brainHQ

Cognitive Check-in

Demo attarha
Download Date:
2026-05-06

Admin: Demo attarha
User: 69B1AEE32D960121FC72D41E 2080169B1AEE32D960121FC72

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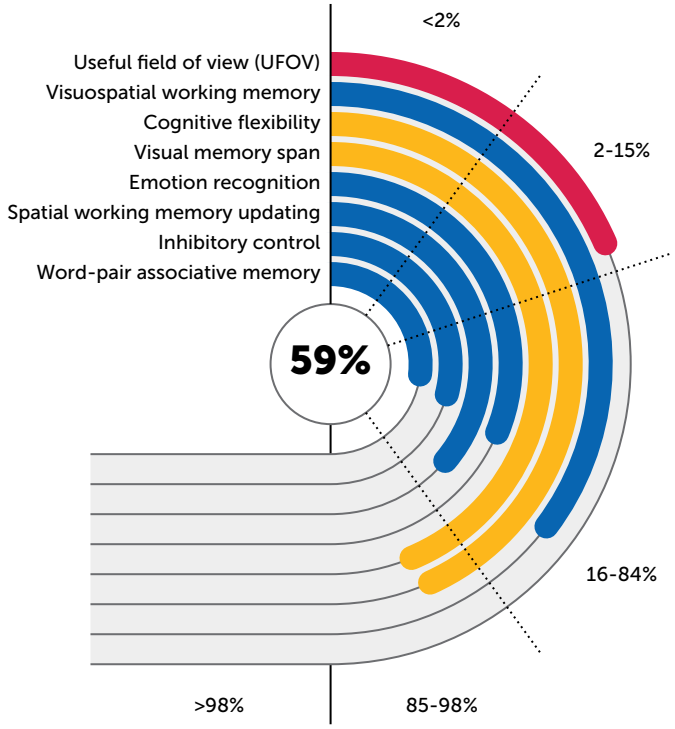
Cognitive Snapshot



<15% 16-84% >85%

Very Low performance: **<2%**
Low performance: **2-15%**
Low Average performance: **16-29%**
Average performance: **30-60%**
High Average performance: **71-84%**
High performance: **85-98%**
Very High performance: **>98%**

Interpretation Overall cognitive composite is in the **average** range.

- User showed **Low (12%)** performance on useful field of view (ufov) (Double Decision).
- User showed **Average (70%)** performance on visuospatial working memory (Target Tracker).
- User showed **High (90%)** performance on cognitive flexibility (Mind Bender).
- User showed **High (91%)** performance on visual memory span (Juggle Factor).
- User showed **Average (55%)** performance on emotion recognition (Face to Face).
- User showed **High Average (73%)** performance on spatial working memory updating (Mental Map).
- User showed **Average (46%)** performance on inhibitory control (Divided Attention).
- User showed **Average (37%)** performance on word-pair associative memory (Auditory Paired Associates).

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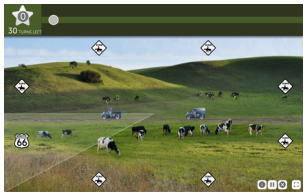
Detailed Report

Double Decision

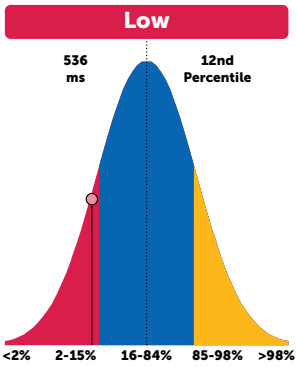


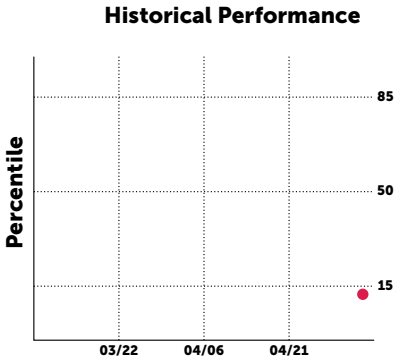
Cognitive Domain: Useful field of view (UFOV), the visual area over which information can be rapidly extracted without eye or head movements.

Assessment Description: In a dual-task paradigm, users discriminate a visual stimulus presented in the center of gaze while simultaneously locating a target in the peripheral visual field. The adaptive dimension is display exposure duration.

Everyday examples

- Driving safely at intersections while monitoring both central traffic signals and peripheral hazards.
- Detecting pedestrians or cyclists in the periphery while walking in crowded environments.
- Monitoring instruments centrally while maintaining awareness of peripheral visual cues in aviation or military operations.





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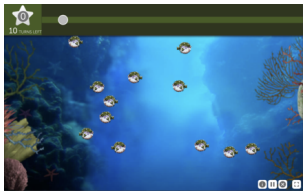
Target Tracker

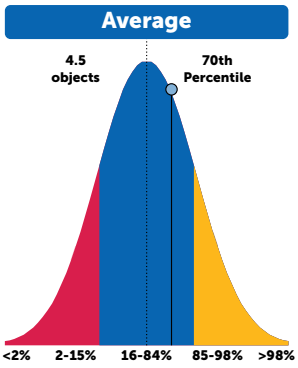


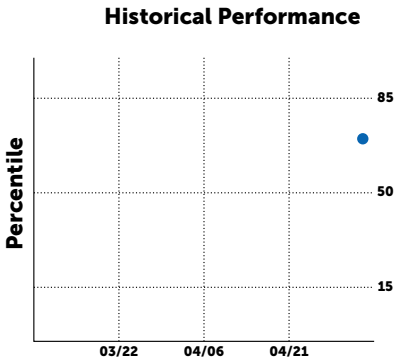
Cognitive Domain: Visuospatial working memory, the ability to temporarily maintain and update multiple spatial representations while filtering distractors.

Assessment Description: In a multiple object tracking paradigm, users track a set of targets (defined by their spatiotemporal onset) among visually-identical distractors. The adaptive dimension is set size (the number of objects tracked).

Everyday examples

- Tracking the locations of moving teammates during team-based sports.
- Navigating through a busy environment while holding spatial landmarks in memory.
- Monitoring the positions of multiple vehicles when merging or overtaking in traffic.





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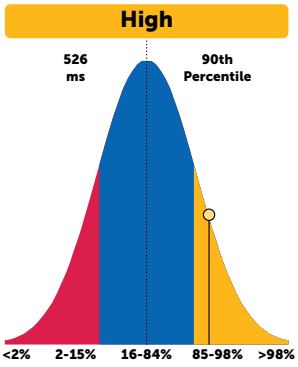
Mind Bender

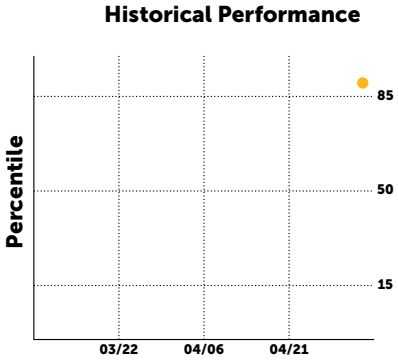
Cognitive Domain: Cognitive flexibility, the ability to flexibly switch between rules, categories, or strategies in response to changing demands.

Assessment Description: In a task-switching paradigm, users make decisions on competing stimuli based on changing rules. The adaptive dimension is display exposure duration.

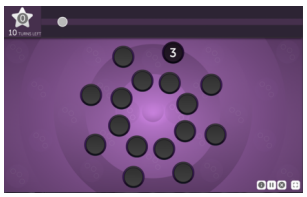
Everyday examples

- Quickly switching from following GPS directions to taking a detour when you encounter road construction.
- Substituting the ingredients in a recipe as needed based on availability.
- Smoothly shifting from a work-related topic to a social topic when the context changes.





Juggle Factor

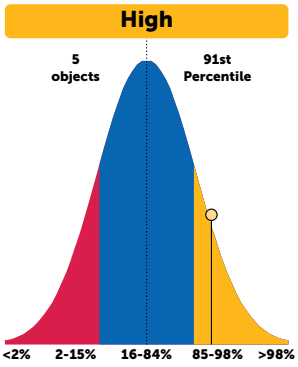


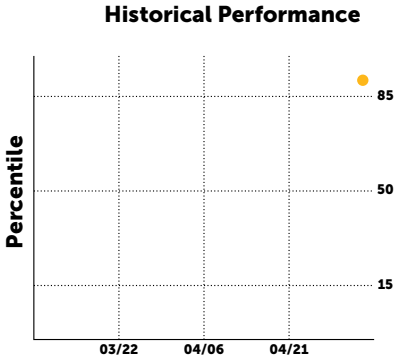
Cognitive Domain: Visual memory span, the ability to hold and recall sequences of visual items in their correct order.

Assessment Description: In a visual span paradigm, users report the order of highlighted discs as they spatiotemporally move in concentric rings. The adaptive dimension is set size (the number of discs remembered).

Everyday examples

- Retaining the correct order of movements in a sequence of dance steps.
- Tracking the order of a set of cards being manipulated as a magician shuffles the deck.
- Recalling the order of ingredients shown in a recipe video without needing to replay it.





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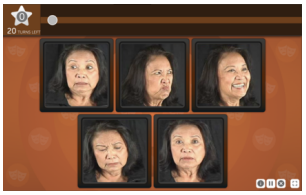
Face to Face

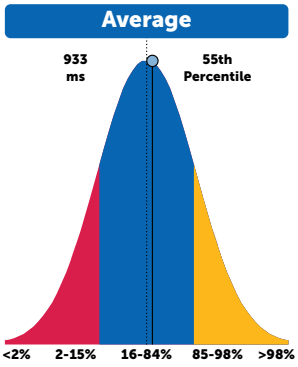


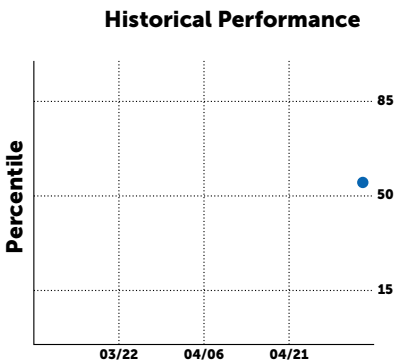
Cognitive Domain: Emotion recognition, the ability to quickly and accurately identify facial expressions that convey emotional states.

Assessment Description: Users select the face with the same emotional expression as a target face presented previously. The adaptive dimension is display exposure duration.

Everyday examples

- Recognizing that your friend is upset even before they say anything.
- Noticing that a colleague looks confused during a meeting and adjusting how you explain your idea.
- Identifying characters' emotions in a movie by their facial expressions when the volume is low.





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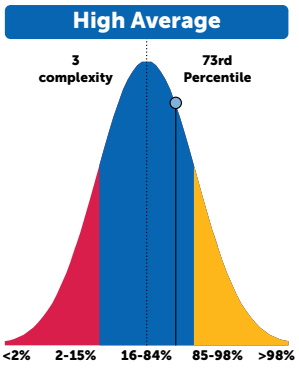
Mental Map

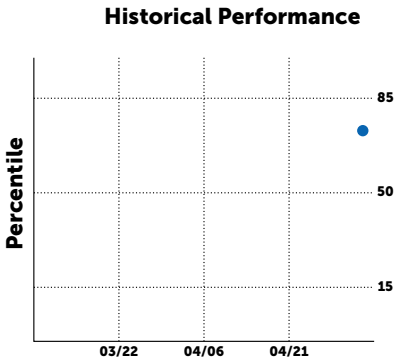
Cognitive Domain: Spatial working memory updating, the ability to hold multiple visual items in mind while continuously updating their positions as they change.

Assessment Description: In a spatial mental rotation task, users remember the relative location of objects in a grid and then reconstruct the grid from memory after it has been rotated, flipped, or translated. The adaptive dimension is complexity of the scene transformations.

Everyday examples

- Remembering landmarks to find your way back when hiking on a trail.
- Using the layout of streets and buildings to keep track of where you are when exploring a new city.
- Continuously tracking the positions of nearby cars as they change lanes.





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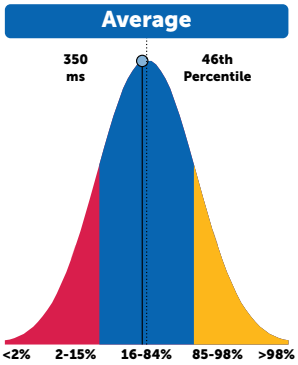
Divided Attention

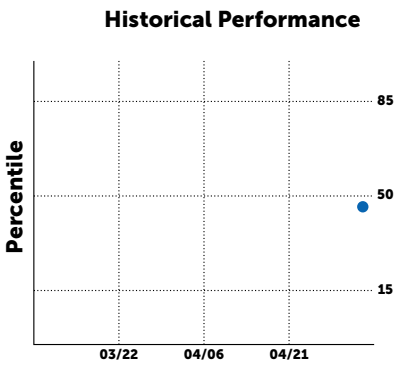
Cognitive Domain: Inhibitory control, the ability to withhold or stop automatic responses in situations where they are inappropriate. Response inhibition supports self-control, safety, and decision-making.

Assessment Description: In a continuous performance paradigm, users rapidly determine whether flashing colors, shapes, or patterns meet a pre-specified rule. The adaptive dimension is display exposure duration.

Everyday examples

- Stopping yourself from pressing the accelerator when a light turns yellow because you notice a pedestrian crossing.
- Resisting the urge to grab a cookie even though it is right in front of you.
- Stopping yourself from interrupting someone even when you have a thought to share.





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Auditory Paired Associates

Cognitive Domain: Word-pair associative memory, the ability to form and retrieve links between words so that recalling one word cues retrieval of its pair.

Assessment Description: In this associative memory paradigm, users recall the word that was associated with a cue during the learning phase. The adaptive dimension is set size (the number of word-pair associations).

Everyday examples

- While learning a new language, you remember that the Spanish word "mesa" is paired with the English word "table."
- In school, you recall paired vocabulary terms such as "photosynthesis" and "sunlight."
- When introduced to a new game, you remember that a particular move is paired with a specific name or command.