

Reynolds Interference Task™ (RIT™)

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Applications

Measures complex processing speed

Can be used to measure the effects of TBI, stroke, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and brain tumors

Appropriate for ages 6-94 years

Overview

- A Stroop-style test of complex processing speed.
- Measures general neuropsychological integrity in individuals ages 6 to 94 years.
- Adds a layer of cognitive processing difficulty—inhibition and attention-shifting—to simple tasks, which makes them more complex and thus more indicative of cognitive flexibility and selective attention.
- The mental effort and minimal motor demand required for the RIT allows clinicians to measure the effects of TBI, stroke, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and brain tumors.
- Alternately, the RIT can be used as a measure of attention and complex processing-speed deficits and as a rapid means of measuring recovery from concussion.

Administration

- Administer with paper and pencil.
- Administer in 90 seconds.
- Qualification level C.
- Comprises two timed subtests: Object Interference (OI) and Color Interference (CI).
- The OI subtest features a grid of pictures of common animals labeled with the name of another animal (e.g., a bird labeled as a horse). The examinee must name the animal under the word, ignoring the label on the picture.
- The CI subtest features a grid of color words that are printed in a different color ink (e.g., the word *red* is printed in blue ink). Examinees are asked to name the color of the ink, not the color word.

Scoring and Reporting

- Score in 5 minutes.
- The two timed subtests (OI and CI) combine to yield a Total Correct Index (TCI).
- Two subtests offer greater coverage, enhanced consistency, and more reliability than a single subtest.
- Includes reliable change scores and discrepancy scores with the Reynolds Intellectual Assessment Scales, Second Edition (RIAS-2).

Reliability, Validity, & Norms

- Standardized on a normative sample of 1,824 participants from 32 states representative of the 2012 U.S. Census.
- Conormed with the RIAS-2 and the Reynolds Intellectual Screening Test, Second Edition (RIST-2), which gives examiners confidence when making comparisons of performance.
- Data were gathered from 12 clinical groups, including stroke, dementia, intellectual disability, traumatic brain injury, learning disability, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, gifted, and hearing impaired.
- “The RIT gives examiners full confidence in making accurate comparisons of performance using highly reliable scores derived from a common sample—it’s the best of all possible psychometric worlds.”—Cecil R. Reynolds, PhD, RIT coauthor

Three individual tests; one comprehensive suite

	RIT	RIAS-2	RIST-2
What it does	Assesses complex processing speed	Assesses intelligence and its major components	Screens for general cognitive aptitude
When to use it	To measure the effects of TBI, stroke, dementia, Alzheimer’s disease, and brain tumors	To assist in the diagnosis of specific disorders, such as intellectual disabilities or learning disabilities, and as a way to determine educational placement	To screen for intellectual impairments and giftedness and to inform response to intervention
How it helps clinicians	Provides a quick and reliable measure of general neuropsychological integrity	Offers a full IQ battery for less time and less cost than similar measures	Provides a <i>g</i> score in as little as 15 minutes