



Target Area: Memory Impairments

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| <p>Goldstein & Malec (1989). <i>Memory Training for Severely Amnesic Patients</i>. <i>Neuropsychology</i> 3(1): 9-16</p> | <p>RoBiNT score - <i>to be confirmed</i></p> |
| <p>Method/Results</p> | <p>Rehabilitation Program</p> |
| <p>Design:</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. Multiple baseline across behaviours, replicated across participants.</p> <p>Y Participants: n=6, 100% males, age M=55.17 (SD=8.08) years, range=41-64 years, aetiology - severe Korsakoff-type amnesia.</p> <p>Y Setting: Neuropsychiatric inpatient hospital</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Correct recall of basic Orientation items such as the name of the Hospital.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y None.</p> <p>Result: Individual participants demonstrated substantial variability, but the training was generally successful. Data was graphically presented but not statistically analysed.</p> | <p>Aim: To improve amnesic participant's free recall of specific information, namely answers to Orientation questions.</p> <p>Materials: None.</p> <p>Treatment plan</p> <p>Y Duration: Up to 10 days, total contact hours 1.6 (estimated).</p> <p>Y Procedure: Daily sessions of (estimated) 10 minutes duration.</p> <p>Y Content: Training is based on rote-learning (repeated rehearsal) of information. Participant is given the correct response to an item (eg, what is the name of this Hospital) and rehearses the answer 20 times. Training for the next item is commenced when participant has a correct free recall of item being trained (ie, probe testing prior to daily training session) on 4 of 5 consecutive days.</p> |