

This is a **Sample** version of the
Animal Fluency Test

The **full version** of the Animal Fluency Test comes without 'sample' watermark

The full complete version includes –

- Review
- Scoring Guide
- Test/ Questionnaire

Buy full version here -  **for \$5.00**

Once you have paid for your item you will receive a direct link to download your full complete e-book instantly. You will also receive an email with a link to download your e-book. Each purchased product you order is available to download for 24 hours from time of purchase.

Animal Fluency Test

Process

The animal fluency test is generally administered by a psychiatric clinician or social worker and involves the patient naming as many animals as possible within a 60-second time period. The clinician records the number of animals named. If the patient named 15 or fewer animals within the 60-second time frame this may indicate early stages of dementia or the development of a cognitive impairment.

Importance

Due to the simplicity of this test, anyone can implement it, but you should be careful not to attempt to diagnose people based on this test alone as there can be many other influencing factors to be considered. A clinical psychiatrist or other clinical practitioner may use this test as part of an overall profile that may include other cognitive and neurological tests before a final diagnosis is determined.

Effectiveness

The mini-mental state examination (MMSE) is the most common diagnostic tool used in assessing dementia but is often criticized for its lack of sensitivity to detect mild impairment and its cultural, social and educational inconsistencies. The animal fluency test can accurately distinguish individuals with dementia with the same level of sensitivity as the MMSE.

'Directions for Scoring Animal Naming Screen

Instructions: “Tell me the names of as many animals as you can think of, as quickly as possible.”

If the person says nothing for 15 seconds, say “A dog is an animal. Can you tell me more animals?” If the person stops before 60 seconds, say “Any more animals?”

Scoring: Count all animals, including birds, fish, reptiles, insects, humans, extinct animals, etc. Credit can be given for general category terms (e.g., dog) and for specific instances (e.g., terriers) when both are given. Credit only one item when people name the same animal at different developmental stages (e.g., sheep, lamb).

Note: These minimalist initial instructions date back to an early research study on verbal fluency in aging and dementia by Wilma Rosen (1980) in which subjects were instructed to “give the names of as many animals as you can think of” for 60 seconds. These very brief instructions have been subsequently used in several normative studies (e.g., Tombaugh et al., 1999 and Mayo’s MOANS studies such as Lucas et al., 1998) and in some other recent studies of the efficacy of verbal fluency as a diagnostic tool for dementia (e.g., Canning et al., 2004).