



STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINERS

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October 1, 2018
Governor

Elizabeth Brown
Clerk of the Supreme Court
201 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV, 89701.

Dear Ms. Brown:

Please see below the Licensing Board's position on third-party observers in psychological evaluations. This statement has been provided to the Nevada State Supreme Court as public comment regarding the proposed changes to Rule 35 of Nevada Civil Procedure.

In the interest of protecting the needs of the public, it is the position of the Nevada Board of Psychological Examiners that allowing third-party observers, monitors, and/or electronic recording equipment during psychological and neuropsychological evaluations poses a significant threat to public safety. Observation, monitoring, and recording can significantly alter the credibility and validity of results obtained during psychological and neuropsychological medical evaluations, as well as forensic evaluations completed for judicial proceedings. Research indicates that the presence of observers, monitors and recorders during patient clinical interviews and evaluations directly impacts patient behavior and performance such that patients may avoid disclosing crucial information essential to diagnosis and clinical recommendations. Additionally, (neuro)psychological tests and measures are developed and standardized under highly controlled conditions. Observation, monitoring, and recording of these tests is not part of the standardization. Observation, monitoring, and recording of psychological assessment components (i.e., testing) of evaluations may distort patient task performance, such that patient weaknesses and strengths are exaggerated, yielding inaccurate or invalid test data. Furthermore, research highlights that this impact on performance is independent of method of observation. In other words, there is no "good" or "safe" way to observe, monitor, or record such (neuro)psychological evaluations without impacting and potentially invalidating the evaluation. Ultimately, deviations from standardized administration procedures compromise the validity of the data collected and compromise the psychologist's ability to compare test results to normative data. This increases the potential for inaccurate test results and erroneous diagnostic conclusions, thus impacting reliability of results and future treatment for the patient. In addition, the risk of secured testing and assessment procedures being released to non-Psychologists poses risk to the public in that exposure of the test and assessment confidentiality can undermine their future validity and utility.

Sincerely
for the Board of Psychological Examiners

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