

Target Area: Behaviour Problems / Executive Functioning Deficits / Movement & Motor Problems

<p>Hanlon, Clontz & Thomas (1993). <i>Management of Severe Behavioural Dyscontrol Following Subarachnoid Haemorrhage</i>. <i>Neuropsychological Rehabilitation</i> 3(1): 63-76</p>	<p>RoBiNT score – <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design: Y Study type: SSD. ABABA; A–no treatment, B–behaviour inhibition treatment. Y Participant: female, age 53 years, following CVA, marked behavioural dyscontrol. Y Setting: Inpatient rehabilitation.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s: Y Involuntary exhalations, vocalizations and oral–facial dyskinesia.</p> <p>Secondary outcome measure/s: Y Neurobehavioural Cognitive Status Examination. Y Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test.</p> <p>Results: Treatment appeared effective across behaviours (no statistics performed).</p>	<p>Aim: To inhibit involuntary behaviours.</p> <p>Materials: Straw.</p> <p>Treatment Plan: Y Duration: 11 sessions (~3.5 hours). Y Procedure: 1 session (20 minutes) per day. Y Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principle of treatment was to introduce positive behaviours, which were incompatible with the negative target behaviours. Used systematic verbal cueing to engage in behaviour incompatible with target behaviour (made to bite on straw to stop engaging in behaviours). 2. If participant engaged in behaviour they were told to bite on the straw.