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Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM)

Availability	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: Test of Memory Malingering.
Classification:	Supplemental for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>The Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM) is a widely used 50-item test designed to assess symptom/performance validity. In two learning trials and an optional retention trial, pictures of objects are presented serially to the patient. Following the learning trials, the patient must choose the drawings previously shown in the learning trials.</p> <p>The test should be administered by trained examiners and can be given by booklet or via computer. Administration time is 15 to 20 minutes for standard administration, plus another 5 to 10 minutes if the optional retention trial is administered.</p>
Psychometric Properties:	The presentation of 50 pictures provides the TOMM instrument with good face validity as a test of learning and memory, decreasing its transparency as an assessment of malingering. One of the limitations of most malingering tests is the patient's ability to determine the purpose of the evaluation. In research studies, subjects did not suspect that the objective of the TOMM instrument was to detect malingering.
Scoring:	Hand Scoring is used with one point given for each right answer in both phases of the test. Scores range from 0-50.
References:	<p>Lange RT, Iverson GL, Brooks BL, & Rennison VL. (2010). Influence of poor effort on self-reported symptoms and neurocognitive test performance following mild traumatic brain injury. <i>J Clin Exp Neuropsychol</i>, 32, 961-972.</p> <p>Rees L.M, T.N Tombaugh, D.A Gansler, N.P Moczynski Five validation experiments of the Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM) <i>Psychological Assessment</i>, 10 (1998), pp. 10–20.</p> <p>Tombaugh, T. N. (1996). <i>Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM)</i>. New York: Multi-Health Systems, Inc.</p> <p>Tombaugh T.N. The Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM): Normative data from cognitively intact and cognitively impaired individuals. <i>Psychological Assessment</i>, 9 (1997), pp. 260–268.</p>