

Executive function testing still appears to be very complicated for many reasons. In practice, we can meet the situations in which commonly used standardized neuropsychological tests do not reveal injury in executive functions, which is absolutely obvious in everyday life. The goal of the submitted research was to confirm a hypothesis whether getting the executive function testing closer to real life may contribute to their diagnosis specification.

In the conducted research, the individual performance of the group comprising 29 persons with dysexecutive syndrome was compared with the individual performance of the control group of 29 healthy persons. The testees' performance was monitored in two test situations – at standstill (standard testing) and during noise load (real conditions simulation). In both test situations the identical tests of NEURO-2 (KIQ, PAARE, GO/NO-GO, LISEQ, HANOI and NATE) were used.

In compliance with the hypothesis, negative impact of noise on the performance of persons with dysexecutive syndrome was proved in the KIQ and HANOI tests. In both cases presented above, the testees with dysexecutive syndrome were characterized by statistically considerable performance degradation during the noise load. In the other utilized tests (PAARE, GO/NO-GO, LISEQ and NATE), the noise impact on the performance was not found in any of the two groups.

To sum up, in comparison with the probands with dysexecutive syndrome, the healthy testees have achieved better results during the tests at standstill as well as during the noise load. However, contrary to the assumption, the negative noise impact on the performance of the group of people with dysexecutive syndrome has not been confirmed in most of the tests. Nevertheless, we assume that getting a test situation closer to real conditions is the way to improve a diagnosis of executive functions.