

ROTARY PURSUIT



This task utilizes a rotating anodized disk or turntable with a target spot. Subjects are instructed to maintain contact between a stylus held in their preferred hand and the target spot. They are then tested on two blocks consisting of eight trials each. Performance is defined as the amount of contact time (in milliseconds) between the stylus and rotation target for each trial. Task performance is defined as the amount of time on target at each of the 16 trials. The amount of learning across the 8 consecutive trials is defined as the time on target at trial 8 minus time on target at Block 1 and at Block 2. Reminiscence, defined as a measure of the consolidation of learning was calculated as the difference between performance immediately before the rest (i.e., trial 8 of Block 1), and that after the rest (trial 1 of Block 2).

Gabrieli, J.D., Stebbins, G.T., Singh, J., Willingham, D.B., Goetz, C.G. (1997). Intact mirror-tracing and impaired rotary-pursuit skill learning in patients with Huntington's disease: Evidence for dissociable memory systems in skill learning. *Neuropsychology*, *11*(2), 272-281.