


Reliability of the five-point test

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Resumen

The purpose of this study was to assess the internal consistency and stability of the Five-Point Test (FPT), developed by Regard, Strauss, and Knapp (1982). A test of non-verbal fluency, the FPT is an executive measure that may be particularly useful in the evaluation of individuals with presumed frontal lobe damage. In the internal consistency study, 209 healthy participants were administered the FPT. A split-half analysis revealed a correlation of .80 for unique designs, and .48 for perseverative errors. In the stability study, 142 healthy participants were administered the FPT on two occasions with a mean interval of 37.8 days. Across the two administration periods, a test-retest correlation of .78 for unique designs and .51 for perseverative errors was found. When the mean performances were compared across administration periods, significant differences were found for unique designs, but not for percentage of perseverative errors. Taken together, the results of the two studies suggest that the internal consistency and stability coefficients of the FPT are acceptable for unique designs but low for the percentage of perseverative errors.

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