



Target Area: Behaviour Problems/ Independent & Self Care ADL

<p>Beattie, Algase & Song (2004). <i>Keeping Wandering Nursing Home Residents at the Table: Improving Food Intake Using a Behavioral Communication Intervention</i>. <i>Ageing & Mental Health</i> 8(2): 109-116</p>	<p>SCED score - <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p> <p>Design:</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. ABABA (A=baseline/withdrawal, B=intervention), replicated across participants.</p> <p>Y Participants: n=3, individual details not provided, 33% male with probable Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p>Y Setting: Nursing Home.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Table-leaving frequency (tally).</p> <p>Y Duration of sitting at the table (timed with stop-watch).</p> <p>Y Amount of food consumed (weighed before and after meal).</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y Body weight (used scales).</p> <p>Result: No graphed data provided. Statistical analysis demonstrated: significant reduction in table-leaving behaviours in 2/3 patients during intervention; significant increase in length of time sitting at the table in all patients; significant increase in food consumed in 2/3 patients; no increase in fluid intake in any patient; no increase in weight.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p> <p>Aim: To decrease wandering during meal times and increase food consumption in people with Alzheimer's disease, using a behavioural communication intervention.</p> <p>Materials: Stop-watch,</p> <p>scales. Treatment plan:</p> <p>Y Duration: Length of therapy: 2 weeks; total contact time: 3 hrs 20 mins (+ monitoring in baselines/withdrawal phases 8 hrs 20 mins).</p> <p>Y Procedure: 5 sessions per week; 20 minutes per session at evening meal.</p> <p>Y Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic reinforcement of sitting-at-table behaviour using 2 communication strategies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. focused conversation about the meal, eating and social comments re meal-time experience, using the Heron Six- category Intervention Analysis (HSCI). 2. specific elements of social behaviour (e.g., smiling, eye contact). <p>Additionally, systematic stopping of table-leaving behaviour was implemented whenever it occurred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapists were trained against a gold standard in recognizing HSCI elements and pacing mealtime conversation. • Intervention was administered in the first 20 mins of each evening meal.