**Goal Attainment Scaling In Rehabilitation**

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Advances in Cognitive Behavioral Research and Treatment: 2011 Edition
Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Rehabilitation Toolkit
A Comparison of the Functional Independence Measure (FIM) and the Comprehensive Assessment and Referral Evaluation (CARE) to Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) in the Measurement of Patient Improvement During Geriatric Rehabilitation Traumatic brain injury (TBI) can seriously disrupt the social and communication skills that are basic requirements for everyday life. It is the loss of these interpersonal skills that can be the most challenging for people with TBI. Although there are many books that focus on TBI, none focus on the communication and cognitive skills specifically. This book fills this important gap in the literature and provides information ranging from a broad overview of the nature of pathology following TBI and its effects on speech and language, to the latest evidence about ways to assess and communicate in the field of neurolinguistics. Much of the material from the first edition of this book has been updated in 1995. There have been advances in neurolinguistics, providing more accurate understanding of how the brain is involved in disorders of speech and language. These advances have been a major focus of the book. Theoretical advances in the nature of communication, and advances in how communication is conceptualized, with a particular focus on the role of how context facilitates or impedes communicative competence. Much more importantly, much has changed in the arena of rehabilitation. There is now a growing evidence base of treatments aimed at improving communication in people following TBI, new resources for accessing this information and renewed interest in different kinds of methods for demonstrating treatment effects. Bringing together a range of expert international researchers interested in understanding the nature and treatment of TBI this book covers topics from understanding how the brain damage occurs, how it affects social and communication skills and how these problems might be treated. As such it will be of great interest to clinicians, postgraduate and undergraduate students and researchers in neuropsychology, speech and language pathology.

Goal Attainment Scaling Physical therapy services may be provided alongside or in conjunction with other medical services. They are performed by physical therapists (known as physiotherapists in many countries) with the help of other medical professionals. This book consists of 12 chapters written by several professionals from different parts of the world. The book covers different subjects, such as the effects of physical therapy, neuroplasticity, neuroscience-based rehabilitation for neurological patients, and applications of rehabilitation for stroke and cerebral palsy. We hope that this book will open up new directions for physical therapists in the field of neurological physical therapy.

Clinical Pathways in Stroke Rehabilitation

Social and Communication Disorders Following Traumatic Brain Injury This easy-access guide summarizes the dynamic specialty of rehabilitation psychology, focusing on real-world practice in the medical setting. It begins by placing readers at the frontlines of practice with a solid foundation for gathering information and communicating effectively with patients, families, and staff. The book's topics include case-based patient situations, neurological rehabilitation problems, and issues such as depression and practitioner responses (encouraging coping and compliance, pediatric and geriatric considerations). Models of disability and adaptation, review of competency concerns, and guidelines for group and individual therapy offer evidence-based insights for helping patients manage their health conditions, benefit from rehabilitation interventions, and prepare for their post-rehabilitation lives and activities. Coverage spotlights these core areas: Basic and neurobiological practicalities, from behavioral medicine and psychopharmacology to ethical and forensic issues. Populations, diagnosis, and procedures, including stroke, TBI, substance abuse, transplants, and severe mental illness - Assessment and practical interventions such as pain, anxiety, cognitive functioning, and more. Consultation, advocacy, and interdisciplinary teams. Practice management, administration, and professional self-care. Research, technology, and program evaluation. Practical Psychology in Medical Rehabilitation is an essential professional development tool for novice (and a refresher for veteran) psychologists and neuropsychologists, as well as rehabilitation physicians, nurses, therapists, psychiatrists, and social workers. It presents in depth both the hallmarks of the specialty and the nuts and bolts of being a valuable team player in a medical setting.

Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury This book combines an overview of validity theory, trends in validation practices and a review of standards and guidelines in several international jurisdictions with research synthesis of the validity evidence in different research areas. An overview of theory is both useful and timely, in view of the increased use of tests and measures for decision-making, ranking and policy purposes in large-scale testing, assessment and social indicators and quality of life research. Research synthesis is needed to help us assemble, critically appraise and integrate the overwhelming volume of research on validity in different content domains. The focus is on a critical review of the measurement of validity evidence reported in the published research literature. The five sources of validity evidence discussed are: content-related, response processes, internal consistency, external validation, and construct validity. The synthesis includes summarizing the evidence available and bringing together evidence in each of the areas of interest: psychological, educational, and social domains. The book concludes with a meta-synthesis of the 15 syntheses and a discussion of the current thinking of validation practices by leading experts in the field.

Encyclopedia of Psychological Assessment Provides a broad overview of current rehabilitation approaches, emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary management and focusing on deliverable outcomes.

Goal Attainment Scaling as a Collaborative Treatment Approach in a Residential Drug Rehabilitation Program Sobhreg and Mater's landmark introductory textbook helped propel cognitive rehabilitation on the map for a generation of clinicians, researchers, and students. Now, more than a decade later, the discipline has come of age. This new volume provides a comprehensive overview of this fast-growing field.
The Application of Goal Attainment Scaling in a Rehabilitation Setting

Goal Attainment Scaling in paediatric rehabilitation practice These evidence-based guidelines cover clinical care and service provision for the management of adults with acquired brain injury.

The Use of Goal Attainment Scaling in Measuring Clinically Important Change in the Rehabilitation of Clients with Amputations

Spasticity in adults This thesis focuses on interventional aspects of spasticity, but has a very holistic approach, grounded in the specialty of Rehabilitation medicine. This means capturing the effects of spasticity, on such a complex biological system as the human being, living in a psychosocial context affecting the situation. When evaluating spasticity there are a number of levels of evidence. The first of course, understanding what we mean with spasticity, where there unfortunately is no consensus. The second level is to study if our treatments affect spasticity in a positive direction. The third is to grasp if a decrease in spasticity improve or normalize patient’s movement patterns. The fourth level investigates if improvement in movement patterns improve patient’s ability to perform activities; and the fifth level, comprising whether this intervention improves life satisfaction. Finally, on a societal level, we wish to investigate whether the improvement in life satisfaction or health related quality of life would motivate society to fund the intervention. Paper I on Goal Attainment Scaling pointed out necessary aspects to consider when using this instrument. This relates, among other things, to the need of learning “the art of” goal setting and deciding the purpose of the measurements. Research and clinical use puts different demands on the instrument, for the latter time-efficiency and simplicity to use being most important. For research, it is important to be able to register deterioration, and this can be achieved using the 6-step version. In paper II, concerning validation of the portable motion system, we showed this system to be valid for short-term measurements and that the use of Exposure Variation Analysis (EVA) seems to be a valuable tool for graphically elucidating different movements. The equipment needs further development in handling long-term measurements (which is effectuated), and norms for normal movements in different activities has to be produced. The discriminative value of EVA needs confirmation in coming studies. For the future, there is the intriguing possibility of long-term measurements in patients’ everyday life, thereby getting objective measures on how our patients use their abilities, thus capturing the difference between what you can do and what you actually do. The results from paper III demonstrated a large inequality in Sweden regarding the accessibility of BoNT-A treatment for spasticity. We could also show that treatment with BoNT-A is sound from a health-economic perspective, accounting for the uncertainty of data via the sensitivity analysis. For the future, we need to explore if this inequality also exists for other modes of spasticity treatments, e.g. multidisciplinary spasticity treatment and TIB pumps, and in other countries. In paper IV evaluating multisensory TES, the results could not confirm efficacy with the treatment according to the protocol of the manufacturer. The results have to be interpreted with care, as low compliance and frequent adverse events made deduction not captured in the RCT study. Further studies are needed in a number of areas, e.g. what is the optimal stimulation frequency, what patients can gain from the treatment and how should adjunct treatment be organized. In this thesis, I have had the privilege to explore different methods of evaluating spasticity interventions from a multimodal perspective as a starting point in an effort to understand more of this intriguing phenomenon. Some of the research questions above are already in the “pipeline” for coming studies; others are to be planned by our research group and others.

Cognitive Rehabilitation This open access book focuses on practical clinical problems that are frequently encountered in stroke rehabilitation. Consequences of diseases, e.g. impairments and activity limitations, are addressed in rehabilitation with the overall goal to reduce disability and promote participation. Based on the available best external evidence, clinical pathways are described for stroke rehabilitation bridging the gap between clinical evidence and clinical decision-making. The clinical pathways answer the questions which rehabilitation treatment options are beneficial to overcome specific impairment constellations and activity limitations and are well acceptable to stroke survivors, as well as when and in which settings to provide rehabilitation over the course of recovery post stroke. Each chapter starts with a description of the clinical problem encountered. This is followed by a systematic, but concise review of the evidence (RCTs, systematic reviews and meta-analyses) that is relevant for clinical decision-making, and comments on assessment, therapy (training, technology, medication), and the use of technical aids as appropriate. Based on these summaries, clinical algorithms / pathways are provided and the main clinical-decision situations are portrayed. The book is invaluable for all neurorehabilitation team members, clinicians, nurses, and therapists in neurology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and related fields. It is a World Federation for NeuroRehabilitation (WFNR) educational initiative, bridging the gap between the rapidly expanding clinical research in stroke rehabilitation and clinical practice across societies and continents. It can be used for both clinical decision-making for individuals and as well as clinical background knowledge for stroke rehabilitation service development initiatives.

Vocational Evaluation Traumatic brain injury (TBI) may affect 10 million people worldwide. It is considered the “signature wound” of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. These injuries result from a bump or blow to the head, or from external forces that cause the brain to move within the head, such as whiplash or exposure to blasts. TBI can cause an array of physical and mental health concerns and is a growing problem, particularly among soldiers and veterans because of repeated exposure to violent environments. One form of treatment for TBI is cognitive rehabilitation therapy (CRT), a patient-specific, goal-oriented approach to help patients increase their ability to process and interpret information. The Department of Defense asked the IOM to conduct a study to determine the effectiveness of CRT for treatment of TBI.

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