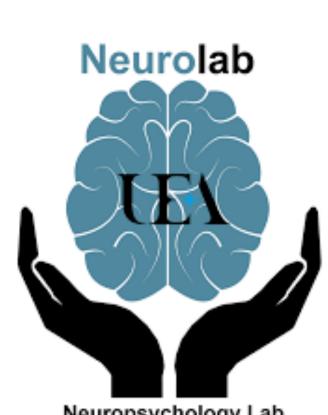


A systematic review of assessment tools for extrapersonal spatial neglect post-stroke.



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Background

- Spatial neglect is a common syndrome experienced by stroke survivors.
- Extrapersonal Spatial Neglect is a Spatial Neglect Subtype that presents in the space beyond arms reach.
- Currently, UK clinicians primarily rely on pen-and-paper tests [1] to diagnose spatial neglect, which arguably only evaluate spatial neglect within arm's reach.
- As literature around the clinical subtypes continues to emerge, so too has a need for clinicians to be able to diagnose them, to inform rehabilitation and risk management.
- The aim of this review was to synthesize research validating tests of post-stroke extrapersonal spatial neglect and their psychometric properties.

Results

- Screened 2522 studies. 22 studies were included validating 19 individual diagnostic tests on 1118 participants.
- 98% systematic review interrater reliability on QAVALS.
- The average study evaluated 1.74 different types of validity and reliability covered in this systematic review.
- 42% of extrapersonal diagnostic tests were computerised.
- 45% were functional tasks; 20% cancellation tasks; 12% navigation tasks; 6% line bisection tasks; 4% detection tasks and 2% extinction tasks. 10% remaining were a mixture of task types.
- Computerised tasks tended to be highly computerised, requiring lots of expensive equipment.

Conclusions and Ongoing work

- Studies had marked limitations in methodology and evaluated a limited number of psychometric properties (< 2 types).
- Novel tests of extrapersonal spatial neglect tended to have high levels of computerisation, which may not be suitable for certain clinical service contexts.
- Future extrapersonal spatial neglect diagnostic tests should focus on finding a balance between computerisation, and cost of equipment and technical support needs.
- Stroke clinicians should consider that spatial neglect may present outside of arms reach and should explore implementing an extrapersonal spatial neglect test in their service.
- The Neurolab team have been developing a novel test - The Computerised Extrapersonal Neglect Test (CENT) - it has shown promising psychometric properties which we hope to publish soon!

Thank you to recruiting sites



Norfolk Community

Health and Care



east coast community healthcare

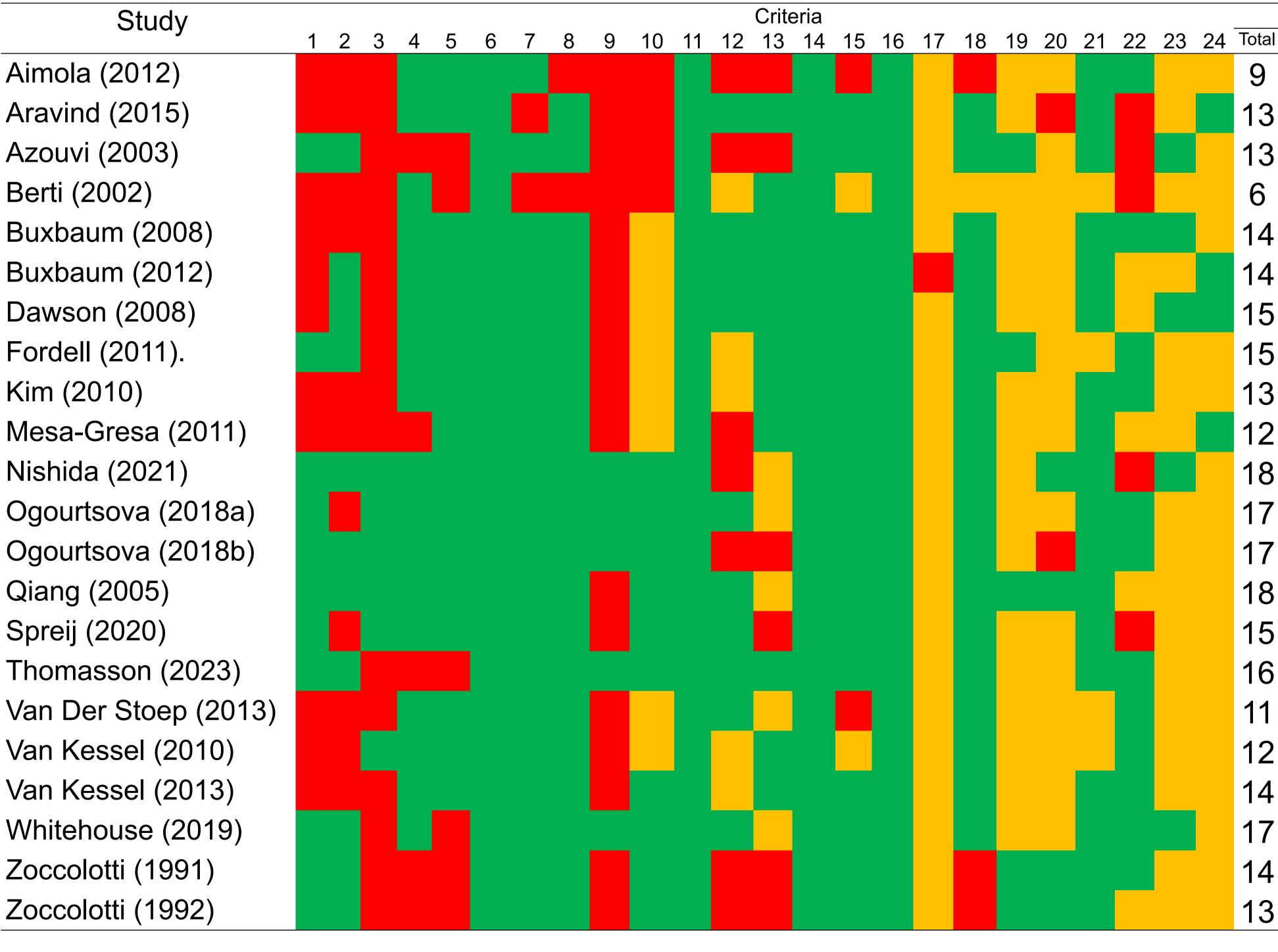
References:
[1] Checketts, M., Mancuso, M.,
Fordell, H., Chen, P., Hreha, K., Eskes,
G. A., Vuilleumier, P., Vail, A., &
Bowen, A. (2020). Current clinical
practice in the screening and diagnosis
of spatial neglect post-stroke: Findings
from a multidisciplinary international
survey. Neuropsychological
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[2] Gore, S. (2017). Subjective
Assessment of Physical Activity in
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary
Disease. Doctoral Dissertation,

University of Michigan-Flint, 1–195.

A PRISMA flow diagram Records identified from Databases (n = 2522): Web of Science (1519) Records removed before screening: EMBASE (486) MEDLINE ultimate (202) Duplicate records removed (n = 279) Academic Search Ultimate CINAHL Ultimate (90) APA Psychinfo (62) IEEE Xplore (37) Records excluded (n = 2016): SPORTDiscus (11) AMED (4) Not relating to spatial neglect (661) Not relating to stroke (472) Not validating a tool (584) Not human sample (145) Records screened Review (86) (titles and Not adult sample (63) abstracts) Foreign language (5) Records excluded (n = 209) Records screened (full Not extrapersonal neglect tool (42) text) (n = 227)Not validating diagnostic tool (156) Not stroke sample (11) Additional bibliography Records Bibliography records excluded included records (n=520) (n = 18)screened (n = 524)Not extrapersonal neglect tool (322) Not validating diagnostic tool (131) Review (26) Duplicate (21) Records included in review from Not stroke sample (15) databases (n = 18) Not in English (4) Not adult sample (1) Records included in review from bibliographies (n = 4) Total records included (n = 22)

Quality Appraisal

The QAVALS [2] Critical Appraisal Criteria were used. The review evaluated 8 different psychometric properties, including - Diagnostic Accuracy; Content (Face) Validity; Concurrent Validity; Convergent Validity; Discriminant Validity; Internal Consistency; Test-Retest Reliability; and Interrater Reliability.



*Green = Met; Red = Not met; Yellow = Not Reported.