**IMPULSIVITY AND BARRATT TEST**

Impulsivity is a behavioural trait: “a predisposition toward rapid unplanned reactions to internal or external stimuli without regard to the negative consequences of these reactions to themselves or others’.”

Functional impulsivity is related to a tendency to make quick decisions when they are required by the situation for personal gain, and dysfunctional impulsivity is related to speedy and irreflexive decisions according.

Pathological impulsivity is often thought of as a core feature of schizophrenia.

(Impulsivity and schizophrenia also highly correlated to substance abuse: possible mutual reinforcement) -> dati sul fumo?

Measured through Barratt test: 30 self-evaluated items

First order factor structure

1. attention, “focusing on current tasks”;
2. motor impulsiveness, “acting quickly/sull’onda del momento”.
3. self-control, “plans and thinks deliberatively”.
4. cognitive complexity, “enjoys challenging mental tasks”
5. perseverance, “stable/consistent lifestyle”
6. cognitive instability, “thought insertions/intruding thoughts” (pensieri intrusivi)

Second order factor structure -> variants, already calculated for our dataset

1. Attentional impulsiveness: Information in (1)+(6)
2. Motor impulsiveness: Information in (2)+(5)
3. Non-planning impulsiveness: Information in (3)+(4)

![Immagine che contiene tavolo

Descrizione generata automaticamente]()

Reference values for Barratt: [Fifty years of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale: An update and review (researchgate.net)](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Matthew-Stanford-2/publication/223309927_Fifty_years_of_the_Barratt_Impulsiveness_Scale_An_update_and_review/links/5a4e357baca2729b7c8e5083/Fifty-years-of-the-Barratt-Impulsiveness-Scale-An-update-and-review.pdf) (attentional refers to a different aggregate index – not present in our dataset)

Impulsivity and tests: ispirazioni per nostre analisi

(see article in folder: Impulsivity in Schizophrenia or [Impulsivity in schizophrenia: A comprehensive update - ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359178912001280" \l "bb0450))

* Go/no-go task: used to assess inhibitory control over a prepotent response -> motor impulsivity.

Two strategies:

* + counting wrong answers
  + Reaction time (RT) or the time it takes to make a response (response latency).

Reading: [Cued Go No-Go - ISRI International Research Society (impulsivity.org)](https://www.impulsivity.org/measurement/cued-go-nogo/)

* Continuous Performance Test. is frequently administered to patients with schizophrenia to measures the ability to suppress dominant, automatic, or prepotent responses. -> general sustained attention and general impulsive behaviour
  + Commission errors: This score indicates the number of times the client responded but no target was presented. A fast reaction time and high commission error rate points to difficulties with impulsivity. A slow reaction time with high commission and omission errors, indicates inattention in general. A client's scores are compared with the normative scores for the age, group and gender of the person being tested.

Reading: [Psychometrics and Neuropsychological Assessment - ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780124105133000024?via%3Dihub) (serve account medico)

![Immagine che contiene tavolo

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(da [Conners Continuous Performance Test 3rd Edition (Conners CPT 3) | Pearson Clinical Australia & New Zealand](https://www.pearsonclinical.com.au/products/view/548))

* Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). This test tasks requiring shifting attention from one perceptual dimension to another (simile a nostro test) -> attentional impulsiveness.
  + It is particularly used in clinical fields to measure perseverative behaviors that refer to an individual’s insistence on wrong behavior.
  + Highlights impairments due to damage to frontal lobes.
* Stroop Color–Word Test: subjects are required to read three different tables as fast as possible. Two of them represent the “congruous condition” in which participants are required to read names of colors (henceforth referred to as color-words) printed in black ink (W) and name different color patches (C). Conversely, in the third table, named color-word (CW) condition, color-words are printed in an inconsistent color ink (for instance the word “red” is printed in green ink). Thus, in this incongruent condition, participants are required to name the color of the ink instead of reading the word.
  + both accuracy and speed must be computed for all test conditions: by counting the number of correct answers in each condition in within a fixed time.
  + A global index must be calculated to relate the performance in the incongruous condition to congruous one (to cancel out effects from reading/seeing abilities – i.e. baseline): achieved by subtracting the W score and C score from CW score -> for us, comparing switch to non-switch

Reading (not recommended) : [Frontiers | The Stroop Color and Word Test | Psychology (frontiersin.org)](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00557/full" \l ":~:text=The%20Stroop%20Color%20and%20Word%20Test%20(SCWT)%20is%20a%20neuropsychological,known%20as%20the%20Stroop%20Effect.)