

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright**  
**Test of Everyday Attention for Children (Tea-Ch)**

<b>Availability:</b>	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: <a href="#">Test of Everyday Attention for Children</a>
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Supplemental:</b> Cerebral Palsy (CP) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
<b>Short Description of Instrument:</b>	<p>The TEA-Ch is adapted from the Test of Everyday Attention (TEA), the original adult version of the battery. The TEA-Ch battery is comprised of nine subtests that yield a three-factor structure that includes selective attention, attention control/switching and sustained attention. An alternate version (B) is available for re-test purposes. A four-subtest screener is available, but this short version has suboptimal discriminant validity. Materials and administration procedures largely are appealing to children and adolescents.</p> <p><b>Age range:</b> 6–16 years  <b>Administration:</b> paper-pencil  <b>Administration Time:</b> 1 hour  <b>Accessibility:</b> MACS I-II; CFCS I-II/III. Many tasks have speeded motor response demands. Verbal demands do not require lengthy response but for some subtests there is a speeded component.  <b>Norms:</b> The original normative sample was 293 Australian children, ages 6:0–15:11.  <b>Psychometrics:</b> Test-retest reliability ranges from .71–.87, with the exception of .57 for the Creature Counting timing score. Data are available regarding expected practice effects when administering Version B, following initial administration of Version A.</p>
<b>Other Details and Rationale</b>	<p>TBI: “This measure has been shown to be sensitive to children with severe TBI.” – McCauley et al. 2012.</p> <p>CP: There is evidence in children with CP of generally lower TEA-Ch sustained and divided attention that is not associated with verbal intellect. Children with unilateral CP show evidence of lower attentional control with tests that include the TEA-Ch. The TEA-Ch has been utilized in numerous studies of congenital and acquired neurodevelopmental conditions, including ADHD. In studies of children with ADHD, there is evidence that specific subtests are sensitive to the effects of methylphenidate in this population.</p>
<b>Scoring</b>	Standardized scores (M = 10; SD = 3) and percentile ranks are given for each subtest.

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright**  
**Test of Everyday Attention for Children (Tea-Ch)**

<b>References</b>	<p>Manly T, Robertson IH, Anderson V, Nimmo-Smith I. Test of Everyday Attention for Children, The (TEA-Ch) San Antonio, TX: Pearson Clinical, Inc.; 1998 [23 June 2016]. Available from: <a href="http://www.pearsonclinical.com/psychology/products/100000480/test-of-everyday-attention-for-children-the-tea-ch.html">http://www.pearsonclinical.com/psychology/products/100000480/test-of-everyday-attention-for-children-the-tea-ch.html</a>.</p> <p>Baron IS. Test of everyday attention for children. <i>Child Neuropsychol</i>. 2001;7(3):190–195.</p> <p>Bodimeade HL, Whittingham K, Lloyd O, Boyd RN. Executive function in children and adolescents with unilateral cerebral palsy. <i>Dev Med Child Neurol</i>. 2013;55(10):926–933.</p> <p>Bottcher L, Flachs EM, Uldall P. Attentional and executive impairments in children with spastic cerebral palsy. <i>Dev Med Child Neurol</i>. 2010;52(2):e42–e47.</p> <p>McCauley SR, Wilde EA, Anderson VA, Bedell G, Beers SR, Campbell TF, Chapman SB, Ewing-Cobbs L, Gerring JP, Gioia GA, Levin HS, Michaud LJ, Prasad MR, Swaine BR, Turkstra LS, Wade SL, Yeates KO. Recommendations for the use of common outcome measures in pediatric traumatic brain injury research. <i>J Neurotrauma</i>. 2012;29(4):678–705.</p> <p>Paton K, Hammond P, Barry E, Fitzgerald M, McNicholas F, Kirley A, Robertson IH, Bellgrove MA, Gill M, Johnson KA. Methylphenidate improves some but not all measures of attention, as measured by the TEA-Ch in medication-naive children with ADHD. <i>Child Neuropsych</i>. 2014;20(3):303–318.</p>
-------------------	---