

Cogmed training with dyslexic children

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één in weten

Dyslexia in the Netherlands

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

- ✓ 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

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

- ✓ 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

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

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

- ✓ 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

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

Premeasurement (psychological examination)

Postmeasurement (after RM/MM/-)

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

First results

- ✓ 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

| 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

- ✓ 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

- ✓ 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?

