

Assessment Tools – ID Card

Name	Adult Developmental Coordination Disorder Checklist - ADC (Kirby, Edwards, Sugden & Rosenblum, 2010)
Description	A self-report questionnaire for detecting DCD among adolescents and adults.
Purpose	To examine the level of performance in activities and occupations that require different motor skills. The questionnaire helps target functional treatment goals.
Target population	Adults and adolescents aged 12 and over.
Administration	The tool can be administered by licensed occupational therapists. * Beyond the final grade, an in-depth analysis of the various items is significant.
Versions	Hebrew, Arabic, English
Filling and coding duration	Filling: 10 minutes; Coding: 10 minutes
Structure	The questionnaire is divided into three parts: <u>Part 1</u> - Functioning as a child: includes 10 statements describing behaviors that children with DCD have difficulty with. For example, tying shoelaces, writing neatly, organizing the room, etc. <u>Part 2</u> - Functioning today: also includes 10 statements describing difficulties in functioning that characterize people with DCD. <u>Part 3</u> - Functioning today: includes 20 verbs describing activities from the adults' world, such as planning things In advance, packing a suitcase, parking, etc.
Scoring	The administer is required to refer to the frequency with which the described difficulty appeared or appears (1 - never, 2 - sometimes, 3 - often or 4 - always). Summarize the answers in each part and create a total score for the questionnaire. It is also advisable to refer to each statement separately and see to what extent the score approaches the score 4.
Interpretation	The lower the sum of the obtained grades, the better the performance. Up to a total of 80, it is not a question of DCD. The range of scores 80-89 indicates a risk for a diagnosis of DCD. A score of 90 or higher – apparently a diagnosis of DCD.
Psychometric	Very good internal reliability, construct validity, parallel criterion validity.

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Publications	<p>1 .Kirby, A., Edwards, L., Sugden, D., & Rosenblum, S. (2010). The development and standardization of the adult developmental co-ordination disorders/dyspraxia checklist (ADC). <i>Research in Developmental Disabilities</i>, 31(1), 131-139.</p> <p>2 .Kirby, A., Edwards, L., & Sugden, D. (2011). Emerging adulthood in developmental co-ordination disorder: parent and young adult perspectives. <i>Research in Developmental Disabilities</i>, 32(4), 1351-1360.</p> <p>3 .Rosenblum, S. (2013). Handwriting measures as reflectors of executive functions among adults with Developmental Coordination Disorders (DCD). <i>Frontiers in psychology</i>, 4, 357.</p> <p>4 .Kirby, A., Williams, N., Thomas, M., & Hill, E. L. (2013). Self-reported mood, general health, wellbeing and employment status in adults with suspected DCD. <i>Research in Developmental Disabilities</i>, 34(4), 1357-1364.</p> <p>5 .Schoemaker, M. M., & Wilson, B. N. (2015). Screening for developmental coordination disorder in schoolage children. In J. Cairney (Ed.), <i>Developmental coordination disorder and its consequences</i> (pp. 169–191). University of Toronto Press.</p> <p>6 .Hen-Herbst, L., & Rosenblum, S. (2019). Which characteristics predict writing capabilities among adolescents with dysgraphia? <i>Pattern Recognition Letters</i>, 121, 6-12</p> <p>7. Blank, R., Barnett, A., Cairney, J., Green, D., Kirby, A., Polatajko, H., Rosenblum, S., Sugden, D., Wilson, P., & Vinvon, S. (2019). International clinical practice recommendations on the definition, diagnosis, assessment, intervention, and psychosocial aspects of developmental coordination disorder. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i>, 61(3), 242-285.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">*השאלון מוזכר במסמך הבינלאומי האירופאי כאחד הכלים לאיתור DCD מבוגרים</p>