

Target Area: Behaviour Problems / Executive Functioning Deficits / Movement & Motor Problems

<p>Knight, Rutterford, Alderman & Swan (2002). <i>Is Accurate Self-Monitoring Necessary for People with Acquired Neurological Problems to Benefit from the Use of Differential Reinforcement Methods?</i> <i>Brain Injury</i> 16(1): 75-87</p>	<p>RoBiNT score – <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p> <p>Design</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. ABA (Case 1–A=DRI, B=DRL + self-monitoring, C=not treatment; Case 2–A=no treatment, B=DRL, A=no treatment; Case 3–A=no treatment, B=self-monitoring program, A=no treatment).</p> <p>Y Participants: n=3, age 19–53 years, 67% male, 2 TBI and 1 CVA, impairments on executive functioning measures.</p> <p>Y Settings: Inpatient rehabilitation facility.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y Off-task, perseverative verbal comments.</p> <p>Secondary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y No additional.</p> <p>Results: All cases showed improvement following interventions (no stats performed).</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p> <p>Aim: To reduce perseverative verbal comments; Case 1–reduce egocentric verbal comments; Case 2–reduce verbal comments during daily hygiene routine; Case 3–reduce verbal comments whilst eating.</p> <p>Materials: Counter/clicker.</p> <p>Treatment Plan:</p> <p>Y Duration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case 1 – 36 weeks (36 hours) 2. Case 2 – 38 days 3. Case 3 – 42 days <p>Y Procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case 1 – 1 hour session per week 2. Case 2 – 1 session per day of varying duration 3. Case 3 – 1 session per day of varying duration <p>Y Content</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case 1 – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stage 1: received Differential Reinforcement of Low Rates of Responding (DRL). This is when the less frequent occurrence of a negative target behaviour is reinforced. The participant was given a target number of words not to exceed each hour; if he did not exceed this limit then he was given a monetary reward. 2. Stage 2: Self-monitoring was introduced. Here the participant was only rewarded if his recordings of his behaviour were within 50% of those made by the staff. 3. Stage 3– same as stage 1. 2. Case 2 – DRL strategy solely implemented. 3. Case 3 – received self-monitoring program. Involves the participant monitoring their own behaviour and uses positive reinforcement. 5 stage program used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline measured. 2. Self-monitor verbal output. 3. External prompting to monitor output.



Psychological Database For Brain Impairment Treatment Efficacy

PsychBITE™

4. Return to self-monitor but with reinforcement.
5. DRL.

www.psycbite.com