

Psychological Database For Brain Impairment Treatment Efficacy

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Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

Whitney & Goldstein (1989) Journal of Speech and	SCED score – to be confirmed
Hearing Disorders 54(4): 576–586	
Method/Results	Rehabilitation Program
 Design: Study type: SSD. Multiple baseline across participants. Participants: n=3 males with mild aphasia post CVA, aged 61-65 years. 	Aim: To decrease disfluencies in speech. Materials: 40 colour Norman Rockwell posters; list of typical memorable experiences, counter, audio tape recorder.
Setting: Clinician's office.	Treatment Plan Duration: Varied between participants ~20-30 sessions
 Target behaviour measure/s: Frequency of disfluencies in speech - (pauses, revisions or repetitions; the most frequent was chosen as the first target behaviour). 	 (10-22.5 hours. Procedure: 30-45 minute sessions of unspecified frequency. Content: The program involved 4 steps:
 Primary outcome measure/s: Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination (BDAE). 	 Therapist counted occurrences of target behaviours from 1 baseline session. Participants listened audiotapes of another baseline session and were instructed to press a counter each
Results : All participants showed decrease in target behaviours. For participant 1 and 2 this generalised to non-target behaviours. (No statistics performed).	 time they heard a target behaviour. If they did not press the counter within 3secs they were given verbal feedback. Participants progressed to the next stage after 80% accuracy of monitoring on three consecutive sessions was met. 3. Participants were asked to self-monitor while describing Norman Rockwell posters. Therapists monitored also. Participants progressed to the next stage after 80% accuracy of monitoring on three consecutive sessions was met. 4. Independent self-monitoring – participants self-monitored without feedback or reinforcement from the therapist.