snr_wordspan

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Overview

Bishop and Miller talked today and Miller mentioned that there may be intersite differences between UW and U of I in Word Span scores. Bishop and Miller reviewed data provided in XLSX spreadsheet via e-mail. Bishop wanted to confirm Miller's observations.

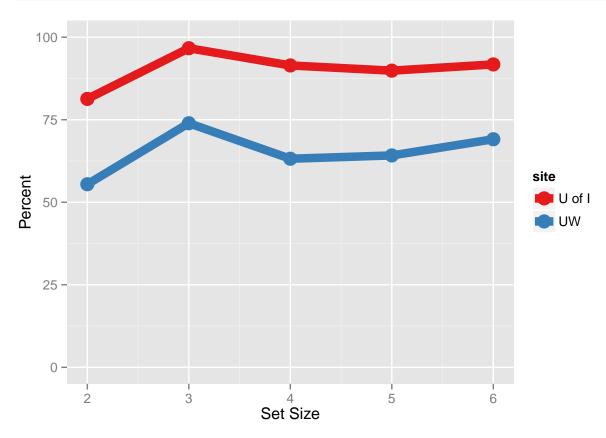
```
# Load libraries
library(readr)
library(stringr)
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(foreach)
library(ggplot2)
# Load data
data = read_csv("HASNR_DATA_2015-10-18_1020.csv")
# Get site information
site = unlist((data %>% rowwise() %>% do(site = if (.$subject_id>1999){return('U of I')} else{'UW'}))$s
# Add to data
data = data %>% mutate(site = site)
# Filter so we are only looking at wordspan information
```

RedCap data frame is very big and very confusing unless filtered down

```
wordspan = data %>% select(subject_id, contains('wordspan'))
# Concatenate scores and add set size information
# Do for recognition, judgment, recall
recognition = wordspan %>% select(subject_id, contains('recognition'))
reshape.wordspan <- function(df_table, test_segment){</pre>
  Reshapes REDCAP word span data into a more useful format.
  # Filter df_table to only include wordspan and test_segment
  df_table = df_table %>% select(site, subject_id, contains(paste0('wordspan_', test_segment)))
  # Get all names of relevant columns
  cnames = names(df_table %>% select(contains(test_segment)))
  # For each column name, create a data frame with subject ID, test_segment, and set size
  wordspan <- foreach (cname=cnames, .combine=rbind) %do% {</pre>
    # Temporary table containing the selected data
   tmp_table = df_table %>% select(site, subject_id, matches(cname))
   set size = unlist(str split(cname, ' '))[3]
    # Add set size
   tmp_table = tmp_table %>% mutate(set_size=as.integer(set_size))
   # Rename to test segment
   tmp_table = tmp_table %>% rename_(test_segment = cname)
   return(tmp_table)
  }
  names(wordspan)[3] <- test_segment</pre>
  return(wordspan)
}
# Get test components.
recognition = reshape.wordspan(data, 'recognition')
recall = reshape.wordspan(data, 'recall')
judgment = reshape.wordspan(data, 'judgment')
# Join them segments together
wordspan = recognition %>% left_join(recall, by=c('site', 'subject_id', 'set_size')) %>% left_join(judg
# Summary statistics
wordspan_summary = wordspan %>% group_by(site, set_size) %>% summarise_each(funs(mean(., na.rm=TRUE)))
```

Recognition

Plot recognition ggplot(wordspan_summary, aes(x=set_size, y=recognition, colour=site)) + geom_point(size=5) + geom_line(

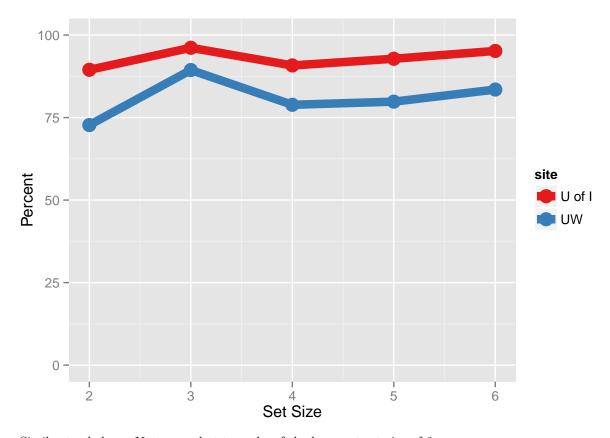


There are two clear trends in the data.

- UW subjects are performing poorer overall compared to U of I.
- Subjects generally do poorly in set size of two.
 - This is likely a residual training effect. From Bishop's few and informal observations, it seems that subjects do not always understand instructions well.
 - Practice sessions might be informative here.
- It looks like people do best with set size of 3, which is strange.
 - Need to dig into this more.

Judgment

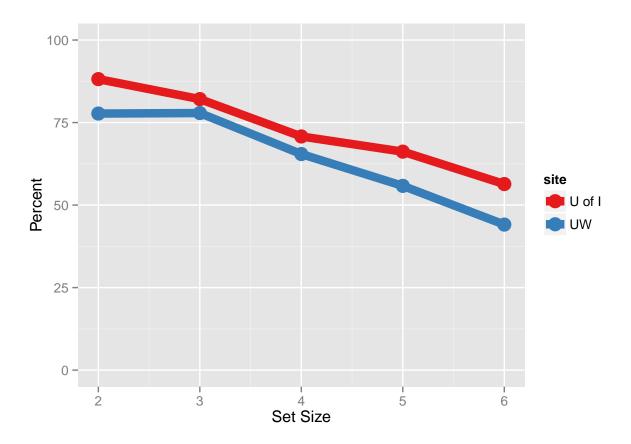
```
# Plot recognition
ggplot(wordspan_summary, aes(x=set_size, y=judgment, colour=site)) + geom_point(size=5) + geom_line(siz
```



Similar tends here. Not sure what to make of the bump at set size of 3.

\mathbf{Recall}

```
# Plot recognition
ggplot(wordspan_summary, aes(x=set_size, y=recall, colour=site)) + geom_point(size=5) + geom_line(size=
```



- Again, UW subjects are doing slightly worse.
- The performance is nearly parallel.
- Bishop really needs to break this down at individual level. No time to do so right now.