Target Area: Memory Impairments

Arkin (1992). *Audio-Assisted Memory Training with Early Alzheimer's Patients: Two Single Subject Experiments.* Clinical Gerontologist 12(2): 77-96	RoBiNT score – *to be confirmed*
Method/Results	**Rehabilitation Program**
Design: Y Study type: SSD. A1-B1-A2-B2-A3, with replication across participants. Y Participants: Two females patients, age 76 years, with early stage Alzheimer's disease. Y Setting: Not stated. Target behaviour measure/s: Y None. Primary outcome measure/s: Y Percent correct responses at post-treatment testing (A3) to questions that had never been answered correctly on baseline testing (A1) and had been rehearsed during intervention phases (B1 and B2). Y Percent correct responses at post-treatment testing (A3) to questions that had never been answered correctly on baseline testing (A1) and had not been rehearsed during intervention phases (B1 and B2). Result: Percentage of correct responses improved markedly after treatment in both participants and was maintained at one and two week follow-up.	Aim: To enhance recall of autobiographical and personally relevant information the participant had forgotten by means of interactive rehearsal of the information. Materials: Audio cassette recorder, video camera. Treatment plan/procedure Y Duration: Six consecutive days, 4.4 to 10.4 hours. Y Procedure: 2-4 training sessions per day, 22-26 minutes duration per session. Follow-up at one and two weeks after end of training. Initial & final treatment trials (A1 and A3) videotaped. Y Content: Information about participant's current and past personal history obtained from family member to formulate pool of questions. Participants tested by phone on all questions on three consecutive days. Questions categorized into 4 groups according to whether they had been answered correctly 3 times, 2 times, 1 time or 'never'. Questions from each of these four groups were randomly assigned to phases B1 or B2. Questions from the 'never' category allocated to phases B12 and B2 were randomly allocated to be used as items in the intervention (ie, be the participant of training) or not to be used be used in the intervention (ie, be control items not participant to training). Items used for the intervention were thematically grouped and compiled into a brief 3-part narrative. Each part of the narrative had 2-3 topic areas and included 4-8 pieces of information. Facts that that the participant would be subsequently tested on (ie 'salient items') were repeated twice during the narrative. Participants were tested for knowledge of 'salient items at the end of each part of the narrative. A 'self-efficacy' pep-talk and a deep-breathing relaxation exercise were presented at the commencement of each training session and the first testing session.