

Chapter 1 : Various benefits in considering the Dual Track Agile Approach - Agilocity

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Received Dec 23; Accepted May Abstract Introduction Dual-task testing is relevant in the assessment of postural control. A combination of a primary motor and a secondary distracting cognitive tasks is most often used. It remains a challenge however, to standardize and monitor the cognitive task. In this study a new dual-task testing approach with a facilitating, rather than distracting, cognitive component was evaluated. Methods Thirty-one community-dwelling elderly and fifteen young people were tested with respect to their ability to use anticipatory postural control strategies. The motor task consisted of twenty-five repetitive tasks in which the participants needed to exceed their limit of stability in order to touch one out of eight lights. The participants performed three tests. In two of the tests the color cues of the lights allowed the participants to utilize cognitive strategies to plan their next movement and improve their performance time. Results The young performed the baseline motor task test in an average of 29 seconds, while the average time for the elderly was 44 seconds. When comparing the performance time with a leading cue to the time with no cue, the young group improved their performance time significantly better than the elderly did: Similar differences were seen with a more complicated leading cue: Conclusion The dual-task test was sensitive enough to discriminate between elderly and young people. It revealed that the elderly did not utilize cognitive cues for their anticipatory postural control strategies as well as the young were able to. The test procedure was feasible and comprehensible for the participants, and it may be relevant to standardize a similar test for an alternative dual-task approach in the clinical setting. Introduction The assessment of balance in the elderly population has high priority in order to identify individuals with postural control deficits and increased risk of falling [1]. Postural control is defined as the act of maintaining, achieving or restoring a state of balance during any posture or activity. Postural control strategies may be either predictive or reactive, and may involve either a fixed-support or a change-in-support response [2]. Postural control is often considered to be automatic and require minimal attention, but this is mainly true for a well-trained healthy individual performing a relatively easy task. There may very well be significant attention requirements for postural control, depending on the postural task, the age and the balance abilities of the individual [6]. Many tests which are used to assess physical performance and balance allow the subjects to compensate for their deficits by utilizing other control strategies e. To better detect deficits in the postural control a dual task assessment may be used. In a dual-task test, the subject will be required to perform an attention-demanding task simultaneously with a motor task e. Dual-task interference will occur if the available central attention resource capacity is exceeded, resulting in impaired performance in one or both tasks [8 , 9]. It may be feasible to standardize and monitor the motor task, which may be monitored as the gait speed during walking, or as the sway pattern in a standing position. The secondary task, which is most often a cognitive task, is more difficult to standardize and monitor. The Stroop test has been used in settings where the subject does not have to move around [10], and the task of counting backward in sequences of three has been used as a cognitive task during walking [11]. Individuals with different arithmetic capacities may, however, be challenged differently by a counting task, the participants may prioritize the counting correctness in different ways, and the counting performance is difficult to monitor. The purpose of this study was to evaluate a novel test of postural control, which incorporates the paradigm of the dual-task assessment approach in a new way. In this test, the postural control was evaluated as the agility or the gross motor function of the participant, with respect to performing a given task. Good automatization of the dynamic postural control during the task would allow the participant to use residual attentional capacity for a secondary cognitive task. This cognitive task was to analyze and use leading cues for the anticipatory strategies. The utilization of anticipatory strategies would be revealed in a better overall performance time, when leading cues were provided. The improved performance time was a common result of both the motor and the cognitive performance. This approach was different in its nature from the traditional

dual-task approach, as the two tasks were not at first measured separately and then together. It may, however, better mimic a daily life situation where the task of crossing the street, climbing a curb and paying attention to the traffic represent challenges with respect to both the postural control and the attention directed towards the task and the surroundings. Automated postural control allows residual attentional capacity to utilize a preparatory information for anticipatory postural control strategies, and to improve performance in a given task. In this way, the proposed test evaluated whether the postural control during the primary task of standing, reaching and stepping was automated, by assessing the improvement in performance time with a leading cue. The construct validity of the test was evaluated by its ability to discriminate between the postural control of elderly and young people. The elderly are more challenged and less automated than young people in a task which will force them to approach and exceed their limit of stability. The residual capacity for a secondary task will therefore be smaller amongst the elderly [4 , 5]. We hypothesized that the elderly would not be able to improve their performance time with cognitive cues for the motor task like young people would. Materials and Methods Thirty-one healthy community-dwelling elderly mean age: Fewer young than elderly people were included as a more homogenous character of group of young people was expected. The elderly participants were recruited from community centers. They were included if they were older than 65 years, independent in activities of daily living and reported no history of frequent falling within the last six months. The young adults were included if they had no known disease or need for medication. The two groups were matched on gender only. The elderly participants answered a questionnaire to characterize their fear of falling: Fall efficacy scale FES [13]. Their mean scores were TUG: The Ethics Committee of Region North Jutland approved the protocol and the participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study in accordance with the consent procedure of the regional ethics committee. Four lights were placed in a blue zone on a wall in front of the participant, two lights were placed to the left of the participant in a red zone, and two lights were placed to the right of the participant in a green zone. The pairs of lights were placed at shoulder and waist height, respectively see Fig 1. The lights in the red and green zones were placed 0. This ensured that they were out of reach when the participant was standing in the middle of the setup.

Chapter 2 : Rorschach test - Wikipedia

A dual approach to Rorschach validation: a methodological study [James O. Palmer] on calendrierdelascience.com
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Why Dual Track Agile? Have you ever felt that you spend too much time in Sprint Planning ceremonies which are filled with chaos and lack of direction? To address these problems of lack of requirements, vision and viability, many organizations have started looking towards Dual track Agile. Dual track Agile is a software development approach which is gaining popularity around the globe, especially in teams where the business value management aspect falls short, characteristic of many Agile teams today. Adapting your organization to have a product focused culture will result in products that your customers love, and that you love developing. This means Discovery Team runs a few sprints ahead, one track focuses on Discovery while the other track is appropriately called the Delivery track. Dual track Agile introduces the concept of having a strong UX design team that works with both tracks to ensure tested user experiences flow into the teams for consideration in building the perfect product. Today we find in many Sprint Planning ceremonies that the user stories do not meet a pre-defined definition of done: No effort was expended on actually checking whether the requirement is viable through customer testing, neither was it validated by research. The lack of design have its own problems down the line, such as design taking place during coding perhaps even in the code. As the direction of the product change, all this has to be reworked, one of the 7 sins of software waste. In the Agile community teams spend between two and eight hours grooming the backlog per sprint, which is the process of team collaboration around the requirements for mutual understanding of the upcoming work. Add a dose of SME illiteracy and you have a lethal bomb owning the product. The idea behind dual track Agile is that you usually have two sprinting teams, flowing at the same cadence or runs a few sprints ahead. One team, the Discovery team, is responsible for understanding the business cases, target market and asserting viability through research and testing. Our job on a project like this is to continuously innovate through continuous discovery. Another team then works on getting the product out the door. Dual track Agile certainly shows huge potential in increased sprint throughput, increased velocity and product quality that shoots through the roof. During Discovery, it is imperative that Product Owners discard features of little value as soon as possible. Products are also not enjoying the return on investment they deserve due to misalignment with customer needs and bad, poorly thought out user experience journeys. Having well defined, validated user stories to work from, will reduce the amount of sprints required which translates to decreased cost, and higher morale. These user stories are defined by the Product Owner in collaboration with testers, UX designers etc. No siloes or mini waterfalls can support dual track Agile. Are your backlog items cost effective? From my various client engagements a trend emerges to populate as many things on the backlog as possible placeholders, without any validation taking place. Purists would argue that these need to travel through the cone of uncertainty to reach the definition of ready for the Delivery team, and not invest too much research and validation upfront. Through Lean thinking methods, like Lean Canvassing and low investment paper prototypes, we are now able to eliminate a fair chunk of those backlog items before they get stale on the product backlog. That is, delivering just enough of the product to have the consumer perceive some kind of value, a hook that will make that person come back for more. Enhanced customer experience Having the customer on-site working together with the development team indicated in Scrum and XP frameworks sounds great, but my observations specify that this free-for-all on the development floor is a breeding nest for disruption of productivity. Create certain time boxes where developers could interact with organizational counterparts, like UX designers, product proposition people and analysts as examples. User experience teams work closely with the Discovery team and customers to gain valuable insights into the minds of the customer continuous discovery, which is incorporated into the prototypes continuous innovation, and retested. How do we start with Dual track Agile? The best time to have planted a tree was 20 years ago. There are already business oriented people that hopefully look after the interest of the customers. You start by cultivating a common understanding that our testing of any feature before commencing any work on it is vital to the

success of the project, and that Product Owners and Analysts creates great user journeys and experiences for the customer. Feedback is constantly discussed in the teams, and with customers. The Product Owner continues driving relentless ROI on the backlog and provides clear vision and priorities to the rest of the team. The user stories created are distributed to the Scrum teams, discussed and decomposed in backlog grooming sessions, and then implemented. Once a feature is completed, it is deployed to a Demo environment where a target segment of consumers as well as the Delivery team can play with the software, and provide feedback in very succinct feedback loops. Based on pre-defined success criteria for this wring-fenced alpha testing customers, once these tests pass, the product could be expanded on further until the MVP is production ready. More insights into this exciting world: Marty Cagan on Continuous Innovation:

Chapter 3 : What's behind the Rorschach inkblot test? - BBC News

The purposes of the present study were: (1) to test the hypothesis that the validity of separate statements about personality, inferred from projective techniques, depends on the accuracy of the.

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Chapter 4 : Literatura na temat testów projekcyjnych | Zatonski, MD

1. Author(s): Palmer, James O Title(s): *A dual approach to Rorschach validation: a methodological study.* Country of Publication: United States Publisher: Washington, American Psychological Association,

History Hermann Rorschach created the inkblot test in 1921. Interpretation of inkblots was central to a game, *Gobolinks*, [8] from the late 19th century. Although he had served as Vice President of the Swiss Psychoanalytic Society, Rorschach had difficulty in publishing the book and it attracted little attention when it first appeared. Exner summarized some of these later developments in the comprehensive system, at the same time trying to make the scoring more statistically rigorous. Some systems are based on the psychoanalytic concept of object relations. The Exner system remains very popular in the United States, while in Europe other methods sometimes dominate, [20] [21] such as that described in the textbook by Evald Bohm, which is closer to the original Rorschach system and rooted more deeply in the original psychoanalysis principles. It was not until that the test was used as a projective test of personality, a use of which Rorschach had always been skeptical. The administrator and subject typically sit next to each other at a table, with the administrator slightly behind the subject. Side-by-side seating of the examiner and the subject is used to reduce any effects of inadvertent cues from the examiner to the subject. Five inkblots are of black ink, two are of black and red ink and three are multicolored, on a white background. The subject is usually asked to hold the cards and may rotate them. Whether the cards are rotated, and other related factors such as whether permission to rotate them is asked, may expose personality traits and normally contributes to the assessment. Analysis of responses is recorded by the test administrator using a tabulation and scoring sheet and, if required, a separate location chart. The underlying assumption is that an individual will classify external stimuli based on person-specific perceptual sets, and including needs, basic motives, conflicts, and that this clustering process is representative of the process used in real-life situations. Administration of the test to a group of subjects, by means of projected images, has also occasionally been performed, but mainly for research rather than diagnostic purposes. The interpretation of a Rorschach record is a complex process. It requires a wealth of knowledge concerning personality dynamics generally as well as considerable experience with the Rorschach method specifically. Proficiency as a Rorschach administrator can be gained within a few months. However, even those who are able and qualified to become Rorschach interpreters usually remain in a "learning stage" for a number of years. In fact, the contents of the response are only a comparatively small portion of a broader cluster of variables that are used to interpret the Rorschach data: There are 27 established codes for identifying the name of the descriptive object. The codes are classified and include terms such as "human", "nature", "animal", "abstract", "clothing", "fire", and "x-ray", to name a few. Content described that does not have a code already established should be coded using the code "idiographic contents" with the shorthand code being "Idio. Location refers to how much of the inkblot was used to answer the question. Administrators score the response "W" if the whole inkblot was used to answer the question, "D" if a commonly described part of the blot was used, "Dd" if an uncommonly described or unusual detail was used, or "S" if the white space in the background was used. D is interpreted as one having efficient or adequate functioning. A high frequency of responses coded Dd indicate some maladjustment within the individual. Responses coded S indicate an oppositional or uncooperative test subject. They can also represent certain basic experiential-perceptual attitudes, showing aspects of the way a subject perceives the world. However currently, another major determinant considered is shading, [41] which was inadvertently introduced by poor printing quality of the inkblots. Rorschach initially disregarded shading, [42] since the inkblots originally featured uniform saturation, but later recognized it as a significant factor. Movement and shading have been considered more ambiguously, both in definition and interpretation. Rorschach considered movement only as the experiencing of actual motion, while others have widened the scope of this determinant, taking it to mean that the subject sees something "going on". Fusion of two determinants is taken into account, while also assessing which of the two constituted the primary contributor. For example, "form-color" implies a more refined control of impulse than "color-form". It is, indeed, from the relation and balance among determinants that personality

can be most readily inferred. Many unquestionably accept this aspect of the nature of the images but Rorschach, as well as other researchers, certainly did not. Rorschach experimented with both asymmetric and symmetric images before finally opting for the latter. Asymmetric figures are rejected by many subjects; symmetry supplied part of the necessary artistic composition. It has a disadvantage in that it tends to make answers somewhat stereotyped. On the other hand, symmetry makes conditions the same for right and left handed subjects; furthermore, it facilitates interpretation for certain blocked subjects. Finally, symmetry makes possible the interpretation of whole scenes. It was developed in the 1950s by Dr. Exner, as a more rigorous system of analysis. It has been extensively validated and shows high inter-rater reliability. He later published a study in multiple volumes called *The Rorschach: A Comprehensive System*, the most accepted full description of his system. Creation of the new system was prompted by the realization that at least five related, but ultimately different methods were in common use at the time, with a sizeable minority of examiners not employing any recognized method at all, basing instead their judgment on subjective assessment, or arbitrarily mixing characteristics of the various standardized systems. It has been reported that popular responses on the first card include bat, badge and coat of arms. The results of the structural summary are interpreted using existing research data on personality characteristics that have been demonstrated to be associated with different kinds of responses. With the Rorschach plates the ten inkblots, the area of each blot which is distinguished by the client is noted and coded—typically as "commonly selected" or "uncommonly selected". There were many different methods for coding the areas of the blots. Exner settled upon the area coding system promoted by S. Beck and The manual consists of two chapters that are basics of scoring and interpretation, aimed for use for novice Rorschach users, followed by numerous chapters containing more detailed and technical information. To note, the authors did not create new variables or indices to be coded, but systematically reviewed variables that had been used in past systems. Scoring of the indices has been updated e. Cultural differences Comparing North American Exner normative data with data from European and South American subjects showed marked differences in some features, some of which impact important variables, while others such as the average number of responses coincide. Test responses should also not be translated into another language prior to analysis except possibly by a clinician mastering both languages. For example, a bow tie is a frequent response for the center detail of card III, but since the equivalent term in French translates to "butterfly tie", an examiner not appreciating this language nuance may code the response differently from what is expected.

Chapter 5 : - NLM Catalog Result

The results of validating an accepted projective technique, the Rorschach, on this check list indicate that this approach is not applicable to the validation of such projective techniques.

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Chapter 6 : CiteSeerX " Citation Query The moaning of personality predicate

The clinical psychologist after leaving the university and obtaining his first job is subject to two major pressures. On one hand is the pressure created by his training, which directs him toward caution, skepticism of generalizations, and a desire to restrict his activities to sound scientific principles, tested methods, and "approved" theories.

Handbook of gender and sexuality in psychological assessment. Rorschach Performance Assessment System: Administration, coding, interpretation, and technical manual. Rorschach Performance Assessment System. Why we need a formal systematic approach to validating psychological tests: The case of the Rorschach Comprehensive System. Journal of Personality Assessment. Development and preliminary validation of a brief behavioral measure of psychotic propensity. Psychiatry Research, , Encyclopedia of personality and individual differences. The centrality of the response process in construct validity: An illustration via the Rorschach space response. Psychological assessment training in clinical psychology doctoral programs. Journal of Personality Assessment, 99, On conducting construct validity meta-analyses for the Rorschach: A Reply to Tibon-Czopp and Zeligman Journal of Personality Assessment, 98, Standards, accuracy, and questions of bias in Rorschach meta-analyses: Psychological Bulletin, , Multimethod assessment and treatment planning. A meta-analysis of an implicit measure of personality functioning: The Mutuality of Autonomy Scale. Psychological assessment in adult mental health settings. Testing and assessment in clinical and counseling psychology pp. The validity of individual Rorschach variables: Systematic reviews and meta-analyses of the Comprehensive System. Most articles are available by request.

Chapter 7 : "A configural approach to understanding MMPI-A PSY-5 scales: Commonly " by Jessica M Sar

RORSCHACH VALIDITY: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO THE LITERATURE, Journal of Clinical Psychology, Vol. 42, No. 2. A Dual Approach to Rorschach Validation: A.

Show Context Citation Context The hard science of Rorschach research: What do we know and where do we go by Gregory J. Archer - Psychological Assessment , " They begin with a thorough review of global and focused meta-analyses, including an expanded analysis of K. Because this evidentiary foundation justifies addressing other issues, the authors build on contributions to the Special Series to identify 11 salient theoretical and empirical gaps in the Rorschach knowledge base and make recommendations for addressing these challenges to further the evolution of the Rorschach and document its strengths and inherent limitations. The second is to help identify the difficult challenges that face those conduct- Show Context Citation Context Context specific freezing and associated physiological reactivity as a dysregulated fear response by Kristin A. Hill Goldsmith - Developmental Psychology , " The putative association between fear-related behaviors and peripheral sympathetic and neuroendocrine reactivity has not been replicated consistently. This inconsistency was addressed in a reexamination of the characterization of children with extreme fearful reactions by focusing on the match betwe This inconsistency was addressed in a reexamination of the characterization of children with extreme fearful reactions by focusing on the match between distress behaviors and the eliciting context. Eighty month-old children were observed in 4 mildly threatening contexts, and the relations among different measures of fear-related behaviors, reactive and basal cortisol levels, and baseline cardiac measures of heart rate, respiratory sinus arrhythmia, and preejection period PEP were examined. The hypothesis that only behaviors under the less threatening context would be associated with higher cortisol and sympathetic cardiac activity was confirmed; only task-specific freezing behavior predicted higher reactive and basal cortisol levels and resting PEP measured 1 week later. Implications for the conceptualization of dysregulated fear behaviors in the classification of extremely fearful children are discussed. Although several investigators have examined the link between fear-related behaviors and temperaments e. Failing to distinguish components of the fear family of behaviors can thus lead to failure to discern physiologyâ€”behavior links. Another problem is that investigat Achieving construct validity, or using measures that accurately represent particular theoretical constructs, is an important goal of social science research. This article reviews arguments regarding the strengths and limitations of personality assessment methods in terms of methodological feasibilit This article reviews arguments regarding the strengths and limitations of personality assessment methods in terms of methodological feasibility and whether they are accurate in measuring personality constructs. Specifically, it considers the advantages and disadvantages of assessing personality with self-report questionnaires, informant reports, and behavioural measures. Acknowledging that no method is perfect, the discussion then focuses on the value of incorporating multiple methods. In light of the reliance on the self-report method in personality psychology, it will be argued that researchers could maximize the validity of the measurement of personality constructs by combining the questionnaire approach with other methods. What determines preferences for cooperation through international legal agreements? Why do some decision makers prefer big multilateral agreements while others prefer cooperation in small clubs? Does enforcement encourage or deter institutional cooperation? We use experiments drawn from behavioral economics and cognitive psychologyâ€”along with a substantive survey focused on international tradeâ€”to illustrate how two behavioral traits patience and strategic reasoning of the individual people asked to play key roles in negotiating and ratifying an international treaty shape their preferences for how treaties are designed and whether they are ratified. Patient subjects were more likely to prefer treaties with larger numbers of countries and larger long-term benefits , as were subjects with the skill to anticipate how others will respond over multiple iterations of strategic games. We report these results for a sample of university students and also show how similar patterns are revealed in a unique sample of 92 actual U.

Chapter 8 : Psychology Syllabus

THE STAGES OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION: A VALIDATION STUDY Daniel P. Brown
calendrierdelascience.comhuetts Jack Engler Topeka,Kansas This is a preliminary report of the authors' study of
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