

Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

<p>Beaton, Peeler & Harvey (2006). <i>A Functional Analysis and Treatment of the Irrational and Rational Statements of an Elderly Woman with Alzheimer's Disease. Behavioral Interventions</i> 21(1): 1-12</p>	<p>RoBiNT score - <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design:</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. ABCDEAE withdrawal (A=baseline/ withdrawal, B=DRI1, C=DRI2, D=DRI and Feedback, E=DRI3).</p> <p>Y Participant: A 75 year old female diagnosed with probable Alzheimer's Disease, referred for concerns regarding irrational speech.</p> <p>Y Setting: Respite centre.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Percentage of time intervals that contained irrational statements.</p> <p>Y Percentage of time intervals that contained rational statements</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y No additional measures.</p> <p>Result: The intervention was not successful in reducing irrational statements, but increases were seen in the replacement behaviour – rational statements. During intervention phases, both irrational and rational statements increased compared to baseline (although no statistical analysis was conducted). Both irrational and rational statements were highest in the DRI3 phase. A reversal to baseline resulted in a return to baseline levels for rational statements, suggesting experimental control over this behaviour.</p>	<p>Aim: To increase the socially appropriate speech and decrease the irrational speech of patients with Alzheimer's Disease (AD).</p> <p>Materials: No specific materials for most sessions. During DR3 phase any materials required for conducting preferred activity (e.g. in this case, scarves).</p> <p>Treatment plan:</p> <p>Y Duration: Number of weeks not specified. 60 sessions in total across all phases (approx. 20 hours total).</p> <p>Y Procedure: 1–2 x 20 min sessions per day, 2–3 times per week.</p> <p>Y Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>DRI 1</i>: Differential reinforcement of incompatible behaviour, where social reinforcement (e.g. praising) is contingent on rational statements and removal of attention (e.g. eye contact and verbal interaction until irrational statement stopped for 10s) is contingent on irrational statements. - <i>DRI 2</i>: Differential reinforcement of incompatible behaviour, as above, but where social interactions were simplified (e.g. “yes” or “no” responses required only) and delivered at a slower rate (e.g. pausing an extra 10s before beginning a new interaction). - <i>DRI and Feedback</i>: The same procedure as “DR1 2” except the therapist spoke to the participant about preferred topics where possible, and when irrational statements were made, the therapist would give feedback (“no” in a calm, neutral tone, withdraw eye contact and face opposite direction to participant). - <i>DRI3</i>: The same procedure as “DR1 2” except the therapist would engage participant in a preferred activity instead of just sitting side by side during sessions.



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