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Effect of comorbid reading disorder on oculomotor behavior in children with DCD

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Introduction

Studies have suggested a dysfunction in oculomotor skills in children with DCD (Robert et al., 2014; Sumner et al., 2016). The nature of these dysfunctions is still not clear, as DCD often appears together with other neurodevelopmental disorder (Bellocchi et al., 2015).

Results

Z-scores comparisons

The Developmental Eye Movement (DEM) test (Garzia, et al., 1990) has been showed to be useful in exploring the oculomotor behavior of dyslexic children (DD; Moiroud et al., 2018). This standardized test comprises horizontal and vertical digit reading tasks and provides reading time and errors norms as well as oculomotor type of response.

Pre-test: "See these numbers? Please say these numbers out loud for me". Vertical Test (Test A and B): "Please carefully read the numbers down the two columns like this as quickly as you can. Do not use your finger. Use only your eyes". Horizontal Test (Test C): "Please carefully read the numbers across the rows like this as quickly as you can".

TEST A			TEST B						г	EST	с			
	4	6		7										
	5	3		9										
	2	2		3										
	1	9		9	3		7	5			9			8
	7	1		2	2	5			7		4			6
	5	7		1	1			4		7		6		3
	3	4		4	7		9		3		9			2
	7	6		7	4	5				2			1	7
	4	5		6	5			3		7		4		8
	8	2		3	7	4		6	5					2
	7	5		2	9		2			3		6		4
	4	3		5	6	3	2		9					1
	6	7		7	7				4		6	5		;
	5	4		4	5		3	7			4			,
	2	8		6	4			5		2			1	
	9	4		3	7	9	3			9				
	2	5		7	1		물을	4			7		6	
	3	2		5	2		5		7			4		
	6	1		9	3	7		5			9			
	4	7		8	-									

Do DD and DCD children share the same oculomotor dysfunctions ? What is the effect of DD comorbidity on DCD's oculomotor skills ?

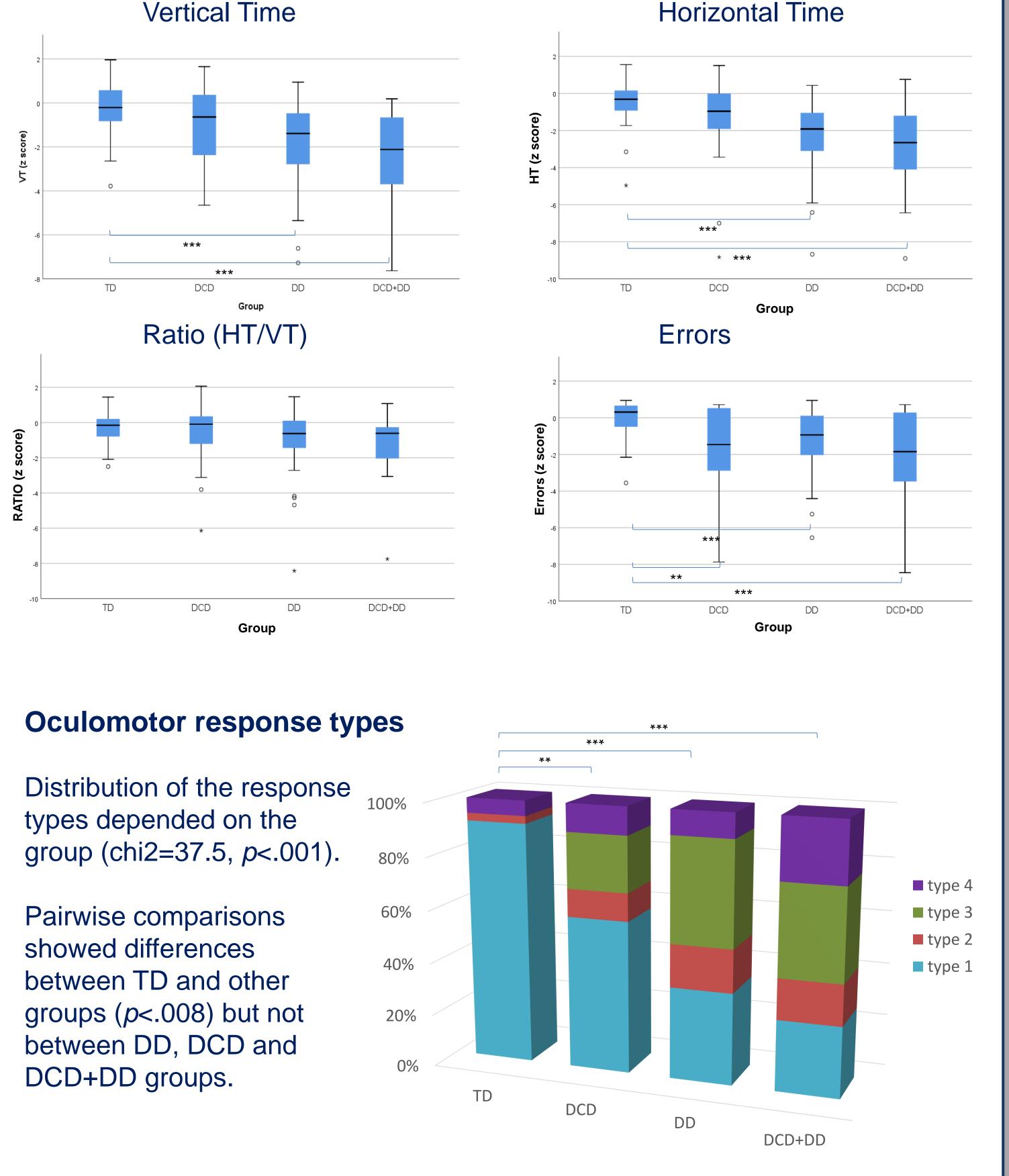
Aims of the study

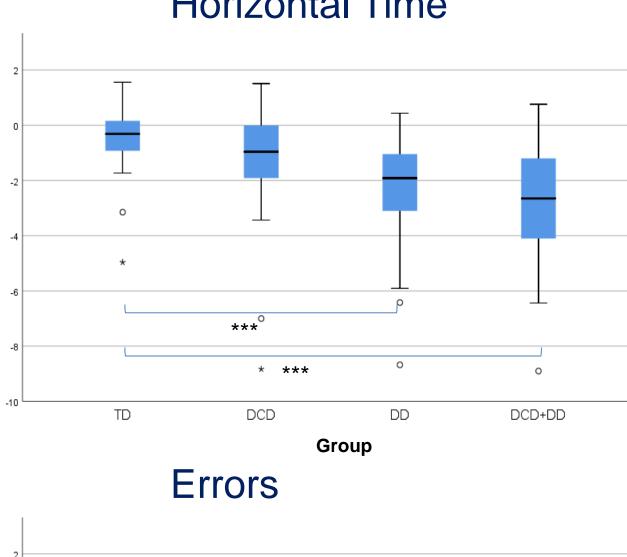
 \rightarrow to explore oculomotor behavior in DCD children as assessed with DEM test \rightarrow to compare DCD children to DD children and to children with DCD+DD

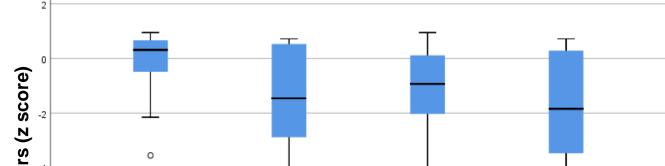
Significant effect of Group for all indices (VT, H(3)=28.38; p=.000; HT, H(3)=38.85; p=.000; Ratio, H(3)=9.19; p=.027; Errors, H(3)=20.84; p=.000).

Pairwise comparisons :

- DCD differed from TD children only for the Errors z-scores (p<.008);
- DD and DCD+DD had lower z-scores than TD for the horizontal time, vertical time and in the Errors z-score (p<.0001);
- Differences between DCD, DD and DCD+DD groups were not significant.







Method

Participants

138 French children (8-12 years old) (DYSTAC-MAP cohort). 22 DCD 47 DD 27 DCD+DD 42 TD (typically developing children)

All the children received a comprehensive cognitive assessment to evaluate criteria for inclusion in each group:

- intellectual functioning (WISC-5)
- reading skills (Alouette-R)
- phonological processing (ODEDYS)
- motor development (MABC-2)

Materials

DEM test (Garzia et al., 1990): vertical time (VT), horizontal time (HT), RATIO HT/VT, number of errors (z scores) and oculomotor type.

BEHAVIOUR TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
Type 1	Normal automaticity and oculomotor skills
Type 2	Oculomotor dysfunction
Туре 3	Deficiencies in automaticity/number calling skills
Type 4	Deficiencies in automaticity and oculomotor skills

Analysis Z scores and oculomotor types (type 1 to 4) Non parametric statistics : Group differences : Kruskal-Wallis test and chi2. Pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni correction (p<.008).

Conclusions

• Children with DCD frequently presented atypical scores at the DEM test, as attested by the number of reading errors and oculomotor type of response

(Robert et al., 2014; Sumner et al., 2016).

- Reading disorder was clearly linked to lower performances at the DEM test : both children with DD and children with DCD+DD had higher vertical and horizontal reading time, more errors and more atypical motor responses (Moiroud et al., 2018).
- Research focusing on oculomotor skills in DCD should contain a reading test to exclude the effect of comorbid DD on visual behavior.
- Performance of children with DCD+DD were highly heterogeneous and more research is needed to understand the profile of these children.
- Eye tracking techniques should help to explore the nature of oculomotor disorder in DCD children, distinguish DD and DCD oculomotor behavior and better apprehend DCD+DD performance variability.

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