



<p>Schlund and Pace (1999). Relations between traumatic brain injury and the environment: Feedback reduces maladaptive behaviour exhibited by three persons with traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain Inj</i>, 13(11): 889-897.</p>	<p>RoBiNT score - 8/30</p>
<p>Method / Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Type: SCD. Multiple baseline across participants. • Population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participant 1: male, age 33, TBI (assault), 4 years post-trauma, mild neuropsychological impairments. ○ Participant 2: male, age 27, TBI (motor vehicle accident), 9 years post-trauma, mild neuropsychological impairments. ○ Participant 3: male, age 48, TBI (fall), 4 years post-trauma, mild neuropsychological impairments. • Setting: Medical day program. <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pseudo-seizures. 2. Stepping out of wheelchair. 3. Physical/verbal aggression. • Participant 2: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical/verbal sexual inappropriateness. 2. Physical/verbal aggression. • Participant 3: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noncompliance with program rules. 2. Uncooperative behaviour. 3. Suicide threats. <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other standardised measure. <p>Results: Graphed data are provided but no statistical analyses were conducted. Treatment appeared efficacious: Mean baseline scores for frequency of target behaviours for the 3 participants were 2, 3.5 and 5.1 respectively; after introduction of feedback mean scores were 0.7, 1.7, 0.2 respectively.</p>	<p>Aim: To reduce maladaptive behaviour in people with TBI, by using feedback.</p> <p>Materials: Nil required.</p> <p>Treatment Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: Participant 1: 11 weeks Participant 2: 9 weeks Participant 3: 7 weeks • Procedure: 1 session per week. Total contact hours not specified. • Content: All staff recorded frequency of any of the target behaviours. • In baseline phase, participants met with psychologist to discuss adjustment issues related to their disability, progress towards their personal rehabilitation goals, and effectiveness of their behavioural strategies in reducing rates of maladaptive behaviours. • In treatment phase, participants met with psychologist and reviewed and discussed data sheets containing daily frequency counts of maladaptive behaviours.

Note that these rehabilitation summaries reflect the current literature and the treatments are not necessarily endorsed by members of the NRED Team.