Test (CET) to evaluate executive functioning and the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT) to test memory. Results: Analyses of demographic variables indicated that brain injured subjects were significantly younger than aged subjects \[T(40) = 12.41, p < .001\], but education did not differ across groups \[F(3, 39) = .03, p = .99\]. Next, a hierarchical regression analysis was conducted with CVLT Total Recall as the dependent variable. The independent variables were the executive functioning measures, group (aged, mild, moderate, or severe brain injury), age, and education. Results of this analysis indicated that group \(R^2 = .20, p = .05\), the CET error score \(R^2 = .13, p = .01\), ST Color-Word Number \(R^2 = .18, p = .01\), HCST time scores for Parts A \(R^2 = .08, p = .02\) and B \(R^2 = .07, p = .01\), and the WCST categories score \(R^2 = .05, p = .02\) all contributed unique variance to total recall on the CVLT. Although a casual relationship cannot be established, these data are consistent with the hypothesis that executive functioning exerts a significant, unique effect on memory performance.

Reynolds, C. R., & Bigler, E. D.
Extensive clinical, psychometric, and neuroimaging data are presented and interpreted with regard to a 35-year-old white male college graduate employed premorbidly as a systems level computer programmer followed medically and neuropsychologically for 3 years subsequent to a 21-day coma following an episode of severe CO poisoning in which several people died, although in the same room as this survivor. Several evaluations over 3 years revealed a gradual but incomplete recovery of general intellectual function but severe and ongoing memory deficits with small amounts of continuing memory decline. A characteristic depression and gait disturbance were also noted along with a variety of neuropsychological deficits that improved over time with the exception of memory functions. Neuroimaging studies reveal a generalized anoxic type injury accompanied by more severe and insidious lesions of the globus pallidus, caudate, and hippocampus, all bilaterally. Major alterations in affect occurred. Despite obtaining average levels of general intellectual functioning over time, declining memory and increasing personality disturbances severely inhibited vocational recovery. Serial testing data are presented and discussed and the mechanisms of severe CO poisoning reviewed.

Reynolds, C. R.
Reliability of Performance on the Test of Memory and Learning (TOMAL) by an Adolescent Learning Disability Sample.
The test of Memory and Learning (TOMAL; Reynolds & Bigler, 1994) is a recent comprehensive memory battery offered to neuropsychologists and standardized on a national sample of children ages 5 years through 19 years. The TOMAL Manual reports very high coefficient alpha internal consistency reliability coefficients for the standardization sample of “normal” children. However, neuropsychologists seldom evaluate “normal” children and reliability of performance by various clinical samples is of predominant interest. In the current study 99 adolescents (ages 12 to 18 years) diagnosed with various learning disabilities in the public schools were administered the TOMAL. For each of the 14 TOMAL subtests, Cronbach’s alpha was calculated based on the responses of these 99 adolescents with LD. A matched sample (matched on age, gender, ethnicity, and region of residence) was drawn of normal children from the standardization sample and alpha computed using responses of this group as well. An F-test devised by Feldt (1969) was used to compare reliability coefficients across groups and no significant differences occurred. Although adolescents with LD often have