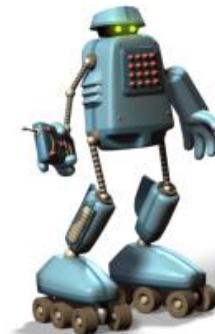


# Cogmed training with dyslexic children

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# Dyslexia in the Netherlands

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Failing automatization of letter knowledge and reading in grade 1 and 2:

- ✓ Extended instruction in the classroom;
- ✓ Remedial teaching outside the classroom (one-to-one or in small groups);
- ✓ After two or three periods of failing automatization (weakest 10%) in spite of extensive intervention a child is referred to health care;

# Dyslexia in the Netherlands

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- ✓ In dyslexia clinics analysis of the reading problems takes place by psychological examination
- ✓ When severe dyslexia is diagnosed, dyslexia treatment is indicated

Paid by health care insurance

# Psychological examination

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Issues of examination:

- ✓ IQ;
- ✓ Reading and spelling level;
- ✓ Phonological processing;
- ✓ Rapid naming;
- ✓ Working memory;
- ✓ Long term memory.

Executive functions, attention and social-emotional well-being  
are assessed by questionnaires filled by parents and teacher.

# Dyslexia treatment

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- ✓ Intensive reading and spelling instruction by a dyslexia specialist once a week on a one-to-one basis;
- ✓ Home assignments to be rehearsed four times a week;
- ✓ Evaluation of reading and spelling level every three months;
- ✓ Mean period of treatment 40-60 weeks.

# Problem definition

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A small group of dyslexic children makes insufficient progress in spite of dyslexia treatment.

Hypothetic causes: cognitive functions like:

- ✓ Attention;
- ✓ Working memory;
- ✓ Executive functioning.

} “frontal lobe functions”

# Objective

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Is it possible to treat working-memory deficits in dyslexic children by a Cogmed working-memory training, in order to increase efficiency of dyslexia treatment?

# Implementation of Cogmed

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- ✓ After psychological examination, children with low central executive scores are referred for Cogmed working memory training (in case of parental consent);
- ✓ Working memory training starts five weeks before start of dyslexia treatment.

# Research design

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60 participants, split up in 3 groups:

- ✓ Experimental group:  
Cogmed Robomemory (adaptive training)-> dyslexia treatment
- ✓ Placebo control group:  
Cogmed Megamemory (non-adaptive training)-> dyslexia treatment
- ✓ No treatment control group:  
Dyslexia treatment

# Results

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Premeasurement (psychological examination)

Postmeasurement (after RM/MM/-)

Check-up of reading and spelling level every three months of dyslexia treatment

# First results

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- ✓ MM and RM groups appear to make equal gains in working memory tasks and nonverbal reasoning

WMTB-C digit recall			
	mean pretest	mean posttest	n
RM	22.9	25.7	20
MM	21.6	23.3	17

F= 2.747; p=.106

WMTB-C backward recall			
	mean pretest	mean posttest	n
RM	8.0	7.7	20
MM	12.3	11.0	17

F= 1.537; p=.223

# First results

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WMTB-C block recall

	mean pretest	mean posttest	n
RM	24.3	32.6	20
MM	24.2	28.8	17

F= 1.876; p=.180

WNV matrix reasoning

	mean pretest	mean posttest	n
RM	19.0	19.6	19
MM	18.7	19.8	16

F= 0.000; p=.992

# Future results

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- ✓ Gains in working memory tasks of training groups (Robomemory and Megamemory) compared to no-treatment control group;
- ✓ Results on reading and spelling after 3, 6, and 9 months of dyslexia training, Robomemory, Megamemory, and no-treatment control group compared.

# Issues concerned with implementation of Cogmed

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- ✓ Fit in track of activities within the existing system;
- ✓ Waiting lists for dyslexia treatment;
- ✓ Parental consent (effort & time needed!);
- ✓ Practical scheduling of appointments: time and location;
- ✓ Technical problems (Apple!).

# Questions?

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