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| <p>Zencius et al. (1989). Antecedent control in the treatment of brain-injured clients. <i>Brain Inj</i>, 3(2): 199-205.</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 Design: SCD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participant 1: ABC design (A=baseline, B=verbal contract, C=written instructions). ○ Participant 2: ABCDAED (A=baseline, B=social praise, C=escort, D=morning routine, E=contingent money). • Population: n=2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fred: 24-year-old male who was 6 years post closed head injury after car accident. ○ Wanda: 24-year-old female who was 2 years post head injury from car accident. • Setting: Out-patient rehabilitation facility <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fred: Reduction in number and length of unauthorised breaks taken during the day when he was working at rehabilitation wood centre. • Wanda: Increase in percentage of time using the cane when ambulating. <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other standardised measure. <p>Results: No statistical analysis done, however graphical representation showed that unauthorised breaks appeared to decrease after the introduction of verbal contract and written instructions (Fred). For Wanda, time using the cane increased in all conditions except during the contingent contract condition, when her cane usage dropped to zero.</p> | <p>Aim: To examine effectiveness of antecedent control techniques in managing memory deficits and behaviour in patients with TBI.</p> <p>Materials: Nil required.</p> <p>Treatment Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: 17 days (Fred), 37 days (Wanda). • Procedure: Outlined below, generally implemented treatment daily. • Content: Fred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B: Verbal contract: Drafted with staff which required the participant to attend 90% of therapy sessions and 100% of work days at work site. It had plans outlined for discharge, job changes at worksite. • C: Written instructions: Written instructions in the form of a poster was placed above the participant’s workstation to remind him to ask permission before taking a break. Wanda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B: Social praise: Social praise provided whenever she was observed using the cane. • C: Escort procedure: Staff would escort the participant to her room to get the cane. • D: Morning routine: The participant was given the cane during her morning routine. • E: Contingent contract: If the participant used her cane for 90% of the time or more, she could earn \$1.00 per day. |