



**Acquired
Brain Injury
Network**

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Title:

Effectiveness of Antecedent Control to Increase Tolerance to Therapy in a Client with Reduced Insight

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Summary:

Decreased insight after brain injury often results in decreased participation in therapy because poor awareness of impairments results in clients thinking they do not require therapy. We describe the effectiveness of antecedent control interventions in increasing tolerance to therapy for Mr. JA, a patient who was admitted for neuro-rehabilitation after sustaining a severe brain injury during a motor vehicle accident. Impaired insight reduced his tolerance to therapy and manifested as refusal to participate in therapy, shortened therapy sessions and verbalizations indicating unwillingness to participate in therapy. The following antecedent control interventions were introduced to increase tolerance to therapy: providing presets, providing structure, providing choice and control, emphasizing meaningful tasks, creating positive behavioural momentum, and addressing medical difficulties. Mr. JA's tolerance to therapy before and after intervention was observed in Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Therapy. Relative to baseline there was a decrease in verbalizations indicating unwillingness to participate in therapy and an increase in the duration of therapy sessions. The increased tolerance to therapy was greatest for Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Therapy. The results indicate that antecedent control interventions can be effective in increasing participation in therapy for neurological patients with reduced insight.

Outcomes/Objectives:

Increased knowledge of antecedent control interventions that can be used to increase tolerance to therapy in a neurological patient population.