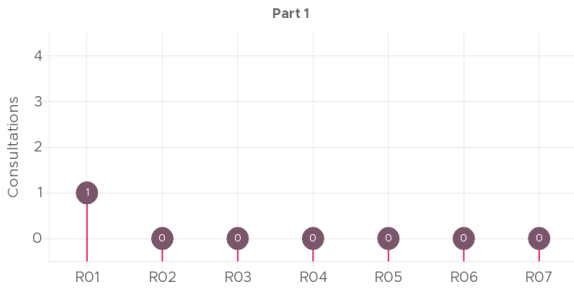
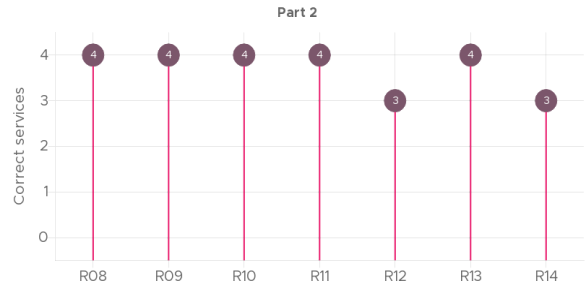
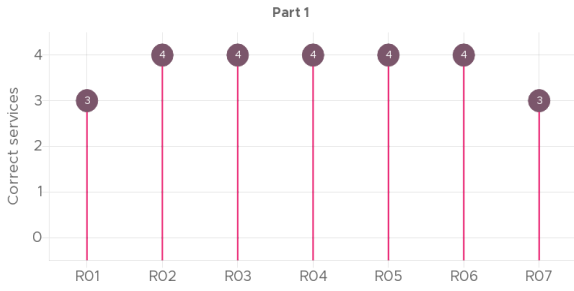
Service time: This variable indicates the total time taken by Markel to process and carry out the action required. Markel has obtained a score of 37 in this variable.

Service task performance



	Correct services		Reference consultations		Net hits		Service time		P1	P2		
Raw	52	26	26	1	1	0	51	25	26	385.7	186.3	199.3
T score	39	47	39	43	51	31	36	46	33	37	40	37
Percentile	14	40	12	25	54	2	8	35	4	10	16	9

PERFORMANCE IN EACH OF THE ROUNDS



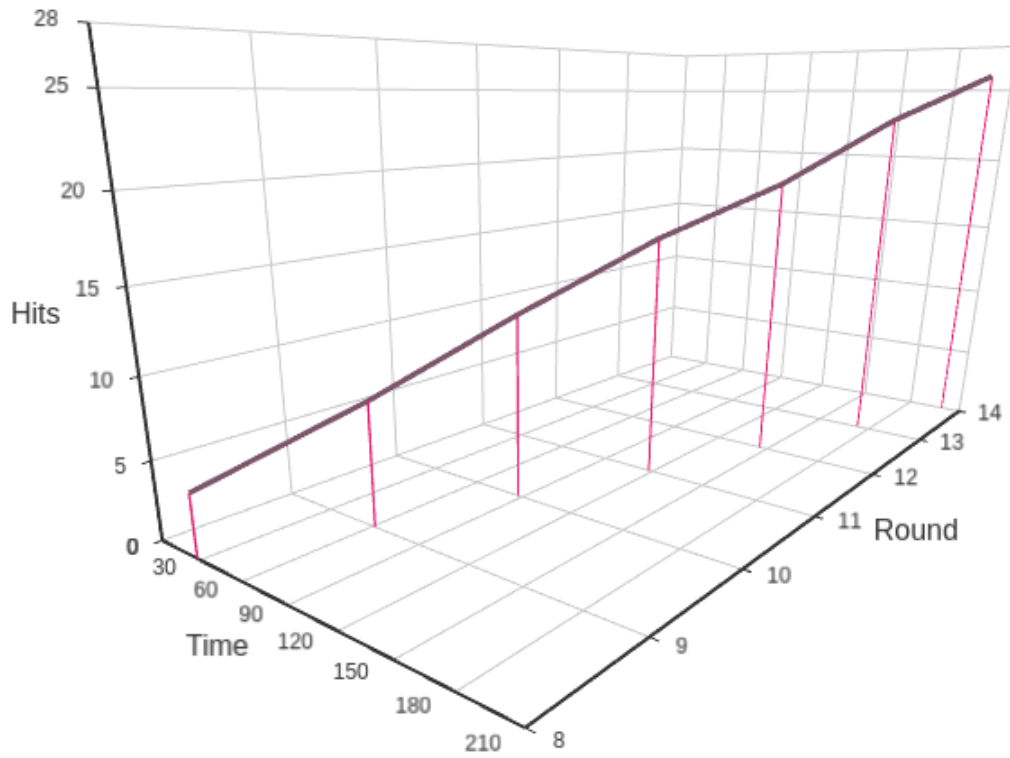
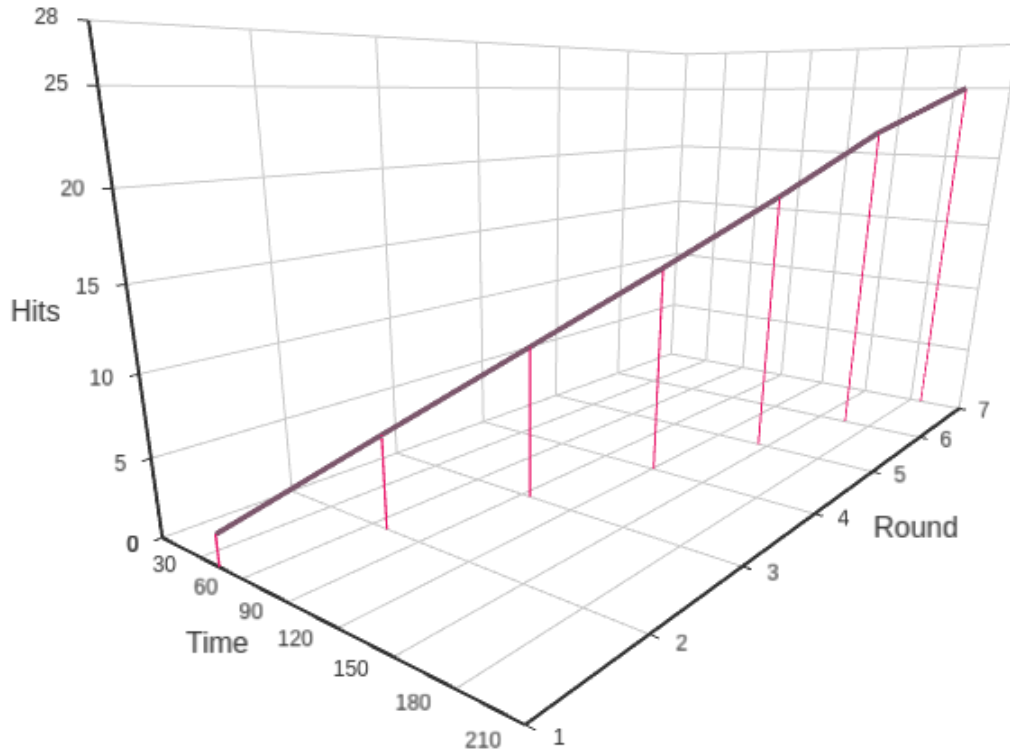
PROCESSING SPEED

DESCRIPTIVE REACTION TIME

This table shows the execution time taken by Markel in each of the rounds in part 1

R1				R2				R3				R4				R5				R6				R7			
A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3
22.3	7.4	7	7.6	6.5	6	4.9	7.8	5.2	9.1	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.9	7.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	7.7	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.3	5	5.4	4.9

LEARNING CURVE



COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY

PERFORMANCE IN THE FLEXIBILITY TASK

This section describes the interferences and perseverations that affect learning after the change to part 2. The planning task has not changed. Even so, it is still possible that the second part is affected by tiredness, cognitive load or confusion.

INTERFERENCE IN LEARNING

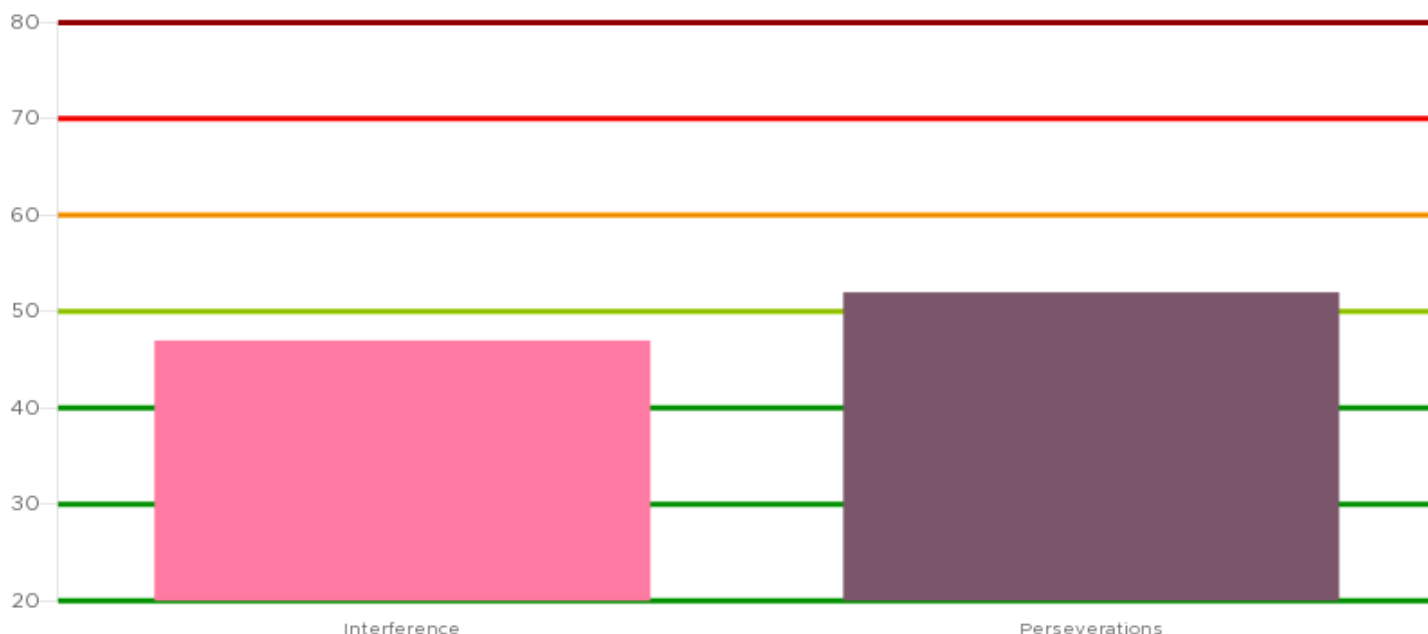
Interference: This score refers to Markel's different results in hits on the service before and after the change in instructions. This variable provides a measure of cognitive flexibility and ability to inhibit. Markel has obtained a score of 47 in this variable.

**As long as the score in the first task is not too low, in which case it would be assumed that there has been no interference in learning in the second task because there has been NO learning in the first task.*

PERSEVERATIONS

Indicates the number of errors in the second part of the test that correspond to hits in the first part. This variable is indicative of whether or not Markel perseveres with previous learning, and shows resistance to interference or not, despite the change of instructions. Markel has obtained a score of 52 in this variable.

Flexibility subtest performance



	Interference	Perseverations
Raw	0	2
T score	47	52
Percentile	36	58

PROCESSING SPEED

DESCRIPTIVE REACTION TIME

This table shows the execution time taken by Markel in each of the rounds in part 2

R8				R9				R10				R11				R12				R13				R14			
A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3	A0	A1	A2	A3
6.4	8	6.5	6.8	14.4	5.7	5.6	7.9	6	8.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	8.5	6.8	9.8	10.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	7.2	10.1	5.4	5	8.6	5.6	5.6	6.2

SWITCHING

IS THE CAPACITY TO CHANGE tasks and the cost in time that changing the set may entail, under these conditions.

**Switching is assessed as long as there was a negative curve in part 1.*

Planimetry of the switching in the time frame: -8

Planimetry of the ice cream delivery time: -2

Markel has obtained a score of 46 in this variable.

INDICATORS OF THE FLEXIBILITY TASK

These indicators respond to forms of behavioural regulation or self-correction.

CORRECTION OF ITEMS

Markel has completed the task with error correction in

Part 1: 0

Part 2: 1

COGNITIVE STYLE

Cognitive style is a decision-making condition. There may be an increase of safe options and a risk-averse response style, where aids would be used more, or a more risk-taking style where confidence in one's own performance or error would take precedence over asking for aids.

In Markel's case:

REFERENCE CONSULTATIONS IN THE WORKING MEMORY TASK

Markel has consulted the available references for this task 1 times.

In his/her normative group the median number of consultations to learn the task is 6 in learning.

REFERENCE CONSULTATIONS IN THE PLANNING TASK

Markel has NOT consulted the available references for this task.

In his/her normative group the median number of consultations to learn the task is 0 in planning.