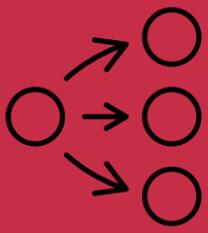


# NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

VERSUS

# COGNITIVE SCREENING

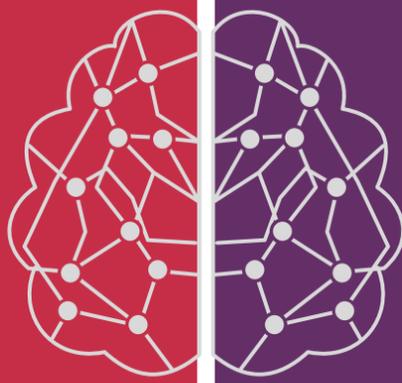


Focuses on multiple facets of an individual's functioning, including biopsychosocial factors, to provide a complete clinical picture



Quick and easy to administer, but narrow in scope

Aids in diagnosis, treatment planning, and rehabilitation in a culturally competent manner

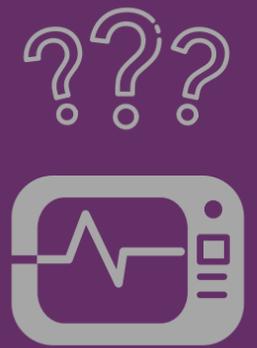


Neither diagnostic nor able to provide cognitive profiles of specific conditions or disorders

Integrates results from multiple sources to identify specific problems and conditions, indicate their severity, and provide treatment recommendations



May indicate a need for further evaluation or investigation and can be used for monitoring of change in clinical status in acute settings



Can provide evidence for eligibility for support services/funding or identify the need for guardianship



Does not meet requirements to be used as a stand alone to support eligibility for support services/funding or identify the need for guardianship

## TAKE HOME POINTS

- Neuropsychological assessments remain the gold standard in the assessment of cognition, behaviour and emotion
- Neuropsychological assessment is necessary for diagnosis
- Cognitive screens do not result in a diagnosis due to their inadequate sensitivity, specificity and ecological validity and are at an increased risk of misidentifying or misattributing atypical results
- Neuropsychological assessments use standardised assessment tools and integrate the findings with other data to determine whether cognitive decline has occurred, to differentiate neurological from psychiatric conditions, to identify neurocognitive etiologies, and to determine the relationship between neurological factors and difficulties in daily functioning
- A neuropsychological evaluation can be helpful in addressing concerns about living independently or driving ability, and to determine someone's capacity to make decisions about health care or finances