



Scope of Intelligence Screeners in India

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Abstract:

Screeners are considered to be useful preliminary or ancillary measure in the assessment process. These should be developed in developing country like India to avoid such wastage of human and other resources the short forms of intelligence and even other psychological tests that is their respective screeners should be made so that we can get an idea on whom comprehensive test should be administered.

Introduction

Screeners are basically the brief, individually administered, norm referenced measures, useful for a myriad of purposes when administration of more comprehensive instrument is impractical. These are not sufficient to form definite diagnose but that they are considered to be useful preliminary or ancillary measure in the assessment process. These could be related to any ability or aptitude, interest, intelligence.

But before being more specific in terms of abilities the major requirement comes in the form of determining more basically related to assessment of developmental stages.

Developmental Screeners

Basically these screening test are brief assessment to identify with some degree of certainty who are at risk of having developmental problems or unsuspected deviation from normal development. Screens usually include motor, cognitive and language domains but don't measure social and emotional developments.

Features of Developmental Screeners

- they don't yield continuous scores but are used to classify categories as "delayed", "at risk", "at risk for delay"
- the use of screening test in countries where no population based cutoffs have been established to determine such classification should be limited to examining how one group of children performs on screening relative to another group of children.
- These is basically concerning the child should be referred to early interventions and if further evaluation is necessary or not
- These should be part of intervention not the means of identification and measurement.
- Multiple sources of information should be included and they all should be reliable and valid.
- They normally should be used on recurrent or periodic basis.

- Rytz

Most popularly used developmental screening in abroad was DDST Denver developmental screening test was developed by Josiah. B. Dobbs in 1967 which test for screening cognitive and behavioral problem. It was for children for age group birth to six years.

Denver II in 1992 revised DDST and was standardized on 2096 children. For screening tools, additional information is needed regarding how well these tools identify children who do indeed have a developmental delay (i.e., **sensitivity**), and how well they guard against misclassifying children as needing additional screening for a developmental delay who are, in fact, developing normally (i.e., **specificity**).

-Sparrow and Davis

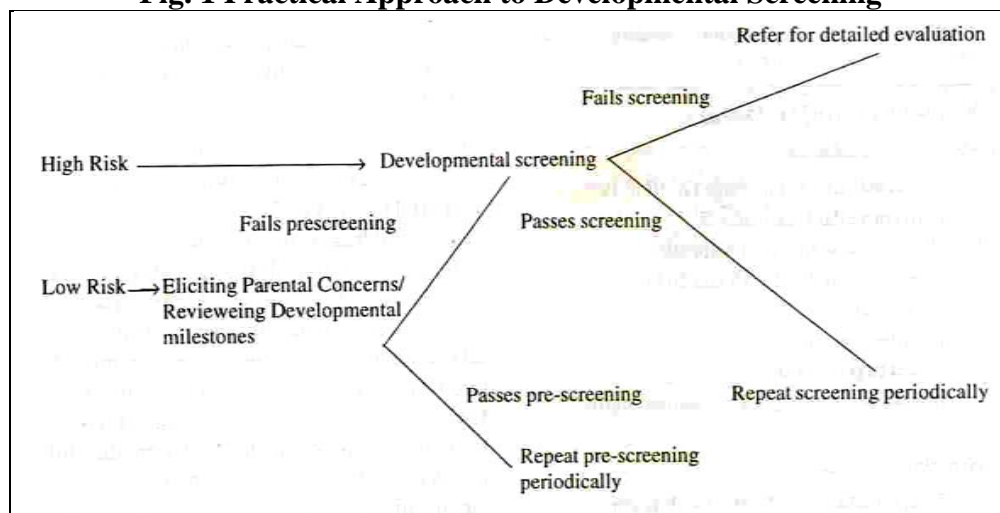
Researchers and professionals generally understand that not all children with or at risk for delays will be identified by a screener. While this understandably may raise questions, various circumstances, including the severity of the suspected delay, or the child's performance or mood on the day the screener is given, all affect the results. This is why ongoing observational assessment and opportunities for repeat screenings are essential.

-Sen & Pandey

Developmental Screeners of India

Name	Age	Domain evaluated	Adm time
DATA: developmental assessment tool for aganwadis	1.6-3 yrs	Motor , cognitive, personal social and language skills	20
TDSC:trivendrun developmental screening test	24 months -5yrs	Mental and motor development	5
BDS:baroda developmental screening test	30 months of	Gross Motor, Fine	10

Fig. 1 Practical Approach to Developmental Screening



- The reliability and validity of a screening or assessment instrument is dependent upon the purpose for which it is used.
- The reliability and validity of a screening or assessment instrument is dependent upon the population to whom it is given and the language in which it is administered.
- The reliability and validity of the information you get from assessment and screening instruments depend upon the instrument's implementation.

-F.P.Glasocoe

Initially these developmental screeners were developed which later on gave initiation to the construction and standardization of intelligence screeners.

Intelligence Screeners

Intelligence screeners or norm referenced measuring screeners are useful for a myriad of purpose when the administration of more comprehensive instrument is impractical.

As per Sparrow and Davis

Following are the need or situation where intelligence screeners are needed

- **Reevaluation:** individuals who are previously been administered a comprehensive psych education battery for the purpose of determining eligibility for special education or other services may not require a detailed reassessment to determine whether or not service should continue. Screeners provide quick reliable indicators of current functioning.
- **Differing referral question:** in some cases comprehensive measures are not required. For example child referred for psychologist for treatment of anxiety may not be benefitted from comprehensive evaluation of intelligence. However psychologist requires general information prior to treatment.
- **Large scale screening:** these can be used to identify individual in variety of settings like education, vocational and clinical who may need psych educational evaluation.
- **Supporting evidences:** they can be used for the purpose of conforming other assessment results. Screening measures alone are not sufficient to form definitive diagnose, but are considered to be useful preliminary measures in assessment process.

Few Intelligence Screeners Developed World Wide

1. PPVT-III-(Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test) Dunn & Dunn ,1997

It is one of the shortest screening measure ever developed mainly serve as a screening device for measuring receptive language or “hearing vocabulary” and verbal ability in preschool age children. It appears to be well normed and technically adequate even though more of criterion related validity studies and independent studies would be beneficial.

2. DDST (Denver Developmental Screening Test) Josiah.B.Dobbs1967

It was developed for screening cognitive and behavioral problem. It is not a tool for final diagnosis but a quick method to process large number of children in order to identify those that should be further evaluated. It could be administered on age group of birth to 6 years. Denver-II 1992 revised DDST was standardized on 2096 children.

3. SIT-R (Slosson Intelligence Test) Slosson,1991

It provide quick estimate of verbal, crystallized intelligence of individuals between ages of 4- 18 years. It is used in large scale screening tentative diagnosis and corroboration of other assessment results. The SIT-R was designated to be an individual test for use in screening or estimating the cognitive ability of an individual.

4. RIST (Reynold Intellectual Screening Test)

It provides quick, reliable assessment of individual’s general cognitive abilities. It could be applied on age groups 3-94 years. It consists of two subtest and administration time is 15minutes and its norms are based on RIAS normative sample.

5. KBIT-2 (Kaufman brief intelligence test) 1992

It could be administered on age group from 4-90 years in 15- 30 minutes time.

It is a brief test which screens verbal and nonverbal intelligence. Norms were established on census data.

6. WASI(Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence ,1990

It could be administered on age group 6-89 years in 15-35 minutes. It is brief measure of intelligence that yields verbal, performance and full scale IQ score. It offers flexibility with its other subtest options and is nationally standardized.

Need and Scope of Intelligence Screeners in India

In the developing country like India the need of intelligence screeners is must as conduction of comprehensive intelligence test requires a great deal of manpower and energy in administration,

assessment and recommendations given are not even properly followed. In such a pitiful condition to avoid such wastage of human and other resources the short forms of intelligence and even other psychological tests that is their respective screeners should be made so that we can get an idea on whom comprehensive test should be administered.

The “**cognistat**” has been constructed as a cognition screen and is not intended as substitute, for full neuropsychological assessment. The assessment gives profile of patients cognitive strength and weakness which help in detailed neuropsychological evaluation.

MMSE12 mini mental state exam is most widely used and helps in identifying cognitive deficit among 86% of brain injured patients.

Likewise others such screeners can be prepared related to Aptitude, creative linguistic extra aspects to screen children’s on whom further resources could be expended.

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