Assessment of ROTC Cadet Performance Capabilities from Virtual Reality Metrics and Survey Responses

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Introduction

- Operational effectiveness of military personnel dependent on mental and physical capabilities^{1,2}
 - Battlefield scenarios require situational awareness and split-second decisions
- □ Persistently prolonged response time can result from mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)¹
 - ☐ Impaired connectivity among brain networks adversely affects speed and accuracy of decision-making³

Introduction

- □ Emotional, physical, behavioral and cognitive well-being linked to brain processing efficiency⁴
 - ☐ Immersive virtual reality (VR) offers precise control of stimuli and measurement of responses⁵
- □ Sleep disruption and mood disorders (depression, anxiety, stress) common after mTBI⁴
 - Mood disorders adversely affect neurocognitive function (prolonged response time)⁶

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Introduction

- □ History of mTBI associated with increased lower extremity injury among ROTC cadets⁷
 - □ Poor sleep increases injury risk,⁸ and sleep extension improves neurocognitive function⁹
- □ Perceptual-motor test metrics derived from VR testing may reveal impairment of interrelated neural processes¹⁰

Purpose

□ To determine whether immersive VR
 perceptual-motor metrics associate with ROTC
 cadets' subjective ratings of overall wellness

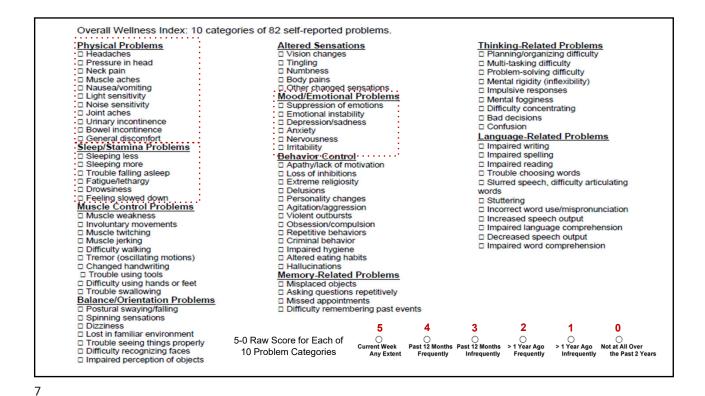
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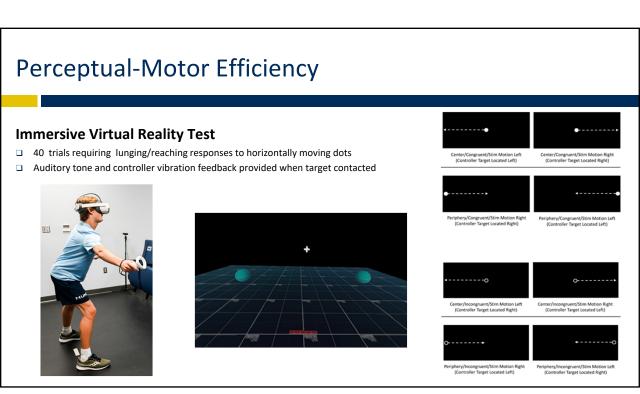
Participants

- ☐ 40 College ROTC cadets
 - ☐ 30 Male
 - ☐ Age 21.0 ± 2.8 years (Range 18-30)
 - ☐ 10 Female
 - ☐ Age 20.0 ± 1.4 years (Range 18-22)

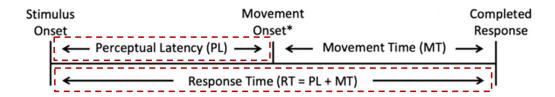
Exclusionary criterion: injury precluding weightbearing activity

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Operational Definitions for VR Metrics



- □ Perceptual Latency: Eyes (6°), Neck (6°), Arm (10 cm), Step (10 cm)
- □ Response Time: Eyes (Max), Neck (Max), Arm (Max), Step (Max)
 - □ Receiver operating characteristic and cross-tabulation analyses used to quantify strength of associations between immersive VR metrics and OWI scores (cumulative score and categorical raw scores for problem frequency and temporal proximity)

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Methods: VR Test Metrics

- 40-Trial Mean and Trial-to-Trial Intra-Individual Variability (IIV)
 - ☐ Perceptual Latency (PL): Eyes, Neck, Arm, Step
 - ☐ Response Time (RT): Eyes, Neck, Arm, Step
- □ Speed-Accuracy Composite Metric: Rate Correct Score (RCS)
 - Calculated from Arm Movements (Hand Controller)
 - □ RCS-PL = Number Correct / Sum of PL Values
 - □ RCS-RT = Number Correct / Sum of RT Values

Results: Factors Associated with Suboptimal Wellness*

* OWI ≤ 90 of 100-Point Max (Score Below Median Value)

Results of Receiver Operating Characteristic and Cross-Tabulation Analyses						
Variable	AUC	Cut-Point	P-value*	Sensitivity	Specificity	OR (95% CI)
History of Concussion	-	Yes/No	.040	.29	.96	9.17 (0.96, 87.78
Neck – PL IIV	.689	≥ 0.241	.020	.77	.61	5.06 (1.25, 20.48)
Rate Correct Score - PL	.578	≤ 1.147	.033	.65	.70	4.19 (1.10, 15.90)

^{*} Fischer's exact 1-sided test

History of Concussion: 15% (6/40)

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Results: Strongest Categorical Raw Scores Contributing to Suboptimal Overall Wellness Index Score*

* 5-0 Raw Scores for 10 Categories Summed (50-point Max) Multiplied by 2 and Subtracted from 100 to Derive 0-100 OWI Score (Higher Score = Better Overall Wellness)



0.8 OWI_1 OWI_2 OWI_3 OWI_5 OWI_6 OWI_7 OWI_8 OWI_9 OWI_9 OWI_10 Reference Line 1 - Specificity

$OWI \le 90 \text{ of } 100 \text{ Points}$

OWI Category	AUC	Raw Score	P-value*	Sensitivity	Specificity	OR (95% CI)
Mood/Emotional (5-0)	.765	≥1	<.001	.53	.96	24.75 (2.69, 227.61)
Sleep/Stamina (5-0)	.767	≥1	.006	.71	.74	6.80 (1.68, 27.52)
Head/Neck/Body Pain (5-0)	.743	≥1	<.001	.53	1.00	False-Positive = 0

^{*} Fischer's exact 1-sided test

3 Key OWI Problem Categories (15-Point Raw Score Maximum)

- Head/Neck/Body Pain (5-0)
- Sleep/Stamina Problems (5-0)
- Mood/Emotional Problems (5-0)

Raw Score ≥ 3 (Median)

Results of Receiver Operating Characteristic and Cross-Tabulation Analyses						
Variable	AUC	Cut-Point	P-value*	Sensitivity	Specificity	OR (95% CI)
Rate Correct Score - PL	.596	≤ 1.147	.025	.62	.74	4.55 (1.18, 17.52)
Neck – PL IIV	.639	≥ 0.241	.107	.67	.58	2.75 (0.76, 9.95)
Arm/Target – RT IIV	.617	≥ 0.643	.008	.57	.84	7.11 (1.58, 32.06)
Arm/Target – RT Avg	.622	≥ 1.374	.049	.57	.74	5.09 (0.98, 14.23)

^{*} Fischer's exact 1-sided

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Results: Associations of VR Metrics with Disordered Sleep

OWI Sleep/Stamina Problems Category Score ≥ 1 of 5 Points

Results of Receiver Operating Characteristic and Cross-Tabulation Analyses							
Variable	AUC	Cut-Point	P-value*	Sensitivity	Specificity	OR (95% CI)	
Neck – PL IIV	.712	≥ 0.207	.011	.94	.41	11.77 (1.32, 105.01)	
Arm/Target – RT IIV	.677	≥ 0.643	.007	.61	.82	7.07 (1.68, 29.83)	
Rate Correct Score - PL	.664	≤ 1.147	.014	.67	.73	5.33 (1.37, 20.71)	
Arm/Target – RT Avg	.654	≥ 1.374	.033	.61	.73	4.19 (1.10, 15.90)	

^{*} Fischer's exact 1-sided



Discussion

- ■VR Perceptual Latency Metrics: Neck IIV and Rate Correct Score associated with:
 - □ Suboptimal Overall Wellness Index Score ≤ 90 of 100 Max
 - ☐ 3 Key Problem Categories Cumulative Raw Score ≥ 3 of 15 Max
 - □ Sleep/Stamina, Mood/Emotional, and Head/Neck/Body Pain
 - □ Sleep/Stamina Response other than "Not at All Over the Past 2 Years"
- □ History of Concussion associated with Suboptimal OWI Score ≤ 90
 - □ OR = 9.17; 29% Sensitivity; 96% Specificity; p = .040

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Clinical Relevance

- □ Intra-Individual Variability in responses to successive stimuli is believed to be a behavioral manifestation of impaired connectivity among brain networks³
- □ Neck rotation inconsistency (Perceptual Latency IIV) may be linked to vestibular dysfunction from mTBI¹¹
- Disordered sleep appears to be a sensitive indicator of neuronal injury and neurodegeneration that relates to inadequate clearance of toxic metabolites through the glymphatic system⁴

Clinical Relevance

- A common pathophysiological mechanism may link inefficient perceptual-motor function, disordered sleep, pain sensitivity, and mood/emotional problems with or without history of mTBI^{4,10}
- Immersive VR provides meaningful measurements of perceptual-motor function that can be combined with survey responses to identify individual ROTC cadets who may possess an impairment of brain processing, which might otherwise remain undetected

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