

**Critical Review:**

**In adult patients with Traumatic Brain Injury, what are the characteristics of the memory impairment?**

Linsey Giba

M.Cl.Sc (SLP) Candidate

University of Western Ontario: School of Communication Sciences and Disorders

Memory impairments

Data Collection

The literature search revealed four papers that met

deficits occurred with consolidation remaining impaired.

A major strength in this study was the increased sample size from the previous 2001 study strengthening the power of the results. The participants and procedures were described in detail. A limitation of the study was the age differences between the TBI group and the control group, however the two age ranges had the same normative data in the standardized scores of the assessment, which lessons concern about age differences in memory performance.

Given the strengths of Vanderploeg et al's (2013) study, the evidence presented is compelling. The findings suggest that although all three processes (encoding, consolidation, retrieval) are impaired initially, consolidation remains impaired over time.

Using a between-groups design, Hillary et al (2003) investigated the difference in learning and memory in 20 individuals with moderate to severe TBI (>1 year post-injury) when information is presented over time

in TBI group. Nevertheless, a strength of having the same author for two of the articles is the ability of that author to address and improve some of the weaknesses mentioned in the first study. A general limitation of the research is the case-specific differences that are present in every individual with TBI. As these individuals cannot be generalized into one encompassing group, there may be