

Supplementary tables

Table 1 - PVTs / performance validity tests in included studies

Test name (acronym)	Free-standing / embedded	Type of test	N studies reporting test
Word memory test (WMT)	Free-standing	Forced choice	18
Test of memory malingering (TOMM)	Free-standing	Forced choice	16
Medical Symptom Validity Test (MSVT)	Free-standing	Forced choice	11
Reliable Digit Span (RDS)	Free-standing or embedded (in WAIS)	Floor effect	10
Amsterdam Short Term Memory Test (ASTM)	Free-standing	Forced choice	5
Victoria Symptom Validity Test (VSVT)	Free-standing	Forced choice	5
Rey 15-item Test	Free-standing	Floor effect	4
RBANS Effort Index	Embedded	Floor effect	4
Coin-in-the-hand Test	Free-standing	Forced choice	3
Dot counting	Free-standing	Atypical pattern	3
Finger tapping	Free-standing	Floor effect	3
Vocabulary - digit span	Embedded (WAIS)	Atypical pattern	3
California Verbal Learning Test II forced choice	Embedded (CVLT)	Forced choice	2
Digit Symbol Coding	Embedded (WAIS)	Floor effect	2
Rey Word Recognition Test	Free-standing	Forced choice OR Atypical pattern (with RAVLT recall)	2
Visual Association Test-Extended	Free-standing	Forced choice	2
Logical Memory	Embedded(WMS)	Floor effect	2
Mental Control test	Embedded (WAIS)	Floor effect	2
Autobiographical Memory Inventory	Free-standing	Floor effect	2
Digit span	Embedded (WAIS)	Floor effect	2
Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test equation: copy score + [(true positive recognition – atypical recognition errors) x 3]	Embedded (ROCFT)	Atypical pattern + floor effect	2
Hiscock Digit Memory Test / Hiscock forced choice test	Free-standing	Forced choice	2
Validity Indicator Profile (VIP) verbal, Symbol Search, Portland Digit Recognition Test, b-Test, Rarely missed index, Sentence repetition, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test equation, Camden memory test for faces, Camden Pictorial Recognition Memory Test, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) processing speed index, Digit Memory Test (DMT), Semantic word generation raw score, Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS) Effort Scale, Short Test of Mental Status (STMS), Rey Complex Figure Test (RCFT), Letter Memory Test (LMT), Trail Making Test B:A ratio, reading subtest of Wide Range Achievement Test, fourth edition (WRAT-4), elements of the Auditory Verbal Learning Test (AVLT), Reliable spatial span, Coding age-corrected scaled score, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) effort index, Warrington Words			1 each

Tables (2-9) summarising reported failure rates (percentages) by diagnosis
(percentages highlighted in red indicate > 25% failure rate)

Table 2 - Intellectual disability (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Intellectual disability				
Study*	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Goldberg and Miller 1986	"intellectually deficient individuals": IQ 40-69 (mean 63.9)	Rey 15-item test (< 9)	16	38%
Hoskins et al. 2010	learning disability	WMT (criterion A)	5	20%
		WMT oral (criterion A)	6	0%
Green and Flaro 2015	adults with intellectual deficits (full-scale IQ (FSIQ) ≤ 70) seeking to regain custody of their children	WMT (criterion A)	14	14%
		MSVT (criterion A)	17	0%
		NV-MSVT (criterion A)	4	0%
	adults with intellectual deficits (FSIQ > 70) seeking to regain custody of their children	WMT (criterion A)	223	5%
		MSVT (criterion A)	276	2%

* References for all included studies are available in the supplementary file 'List of included studies'

Table 3 - Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI)				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Howe et al. 2007	MCI	MSVT (criterion A)	16	13%
Duff et al. 2011	amnesic MCI	RBANS Effort Index (>3)	72	0%
Green et al. 2011	possible MCI	WMT (criterion A)	60	22%*
Walter et al. 2014	MCI	TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)	31	10%
Loring et al. 2016	amnesic MCI	RDS (≤ 5)	365	1%
		RDS (≤ 7)		14%
		AVLT recognition ($\leq 9/15$)		42%
Zenisek et al. 2016	MCI	RDS (≤ 5)	168	1%
		RDS (≤ 6)		5%
		RDS (≤ 7)		19%
Meyer et al. 2017	MCI	VAT-E (Visual Association Test-Extended) IR (≤ 21)	76	0%
		VAT-E DR (≤ 20)		1%
		VAT-E CNS (≤ 21)		4%
		VAT-E FR-MC - (≥ 7 - ≤ 9)		7%
Davis 2018	MCI	Digit Symbol Coding AASS (<6)	5414	3%
		Digit Span AASS (<6)		4%
		Logical memory (<14)		27%
		Semantic word generation (<13)		25%
		Trail Making Test B:A ratio (<1.5)		3%
Fazio et al. 2019	Minor neurocognitive disorder	Rey 15-Item Test (recall <20)	80	36%
		RDS (≤ 5)		0%
*11/13 'possible dementia profile' – profile of results suggestive of failure due to dementia rather than invalid performance				

Table 4 - Functional and somatoform disorders (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Functional and somatoform disorders				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail
Bar-On Kalfon et al. 2016	fibromyalgia	TOMM (≤ 45 , assume on trial 2 or retention)	50	16%
Cragar et al. 2006	Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures ()	LMT ($< 93\%$)	21	23%
		DMT ($< 90\%$)		5%
		PDRT-27 ($< 54\%$)		14%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)		14%
		TOMM retention (≤ 45)		14%
	both epilepsy and psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES)	LMT ($< 93\%$)	18	5%
		DMT ($< 90\%$)		5%
		PDRT-27 ($< 54\%$)		0%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)		0%
		TOMM retention (≤ 45)		5%
Drane et al. 2006	Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures	WMT (criterion A)	43	48%
Heintz et al. 2013	Psychogenic movement disorder with jerk-like movements	ASTM (≤ 85)	26	24%
Hill et al. 2003	Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures	TOMM (≤ 45 trial 2 or retention trial)	57	11%
Hoskins et al. 2010	Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures	WMT oral (criterion A)	16	44%
		WMT (criterion A)	14	29%
Iverson et al. 2007	Fibromyalgia	TOMM trial 1 (not stated)	54	0%
		TOMM trial 2 (not stated)		0%
		TOMM retention (not stated)		0%
Kemp et al. 2008	patients with medically unexplained symptoms (20 psychogenic non-epileptic seizures, 14 functional movement disorder/paralysis, 4 nonorganic sensory deficit, 2 functional blindness, 1 fibromyalgia, 1 nonorganic neuropsychological complaints)	MSVT IR (≤ 85)	43	12%
		MSVT DR (≤ 85)		12%
		Coin-in-hand test ($\leq 7/10$)		9%
		Autobiographical Memory Index (≤ 9)		5%
		Camden Pictorial Recognition Memory Test (< 5 th age-related centile using upper limit sample)		19%
		Mental Control Test (< 5 th age-related centile using upper limit sample)		16%
Van der Werf et al. 2000	Chronic fatigue syndrome	ASTM (< 86)	144	29%
Roor et al. 2018	Chronic fatigue syndrome	ASTM (≤ 85)	1382	24%
Tyson et al. 2018	Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures	TOMM (trial 1 ≤ 39 or trial 2 ≤ 44)	33	13%
		RDS (≤ 7)		27%
		Digit span age-corrected scaled score (≤ 6)		22%
		vocabulary – digit span (≥ 3)		26%
		Forced choice recall test of CVLT (≤ 15)		32%

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		FAS and animals verbal fluency (≤ 33)		24%
		Boston Naming Test (≤ 37)		25%
		Complex Ideational Material (≤ 29)		10%
		Logical Memory Recognition trial (≤ 20)		13%

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Table 5 – Epilepsy (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Epilepsy				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Cragar et al. 2006	epilepsy	LMT (<93%)	41	17%
		DMT (<90%)		5%
		PDRT-27 (<54%)		2%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)		2%
		TOMM retention (≤ 45)		2%
	both epilepsy and psychogenic non-epileptic seizures	LMT (<93%)	18	5%
		DMT (<90%)		5%
		PDRT-27 (<54%)		0%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)		0%
		TOMM retention (≤ 45)		5%
Drane et al. 2006	epilepsy	WMT criterion A	41	8%
Grote et al. 2000	epilepsy	VSVT(<16/24 difficult correct)	30	7%
Erdodi et al. 2017 (2)	epilepsy	TOMM trial 2 (≤ 48)	22	9%
Hampson et al. 2014	epilepsy	WMT-IR	16	6%
		WMT-DR		13%
		WMT-CR		38%
		WMT criterion A		38%
		Coin-in-hand test (ns)		6%
		Autobiographical memory index (ns)		0%
		digit-symbol coding (not stated)		25%
		Camden memory test for faces (ns)		6%
		Mental Control Test (ns)	15	27%
Hill et al. 2003	epilepsy (temporal lobe)	TOMM (≤ 45)	48	4%
Hoskins et al. 2010	epilepsy	WMT oral (criterion A)	14	14%
		WMT (criterion A)	17	31%
Keary et al. 2013	medically intractable focal epilepsy	VSVT (<18/24 hard items)	404	5%
Loring et al. 2005	epilepsy	VSVT (<18/24 hard items)	120	12%
Tyson et al. 2018	epilepsy	TOMM (<45)	72	35%
		RDS (≤ 7)		45%
		Digit span age-corrected scaled score (≤ 6)		45%
		vocabulary – digit span (≥ 3)		21%
		Forced choice recall test of CVLT (≤ 15)		12%
		FAS and animals verbal fluency (≤ 33)		51%
		Boston Naming Test (≤ 37)		68%

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		Complex Ideational Material (≤ 29)		31%
		Logical Memory Recognition trial (≤ 20)		18%
Maiman et al. 2019	epilepsy or suspected seizures	RDS (≤ 6)	63	15%
		RDS (≤ 7)		23%
		RDS (≤ 5)		10%
		TOMM trial 1 (≤ 45)		35%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)		2%

Table 6 - Acquired brain injury (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Acquired brain injury					
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test	
Rees et al. 1998	mild traumatic brain injury	TOMM (<45 trial 2)	10	0%	
Allen et al. 2011	mild traumatic brain injury	WMT (criterion A)	1	0%	
Erdodi et al. 2017	mild traumatic brain injury	WAIS processing speed index (≤ 68)	52	0%	
		Coding age-corrected scaled score (≤ 4)		6%	
		Symbol Search age-corrected scaled score (≤ 4)		2%	
		WAIS EI 5 (Digit span, CVLT-II, WMS-IV Logical memory, letter and animal fluency) (≥ 5)		18%	
		WAIS EI 5 (FCR) (≥ 4)		13%	
		WAIS EI 5 (PSP) (≥ 4)		18%	
		moderate-severe traumatic brain injury		WAIS processing speed index (≤ 68)	10
	Coding age-corrected scaled score (≤ 4)		30%		
	Symbol Search age-corrected scaled score (≤ 4)		20%		
	WAIS EI 5 (Digit span, CVLT-II, WMS-IV Logical memory, letter and animal fluency) (≥ 2)		44%		
	WAIS EI 5 (FCR) (≥ 4)		40%		
	WAIS EI 5 (PSP) (≥ 4)		25%		
	Erdodi et al. 2017 (2)	mild traumatic brain injury	TOMM (≤ 48 trial 2 or retention)	20	53%
	Hoskins et al. 2010	mild head trauma	WMT oral (criterion A)	10	50%
WMT (criterion A)			11	27%	
Macciocchi et al. 2006	acute severe traumatic brain injury (mean 43.4 days post injury)	VSVT combined scores (<30 invalid)	71	0%	
Macciocchi et al. 2017	moderate-severe traumatic brain injury in post-traumatic amnesia (orientation log 20-24)	MSVT IR (≤ 85)	9	11%	
		MSVT DR (≤ 85)		55%	
		MSVT CNS (≤ 85)		44%	
	moderate-severe traumatic brain injury not in post-traumatic amnesia (orientation log 25-29)	MSVT IR (≤ 85)	51	6%	
		MSVT DR (≤ 85)		10%	
		MSVT CNS (≤ 85)		26%	
	moderate-severe traumatic brain injury unimpaired on orientation log (30/30)	MSVT IR (≤ 85)	17	0%	
		MSVT DR (≤ 85)		0%	
		MSVT CNS (≤ 85)		12%	
Novitski et al. 2012	mild traumatic brain injury, > 6/12 post injury	RBANS digit span (<9)	25	52%	
Sherer et al. 2015	mild traumatic brain injury (GCS 13-15)	WMT (criterion A)	118	25%	
	moderate traumatic brain injury (9-12)	WMT (criterion A)	47	28%	
	severe traumatic brain injury (GCS 3-8)	WMT (criterion A)	150	25%	
Wu et al. 2010	severe traumatic brain injury (GCS 3-8)	WMT (criterion A)	2	0%	

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Hampson et al. 2014	brain injury (acute moderate-severe (post-traumatic amnesia >24h, GCS <12/15))	WMT-IR	11	27%
		WMT (criterion A)	10	30%
	brain injury (in community residential care, moderate / severe (post-traumatic amnesia >24h, GCS <12/15))	WMT (criterion A)	19	45%
		coin-in-hand test (ns)	20	5%
		autobiographical memory index (ns)	18	78%
		digit-symbol coding (ns)	17	20%
		mental control (ns)	19	26%
Camden memory test for faces (<5th age-related percentile for oldest normative age group)	18	28%		
Terry et al. 2015	former high school footballers with >2 concussions >15 years prior	MSVT (criterion A)	25	0%
Bodner et al. 2019	acute stroke with first manifestation of aphasia (mild to severe)	TOMM 2nd trial (≤ 45)	15	7%
		TOMM retention trial (≤ 45)		0%
		Rey 15-item test pass/fail (<8)		60%
		RDS (<7)		73%
		Reliable spatial span (<7)		40%
Oudman et al. 2019	Korsakoff amnesia	TOMM 2nd trial (not stated)	20	10%
		VAT-E IR (not stated)		5%
		VAT-E DR (not stated)		5%
		VAT-E CNS (not stated)		0%
Goodrich-Hunsaker and Hopkins 2009	bilateral hippocampal atrophy secondary to anoxic brain injury	WMT (criterion A)	3	0%
Carone et al. 2014	surgical removal of left anterior hippocampus and parahippocampal gyrus	WMT (criterion A)	1	0%

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Table 7 - Degenerative brain disease (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Degenerative brain disease				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Teichner et al. 2004	dementia	TOMM (<45 trial 2 or retention trial)	21	76%
Carone et al. 2014	non-specific progressive dementia	MSVT (criterion A)	1	100%*
		WMT (criterion A)		100%*
		RDS (not stated: assume ≤ 7)		0%
Davis 2018	dementia	Digit Symbol Coding (age-adjusted scaled score) (<6)	5761	16%
		Digit Span (age-adjusted scaled score) (<6)		11%
		Logical memory (<14)		68%
		Semantic word generation raw score (<13)		60%
		Trail Making Test B:A ratio (<1.5)		2%
Dean et al. 2009	dementia	Digit Span (age-adjusted scaled score) (≤ 5)	172	27%
		RDS pass/fail (≤ 6)		30%
		Three digits timed (>2s)	50	18%
		Four digits timed (>4s)	48	10%
		Vocabulary - digit span (>5)	149	3%
		Dot counting (escore <17)	80	50%
		TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)	20	55%
		Warrington words (<33)	39	41%
		Rey 15-item test free recall (<9)	105	74%
		Rey 15-item test recognition equation (<20)	50	86%
		Logical memory RMI (≤ 136)	43	23%
		Finger tapping (men ≤ 35 , women ≤ 28)	55	31%
		b-Test (≥ 160)	34	53%
		Rey word recognition (men ≤ 5 , women ≤ 7)	32	22%
		Rey word recognition equation (≤ 9)	32	44%
		RAVLT equation (≤ 12)	64	87%
		Rey-Osterreith equation (≤ 47)	51	63%
Duff et al. 2011	probable Alzheimer's Disease	RBANS Effort Index (>3)	126	33%
Fazio et al. 2019	dementia (major neurocognitive disorder)	Rey 15-Item (<20 on recall & recognition)	52	90%
		RDS pass/fail (≤ 5)		9%
Green et al. 2011	dementia (probable, mild, and moderate: CDR 0.5 - 2)	WMT (criterion A)	42	71%*
		MSVT (criterion A)	23	48%*
Howe et al. 2007	dementia (early)	MSVT (criterion A)	13	38%*
	dementia (advanced)	MSVT (criterion A)	18	83%**
Loring et al. 2016	early Alzheimer's dementia (MMSE 20-26, +NINCDS/ARDR criteria probable)	RDS (≤ 5)	176	3%
		RDS (≤ 7)		34%
		AVLT recognition		70%
Merten et al. 2007	mild Alzheimer's dementia (mean MMSE score 22.2, SD 2.9)	ASTM (<85)	20	90%
		WMT IR (<34)		90%

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		WMT DR (<34)		90%
		WMT consistency (<34)		95%
		TOMM 2nd trial (<45)		30%
		TOMM delay trial (<45)		50%
Meyer et al. 2017	mild Alzheimer's dementia	VAT-E IR (≤ 20)	26	0%
		VAT-E DR (≤ 19)		0%
		VAT-E CNS (≤ 19)		4%
Rudman et al. 2011	mild dementia diagnosed before 65 (CAMCOG)	coin in hand (ns)	20	0%
		dot counting time (grouped > ungrouped)		0%
		dot counting errors (ns)		10%
		Rey 15-item test (ns)		15%
		TOMM (ns)		5%
		NV-MSVT (ns)		50%
		MSVT (ns)		35%
	moderate/severe dementia diagnosed before 45 (CAMCOG)	coin in hand (ns)	22	23%
		dot counting time (grouped > ungrouped)		0%
		dot counting errors (ns)		32%
		Rey 15-item test		73%
		TOMM (ns)		64%
		NV-MSVT (ns)		77%
		MSVT (ns)		73%
Sieck et al. 2013	Huntington Disease	RBANS EI (>3)	121	18%
		RBANS ES (only the 43 scoring <19 list recognition and <9 digit span) (<12)	43	70%
		TOMM (<45 on trial 2)	36	8%
Singhal et al. 2009	advanced dementia (6 AD, 4 undetermined)	MSVT (criterion A)	10	100%*
		NV-MSVT (criterion A)		100%*
Walter et al.	moderate-severe dementia	TOMM trial 2 (≤ 45)	28	21%
Wodushek et al.	Parkinson's disease candidates for DBS	MSVT (criterion A)	47	10%***
		MSVT (criterion A)		6%
		RDS (≤ 6)		5%
		vocabulary – digit span (scaled score) (>5)		4%
		CVLT-II forced choice (<14)		0%
Zenisek et al. 2016	Alzheimer's dementia	RDS (≤ 7)	133	39%
		RDS (≤ 6)		20%
		RDS (≤ 5)		8%
	Vascular dementia	RDS (≤ 7)	8	63%
		RDS (≤ 6)		25%
		RDS (≤ 5)		0%
	Dementia with Lewy Bodies	RDS (≤ 7)	27	37%
		RDS (≤ 6)		15%
		RDS (≤ 5)		0%
	Frontotemporal dementia	RDS (≤ 7)	15	53%
		RDS (≤ 6)		27%
		RDS (≤ 5)		13%
	Parkinsonian syndromes	RDS (≤ 7)	20	35%
		RDS (≤ 6)		20%
		RDS (≤ 5)		5%

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Rossetti et al. 2018	Parkinson's disease – deep brain stimulation surgical candidates	WMT (criterion A)	20	5%
Woods et al. 2003	HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders	Hiscock Digit Memory Test (<90%)	82	2%
Van der Werf et al. 2000	Multiple sclerosis	ASTM (<86)	40	13%
<p>* all who failed had a dementia / severe impairment profile (profile of results suggestive of failure due to dementia rather than invalid performance)</p> <p>**13/15 who failed had dementia / severe impairment profile</p> <p>*** examinees with dementia / severe impairment profile excluded</p>				

Table 8 - Psychiatric disorders (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Psychiatric disorders				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Back et al. 1996	schizophrenia	Rey 15-item test (<9)	30	13%
		Rey dot-counting (mean grouped-dot counting time > 4.8x AND grouped time:ungrouped time \leq 2:1)		13%
		Hiscock Forced Choice, 18-trial version (<90%)		27%
Gorissen et al. 2005	schizophrenia	WMT (criterion A)	64	72%
Moore et al. 2013	schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder	RBANS EI (> 3)	128	23%
Hunt et al. 2014	schizophrenia (63%) or schizoaffective disorder (37%)	Validity Indicator Profile (VIP) verbal (ns)	53	60%
		VIP non-verbal (ns)	54	83%
		TOMM trial 2		28%
		TOMM retention		17%
		STMS (short test of mental status) (≤ 29)		35%
		reading subtest of WRAT-4 (≤ 79)		22%
Stevens et al. 2014	schizophrenia	WMT (criterion A)	70	26%
Strauss et al. 2015	schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder	VSVT	97	1%
		WMT (criterion A)	46	15%
Morra et al. 2015	schizophrenia (289), schizoaffective disorder (32) or another psychotic disorder (9)	RBANS Effort Index (>3)	330	9%
Whearty et al. 2015	schizophrenia (47) or schizoaffective disorder (13)	RDS (≤ 6)	60	28%
		Finger tapping (≤ 35 male, ≤ 28 female)		36%
Schroeder et al. 2011	psychotic psychiatric disorder	sentence repetition (≤ 10)	104	2%
		RDS (≤ 7)		17%
		RDS (≤ 6)		4%
		CVLT-II forced choice (≤ 14)		8%
		rarely missed index (≤ 136)		10%
		finger tapping (≤ 35 males, ≤ 28 females)		3%
		dot counting (≥ 20)		3%
		dot counting (≥ 17)		3%
		RCTF (≤ 3 true positive or > 4 false positive)		4%
Dandachi-Fitzgerald et al. 2011	personality disorders	ASTM	16	31%
	mood and anxiety disorders	ASTM	34	24%
	Autism spectrum disorder	ASTM	25	16%
	substance abuse/dependence	ASTM	11	18%
	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	ASTM (<85)	56	14%
	psychotic disorder	ASTM	8	25%
Ruocco 2016	borderline personality disorder	VSVT hard items ($\leq 15/24$)	50	2%
Lee et al. 2000	major depressive disorder (middle aged or elderly)	Rey 15-item test (<9 OR spatial score < 9)	64	5%
		Rey dot-counting (mean grouped counting time \geq mean ungrouped dot counting time OR > 3 errors OR ungrouped time > 180s OR grouped time > 130s)		0%

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Rees et al. 2001	depression (psychiatric inpatients)	TOMM (<45 trial 2 or retention trial)	26	0%
Price et al. 2011	methamphetamine dependence	TOMM ('published cut-off score')	71	0%

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Table 9 - Other conditions (percentages $\geq 25\%$ highlighted in red)

Other conditions				
Study	Clinical definition	Test (cut-off)	N	% to fail test
Heintz et al. 2013	Gilles de la Tourette syndrome	ASTM (<85)	13	23%
Janssen et al. 2013	HIV-1 infected patients	ASTM (<85)	30	17%
Paul et al. 2017	HIV-infected individuals on stable combination antiretroviral therapy	TOMM trial 1 (<45)	111	15%
Rossetti et al. 2018	Essential tremor – deep brain stimulation surgical candidates	WMT criterion A	10	20%*
Dorociak et al. 2018	Sickle cell disease	TOMM trial 1 (<40)	54	4%
		TOMM trial 2 (<45)	43	2%
		RDS (≤ 6)		9%
		RDS (≤ 7)		33%

*1/2 of those who failed had Mild Cognitive Impairment