

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Rivermead Behavioural Memory test– Version 3 (RBMT-III)</b>
<b>Sensitivity to Change</b>	Yes
<b>Population</b>	Adult
<b>Domain</b>	Neuropsychological Impairment
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Objective test
<b>ICF-Code/s</b>	b1
<b>Description</b>	<p>The original Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test (RBMT) was published in 1985 (Wilson, Cockburn, &amp; Baddeley, 1985). It was designed to (a) predict everyday memory problems in people with acquired, non-progressive brain injury and (b) monitor change over time. There are 2 versions of tool allowing retesting. The RBMT comprises tasks analogous to everyday situations that appear to be troublesome for memory impaired patients. Numerous studies since the publication of the RBMT have shown the clinical utility of this tool for different patient populations. The new RBMT-3 was developed with the goal of updating the clinical applicability and utility of the tool. A number</p> <p>It takes approximately 30 minutes to complete.</p> <p>RBMT-3 (Wilson et al., 2008) includes 14 subtests as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and Second Names - Delayed Recall: The examinee is shown two photographic portraits and asked to remember the first and second names of both people in the photographs at a later point.</li> <li>2. Belongings - Delayed Recall Two possessions belonging to the examinee are borrowed and hidden. The examinee is required to remember where these have been hidden at a later point.</li> <li>3. Appointments - Delayed Recall An alarm is set. The examinee is required to ask some specified questions when the alarm sounds.</li> <li>4. Story - Immediate Recall A story is read to the examinee and they have to recall it immediately</li> <li>5. Picture Recognition - Delayed Recall The examinee is shown a set of pictures and then is asked to recognise them from a further set of pictures at a later time in the testing session</li> <li>6. Face Recognition - Delayed Recall The examinee is shown a set of faces and then is asked to recognise them from a further set of faces at a later time in the testing session</li> <li>7. Route - Immediate Recall The examiner shows the examinee a route to walk around the room and then asks the examinee to demonstrate it</li> <li>8. Route - Delayed Recall The examinee is asked to demonstrate the route the examiner took around the room earlier, this time without it being demonstrated to them</li> <li>9. Messages - Immediate Recall The examinee is required to take a message and book with them when they demonstrate the route and put them in the same place that the examiner did</li> <li>10. Messages - Delayed Recall The examinee is required to take a</li> </ol>

	<p>message and book with them when they demonstrate the route again and put them in the same place that the examiner did</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Orientation The examinee responds to a number of questions relating to person, time and place</li> <li>12. Novel Task - Immediate Recall The examinee uses different coloured pieces to make a shape as demonstrated by the examiner</li> <li>13. Novel Task - Delayed Recall The examinee uses different coloured pieces to make the same shape at a later time in the testing session, this time without demonstration from the examiner</li> </ol> <p>Raw scores on the 14 RBMT-3 subtests are converted subtest scaled scores with a mean of 10 and a standard deviation of 3. Percentile ranks for scaled scores are also provided. Subtests take into account an individual's age and data is reported for the following age bands: 16-24 years of age; 25-34 years of age; 35-44 years of age; 45-54 years of age; 55-64 years of age; 65-74 years of age; 75-89 years of age.</p> <p>There are 4 parallel versions of the RBMT-3.</p> <p>In addition to providing scaled scores for the RBMT-3 subtests, a General Memory Index (GMI), representing overall memory performance, was also created. This index is standardised to have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. GMI scores are calculated by summing the scaled scores on the RBMT-3 subtests and then converting this sum to a GMI using the appropriate conversion table.</p>
<p><b>Properties</b></p>	<p>Need to view manual for more complete information.</p> <p><u>Alternate form reliability:</u> (Version 1 and Version 2) measured in normative and clinical sample combined. Reliability coefficients ranged from 0.57 to 0.86. The reliability coefficient of the GMI was 0.87 for both Versions 1 and 2.</p> <p><u>Inter-rater reliability:</u> With the exception of the Messages Delayed subtest the inter-scorer reliability for the RBMT-3 subtests were 0.9 or higher. A low level of agreement was found on the Messages Delayed subtest (was attributable to only two of the 18 pairs who completed the inter-scorer study and is thought to be due to two examinees whose results were particularly difficult to score on this subtest).</p> <p><u>Construct &amp; ecological validity:</u> The RBMT-3 demonstrated good construct and ecological validity (as supported by performance against the Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire; Smith et al., 2000). The PRMQ correlated -.43 with Version 1 and -.44 for Version 2. Factor analysis confirmed the presence of a GMI.</p> <p><u>Criterion validity:</u> Performance of the clinical sample compared to the normative sample provides strong evidence of the sensitivity of the RBMT-3 to memory problems.</p>

<b>Advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecologically valid test</li> <li>• Parallel versions of the test are available.</li> <li>• Can be administered by an allied health or special education professional (not just a psychologist)</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychometric properties may be considered less than ideal and perhaps not enough information is known about the psychometric properties.</li> <li>• Is not a commonly used test (relative to other measures of memory e.g., the WMS).</li> <li>• Is an expensive test (\$990 for basic kit)</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Skye McDonald

### References

- Smith, G., Del Sala, S., Logie, R. H., & Maylor, E. A. (2000). Prospective and retrospective memory in normal ageing and dementia: A questionnaire study. *Memory, 8*(5), 311-321.
- Wilson, B., Cockburn, J., & Baddeley, A. (1985). *The Rivermead behavioural memory test manual*. Bury St Edmunds: Thames Valley Test Co.
- Wilson, B. A., Cockburn, J., & Baddeley, A. (2008). *The Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test*: Pearson.