

# Embracing technology: end-users' perspectives on digital neuropsychological assessment in cognitive rehabilitation

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## Introduction:

Understanding the perspectives of end-users is crucial for the development & implementation of technology in clinical practice for cognitive assessment

1. Elucidate the end-users' **definition** of d-NPA
2. Explore their perspectives on the **benefits** & **drawbacks** of d-NPA
3. Explore **potential differences** in perspectives **among different disciplines** in the field of cognitive rehabilitation

## Methods:

### Participants (n = 345)

- Convenience sampling
- Data collected: May - June 2021

### Procedure & Survey Design

- Dutch online survey
- 18 questions (open-ended questions = 13)

### Data Analysis

- Sample description at group level

Top five disciplines:

1. Occupational therapist (OT; 32.5%)
2. Assistant psychologist (AP; 16.9%)
3. Healthcare psychologist (GZ; 14.6%)
4. Rehabilitation physician (MD; 12.9%)
5. Clinical (neuro)psychologist (NP; 7.3%)
6. Other (15.9%)

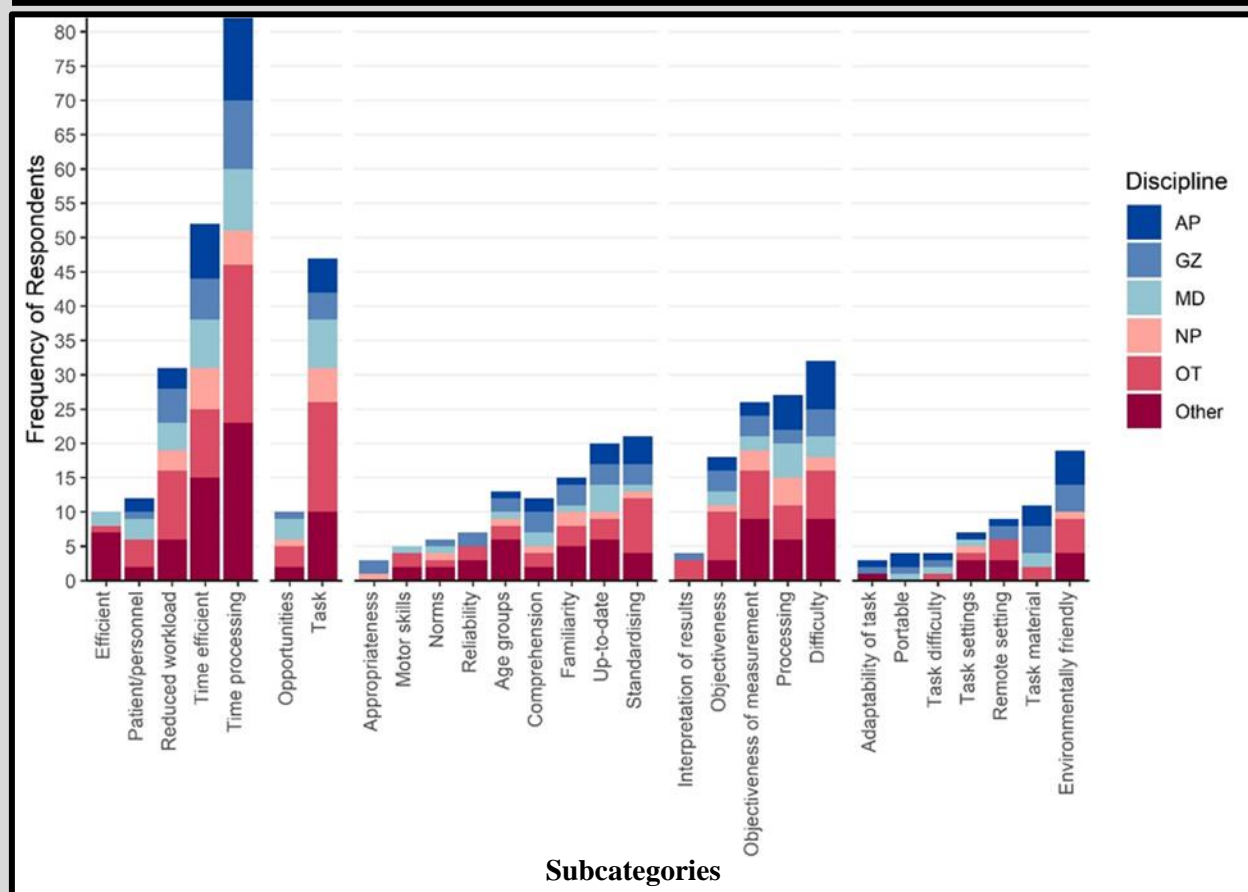
- Thematic analysis (i.e., themes derived from the data)

1. Definition: Holsti's reliability coefficient [CR] = .78
2. Benefits & drawbacks: Holsti's CR = .72 & .80

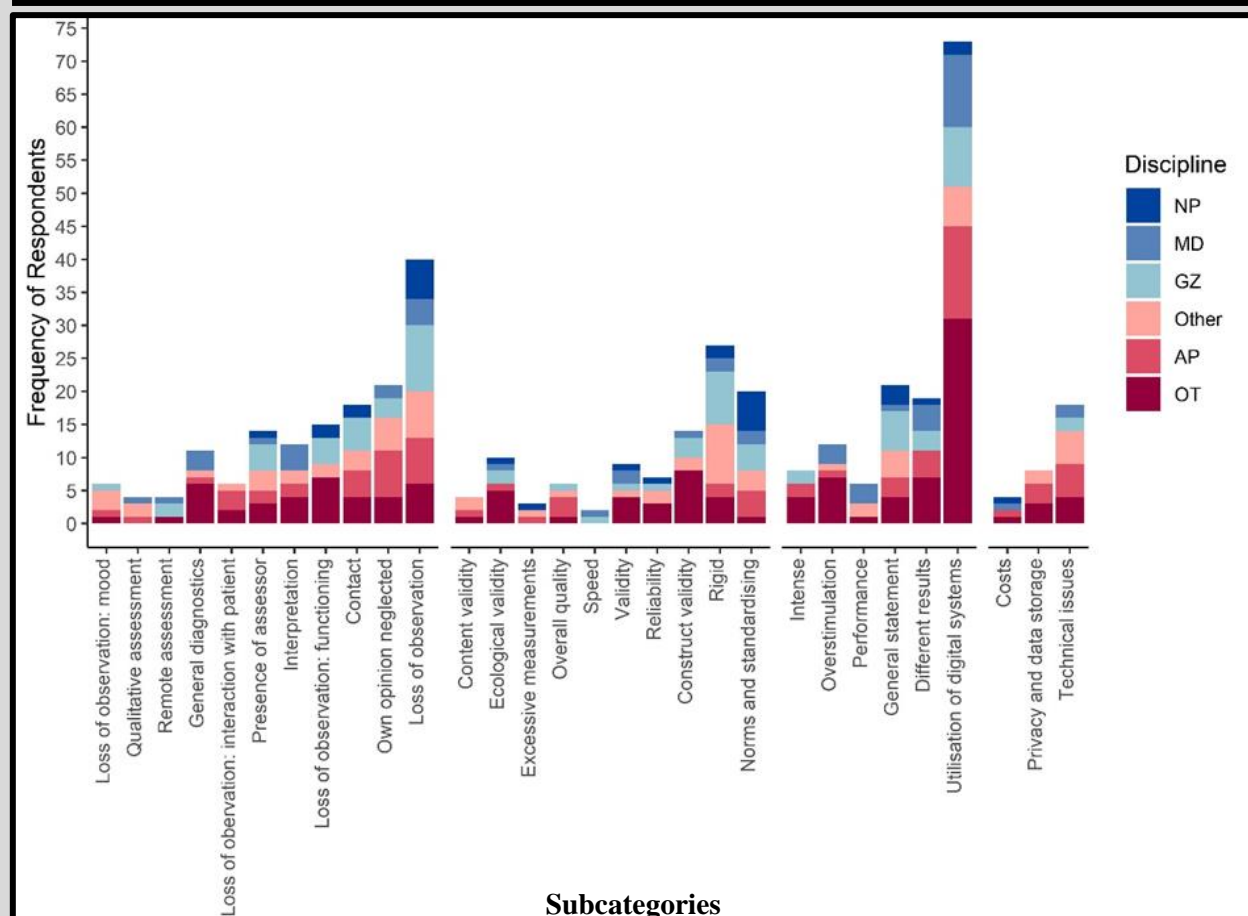
## Results:

1. "A **digital test** that could be conducted either **remotely** or in a **conventional setting** using a **computer** or **tablet**
2. Primary benefit = **efficiency** (faster processing of test result)  
Primary drawback = **validity** (test performance reflected digital proficiency)
3. No pronounced differences among different disciplines

## Perceived **benefits** of d-NPA: top five disciplines



## Perceived **drawbacks** of d-NPA: top five disciplines



## Conclusions:

- It is important to develop **user-friendly digital systems** in **close collaboration with end users** to address **validity issues** and meet **individual patient needs**
- By addressing these issues, digital tests can be made **more accessible** and **effective** for a **diverse clinical population**