Impact of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation program on the “preparing meals” in people with acquired brain injury (ABI)

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Keywords: Program; Participation; Activity “Preparing meals”

Background. – Cognitive and behavioural difficulties following acquired brain injury (ABI) may lead to severe limitations in activities and restrictions in participation. A holistic, intensive and multidisciplinary ABI rehabilitation program was developed at the Pitié-Salpêtrière hospital, France (5 days/week for 7 weeks).

Objective. – To document the program’s effect on the activity “preparing meals”.

Method. – Repeated measurements pre-program (T1 and T2) and post-program (T3, T4, T5 up to 6 months) with 7 subjects using the Cooking Task (CT) (Chevignard, 2000), Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) (Bottari, 2009), and Measure of Life Habits (LIFE-H) (Noreau, 2002).

Results. – Using the two standard deviation band method and “non-overlap of all pairs” (NAP) methods for small n design, significant differences in pre and post program measures were found for the total number of errors in CT (6/7 subjects), the need of assistance (IADL). The results of the LIFE-H suggest an effect of improving the preparation of meals for 4/7 subjects.

Discussion. – The combined results from the CT (fewer errors), IADL, and LIFE-H suggest an overall improvement in the activity “preparing a meal” after the rehabilitation program.

Keywords: Accessibility; Activity; Participation; Evaluation; Treatment

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A new scale measuring complexity in neurologic rehabilitation patients: Oxford Case Complexity Assessment Measure (OCCAM)

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