

Outcome Measure	Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ)
Sensitivity to Change	No
Population	Adult
Domain	Neuropsychological Impairment
Type of Measure	Self-report and informant-report
ICF-Code/s	b1
Description	<p>The PRMQ (Smith et al., 2000) is a rating scale, designed to assess the frequency of different types of memory failures. It was developed to determine the differential effects of normal ageing and Alzheimer's disease on various memory processes. The scale also includes an assessment of level of "frustration" (in the informant) caused by the memory failures.</p> <p>The 16-item PRMQ contains 2 items representing each of 8 categories: 4 items for prospective memory (both short-term and long term, self-cued and environmentally cued) and 4 items for retrospective memory (both short-term and long-term, self-cued and environmentally cued). An additional 4 items comprise the informant informant-rated "frustration" component of the PRMQ.</p> <p>Items are rated on a 5-point scale: 1 (never), 2 (rarely), 3 (sometimes), 4 (quite often), 5 (very often). Results can be derived for prospective or retrospective, short-term or long-term, self-cued or environmentally cued. For the frustration component, items are rated on a 4-point scale 1 (not at all frustrating), 2 (slightly frustrating), 3 (quite frustrating), 4 (very frustrating).</p> <p>Mean scores are used (range 1-5), and higher scores represent greater frequency of memory failures.</p>
Properties	<p>This information was obtained from Tate (2010).</p> <p><u>Internal consistency</u>: $r = .84$ (Smith et al., 2000). Crawford et al (2003): Self: Total: $\alpha = .89$ (Prospective = .84, Retrospective = .80). Crawford et al. (2006): Informant: Total $\alpha = .92$ (Prospective = .87, Retrospective = .83).</p> <p><u>Construct validity</u>: In confirmatory factor analysis there is a tripartite model with a General memory factor and 2 orthogonal specific factors (Prospective and Retrospective) (Crawford et al., 2003).</p> <p><u>Concurrent validity</u>: Information on discriminant validity is provided for 4 groups (AD, informants, older controls and younger controls). Significant group differences ($F = 561.52$) with mean scores across the 8 categories ranging from: (1) 4.41-4.67 in AD; (2) 1.72-2.38 in informants; (3) 1.91-3.00 in older controls; and (4) 1.78-2.86 in younger controls.</p>

	<p><u>Inter-rater reliability</u>: No information available.</p> <p><u>Test-retest reliability</u>: No information available.</p>
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a brief test to sample memory processes. • It assesses both prospective and retrospective memory (considered in other research to be relatively separate constructs). • Strong normative information is available.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a subjective self-report test (ie. May not be an indicator of actual memory performance). • Concerns have been raised about the ceiling effects that may occur in AD populations (Smith et al., 2000)
Additional Information	
Reviewers	Skye McDonald

References

- Crawford, J., Smith, G., Maylor, E., Della Sala, S., & Logie, R. (2003). The Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ): Normative data and latent structure in a large non-clinical sample. *Memory*, 11(3), 261-275.
- Crawford, J. R., Henry, J. D., Ward, A. L., & Blake, J. (2006). The Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ): Latent structure, normative data and discrepancy analysis for proxy-ratings. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 45(1), 83-104.
- 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.
- Tate, R. L. (2010). *A compendium of tests, scales, and questionnaires: The practitioner's guide to measuring outcomes after acquired brain impairment*: Psychology Press.