

ORAL: Validation and application of the Florida Praxis Imagery Questionnaire

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Objective: To determine the validation of a novel version of the Florida Praxis Imagery Questionnaire (FPIQ; Ochipa et al., 1997 & Wilson et al., 2001). **Method:** This validation involves three phases; 1) item generation & subject matter experts (SME), 2) the validation process, and 3) data analysis using Item Response Theory (IRT) and this study encompasses phase 1. For item generation we developed 14 additional questions for each of the four subscales found within the FPIQ. The motor tasks used within the Test of Gross Motor Development-3 (TGMD-3; Ulrich, 2016), Movement Assessment Battery for Children-2 (MABC-2; Bruininks & Bruininks, 2005), Developmental Coordination Disorder Questionnaire (DCDQ; Wilson et al., 2007), and Revised Physical and Neurological Examination for Soft Signs (PANESS; Denckla, 1985) were reviewed to help create these additional questions. We also analyzed responses of the original FPIQ from children (n = 101) and young adults (n = 140) in order to gain a better understanding of commonly missed questions (at or below guess). Lastly, all 104 questions were sent to several SME in order to ensure that the new collection of questions were appropriate, and that the overall questionnaire is addressing the main construct (motor imagery). **Results:** Through our item generation, analysis of performance within the original FPIQ and recommendations from our SME we were able to establish an appropriate set of questions that address motor imagery. This will allow for us to move forward with phase 2 of our study, the validation process, which includes measuring content, construct and criterion-based validity. **Implications:** Conducting a validation study of a novel version of the FPIQ will provide a feasible, simple way to assess motor imagery ability. Furthermore, this will help researchers develop a more thorough understanding of the components and characteristics of motor imagery accuracy. This could potentially have a direct impact on the development of motor imagery training for populations with motor deficits.