

NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright
Hopkins Verbal Learning Test Revised (HVLTR)

Availability:	Copyright belongs to PAR, Inc. For additional information and to order test materials, visit: Hopkins Verbal Language Test Revised Link
Classification:	Supplemental – Highly Recommended: Epilepsy Supplemental: Huntington’s Disease (HD) and Stroke
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose: THE HVLTR offers a brief assessment of verbal learning and memory (recognition and recall) for individuals 16 years and older. It is easy to administer and score and is well-tolerated even by significantly impaired individuals.</p> <p>Overview: The HVLTR requires recall of a series of 12 words over three learning trials, free recall after a delay, and a recognition trial.</p> <p>Time: The assessment takes approximately 5-10 minutes with a 25-minute delay to complete and 2 minutes to score.</p> <p>Scoring: Raw scores are derived for Total Recall, Delayed Recall, Retention (% retained), and a Recognition Discrimination Index</p> <p>Psychometric Properties: The HVLTR correlated most strongly with other tests of verbal memory and relatively weakly with a test of general intelligence. The construct validity of the HVLTR has been shown relative to other standard list learning tasks, and it is sensitive to dementia. The HVLTR has generally modest-to-low one-year test-retest stability for several key HVLTR component process variables.</p> <p>Epilepsy Specific: While the HVLTR is classified as a level C test, we suggest will follow the precedent of MATRICS, the NIMH multicenter initiative that uses the HVLTR to assess memory. For this CDE we suggest that there be a neuropsychologist at one of the participating centers of a clinical trial/multicenter investigation who will serve as the consultant to entire group for training, quality control, and interpretation of results. The individual research centers do not need to have a designated psychologist or neuropsychologist for data acquisition phase of the project.</p> <p>Comment: Memory problems are a common complaint as well as objective impairment on mental status testing. Verbal list learning is a robust assessment technique. The HVLTR is an easily administered 12-item 3 learning trial verbal learning test with delayed recall and recognition memory testing. Advantages of the HVLTR include a large normative base and several alternative forms. The test and norms are available in the public domain (see suggested reference) but can also be purchased commercially—but as a “C level test” consultation with a psychologist is recommended.</p>

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References:	<p>Brandt, J. & Benedict, R. (2001). Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised: Professional Manual. PAR: Florida.</p> <p>Hogervorst, E, Combrinck, M, Lapuerta, P et al (2002). The HVLTR and screening for dementia. <i>Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorder</i>, 13, 13-20.</p> <p>Lacritz, LH & Cullum, CM (1998). The HVLTR and CVLT: A preliminary comparison. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i>, 13, 623-628.</p> <p>Shapiro AM, Benedict RH, Schretlen D, Brandt J (1999). <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>, 13, 348-358.</p> <p>Woods, SP (2005). Test-Retest Reliability of Component Process Variables Within the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised. <i>Assessment</i>, 12, 96-100.</p> <p>Brandt J. The Hopkins Verbal Learning Test: development of a new verbal memory test with six equivalent forms. <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>. 1991; 5: 125-142.</p> <p>Strauss E, Sherman EMS, Spreen O. <i>A compendium of neuropsychological tests: administration, norms, and commentary, 3rd ed.</i> New York: Oxford University Press; 2006, p. 760-769.</p>
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