[ANOVA Article Critque]

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Introduction

Michael and his co-researchers did research on the effects of the risperidone on the disturbed behavioral patterns of children with autism. The research studied the factors on which autism behavior is dependent such as verbal learning, attention, , hand-eye coordination and spatial memory. The researcher assessed the cognitive abilities in response to the risperidone. The author answer the effect of risperidone o the coordination, verbal communication and other cognitive activities in children on risperidone and placebos were analyzed to check whether risperidone improves the cognition in autistic children or it affects the development in bad ways.

Hypothesis and concepts in study

Statistical data analysis conducted in the research checked by operation procedures such as I-test and chi-square test. The hypothesis “whether the children with mastery differs from the children who did not performed well on the measureable variables”

Evaluation

Researcher evaluated following emasures California verbal learning task –childdren evrsion(VLT-C), Modified VLT-C, Dot test to check the cognitive visual memory of the children, TASK C, Task cancellation to analyses correct marking of errors by the subjects, hand eye coordination through pegboard task and classroom analogue task that displayed problem solving among autistic children. All these variables gave appropriate analysis. But few tests such s dot test could not be effective for youngsters as it would give hard time to understand to young autistic children. Peg board measure was easy for every age. The rest of the measures varied n term s of assessment of different age group. It was neither difficult nor easy measures. Moreover statistical analysis gave the comparative analysis and helped in building significant outcomes.

Limitations

The measures and statistical analysis both went good in terms of comparative analysis of all subjects in the study. The first limitation was in applicability of the measures among all age group subjects. Some of them performed easily and few did not get the task due to age limit.

Statistical testing to the problem

Authors applied chi square and I test to check Drug level vs placebo on cognitive function of the subject against variables such as age, gender, irritability. The statistical data determined the irritability and CGI scores.

Conclusion

Results of the research showed that out of 101 participants, 38 performed well on cognitive evaluation. The risperidone responsive participants were 12 and 8 were non responsive towards the risperidone. The findings of the cognitive measurement revelaed rispridoene being more responsive towards cancellation task. Verbal task detected correct rispridne. The visuospatial showed significant omaprison between delayed and recall time suggesting significant response of risperidone in autistic children.

The effect of risperidone on the subject spatial memory explained that it can improve the memory. The ANOCOVA analysis confirmed the improved result of risperidone in delayed time for the autism condition. Moreover, risperidone clinical implications suggested improved and effective results in the ability and cognitive functions of the individuals.

# References

Michael G. Aman., J. A. (2008). Cognitive Effects of Risperidone in Children with Autism and Irritable Behavior. JOURNAL OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, 227–236.