

## Type of Memory

### **Working Memory**

It actively holds information in the mind and manipulates it.

#### Normal Function

Take in what's going on, decides on an action or disregards it based on previous experiences

#### Impaired Function

Perception of present situations may be distorted (seen as threatening or coercive)

#### Intervention

Make surroundings predictable and communication clear. State what is going on.

## Type of memory

### **Episodic Memory**

A conscious (explicit) attempt to access a memory

#### Normal Function

Recall an event in its context accurately-people places, time, season (Example: I went to high school for 6 years from 1952-1958)

#### Impaired function

May have difficulty accessing or no recall of recent events (some emotionally charged events may be easier to access)

#### Intervention

Recall the event for them in a helpful way. Example: We had a good time shopping yesterday. I like the pink blouse you bought.

## Type of Memory

### **Semantic Memory**

#### Normal Function

A fund of ideas, meanings, concepts; general knowledge useful to life. Rules of conduct, language, names of things (what is a cat?)

Impaired Function

May be difficult to access these memories by oneself. May describe an object's use rather than name it.

Intervention

Offer visual or auditory cues to help him remember.

Type of Memory

### **Procedural Memory**

**Implicit** (memory which lies beneath the conscious awareness due to repetition)

Normal Function

Memory of how to do things Example: make a sandwich, brush your teeth, use utensils or ride a bike)

Impaired function

Usually preserved although how to start the task may become more difficult due to trouble organizing

Intervention

Set up visual and auditory cues to jump start the memory when organization is impaired