ACADEMY OF
NEUROLOGIC
PHYSICAL THERAPY

Stroke SIG
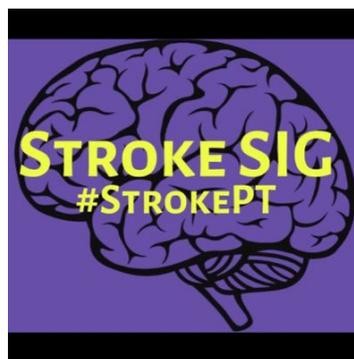#StrokePT

May 2018

Hello members.

Last week we looked at prediction of neglect in recovery. However, we need to determine if a person does or does not have neglect in order to better understand prognosis.

This week we identify areas to assess and how to measure neglect. some great ideas in the links below to help you.

Do Neglect Assessments Detect Neglect Differently?

Grattan, E. S., & Woodbury, M. L. (2017). Do neglect assessments detect neglect differently? American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 71, 7103190050.

OBJECTIVE. We determined whether various assessment tools detect neglect differently by administering a battery of assessments to people with stroke.
METHOD. We conducted a case series study and administered five neglect assessments (paper-and-pencil, functional, virtual reality) to participants poststroke.
RESULTS. Twelve participants (6 men, 6 women) with stroke completed the assessment battery, which required approximately 2 hr to administer (over one to two sessions). All participants demonstrated neglect on three or more assessments. Functional assessments and the virtual reality assessment detected neglect more frequently than the paper-and-pencil assessments. Participants performed differently on the paper-and pencil assessments and functional assessments.
CONCLUSION. Because neglect is complex, detection may depend largely on the assessment administered.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5397095/pdf/7103190050p1.pdf

Clinical Point of View:

● Neglect (personal, peripersonal, extrapersonal) is complex; without a gold standard for assessment and over 60 measures to choose from.
● Authors found that most rehabilitation therapists do not routinely assess for neglect.
● Subjects also may perform differently on static or paper/pencil assessments (The Star Cancellation Test; Line Bissection Test which are subtests of Behavioral

Inattention Test) vs functional assessments (Catherine Bergego Scale; Behavioral Inattention Test behavioral subtests; Natauralistic Action Test) with emerging virtual reality assessments (Virtual Reality Lateralized Attention Test).
● We need to adequately test in order to treat it! The author's goal "provide initial conceptual support and direction for future studies aimed at designing a framework to support the occupational therapy clinical reasoning process for selecting a neglect assessment to use in practice."
● Functional and virtual reality assessments appear to better detect neglect than paper/pencil tests and Catherine Bergego Scale, Natauralistic Action Test and Virtual Reality Lateralized Attention test best assess mild neglect.

 Some Additional Measures:
Natauralistic Action Test https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247514230
Virtual Reality Lateralized Attention test https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fli82W5mEn0

Kessler Foundation Neglect Assessment Process uniquely measures spatial neglect during activities of daily living

Peii Chen, Ph.D, Christine C. Chen, Sc.D, Kimberly Hreha, M, Kelly M. Goedert, Ph.D, and A. M. Barrett, M.D. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2015 May ; 96(5): 869–876.e1. doi:10.1016/j.apmr.2014.10.023.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4410062/pdf/nihms-643299.pdf

Abstract
Objective—To explore the factor structure of the Kessler Foundation Neglect Assessment Process (KF-NAP), and evaluate the prevalence and clinical significance of spatial neglect among stroke survivors.
Design—Inception cohort.
Setting—Inpatient rehabilitation facility (IRF).
Participants—121 participants with unilateral brain damage from their first stroke were assessed within 72 hours of admission to an IRF, and 108 were assessed again within 72 hours before IRF discharge.
Interventions—Usual and standard IRF care.
Main Outcome Measures—During each assessment session, occupational therapists measured patients' functions with the KF-NAP, Functional Independence Measure (FIM™) and Barthel Index (BI).

Clinical Point of View:

● Assessment based upon the Catherine Bergego Scale (CBS), with more detailed instructions and scoring.
● Specifies the environment of assessment and observations of right and left limb performance.
● Ten categories-limb awareness, personal belongings, dressing, grooming, gaze orientation, auditory attention, navigation, collision, eating and cleaning after a meal.
● Spatial Neglect and severity can negatively impact rehab outcomes; early detection leads to timely treatment!
● Article reports that >94% clinicians report excellent feasibility of using KF-NAP assessment within their established clinical routines
● For study KF-NAP was performed by OTs, but authors feel with proper training can be performed by any member of multi-disciplinary team (PT, SLP, RN).

**The Kessler Foundation now makes the KF-NAP™ 2014 and 2015 Manuals free. The KF-NAP™ 2015 Tutorial is online at www.kflearn.org

● **Chen, P., Hreha, K., & Pitteri, M. (2014).** *Kessler Foundation Neglect Assessment Process: KF-NAP 2014 Manual*. **West Orange, New Jersey, USA: Kessler Foundation.**

KF-NAP™ 2014 Manual – **This version was used in previous studies (Chen et al.,** *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil*., **2015; 96(5):869-76; 96(8):1458-66).**

● **Chen, P., & Hreha, K. (2015).** *KF-NAP 2015 Manual*. **West Orange, N.J., USA: Kessler Foundation.**

    KF-NAP™ 2015 Manual
    KF-NAP™ Scoring Sheet
    KF-NAP™ Examiner's Kit
    KF-NAP™2015 Tutorial Video

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