The impact of LearningRx brain training on past clients with:

ADHD and Attention Issues

Train These Key Skills to Improve Attention*

- Short-Term Memory
- Attention Skills
- Executive Function
- Processing Speed
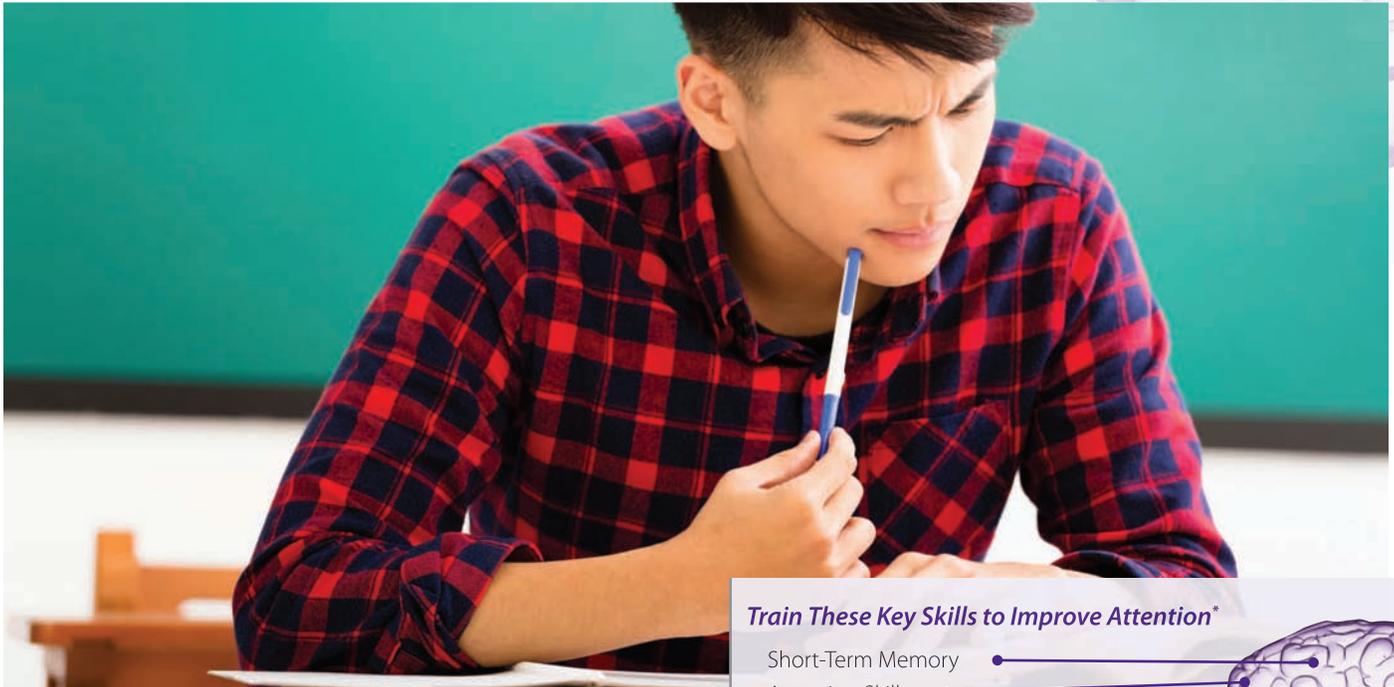
Attention is a skill that can be trained.

While we do not diagnose or treat ADHD, our programs have improved the cognitive performance of clients with many diagnoses, including ADHD.
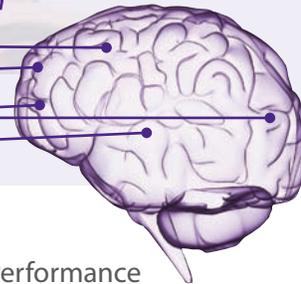
Over a six-year period, 5,416 children and adults came to LearningRx with the diagnosis of ADHD. We measured the cognitive skills of these clients before and after brain training.

Here's what we learned:

- Among 5,416 clients who came to us with ADHD, the mean age was 12 years, and the largest improvements were seen in IQ, long-term memory, broad attention, and auditory processing.

- Broad attention skills improved an average of 24 percentile points following LearningRx brain training.

- IQ scores improved by an average of 15 standard points after LearningRx brain training.
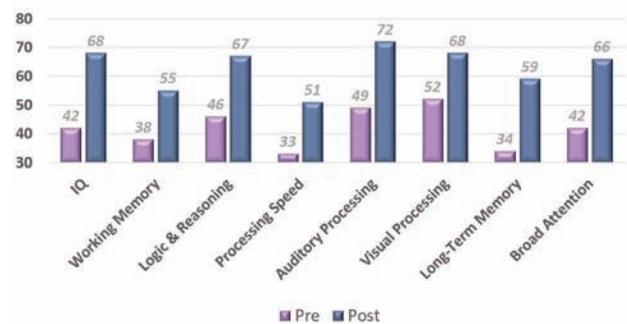
Pre- and Post-Training Cognitive Performance Among LearningRx Clients with ADHD**
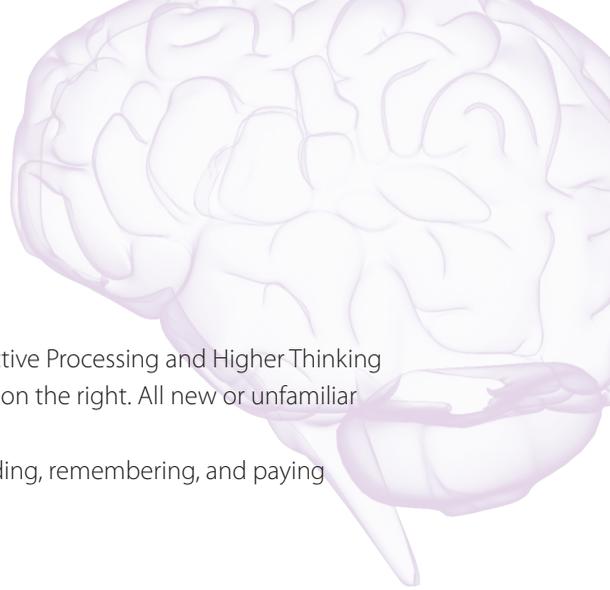
(Shown in Percentiles)

Skill	Pre	Post
IQ	42	68
Working Memory	38	55
Logic & Reasoning	46	67
Processing Speed	33	51
Auditory Processing	49	72
Visual Processing	52	68
Long-Term Memory	34	59
Broad Attention	42	66

■ Pre ■ Post

LearningRx
one-on-one brain training

To find a LearningRx Brain Training Center near you, visit:

www.learningrx.com

The Learning Model

The Learning Model illustrates the difference between the processing functions of "Active Processing and Higher Thinking Systems" on the left, and the storage and distribution function of the "Knowledge Bank" on the right. All new or unfamiliar information must be processed before it is useful in school, work and life.

In other words, strong, efficient cognitive skills are essential for thinking, learning, reading, remembering, and paying attention. For better cognitive performance at any age, strengthen your cognitive skills.

Higher Thinking

Active Processing

Auditory Processing · Visual Processing

Logic & Reasoning · Long-Term Memory

Working Memory

Attention

Processing Speed

New

DECISION

Known

Input

Learned Information

spelling
testing

Output

writing
drawing
speaking

Knowledge Bank

Cognitive Skill Efficiency

Academic Performance
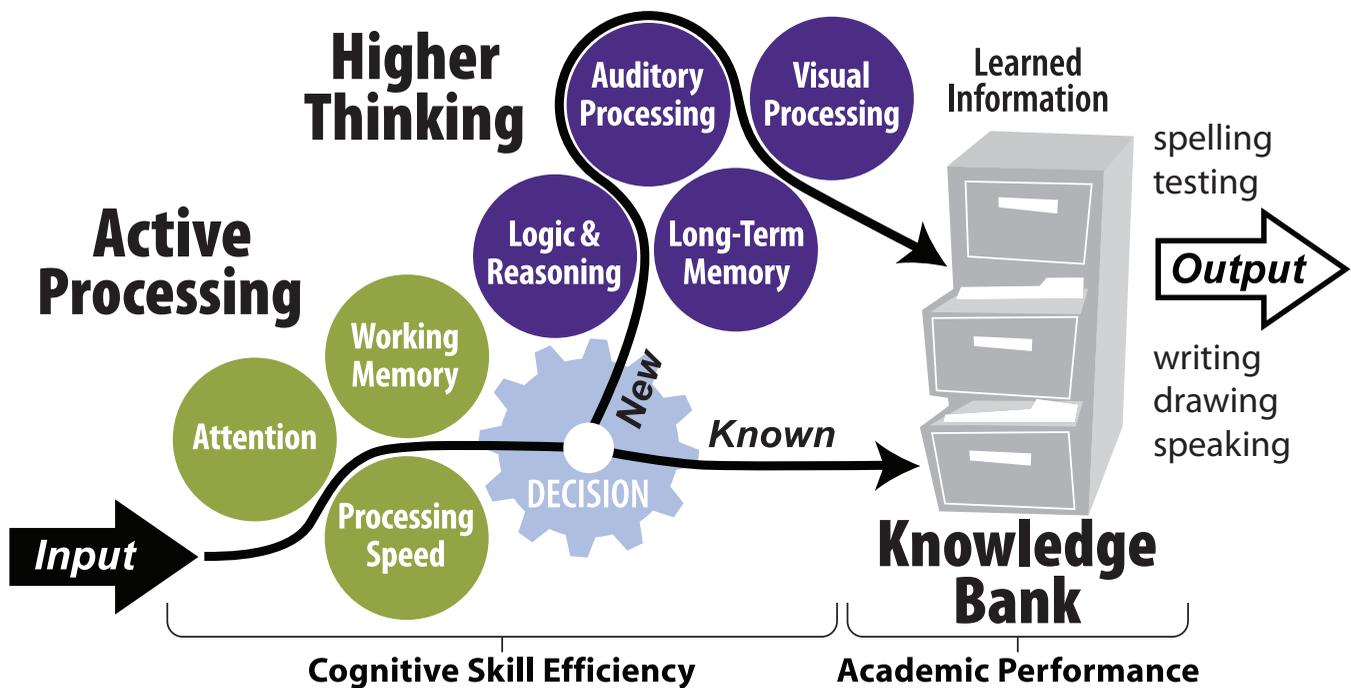
Active Processing

» Always active and running
» Automatically handles most information that is taken in
» Needs to be fast and efficient
» Some information can't be automatically processed

Higher Thinking

» Mental skills are used to process new information
» Solves problem when tasks aren't automatically processed
» General thinking ability
» Determines how well information is stored and retained

Knowledge Bank

» Learned information and data
» Different from mental processing skills
» Storage must grow as one matures
» Size and use are dependent upon processing abilities

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