

CALIBRATION OF THE ITEM ON GRAPHIC EXPRESSION OF THE BECAD

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SUMMARY

The ability to express yourself through drawings is a fundamental aptitude that is used both in childhood and in adulthood to help us think, organize our thoughts, clarify what we want to communicate and express better our ideas.

The ability to express oneself through drawings (Production of drawings and photographs) is included in the International Classification of the Functioning of Disability and Health (CIF) of OMS in construct d3352 (World Health Organization; la, & OMS, 2001). It is defined as "The expression of meanings by drawing, painting or making sketches, diagrams and photographs, such as drawing a map to indicate someone how to get to a place."

This activity may be affected in disorders as injuries such as schizophrenia and acquired brain damage. In these diseases, autonomy is diminished and they produce disability in different health conditions.

The BECAD (Batería de evaluación de la capacidad y el desempeño), (Moro Ipola & Mezquita-Guillamón, 2013) is an assessment instrument based on the international classification of functioning, disability and health, which measures autonomy and disability in different health conditions. Item 7 "Production of drawings and photographs", evaluates the ability to express yourself through drawings.

The purpose of our study is to calibrate the scores that are given to the BECAD item, based on the CIF construct based on the production of drawings and photographs, comparing it with the scores given by art experts. Therefore, this item aims to measure in what degree the drawings represent the story that is told.

The sample consists of 5 participants, all of them were experts in fine arts an. Trying that the participants were involved in both health and art. They evaluated patients of different centres with some type of brain injury or schizophrenia who had participated in some of the pilot studies that are part of the BECAD.

A form was used to calibrate the evaluation of the drawing of the fable, which consisted of 12 drawings made by the participants in one of the pilot studies that are part of the BECAD, in this, the participants had to score the drawings from 0 to 4. This form also consisted of 7 items in which they had to assess what were the qualities that had considered.

First, the patients completed the BECAD Battery, from which I scanned the drawing production test item. To evaluate these productions a questionnaire was elaborated and administered online to the 5 art professionals.

The scores obtained by the clinician and experts are very similar in the set of variables and that the differences are less than one point, less in the drawings 6, 8 and 10 in which they are equal to 1, 1 and 1.2 respectively.

To check if the clinicians had correctly scored the fable item, we calculated the judges' means compared to the clinician's score, and we verified that the results obtained were not due to chance, since the significance of the Cohen's kappa is 99 % for the score of the drawings.

The average scores obtained from the judges and those from the clinician are very similar in most of the variables. We can observe a slight difference of less than one point

in the scores given for the item related to the use of bullets to reflect the characters and the story, in addition to the item that reflects if the sequence of the vignettes is equivalent to those of the narrative.

Secondly, we calculated the Cohen's kappa to check if the coincidences between the results of the items given by the clinician and the judges were due to chance, and we verified with a significance of 0.04 that is not due to random.

In addition, to analyse if the questionnaire we have created for artists evaluates the item well, correlations have been made between different variables.

First, we can observe a fairly high correlation with the total variable of the Learning and Application of Knowledge scale and a significance level of 0.05.

In the correlation with other graphical items we see that, in the copy of the geometric figure, which is related to the question about the quality of the drawing, the correlation is very low of, 0.20. However, with the use of symbols, linked to one of the aspects that are valued as the use of signals, graphics or onomatopoeia, the score is high and significant

Finally, with the variables related to the understanding of non-verbal language and the expression through non-verbal language, the results are as expected and the correlations are very low.

The results obtained show us that the scores that the clinicians have rated for item 7 of the BECAD, based on the production of drawings and photographs, compared with the scores they would receive from art experts are very similar, and that they give importance to the same features, and the same variables to score the drawings. Some of the small differences in the scores obtained by the clinician and by the experts are due to the performance of the average, in which the results provide decimals, and in the clinician, are whole scores.

Although drawing has a great role in psychoanalysis, it is important to know that it is also important in detecting deficiencies in aspects such as intelligence, spatial perception and other deficiencies that can be associated with disorders such as brain damage or schizophrenia that may have comorbidity with some agnosia.

As an improvement, I would propose an increase in the sample to see if the results would still be conclusive with a higher N.

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