

Abstract

The present study aimed at investigating the nature of memory deficits based on the information processing model and the effect of semantic organization in memory enhancement following mild head injury (MHI). Seventeen MHI and 17 normal control (NC) matched in terms of age, gender and educational level participated in the experiment. A newly developed Chinese list learning test, the HKLLT, was employed as the instrument. The HKLLT profile illustrated that MHI cause deficits in only retention and retrieval but not in acquisition. Results also suggested that semantic organization improved memory performance for the MHI. The HKLLT showed high discriminability (random condition: 91.2%, blocked condition: 94.1%) in differentiating the MHI from the NC. Two formulae with high discriminability (76.5% & 79.4%) in identifying the MHI are also suggested.