



Target Area: Executive Functioning Deficits

<p>Cicerone and Giacino (1992). <i>Remediation of Executive Function Deficits After Traumatic Brain Injury</i>. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> 2(3): 12-22</p>	<p>SCED score – <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p> <p>Design</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. Multiple baseline across participants.</p> <p>Y Participants: n=6, M=18–44 years, 100% male, 5 TBI and 1 brain tumor, 5 severe injuries, all had impaired planning and self-monitoring.</p> <p>Y Setting: Inpatient rehabilitation facility.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Errors on Tower of London task.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y Wisconsin card sorting test score</p> <p>Y Tinker Toy Test score.</p> <p>Results: Treatment successful for 5/6 participants (stats performed).</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p> <p>Aim: To improve planning skills, particularly to reduce errors on tests of executive function</p> <p>Materials: Tower of London test</p> <p>Treatment Plan:</p> <p>Y Duration: 10–20 hours over 5–9 weeks.</p> <p>Y Procedure: Not specified.</p> <p>Y Content: Participants were taught self-instructional training whilst performing the Tower of London (TOL) task. There were 3 stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verbalise moves on training task before and after actual performance.</li> <li>2. As above but now only whispering.</li> <li>3. As above but now just talking to self.</li> </ol> <p>No specification of how many TOL trials were completed each treatment session.</p>