

**Verbal Memory in Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum:
Logical Memory and Paired Associates**

Roger L. Erickson, Christina Young, J. Brandon Birath, JoAnn Buehler Hartman,
Lynn K. Paul and Warren S. Brown
Travis Research Institute, Fuller Graduate School of Psychology,

Objective: Individuals with Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum (ACC) and normal FSIQ demonstrate impaired functioning on complex cognitive and psychosocial processing. While these symptoms appear to be due to inefficient processing of complex information, the extent to which verbal learning and memory may contribute to these deficits is still uncertain.

Participants and Methods: Twenty-five adults with complete and partial ACC (FSIQ > 80; age 16-55) and 27 age- and FSIQ-matched controls were given the Logical Memory (LM) and Verbal Paired Associates (VPA) subtests from the WMS-III. It was hypothesized that the ACC group would exhibit deficient performance.

Results: Performance on LM and VPA were each assessed using a 2 X 2 Repeated Measures ANOVA: group (ACC vs. Controls) by time (Immediate vs. Delayed). Results indicated no significant group, time, or interaction effects on either the LM or VPA subtests ($P > .05$ in all cases). In addition, no significant group differences were found on any of these Auditory Process Composites (e.g., Single-Trial Learning, Learning Slope, and Retention).

Conclusions: These results suggest that spontaneous recall of newly learned verbal information does not differ significantly between individuals with ACC and matched controls. Individuals with ACC are also not significantly deficient in recall after one exposure (Single-Trial Learning), retrieve across repeated exposures (Learning Slope), and recall after a delay (Retention). Thus, previous results demonstrating problems in individuals with ACC in complex cognition (including problem solving, non-literal language comprehension, humor, and social inference) cannot be attributed to problems in memory for verbal information.

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