Cognitive testing and mental health policies: Translation concerns with mobile technology

Title

Kai Ruggeri
Áine Maguire
Jack Andrews
Eric Martin
Shantanu Menon

Team

Overview

Test comparisons

Conclusions

Policy

References

Method

Task

Results

Score research should integrate user recognition software into test translations. There is a need to ensure that all areas of the brain are employed effectively, such as in virtual reality compared to pen and paper, and how this difference in ability compared to real outcomes. Greater understanding of the interplay and interrelated mechanisms between auditory and visual systems, which are not well understood yet, is a number of mobile technologies, is also required. Cognitive neuroscience has roles in addressing these gaps and influencing paradigms for translating cognitive function.

References


Policy

Policymakers should require evidence not only on testing elements involved in specific instruments, but also how scoring has been developed specifically considering the medium used. This will ensure resources are used effectively and only on tools that have been validated on all relevant levels. Only at this point should there be a consideration to apply on a large scale, if it is to happen at all.

A bespoke scoring system must be designed for a translated mobile-based test. A bespoke scoring system must be designed for a translated mobile-based test. A bespoke scoring system must be designed for a translated mobile-based test. A bespoke scoring system must be designed for a translated mobile-based test.

Whilst new normative data might generate the ability for a test to show differences between typical and atypical scores, such translations may not test dissimilar cognitive constructs.