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Contingency Naming Test (CNT)**

<b>Availability:</b>	Please visit this website for more information about this instrument: <a href="http://psychology.case.edu/faculty/peds.html">http://psychology.case.edu/faculty/peds.html</a>
<b>Classification:</b>	Supplemental
<b>Short Description of Instrument:</b>	<p>The CNT tests response switching with four different tasks. Each task has a different rule by which the subject must identify colored shapes (i.e. according to its color or to its shape).</p> <p><b>PERMISSIBLE VALUES:</b></p> <p>A cognitive flexibility index, numbers of errors and self-corrections, and response latency are scored</p> <p><b>PROCEDURE:</b></p> <p>The test takes around 5 minutes to administer</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b></p> <p>For children aged 6-16, although can be used in older adolescents.</p> <p><b>RATIONALE:</b></p> <p>“The CNT was selected as a Supplemental measure based on its good psychometric features, its sensitivity to TBI in children, and its availability in the public domain. The CNT has been used to study short and long term outcomes of moderate to severe TBI in children and it has been shown to predict social problem-solving skills.” – McCauley et al. 2012</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>Taylor, H., Schatsneider, C., and Rich, D. (1992). Sequelae of Haemophilus Influenzae meningitis: Implications for the study of brain disease and development. In M. Tramontana &amp; S. Hooper (Eds.), <i>Advances in clinical neuropsychology</i> (Vol. I, pp. 50-108). New York: Springer-Verlag.</p> <p>Anderson, V., Anderson, P., Northam, E., Jacobs, R., and Mikiewicz, O. (2002). Relationships between cognitive and behavioral measures of executive function in children with brain disease. <i>Child Neuropsychol</i> 8(4), 231-240.</p> <p>Muscara, F., Catroppa, C., and Anderson, V. (2008a). The impact of injury severity on executive function 7-10 years following pediatric traumatic brain injury. <i>Dev Neuropsychol</i> 33(5), 623-636.</p>