is in contrast to other health-related areas (e.g., there are a far greater number of published articles on TikTok and COVID-19 and dermatology compared to neuropsychological disorders). These findings suggest a missed opportunity for researchers and clinicians alike to engage with TikTok. Based on clinical experience and a review of the available literature, the following recommendations are provided and will be presented in-depth:

1. Clinicians should gain familiarity with virally spread information via TikTok, particularly as it relates to symptoms and presentations of neuropsychological and neurodevelopmental conditions.
2. Clinicians should explicitly assess for knowledge content and source regarding neuropsychological and neurodevelopmental conditions during intake and/or feedback in order to address misinformation and myths, validate lived experiences, and develop rapport with patients.
3. Clinicians and researchers should consider a strengths-based approach to TikTok usage that highlights the value of sharing resources, building community, and decreasing stigma.
4. Clinicians and researchers should be aware of information shared via TikTok as a potential concern for test security.

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65 Verbal and Visual-Spatial Abilities Differ by Ethnicity in a Referred Pediatric Sample

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Objective: To compare performances of matched groups derived from caregiver-reported ethnicity on measures of verbal comprehension and visual-spatial abilities, and to identify factors potentially related to differences.

Participants and Methods: Participants included 159 English speaking children from 6-15 years of age who were referred for neuropsychological evaluation at a clinic in the southwestern region of the United States. Participants were matched across four groups based on caregiver-reported ethnicity, including American Indian (n = 41), Hispanic (n= 41), White (n = 41), and Other (i.e., Black, Asian; n = 36) categories. Propensity score matching was used to derive samples, with participants matched on age, caregiver-reported sex assigned at birth, and the full-scale intelligence quotient on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, Fifth Edition (WISC-V).

Results: Using a dependent variable derived from subtracting the WISC-V Verbal Comprehension Index from the Visual-Spatial Index, significant differences across groups were found via a factorial analysis of variance model (p = .02, eta squared = .06). Achieved power was .82. Post-hoc analysis indicated significantly greater differences between verbal comprehension and visual-spatial abilities amongst participants of American Indian (mean difference = -6.61 standard score points) and Hispanic (mean difference = -6.66 standard score points) ethnicity relative to participants of White ethnicity (mean difference = 2.17 standard score points; p < .01). Differences did not relate to participant age or assigned sex.

Conclusions: Greater differences between visual and verbal intellectual abilities were found amongst Hispanic and American Indian participants relative to White participants. Hispanic and American children tended to perform higher on visual spatial rather than verbal tasks, while the pattern was reversed for White children. Findings are congruent with previous research conducted using older versions of the WISC and continue to highlight potential issues related to the external validity of this measure in certain populations. This study contributes to the existing literature by replicating previous findings with the most recent iteration of the WISC in a referred sample. Current results continue to suggest that the WISC-V Verbal Comprehension Index may function more as a measure of English language ability rather than verbal intellectual ability. Given these findings, it is important that weaknesses in verbal comprehension amongst children of Hispanic or American Indian ethnicity be interpreted in this context when identified in

clinical and research settings. Discrepancies between ethnic groups may relate broadly to cultural and systemic factors (e.g., differing patient/examiner characteristics, inequalities in access to education/intervention and healthcare, bilingualism/exposure to the English language).

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66 Neuropsychological Profile of ROHHAD Syndrome: A Case Study

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Objective: Rapid Onset Obesity with Hypoventilation, Hypothalamic Dysfunction, Autonomic Dysregulation (ROHHAD) is a rare and often progressive syndrome with unknown etiology and only 100 cases reported to date. The syndrome is characterized by generally normal development followed by rapid onset of pain, muscle weakness, personality changes, and developmental regression. Associated chronic pain and fatigue result in difficulty concentrating, slow information processing, and executive function challenges. Only one study has examined the neuropsychological profile of pediatric patients with this syndrome.
Participants and Methods: Our patient was a 10-year-old, right-handed male with a history of ROHHAD syndrome, focal epilepsy, mild neurocognitive disorder, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) who underwent two comprehensive neuropsychological evaluations at our medical center.

Results: Findings across multiple evaluations showed solid verbal skills and difficulty processing visual-spatial and nonverbal information, as well as problems with attention, executive functioning, and adaptive skills, and psychosocial functioning consistent with his diagnoses of ADHD and ASD. He exhibited fine- and gross-motor challenges associated with hypotonia. Chronic fatigue contributed to his challenges with attention and information processing. These findings are generally consistent with previous research examining the neuropsychological profile associated with ROHHAD syndrome.
Conclusions: Results from our case study highlight the complexity and challenges associated with ROHHAD syndrome. Consistent with available information, etiology of our patients' neuropsychological weakness and functional decline is unclear. Yearly neuropsychological evaluations are recommended for these patients to update interventions based on their variable abilities. More research is needed to firmly establish the neuropsychological profile in youth of varying ages afflicted with this syndrome.

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67 Are these familiar words? Analyzing the utility of a new Spanish verbal memory test for children in North Texas

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Objective: The American Academy of Clinical Neuropsychology's (AACN) Relevance 2050 Initiative goals highlight the need for new assessment methods that are inclusive of the rising heterogeneous population in the US. In