



<p>Slifer et al. (1996). Operant conditioning for behaviour management during posttraumatic amnesia in children and adolescents with brain injury. <i>J Head Trauma Rehabil</i>, 11(1): 39-50.</p>	<p>RoBiNT score - 11/30</p>
<p>Method / Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Type: SCD. Non-concurrent multiple baseline across participants. • Population: n=6 with history of recent BI, and all still in post-traumatic amnesia (PTA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participant 1: male, age 8, TBI, initial Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score 4 ○ Participant 2: female, age 10, TBI, GCS 6 ○ Participant 3: female, age 12, TBI, GCS 6 ○ Participant 4: male, age 12, TBI, GCS 6 ○ Participant 5: male, age 16, TBI, GCS 3 ○ Participant 6: male, age 10, encephalopathy, metabolic diabetic coma, GCS 6. • Setting: In-patient paediatric neurorehabilitation unit. <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1: Inattention (e.g. looking away from task for more than 5 seconds). • Participants 2 and 5: Disruption (e.g. kicking, hitting, grabbing or throwing objects). • Participant 3: Elopement (leaving designated area without permission). • Participant 4: Crying (e.g. whining, sobbing). • Participant 6: Noncompliance with medical procedure. <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants 1, 2, 4 and 6: 10-minute time samples of behavioural data scored for occurrence of target behaviour. • Participants 3 and 5: data sheet for each therapy session which noted whether target behaviour occurred. <p>Secondary outcome measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Orientation and Amnesia Test (COAT). <p>Results: Graphs showed differential reinforcement resulted in reduction of target behaviour and subsequent elimination indicating that operant conditioning techniques can be effective during early stages of recovery from brain trauma.</p>	<p>Aim: To evaluate effectiveness of operant conditioning interventions for behaviour management during early stages of post-traumatic amnesia.</p> <p>Materials: Not specified.</p> <p>Treatment Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: Entire duration of intervention unclear from report. • Procedure: Therapy sessions lasted 30 minutes. • Content: Differential reinforcement of appropriate behaviour (DRA) intervention: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contingencies for earning tangible reinforcers reviewed with each child at beginning of session/task. 2. Cooperative, attentive and socially acceptable behaviour resulted in positive reinforcement in the form of verbal praises, access to preferred activities or tangible rewards at 15-minute mid-point or 30-minute end-point. 3. Token economy system implemented if 80% of scheduled task was completed; children could gain access to preferred activities or rewards at a later time; written or pictorial display of tasks next to which tokens can be placed; status of token reviewed with child. 4. Planned ignoring by withholding social interaction implemented when disruptive or inappropriate behaviour was observed. Reinforcements reintroduced when appropriate behaviour was observed. 5. Inappropriate behaviour after one warning resulted in response cost implemented by loss of preferred activity and/or next scheduled token.

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