Overview of 3 Outcome Measures

Sarah Thompson, OT at Perth and Smiths Falls District Hospital, will provide a brief overview of:

The Clock Drawing Test
The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)
and
The BASDEC
• The CDT is a quick and easy way to screen for visuospatial and/or executive difficulties.
• The version used most often is the pre-drawn circle which you can find on strokengine.ca.
The Clock Drawing Test

[Diagram of a clock face with sections for Patient's Name and Date]
CDT Instructions

• Seek informed consent
• Find a quiet, non-distracting environment
• Simply ask the client to draw the numbers in the circle to make the circle look like the face of a clock.
• Next, ask the client to draw the hands of the clock to read “ten after eleven”.

Scoring the CDT

• There are many versions of scoring available in the literature.
• For the purpose of Case Co-ordination, it is simplest to view this test as a pass/fail.
• If any errors occur, refer to Occupational Therapy or Geropsychiatry or Speech Language Pathology for more comprehensive testing.
Minor Visuospatial errors seen on the CDT

• Poor spacing
• Drawing the numbers outside of the circle
• Turning the page while writing so that some numbers appear upside down
• The use of drawn spokes to orient spacing
Major Visuospatial errors seen on the CDT

Right/Left reversal  Omitting one half of the clock
Cognitive errors seen on the CDT

Perseveration

Lack of abstract reasoning

Lack of concept of clock face
Language based errors seen on the CDT

• Inability to comprehend test instructions (receptive aphasia)
• Inability to print numerals (expressive aphasia or acalculia)
Benefits of the CDT

• Only a pencil and paper is required
• Only takes a minute or two
• No special training is required to administer the test
• It can be used with clients with a variety of disorders including stroke, as long as you think they have the language skills to understand your instructions and the ability to print numbers
Limitations of the CDT

• It is only intended as a screening tool
• It is not a diagnostic tool
• Questions regarding the importance of minor errors may remain until the client receives more in-depth testing
• Like most screening tools, performance can be affected by age, education and conditions such as visual neglect, hemiparesis or depression
Simultaneous Brain Functions Required for an Error-Free Clock

- Language function
- Memory function (recall of visual engram, recall of instructions)
- Conceptualization of time
- Spatial organization
- Numerical knowledge
- Inhibition of distracting stimuli
- Attention and Concentration
- Frustration tolerance
- Praxis (goal directed action planning)