## Social Cognition Outcomes Measures

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 $R_{esponse} E_{valuation} I_n N_{eurofibromatosis} S_{chwannomatosis} \\ INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION$ 

### Measures of Social Skills and Social Cognition

- Social skills are complex and multidimensional
  - Social awareness
  - Social cognition
  - Social communication
  - Social motivation
- Can be impacted by weaknesses in other cognitive areas
- Used the SOCIAL model as a basis for conceptualizing social skills



### <u>Socio-Cognitive Integration of Abilities Model</u> (SOCIAL; Anderson and Beauchamp)





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## Identifying Appropriate Measures-What do we look for?

- Measure areas we are interested in
  - Communication and social cognition
- Well-designed measures (good psychometrics)
- Easily administered in clinical trials setting
   Focused on parent questionnaires
- Previously used in clinical trials where social skills are an outcome measure



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Zoom			Window		Macros

COGRATE: COGnitive outcomes R	ting Acceptance Tool for Endpoints

Domain:	Executive Function	□Attention	Processing Speed
Measure:			
Rater:		Date:	1 1

#### RATINGS

3=Solid data and published information supporting its use in NF 2=Good preliminary data and relevant information but needs more work 1=Limited data but information suggests potential 0=No/poor data/information \*Half ratings (.5, 1.5, 2.5) can be used if needed

Rating Criteria	Rating (0-3):
	use in NF trials
1. Patient characteristics:	
Age range (e.g., child, adolescent, adult)	
Normative groups (e.g., general, NF, oncology, other, # subjects)	
2. Used in published studies:	
Number and types of studies (e.g., descriptive, clinical trials)	
3 Test appropriateness for clinical trials endpoint:	
Test encificity/nurity (how nure is the massure to the domain/skill it is	
developed to measure?)	
developed to measure:)	
Test targets one or more of the known or future endpoints for NF clinical trials	
directly	
,	
4. Scores available:	
Types of scores available (e.g., raw, standardized, domain, total; gaps in	
normative data)	
5. Psychometric Data:	
Reliability (e.g., internal consistency, test/retest)	
Validity (e.g., construct, discriminative)	
Factor analysis	
Densities F.C. et /Accellability of Alternate Former (Time Instrument action	
Practice Effects/Availability of Alternate Forms/Time between testing	
information	
6 Fessibility:	
v. reasionity.	

Cost (for test instrument, protocols, and scoring)	
Length (time to administer/complete)	
Ease of administration/challenges to administration	
Qualifications to administer test (level of training)	
Appropriateness for alternative testing settings (e.g., clinic, etc.)	
Other languages available	
Overall Impression for use in NF Clinical Trials (Pros/Cons) – Is the measure a critical Primary Outcome Measure?	<u>Total (</u> mean):

Level of Acceptance (Committee Decision): \_\_\_\_Primary outcome measure

Secondary outcome measure Ngt acceptable at this time/further information needed (specify) Ngt acceptable (no further review)

Committee Notes/Comments:

#### COGRATE: COGnitive outcomes Rating Acceptance Tool for Endpoints

#### Patient Representative Form

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	Measure:	
	Rater:	Date://

#### RATING ANCHORS

- 3 = Strongly Agree
- 2 = Agree
- 1 = Disagree
- 0 = Strongly Disagree

Rating Criteria Please complete this section prior to the phone call	Rating 0-3
Feasibility	
<ul> <li>Directions are easy to understand. Would you be able to complete this questionnaire if given it with no other explanation? (for example, how to fill out the form; time period to consider when rating)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Scale for responses is easy to understand</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Questions are easy to understand</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>How long does it take to complete this test?</li> <li>This is a reasonable amount of time</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>This questionnaire is relevant to an area of difficulty for people with NF1</li> </ul>	
MEAN RATING	



#### RATING ANCHORS

- 3 = Good convincing data and published information supporting the tool's use in NF 2 = Good preliminary/early data and relevant information but needs more work
- 1 = Limited data but information suggests potential
- 0 = No data/poor data/information

\*Half ratings (.5, 1.5, 2.5) can be used if needed

Rating Criteria This section can be completed during phone call based on group discussion	Rating (0-3): for use in NF trials
<ol> <li><u>Patient characteristics</u>: What is the age range that the tool can be used (e.g., child, adolescent, adult)?</li> </ol>	
Is there information/data on how individuals with diseases such as NF perform on the tool/test? Yes No	
If yes, which groups?	
2. <u>Used in published studies</u> : How many studies have been published using this tool (overall)?	
How many were clinical trials (a study with some type of intervention)?	
What age span was included in the published trials?	
How many published studies included individuals with NF?	
3. <u>Test appropriateness for clinical trials endpoint</u> : Does this tool test areas of learning, behavior, or cognition that are relevant to NF research?	
Do you think that the tool is important for future cognitive research in NF? Yes No	
Overall Impression for use in NF Clinical Trials (Pros/Cons) – Is the measure an acceptable outcome measure based on your review and committee discussion?	<u>Total (</u> mean):



Notes/Comments:

## **Measures Reviewed**

After comprehensive literature review, the following measures were identified as relevant:

- Social Communication Questionnaire
- Social Skills Questionnaire
- Autism Social Skills Profile
- Profile of Social Difficulty
- Social Skills Checklist
- Social Competence Questionnaire
- Socialization scale, Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales- 3
- Social Skills Rating System/ Social Skills Improvement System
- Social Responsiveness Scale-2
- Children's Communication Checklist-2



### **Measures Reviewed**

After review by the working group, three measures met criteria for use in clinical trials (we have high standards!)

- Social Communication Questionnaire
- Social Skills Questionnaire
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- Children's Communication Checklist-2



Problems with these measures included poor test characteristics, too narrow focus, and limited use in clinical trials

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These three measures were rated highly to capture social language, communication, and social cognition



## **Computerized Measures**

- Historically, cognitive abilities measures in clinical trials using paper-and-pencil tests
- Benefits of computerized measures of cognitive abilities
  - Specifically developed for use in clinical trials
  - Strong psychometric properties
  - Limited practice effects
  - Standardized administration
  - Reduces error and improves reliability across sites



## Considerations for Use of Computerized Measures in NF1

- Challenge of not having disease-specific norms
  - Statistical properties of test developed using "typical" individuals and may be different for disease group
  - Other disease groups have seen similar difficulties with test statistics (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's)
- STARS trial data
  - Test-retest reliability of CANTAB ranged from unacceptable to moderate
- Measure's ability to detect change is compromised if statistical properties are different for the disease group than for the norming population
- Consideration when using computerized measures in NF1
   clinical trials



Reliability and Validity of Computerized Cognitive Outcome Tools in NF1 (CTF Research Award, Walsh PI)

- Collecting NF1-specific data for two computerized measures, Cogstate and NIH Toolbox, as well as lab-based measures
- Ages 8-16; NF1 group and neurotypical comparison group
- Data collected at two time points- initial assessment and second assessment 6-8 weeks later

• Currently recruited: controls n= 17; NF1 n= 7

Evaluation of Measures of Attention in Preschoolers with NF1 (NF Midwest; Klein-Tasman PI)

- Use of computerized measures in preschool population (ages 4-6 years)
- Collecting NF1-specific data for three computerized measures: Cogstate, NIH Toolbox, and K-CPT, as well as lab-based measures
- Data collected at two time points- initial assessment and second assessment 6-8 weeks later
- Currently recruited: NF1 n=17



## **Computerized Study Findings**

- Once studies completed, compare psychometrics of Cogstate, NIH Toolbox, and CANTAB for NF1 population
- Make recommendation for most appropriate battery for use in clinical trials with a cognitive endpoint



## What's next?

- Importance of family and patient input
- Using patient survey data to guide next steps (Walsh; Hussey- patient representative)



## Survey Data



## What's Next?

- Reviewing academic measures
  - Reading, writing, math
  - Executive functioning skills

- Reviewing measures of emotional functioning for children and adults
  - Easier (?); frequently an outcome measure for intervention studies



# Neurocognitive Committee

- Pete de Blank
- Allison de Castillo
- Deborah Gold
- Kristi Hardy
- Susie Henley
- Scott Hunter
- Tess Inker
- Jennifer Janusz
- Bonnie Klein-Tasman
- Staci Martin
- Stephanie Morris
- Jonathan Payne

- Tena Rosser
- MaryAnn Tamula
- Heather Thompson
- Karin Walsh
- Nicole Ullrich
- Pam Wolters

#### Patient Representatives

- Dena Hasselberg
- Maureen Hussey
- Melissa White

