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| 2011  Assessing executive function in relation to fitness to drive: a review of tools and their ability to predict safe driving.  Asimakopulos J, Boychuck Z, Sondergaard D, Poulin V, Ménard I, Korner-Bitensky. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal. ref??? | Plusieurs outils d'évaluation des fonctions exécutives. Énormément d'infos!: voir article | TOUS les résultats des études sur ces 53 outils! TMT, clock test, SDSA…… |
| 2010  Neuropsychological assessment of fitness to drive following acquired cognitive impairment  Bliokas, VVBrain injury, 25.5 : 471-487, 2011. | batterie | 58% AVC et 13% TCC. Ont fait passer une batterie de 9 tests neuropsy avant un test sur route. The Rey Complex figure test ressort, mais variance très basse.  PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: The study evaluated a neuropsychological assessment battery used to assess fitness to drive in cognitively impaired individuals and hypothesized that the battery would be associated with on-road outcome measures. A secondary aim was to explore the relationships between individual neuropsychological tests and driving performance. RESEARCH DESIGN: The study used a cross-sectional design in which a sample of individuals with various types of cognitive impairment completed the test battery and an on-road driving test. METHODS AND PROCEDURES: Performance on the test battery was compared to on-road driving performance in 104 individuals with acquired cognitive impairment. MAIN OUTCOMES AND RESULTS: The battery had 73% sensitivity and 76% specificity in terms of agreement with the 'pass/fail' classification of the on-road driving test. Scores on the battery accounted for 18% of the variance in the total number of corrective interventions performed by a driving instructor during the on-road test. Most tests correlated significantly with driving test outcomes. While one test, the Rey Complex Figure Test, emerged as an independent predictor of driving performance in multiple regression analyses, the variance explained by this single test was small. CONCLUSIONS: The results provide support for the use of a battery approach to assess fitness to drive. |
| 2010  Cognitive and personality determinants of post-injury driving fitness  Sommer et al.. J.Arch Clin Neuropsychol. 25(2):99-117, 2010. | batterie | Increasingly often, practitioners in neuropsychological rehabilitation centers are called upon to assess patients' fitness to drive after brain injury. There is, therefore, a need for valid and reliable psychometric test batteries that enable unsafe drivers to be identified. This article investigates the contribution of five driving-related personality traits to the prediction of fitness to drive in patients suffering from traumatic brain injuries (TBI) or strokes over and above cognitive ability traits that have already shown to be related to safe driving. A total of 178 patients suffering from either strokes or TBI participated in this study. All the participants completed a standardized psychometric test battery and subsequently took a standardized driving test. The contribution of the driving-related ability and personality traits to the prediction of fitness to drive was investigated by means of a logistic regression analysis and an artificial neural network. The results indicate that both cognitive ability and personality factors are important in predicting fitness to drive, although cognitive ability factors contribute slightly more to the prediction of patients' actual fitness to drive than personality factors. Furthermore, even though there are subtle differences in the predictive models obtained for the two subsamples (stroke and TBI patients), these differences are adequately accounted for by a more unitary model calculated by means of an artificial neural network that is capable of taking account of moderating effects between the predictor variables. |