Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales–Self-Report: Long Version (CAARS–S:L)

By C. Keith Conners, Ph.D., Drew Erhardt, Ph.D., and Elizabeth Sparrow, Ph.D.

Profile Report

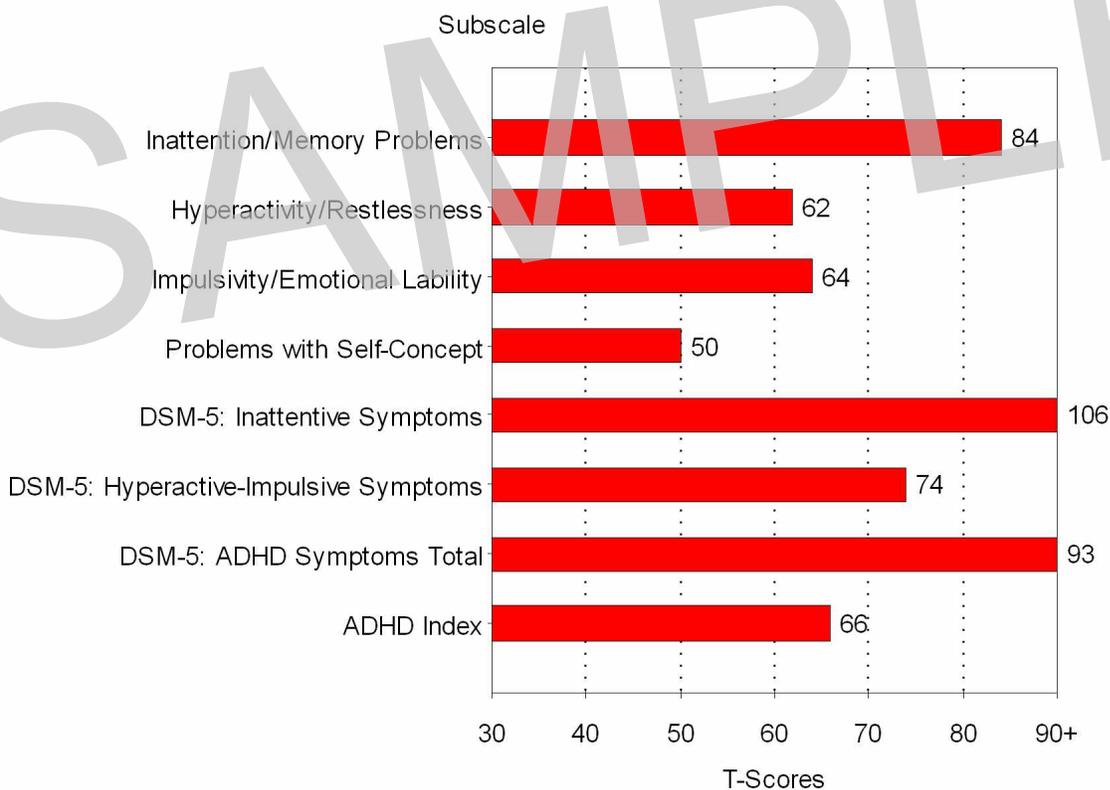|	
Client Name:	**John Sample**
Age:	45
Gender:	Male
Duration:	3 minutes, 33 seconds
Administration Date:	April 14, 2022

Introduction

The Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales–Self Report: Long Version (CAARS–S:L) is an assessment that prompts an adult to provide valuable information about themselves. This instrument is helpful when considering a diagnosis of ADHD or related problems. The normative sample includes 1026 adults. This report provides information about the adult's score, how he or she compares to other adults, and what subscales are elevated. See the Conner's Adult ADHD Rating Scales Technical Manual (published by MHS) for more information about the instrument.

The computerized report is meant to act as an interpretive aid and should not be used as the sole basis for clinical diagnosis or intervention. This report works best when combined with other sources of relevant information. The CAARS results are based on the individual's current functioning and thus cannot be used to establish the childhood onset of symptoms, which is necessary for diagnosis. The report is based on an algorithm that produces the most common interpretations for the scores that have been obtained. Test users should review the individual's responses to specific items to ensure that these generic interpretations apply. Highly idiosyncratic response patterns must be explored in other ways and on a case-by-case basis.

CAARS–S:L Subscale T-Scores

The following graph provides John's T-scores for each of the CAARS–S:L subscales.

Subscale	T-Score
Inattention/Memory Problems	84
Hyperactivity/Restlessness	62
Impulsivity/Emotional Lability	64
Problems with Self-Concept	50
DSM-5: Inattentive Symptoms	106
DSM-5: Hyperactive-Impulsive Symptoms	74
DSM-5: ADHD Symptoms Total	93
ADHD Index	66

T-Scores: 30 40 50 60 70 80 90+

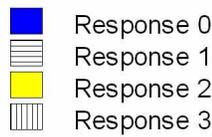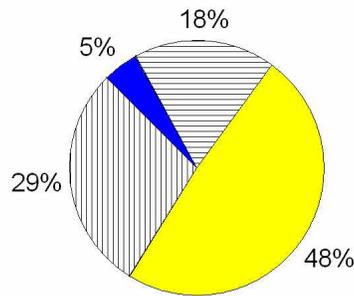**MHS**

Summary of Scores

The following table summarizes John's scores and gives general information about how he compares to the nomative group.

Measure	Raw Score	T-Score	Guideline	Common Characteristics of High Scorers
Inattention/Memory Problems	32	84	Markedly atypical (indicates significant problem).	Difficulties may include trouble concentrating, difficulty planning or completing tasks, forgetfulness, absent-mindedness, being disorganized.
Hyperactivity/Restlessness	20	62	Mildly atypical (possible significant problem).	Difficulties may include problems with working at the same task for long periods of time, feeling more restless than others seems to be, fidgeting.
Impulsivity/Emotional Lability	18	64	Mildly atypical (possible significant problem).	Difficulties may include engaging in more impulsive acts than others do, low frustration tolerance, quick and frequent mood changes, feeling easily angered and irritated by people.
Problems with Self-Concept	6	50	Average (typical score: should not raise concern).	Difficulties may include poor social relationships, low self-esteem and self confidence.
DSM-5: Inattentive Symptoms	26	106	Markedly atypical (indicates significant problem).	Behave in a manner consistent with the Inattentive Presentation of ADHD, described in the DSM-5.
DSM-5: Hyperactive-Impulsive Symptoms	18	74	Markedly atypical (indicates significant problem).	Behave in a manner consistent with the Hyperactive-Impulsive Presentation of ADHD, described in the DSM-5.
DSM-5: ADHD Symptoms Total	44	93	Markedly atypical (indicates significant problem).	Behave in a manner consistent with the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for Combined Presentation of ADHD.
ADHD Index	20	66	Moderately atypical (indicates significant problem).	Identifies individuals 'at risk' for ADHD
Inconsistency Index	2	N/A	Probably valid.	High scores indicate that the participant may have been responding haphazardly, may have been unmotivated, and/or may have been trying to distort his or her results.

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Item Response Table

The following response values were entered for the items on CAARS–S:L.

Item	Response	Item	Response
1.	2	35.	2
2.	2	36.	2
3.	3	37.	1
4.	2	38.	2
5.	0	39.	2
6.	1	40.	3
7.	3	41.	2
8.	3	42.	3
9.	2	43.	2
10.	2	44.	2
11.	3	45.	2
12.	2	46.	2
13.	2	47.	1
14.	2	48.	3
15.	1	49.	3
16.	3	50.	2
17.	2	51.	2
18.	2	52.	2
19.	0	53.	2
20.	2	54.	2
21.	2	55.	3
22.	2	56.	1
23.	0	57.	2
24.	3	58.	2
25.	1	59.	2
26.	1	60.	3
27.	2	61.	1
28.	3	62.	2
29.	3	63.	1
30.	1	64.	3
31.	1	65.	3
32.	3	66.	3
33.	3		
34.	1		

Pie chart percentages: 18%, 5%, 29%, 48%

- Response 0
- Response 1
- Response 2
- Response 3

Response Key

0 = Not at all, Never
1 = Just a little, Once in a while
2 = Pretty much, Often
3 = Very much, Very frequently
? = Omitted Item

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DSM-5 Subscales: Elevated Responses

The following graph shows the number of items for which John answered " Very much, Very Frequently" (3) or "Pretty much, Often" (2). The answers are grouped by DSM-5 subscale.
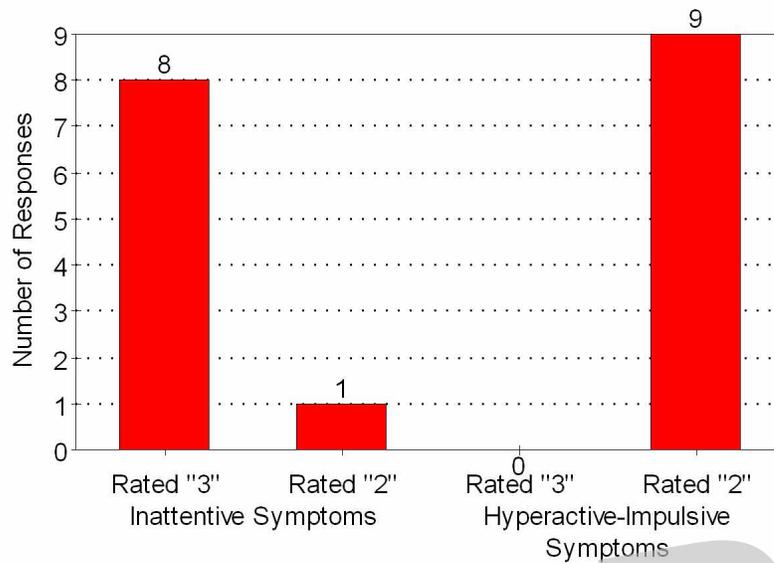
Date Printed: April 14, 2022
End of Report