

Target Area: Behaviour Problems

<p>Bird, Alexopoulos, Adamowicz (1995). <i>Success and Failure in Five Case Studies: Use of Cued Recall to Ameliorate Behaviour Problems in Senile Dementia</i>. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 10(4):305-311</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. Multiple baseline across participants</p> <p>Y Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Participant 1: male, age 83 years, Mini-Mental State Examination score 9, mixed Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. o Participant 2: female, age 73 years, Mini-Mental State Examination score 12, probable Alzheimer's disease. o Participant 3: male, age 62 years, Mini-Mental State Examination score 18, post-anoxia dementia. <p>Y Setting: Various - family home, nursing home, day care centre.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Participant 1: urinating in corners.</p> <p>Y Participant 2: entering other people's bedrooms.</p> <p>Y Participant 3: toilet demands.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y None.</p> <p>Result: Graphed data reported, but no statistical analysis conducted. Effective reduction in target behaviours. Dramatic in Participants 1 and 2.</p>	<p>Aim: To reduce occurrence of problem behaviours in people with dementia, by teaching a cue using spaced retrieval techniques</p> <p>Materials: Unique to each participant: use of large coloured signs as cues, portable beeper, notices.</p> <p>Treatment plan:</p> <p>Y Duration: length of therapy: varied among participants - generally 1 or 2 sessions; total therapy contact time: 2-3 hours.</p> <p>Y Procedure: 1 or 2 sessions of 1-3 hours per session.</p> <p>Y Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participant 1</i>: 2x1 hour sessions. Setting - family home. Trained to associate a cue (large coloured sign) with the location of the toilet. Training initially verbal and later conducted in situ. Family asked to assist in strengthening the association by testing him occasionally throughout each day. • <i>Participant 2</i>: 1x2 hour session. Setting - Nursing Home. Trained to associate a cue (large red "stop" sign) with stopping and walking away. Initial trials were verbal ("what does this sign mean?"). Later trials at expanding intervals were combined with fading cues to ensure she retrieved the association in situ with sign placed at eye height on door frames. Appendix to the paper provides 5 cues for fading. • <i>Participant 3</i>: 1x3 hour session. Setting - day-care centre. Taught to associate portable beeper with going to the toilet. Initial trials verbal and combined with fading cues. Later trials, when most subsidiary cues were faded, he was permitted to visit the toilet.