Clock Drawing Test

Patient's Name: ___________________________  Date: ___________________
Instructions for the Clock Drawing Test:

Step 1: Give patient a sheet of paper with a large (relative to the size of handwritten numbers) predrawn circle on it. Indicate the top of the page.

Step 2: Instruct patient to draw numbers in the circle to make the circle look like the face of a clock and then draw the hands of the clock to read "10 after 11."

Scoring:
Score the clock based on the following six-point scoring system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Error(s)</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Perfect&quot;</td>
<td>No errors in the task</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2     | Minor visuospatial errors | a) Mildly impaired spacing of times  
b) Draws times outside circle  
c) Turns page while writing so that some numbers appear upside down  
d) Draws in lines (spokes) to orient spacing |
| 3     | Inaccurate representation of 10 after 11 when visuospatial organization is perfect or shows only minor deviations | a) Minute hand points to 10  
b) Writes "10 after 11"  
c) Unable to make any denotation of time |
| 4     | Moderate visuospatial disorganization of times such that accurate denotation of 10 after 11 is impossible | a) Moderately poor spacing  
b) Omits numbers  
c) Perseveration: repeats circle or continues on past 12 to 13, 14, 15, etc.  
d) Right-left reversal: numbers drawn counterclockwise  
e) Dysgraphia: unable to write numbers accurately |
| 5     | Severe level of disorganization as described in scoring of 4 | See examples for scoring of 4 |
| 6     | No reasonable representation of a clock | a) No attempt at all  
b) No semblance of a clock at all  
c) Writes a word or name |

(Shulman et al., 1993)

Higher scores reflect a greater number of errors and more impairment. A score of ≥3 represents a cognitive deficit, while a score of 1 or 2 is considered normal.

Sources: