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Boston Naming Test (BNT) 30-item version

Availability:	The BNT is available from the Psychological Assessment Resources (PAR), 16130 North Florida Avenue, Lutz, FL 33549. For additional information, please visit: Psychological Assessment Resources
Classification:	Supplemental – Highly Recommended: Epilepsy Supplemental: Mitochondrial Disease (Mito) and Stroke
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose The 30-item version of the BNT was designed to differentiate between Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and normal subjects. This version is useful for repeated assessments of a naming task, as well as in situations where administration of the complete BNT is not practical.²</p> <p>Overview The BNT and its short forms are tasks of visual confrontation naming, sensitive to deficits in semantic retrieval. Norms for this 30-item version were developed using a registry including normal controls, mild cognitive impairment (MCI), and AD.¹ Items have been rank ordered in terms of their ability to be named, which is thought to be correlated with their frequency.</p> <p>Time The assessment takes approximately 10 minutes.</p> <p>Scoring Patients have 20 seconds to respond to each item. Each item is scored as correct, correct with semantic cues, or correct with phonemic cues. The total score is the number correct spontaneously or with semantic cues.</p> <p>Psychometric Properties Interjudge and intrajudge reliability were found to be high, average of 89.1% and 97.6% respectively. Overall reliability using a matrix agreement system adjusting for chance was 91.2%.³</p> <p>Other Important Notes Spanish versions of the BNT are available.^{4,5}</p>
References:	<p>¹Jefferson, AL, Wong, S., Gracer, TS, Ozonoff, A, Green, RC, & Stern RA. (2007). Geriatric performance on an abbreviated version of the Boston naming test. <i>Appl Neuropsychol</i>, 14, 215-223.</p> <p>²Mack WJ, Freed DM, Williams BW, Henderson VW (1992). Boston Naming Test: Shortened versions for use in Alzheimer’s disease. <i>J Gerontol</i>, 47(3): 154-158.</p> <p>³Nicholas LE, Brookshire RH, MacLennan DL, Schumacher JG, Porrazzo SA (1988). The Boston Naming Test: Revised Administration and Scoring Procedures and Normative Information for Non-Brain-Damaged Adults. <i>Clinical Aphasiology</i>, 18: 103-115.</p> <p>⁴Peña-Casanova, J, Quinones-Ubeda, S, Gramunt-Fombuena, N, Aguilar, M, Casas, L, Molinuevo, JL, et al. Spanish Multicenter Normative Studies (NEURONORMA Project): norms for Boston naming test and token test. <i>Arch Clin Neuropsychol</i>. 2009; 24(4): 343-354.</p> <p>⁵Ponton, MO, Satz, P, Herrera, L, Ortiz, F, Urrutia, CP, Young, R, et al. Normative data stratified by age and education for the Neuropsychological Screening Battery for Hispanics (NeSBHIS): Initial report. <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i>. 1996; 2(2): 96-104.</p> <p>⁶Strauss E, Sherman EMS, Spreen O. A compendium of neuropsychological tests: administration, norms, and commentary, 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press; 2006, p. 901-15.</p>