



Target Area: Memory Impairments

<p>Benedict & Wechsler (1992). <i>Evaluation of Memory Retraining in Patients with Traumatic Brain Injury: Two Single-Case Experimental Designs</i>. Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation 7(4): 83-92</p>	<p>RoBINT score – <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p> <p>Design:</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. Multiple baselines across behaviours, replicated across participants.</p> <p>Y Participants: n=2 with severe traumatic brain injury</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participant 1: Male, aged 30 2. Participant 2: Female, aged 23 <p>Y Setting: Post-acute rehabilitation program.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Words correctly recalled on a list-learning task</p> <p>Y Ideas correctly recalled on paragraph recall task.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y None.</p> <p>Result: One participant demonstrated statistically significant improvement in performance on the list learning task and paragraph recall task after specific training to improve performance on each of these tasks was introduced. Improvement on the paragraph learning task was, however, variable and unlikely to be clinically significant.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p> <p>Aim: To improve recall on list learning and story learning tasks.</p> <p>Materials: None.</p> <p>Treatment plan</p> <p>Y Duration: 35 weeks, total contact hours unspecified.</p> <p>Y Procedure: Weekly memory training sessions of unspecified duration.</p> <p>Y Content: In the first 16–20 training sessions, the participant is taught the Method of Locus (MOL) strategy to improve recall on list learning tasks (see paper for details). In the reminding training sessions, the participant is taught the PQRST memory retraining strategy to improve performance on paragraph recall tasks.</p>