

ABILITIES OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Our Driving Assessment Inventory Includes:

Useful Field of View (UFOV) Domain: tests visual memory, visual attention, and divided attention with structured and unstructured components. The concept of “useful field of view” refers to the brain’s ability to comprehend visual info with the head and eyes in a stationary position. This test is administered on a computer. The UFOV is one of the most extensively researched and promising predictor tests for a range of driving outcomes measures, including driving ability and crash risk (Wood & Owsley, 2014). Performance on the UFOV corresponds with crash history (Novack et al., 2006), future crashes (Owsley, 1994), and pass/fail on-road driving test (Myers et al., 2000; Novack et al., 2006; Stav et al., 2008).

DriveABLE (screen): predicts the likelihood of an at fault collision. DriveABLE tests motor speed & control, visual attention, spatial judgement, and executive function. Computer-based tasks are used in concert with an on-road DriveABLE test.

Cognitive Behavioral Driver’s Inventory (CBDI) Domains: tests cognitive and behavioural skills required for driving. Administration time is 1–1.5 hours. CBDI involves a comprehensive protocol with strong psychometrics to determine fitness to drive (Vrkljan, McGrath, & Letts, 2011).

On-road/behind the wheel: conducted in a dual-brake vehicle with Tier 2b and some Tier 3 level vehicle modifications, such as steering wheel adaptations, left-sided gas pedal, and hand controls.

Attention Process Test (screen): Attention Process Training (APT) is widely used for treatment of cognitive impairment secondary to various neurological conditions (brain injury, stroke, cancer treatment). This screen was developed to work with the APT program.

Binocular Vision Assessment (BVA, screen): can only be administered by Optometrists and trained Occupational Therapists. BVA assesses low vision individuals and was also developed to compliment vision therapy.

Color Blindness Test Domain: includes 4 online screening tools, consisting of the Ishihara Test to assess for red/green colour blindness; the Cambridge Colour Test for red/green colour blindness, which can be used to quantitatively monitor changes in vision over time and results of congenital versus acquired colour vision deficiencies; the Farnsworth 100 Hue Test to detect colour vision deficiency by ordering colour tiles by hue; and the Farnsworth Lantern Test used to measure the ability to identify signal lights at night, using brief flashes of red, green, yellow, and white light.

We also have skilled evaluators who are therapists that apply clinical reasoning to the assessment process. We screen vision, range of motion, visual-perceptual skills, attention, and reaction time.