

Predicting Long-term Neurocognitive Outcome after Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Admission - Exploring the Potential of Machine Learning

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eTable 2. Neurocognitive outcomes of children in the patient and control group

Neurocognitive outcomes	Description	Patient group, Mean (SD) (n = 65)	Control group, Mean (SD) (n = 76)	Mean (SE) difference	p-value *	Cohen's <i>d</i>
FSIQ	Intelligence	95.3 (15.9)	105.1 (15.1)	-8.46 (1.98)	<.001	-0.59
Neurocognitive domains						
Speed and attention	Speed and variability of information processing and attention	-0.19 (0.95)	0.16 (1.02)	-0.41 (0.15)	.03	-0.41
Set shifting	Speed of shifting between response types	-0.03 (1.03)	0.02 (0.98)	-0.08 (0.16)	.75	-0.08
Verbal memory	Learning and memory for verbal information	-0.29 (1.13)	0.24 (0.81)	-0.60 (0.14)	<.001	-0.60
Visuomotor integration	Speed and flexibility of visuomotor integration	0.13 (1.06)	-0.11 (0.93)	0.25 (0.17)	.22	0.25
Verbal working memory	Short-term memory and manipulation of verbal information	-0.15 (1.03)	0.13 (0.96)	-0.27 (0.16)	.17	-0.27
Interference control	Speed of suppressing distracting information	0.12 (1.01)	-0.11 (0.98)	0.21 (0.16)	.25	0.21
Visual processing speed	Speed of visual information processing	-0.03 (1.06)	0.02 (0.95)	-0.06 (0.16)	.81	-0.06
Visual working memory	Short-term memory and manipulation of verbal information	-0.16 (1.01)	0.13 (0.98)	-0.29 (0.17)	.17	-0.29
Planning time	Speed and capacity of planning ahead	0.20 (0.99)	-0.17 (0.98)	0.38 (0.16)	.05	0.38
Multisensory integration	Accuracy for integration of information from different sensory modalities	0.02 (1.08)	-0.02 (0.93)	0.04 (0.17)	.82	0.04

Note. * Correction for false discovery rate (FDR correction) applied across neurocognitive outcomes. FSIQ = estimated full-scale intelligence quotient; SD = standard deviation; SE = standard error. The directionality of neurocognitive variables was adapted so that for all scores, higher values corresponded to better task performance.