

Abstract

Problem-Solving by Participants With and Without Neurological Damage on the Rapid Assessment of Problem Solving Test (RAPS)

This study examined problem solving by participants with and without neurologic damage on a modification of the Rapid Assessment of Problem Solving Test (RAPS). Results revealed significant differences among the groups on four measures of problem-solving efficiency as well as the types of questions used to solve problems on the RAPS. Participants in acute TBI and Schizophrenia groups performed significantly poorer than those in a chronic TBI group, and two groups of non-brain-damaged individuals. Examination of the problem-solving strategies used by the groups showed that neurologically damaged participants used similar strategies to the normal participants, but deteriorated in their performance as the complexity of the problem solving task increased.