ABSTRACT

A screening paradigm was newly developed which consists of 24 pictorial stimuli and tapped into four essential cognitive domains, including memory, visual attention and scanning, language and executive functioning. The present study evaluated the usefulness of the experimental paradigm as a screening device for patients with temporal lobe lesions (TLP) in Hong Kong. The results indicated that (a) the convergent validity of the paradigm was partly supported as only memory and language indices correlated significantly with well-established neuropsychological tests; (b) the screening paradigm had a high overall correct classification rate of 84.48% of the whole sample; (c) the paradigm appeared to be less sensitive to education levels. These findings provided evidence for the potential applicability of the paradigm as a valid and reliable screening instrument to differentiate brain-damaged from non-brain-damaged individuals with varying levels of education.