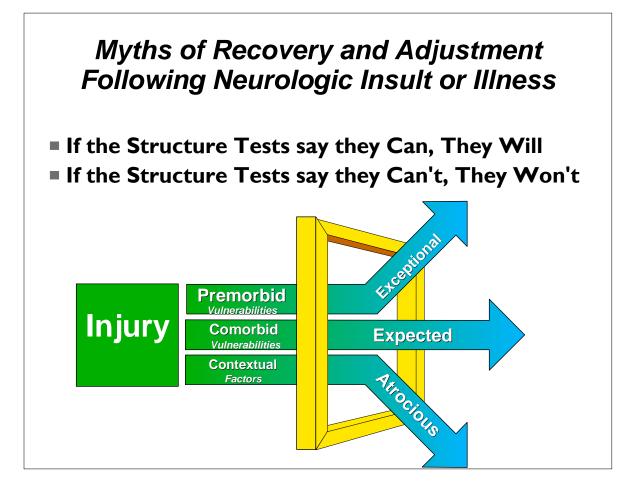
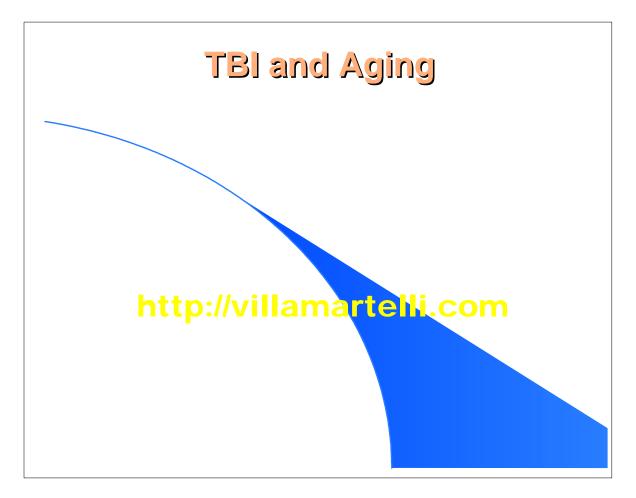
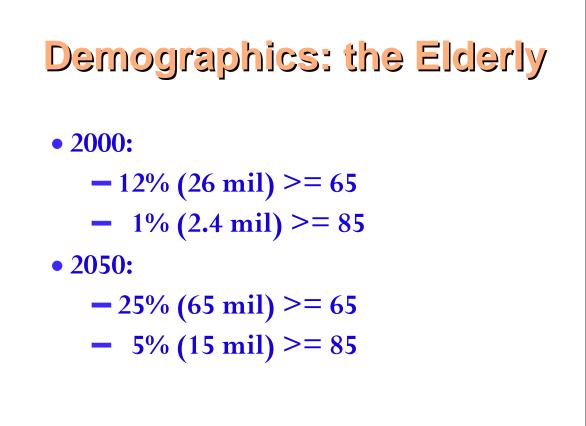
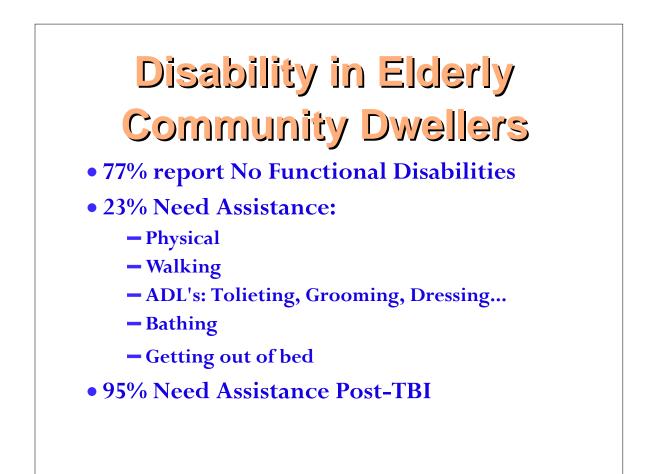


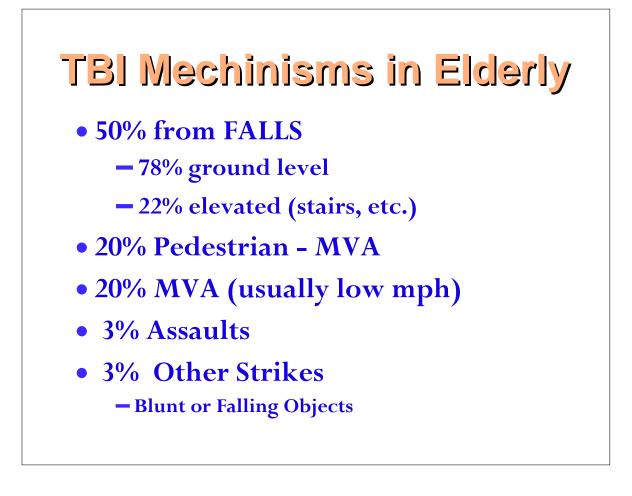
attitudinal system and set of procedures.

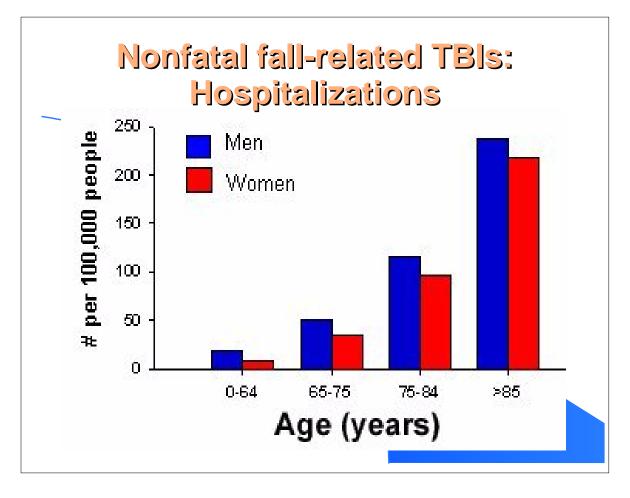


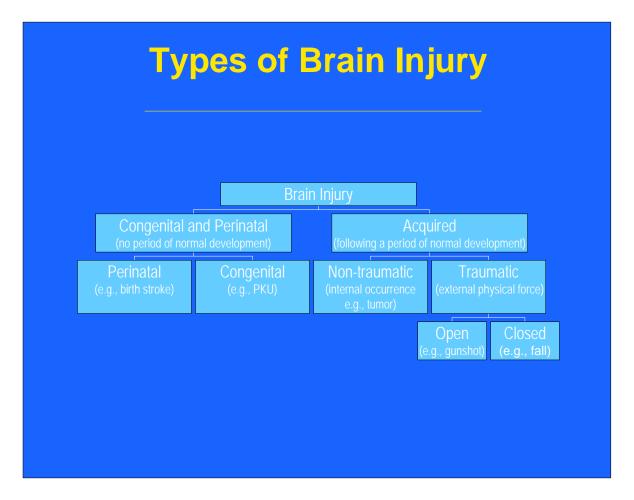


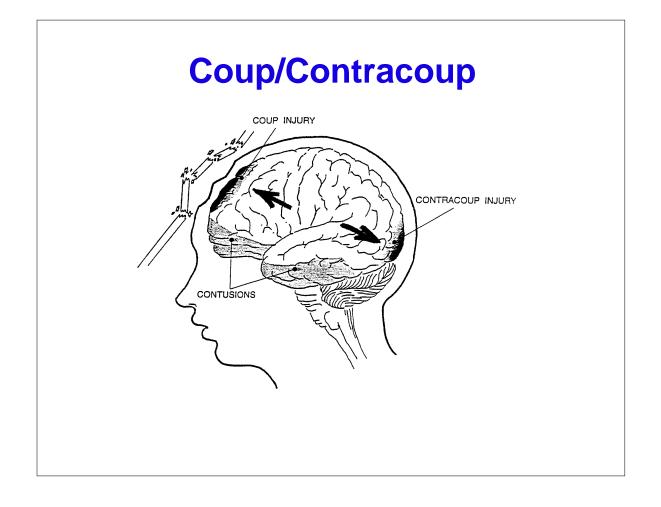










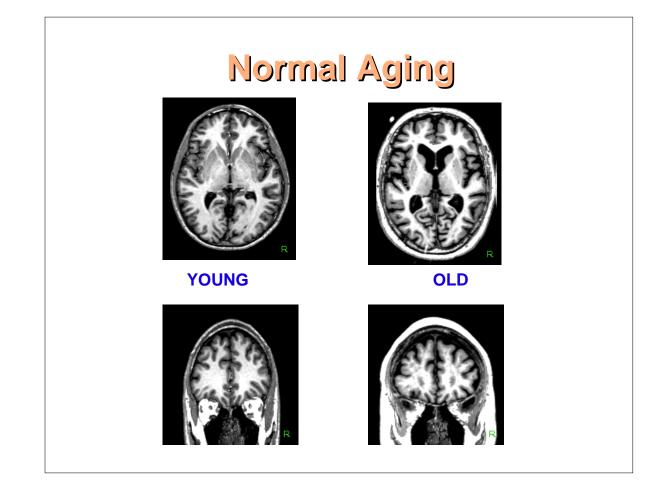


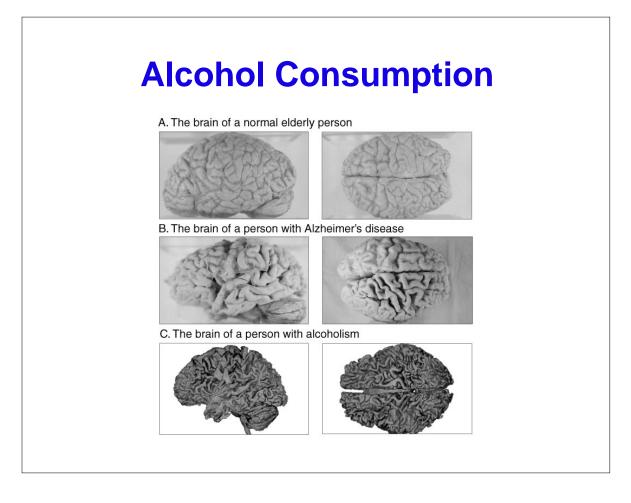
Preventing Falls in the Elderly

- 1. Use Balance and Gait training
- 2. Use Muscle-strengthening Exercises
- 3. Gradually Discontinue Medicines that cause Drowsiness
- 4. Increase Home Safety
 - Remove hazards (e.g., rugs)
 - Use Non-slip bathmats & stair rails
 - Employ Assistive Devices
 - Other Individualized Safety Designs
 - Person & Environment

Neurophysiology of the Aging Brain

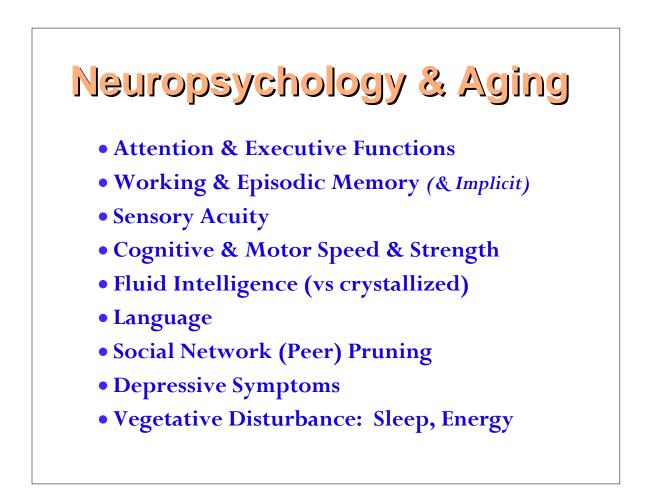
- Enlargement of ventricles, sulci, subarachnoid &peri-ventricular areas
- ► Reduction in Brain Volume (esp. fontal)
- ► Reduction in rCBF, EEG, metabolism
- ► Periventricular, deep white matter lssions
- ► Neural Loss (esp. hippocampal)
- ► Placques, Tangles, Atherosclerosis, Infarcts...
- Neurotransmitter declines





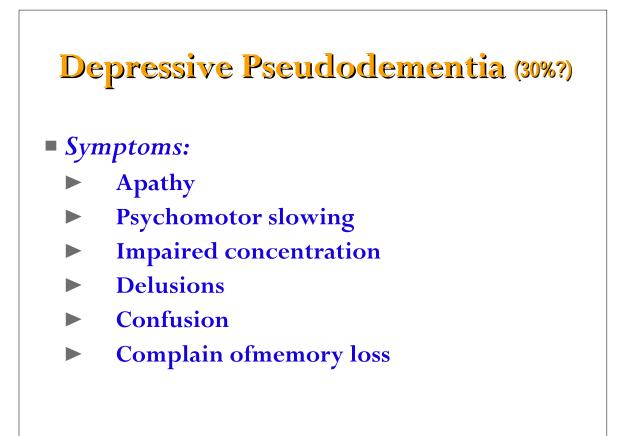
Cognitive Problems Associated with Aging

Construct	Reference	Criteria
Age-associated memory Impairment (AAMI)	[58]	Single neuropsychological score one S.D. below the mean for normal young adults on memory test. Absence of dementia. Memory complaints
Age-related cognitive Decline (ARCD)	[59]	Psychologists clinical judgement based on comprehensive neuropsychological assessment. Current level of function compared to premorbid level
Questionable Dementia (QD)	[60]	Clinical Dementia Rating of 0.5. Indicative of cognitive Impairment 2S.D below the mean in one cognitive domain
Benign Senescent Forgetfulness (BSF)	[61]	Poor short term memory for details. Awareness of deficit and use of compensation strategies. Long term recall intact
Mild neurocognitive Disorder (MND)	[96]	Deficits in at least two cognitive domains. No dementia or other mental disorder. Impaired social function. Associated with a general medical condition
Mild cognitive Impairment I (MCI)	[97]	Global Deterioration Scale (GDS) stage 3. One S.D. or more below average on age-appropriate norms
Mild Cognitive Impairment II (MCI)	[8]	Memory deficit based on age-appropriate norms. Normal activities of daily living. Absence of dementia or self-reported memory loss



Dementia

- NOT Normal Aging
- Progressive Loss in Overall Mental Functioning
- Behavioral symptoms similar to other disorders (e.g., Depression)
- Global Mental Deterioration
 - ► Disorientation
 - Memory Problems
 - **Coordination Problems**
 - Mental Slowing
 - ► Impaired Judgment
 - ► Personality

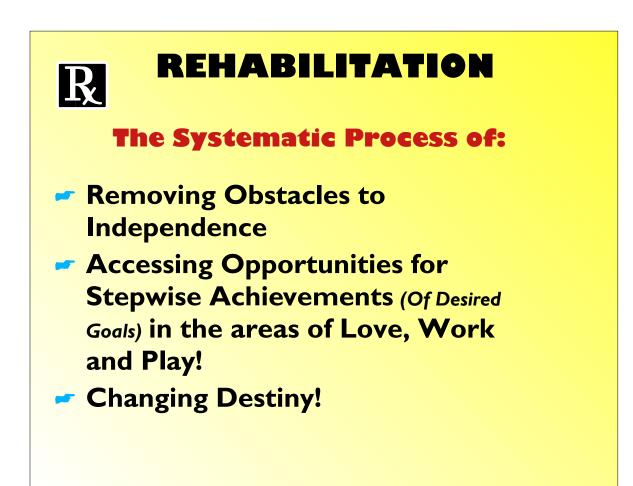


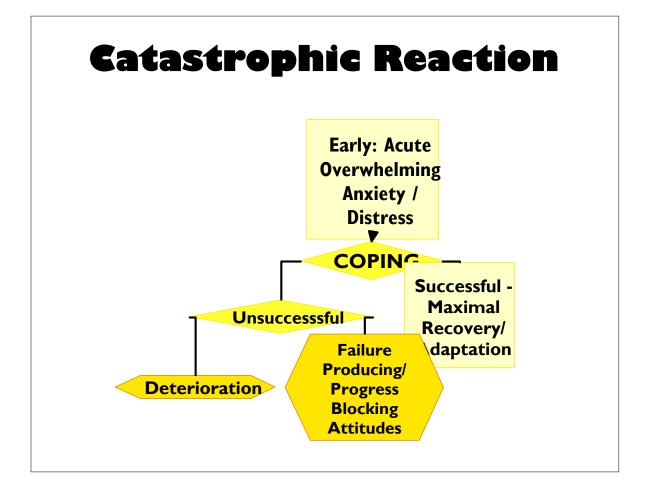


TBI Outcome in the Elderly• A randomized, controlled trial demonstrated that after traumatic brain injury, interdisciplinary vs multidisciplinary team care results in deceased dependency and nursing home placement Semlyen Arch PM&R 1998

Strategic Rehabilitation: A Model and Methodology for Seniors with Neurologic Impairment

http://villamartelli.com





Catastrophic Reaction: Goldstein's term for the extreme depression he observed after lefthemisphere lesions.
"We have characterized the conditions of brain-injured patients, when faced with solvable and unsolvable tasks, as states of ordered behavior and catastrophic reaction. The [latter] show all the characteristics of anxiety."
Organism in struggle to cope with the challenges of environment and own body.
Whole; Cannot be divided into "organs" or "mind" & "body"
"Disease" = changed state with the environment.
Healing comes not through "repair" but through

adaptation to conditions causing the new state

Common Personality Disturbances

Following TBI (Prigatano, 1987)

Anxiety and the **Catastrophic Reaction**

→ cf Chronic Compensatory Effort Syndrome (Hopewell, 2001)

- Denial of Deficits (Anasognosia / Anosodiaphoria)
- Paranoia and Psychomotor Agitation (cf Bateson)

Depression, Social Withdrawal & Amotivational States (cf Seligman; Taub)

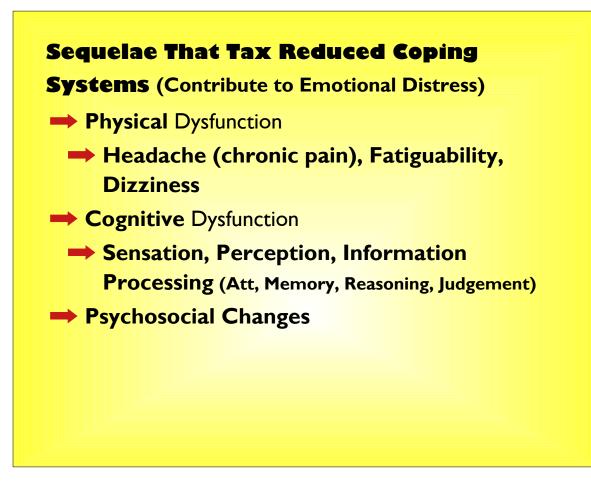
Other Psychoemotional & Neurobehavioral Patterns Associated with TBI

Behavior Disorders

- Irritability / Reduced Frustration Tolerance, Impulsivity, Reduced Insight, Social Inapproriateness, Reduced Motivation, Increased Emotionality
- Executive Disorders
 - Initiation, Planning, Problem Solving, Self Regulation

Psychosocial Disorders

Substance Abuse



Predictors of Poor Adjustment: Impediments to Recovery

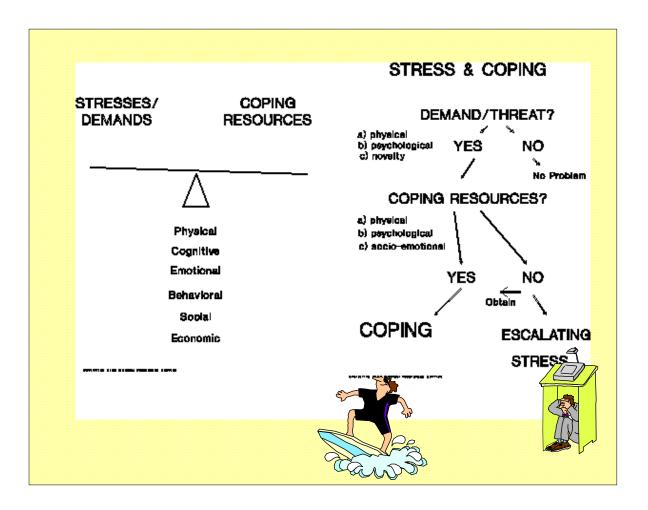
- Anxiety / Catastrophic Emotional Reactions
- **Fear of Failure Or Rejection (e.g. damaged goods)**
- Loss of Self-confidence and Self-efficacy associated with Residual Impairments
- Excessive Stress (Real & Percieved)
- Fear of Pain (*Kinesophobia*, *Cogniphobia*) Re-injury / Exacerbation of Injury
- Discrepancies between Personality / Coping Style Behaviors and Injury Consequences
- Anger or Resentment or Perceived Mistreatment
- **External (health, pain) Locus of Control**
- Depression
- Disuse Atrophy /Conditioned Nonuse
- Inadequate, Inaccurate Medical Disagnosis, Information, Treatment; Delayed, Late Treatment

DAILY REMINDERS

(adapted from John Sarno, MD (1998). The Mind Body Prescription, NY: Warner Books)

- My ____ has become a distraction from my currently triggered emotional pain and it's historical roots:
 - Resentment / Anger about neglect;
 - Anger about being blocked;
 - Fear of being out of control;
 - Fear of being rejected;
 - Fear of not being adequate;
 - Fear of not achieving internal and external goals and expectancies.
 - ▶ _Etc...

It has learned that it can sustain and replicate itself like a virus by distracting me from the emotions that keep muscles tight and SNS aroused, thereby ensuring it's survival.



Neuroplasticity & Rehabilitation:

Evidence for Rehabilitation Suppression by Catastrophic Reaction

Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy (CIMT):

To date, CIMT used effectively for:

Upper paralytic/ paretic limb of Chronic , Subacute CVA, TBI, LE CVA, Focal hand dystonia, Phantom limb pain

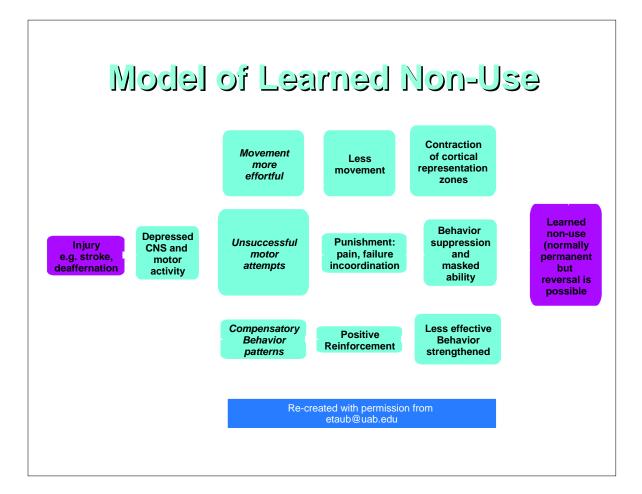
Use Dependent Cortical Reorganization

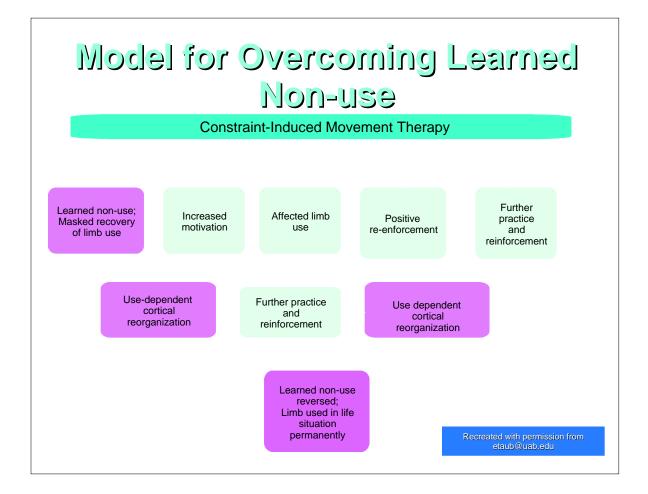
Numerous efficacy studis, 5+ TMS, EEG, MEG studies with humans, 2+ studies of monkeys indicate: Cortical reorganization associated with TX effect of CIMT.

Several Converging Lines of Evidence: Nonuse of a Single Deafferented Limb is a Learned Conditioned Suppression of Movement...efforts to use limb during initial post trauma period are unsuccessful (due to diaschesis, etc.), painful, anxiety and failure inducing and result in Learned Nonuse (cf. Learned Helplessness, Catastrophic Reaction) which persists after cerebral reorganization is possible.

Mechanism of Action

- (I) Changing learning contingencies reinforces Use Learning, inhibits Nonuse Learning
- (2) Sustained, repeated practice of functional arm movements induces expansion of contralateral cotical area controlling movement and recruitment of new ipsilateral areas.





Resolving the Persistent Catastrophic Reaction

- Confront deficits:
 - Without being Overwhelmed by distress
 - With a Conceptual Framework and Rehab Methodolgy that Bolsters and Supports and offers Hope Conceptually and Through Graduated Successes
 - With a Calmer CNS and Decreasing Catastrophic Reactions (emotional, cognitive, neurophysiologic) that would block optimal recovery

Habit Retraining Model for ABI: (continued)

- If some of even the most basic habits are weakened or erased, everyday abilities and routines can be seriously disrupted, efficiency lost. What was once automatic and effortless can become overwhelming, requiring the same effort it took before efficient ways of performing any of the components of daily activities were learned.
- Even if important behavioral habis are lost, and the brain cells which sustain them destroyed or altered by injury or illness, the ability to relearn is seldom destroyed. Newl learned habits can be developed as replacements.
- We know the prerequisites for learning / relearning:

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1995

Habit Retraining Model for ABI: (continued)

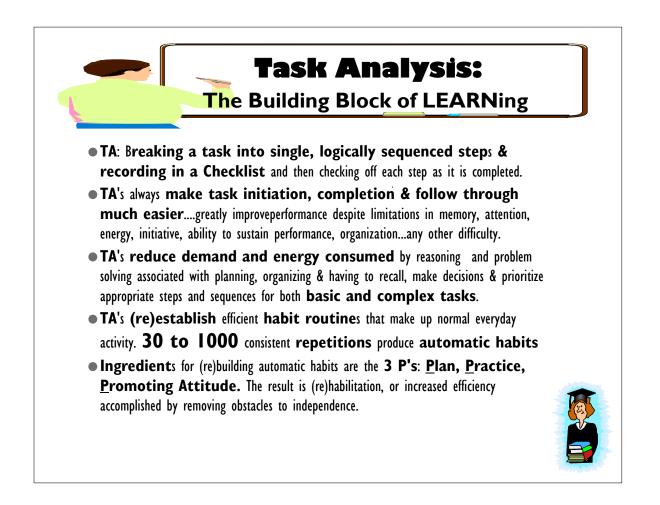
- The greatest obstacle to learning or relearning is the redirection of energy away from goal directed activity and toward debilitating emotion and activity.
- The most frequent Rehab Energy Reserve *Poisons* (Re-Learning Blocks) include:
 - Fear / Anxiety, Persistent Catastrophic Emotional Reactions (usually subterranean), Anger and Resentment, Feelings of Victimization, and inertia
- Rehabilitation Requires Removal of Blocks

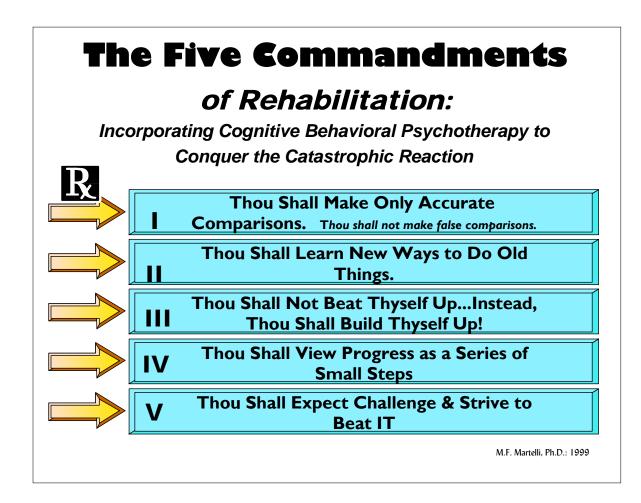
Holistic Habit Rehabilitation R Ingredients: The 3 P's

Plan: A strategy or design for stepwise progress toward a desired outcome. Most plans are based on task analyses, or breaking seemingly complex tasks down into simple component steps, and proceeding in a list wise fashion. Clearly, the more specific, concrete, and obvious, the more likely the plan will work.

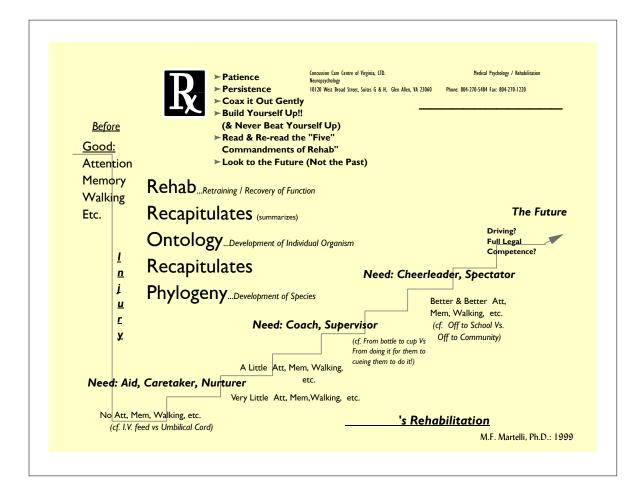
Practice: Repetition is the cement for learning which makes complex and cumbersome and boring tasks more automatic and effortless. With practice and repetition, even complex tasks become automatic and habitual. That is, a habit, or automatic robots, performs the tasks for us without special effort, energy, concentration, memory, and so on.

Promoting Attitude: A facilitative attitude provides the motivation that fuels persistence & mobilization of energy necessary for accomplishment of a progressive series of desirable but challenging goals.









The Behavior Management Impo Reinforcement (the "Stick") with	Shaping (the "Carrot")
 Negative Reinforcement "The Stick" Believes that human nature is basically bad and that bad must be guarded against and kept in check □"Bad" Focused. Avoiding Bad is Good & the Absence of Bad is Good. Focus is with Avoiding and Preventing Bad Behaviors and Negative Behaviors>"I don't want"something Negative □ A Self-Fulfilling Prophecy of Bad! □ Uses "Should, Ought, Must Shouldn't; Mustn't", Frowns, Nods, etc. Leads to> Anxiety, Distress, Pessimism & Negative Identity □ Uses Distress / Punishment to Decrease and Prevent Undesirable (Bad) Behavior and □ Uses Anxiety, Fear, Distress & Guilt Until the Bad Behaviors Stop and Good Ones Begin 	 Shaping "The Carrot" Believes that human nature is neutral and that good and bad are learned. Good can be taught, nurtured and cultivated "Good" Focused. Good is Good, which Prevents Bad. Focus is with a Driving/ Goal Directed Vision of Making Desirable Changes and a Positive Future> "I want" something Positive A Self-Fulfilling Prophecy of Good! Uses "In Your/Their Best Interest Not inBest Interest", Smiles, Pats, etc Leads to> Confidence, Optimism, Hope & Positive Identity, in My / Their / Our Best Interest Uses Rewards to Increase Desirable (Good) Behavior Rewards & Praises approximations of Good/Desirable Behavior that are present, and Gradually and Successively Shapes Increases in Desirable Behavior Until Achieved

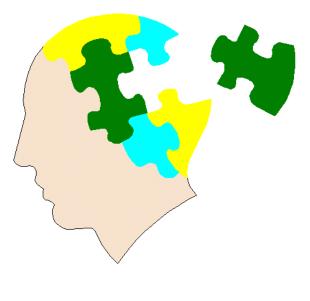
Shaping via Reinforcement of Successive Approximations of Desired Behavior:

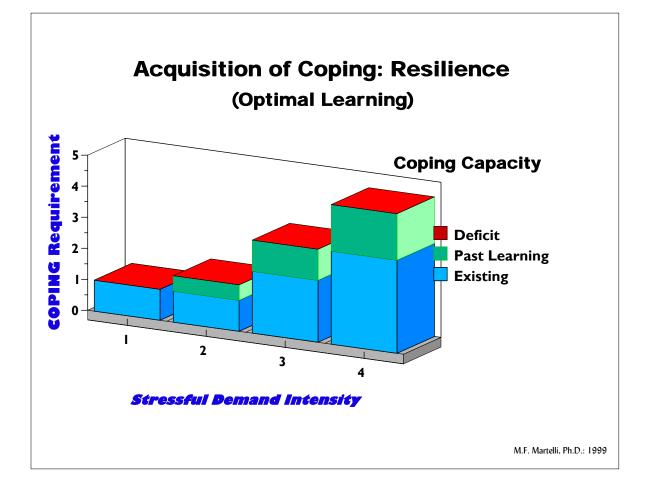
This involves successively rewarding the smallest movements (baby steps) in the desired direction with carrots (i.e., verbal rewards, expressions of approval & appreciation, smiles & nonverbal gestures of approval, physical/tangible rewards, jumping up with joy, etc.) Each successful small step is rewarded, which

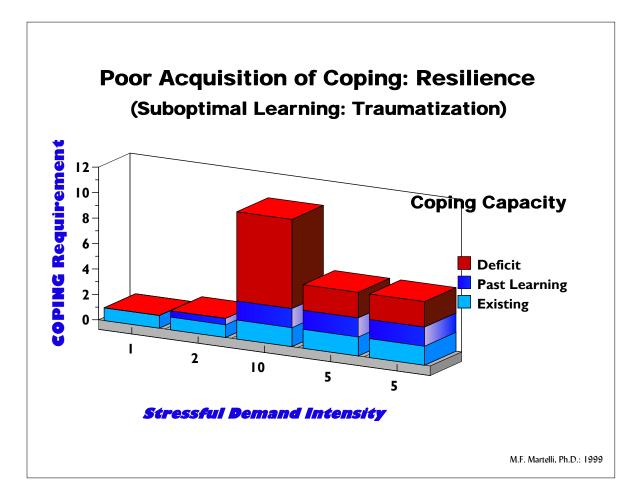
teaches feeling good about being good.

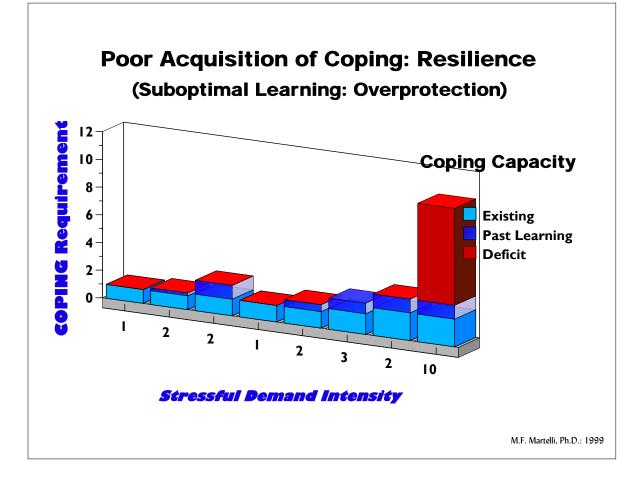
NeuroBehavioral Regulation:

Adaptative Habit Retraining Strategies Derived From Task Analyses









		Required Amount of	of External	Assistance Structuring/	/ Cueing
Complexity		High	Medium	Low	None
of	Low				
Task	Mediu m				
	High				

Graduated Exposure Programs in Rehabilitation

- Exposure to distressful emotional, physiological and sensory reaction situations
- Incremental increases in tolerance (and incremental compensatory learning, anxiety extinction, sensory interpretation distress) without experiencing significant anxiety or sensory distress.
- Requires person Not experience distressful reactions or experiences.
- Examples: anxieties, phobias & distressful emotions and sensory reactions related to the following:
 - > Noise and/or light (when not mediated by headaches, etc.)
 - **Crowds and public places (e.g., stores, malls, sporting events)**
 - Overwhelming visual stimulation and patterns
 - Driving (especially in traffic)

METHOD: Schedule Gradually Increased Exposure / Assigned Activities, Incremented in Time and/or Distance and/or Intensity that are followed Exactly

Level /Step	Activity	Time	Frequency	SUDS
1-1	Sit in and Start Car	<= 2 min.	1-3 X/day	
1-2	Start Car, Back up slightly, then pull forward in driveway, going no further than is comfortable	<= 2 min.	1-3 X/day	
1-3	Start Car, Back up all the way to street, then pull forward, going no further than is comfortable, and repeat one or two times.	<= 2 min.	1-3 X/day	
2-1	Start Car, Back up all the way to street and then slightly into street, then pull forward, going no further than is comfortable, and repeat one or two times.	<= 2 min.	1-3 X/day	
2-2	Start Car, Back up all the way to and one full car length into the street and then then pull forward, going no further than is comfortable, and repeat one or two times.	<= 2 min.	1-3 X/day	

RULES:

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999

-Stop the activity if you begin to feel even a little shaky.

-Do not progress to next level previous level completed for all exposures for 2 consec. days

-Email feedback to MFM re: progress, any shakiness you experienced, when level completed

LT's Graduated Exposure Driving Program

<u>Monday (</u>3/23)

Drive from home around 6:00pm to Chamberlayne Avenue and follow to Broad Street to Mid Town Auto Sales, look at cars for 10 minutes, and return home.

<u>Tuesday</u>

Drive from home around 6:00pm to Chamberlayne Avenue and follow to Broad Street to Bailey's Auto Sales, look at cars for 15 minutes, and return home.

Wednesday

Drive from home to technical center while mom is in back seat around 6pm, drive from center to home around 9:30pm with mom in back seat.

<u>Saturday (</u>3/28)

Drive from home around 6:00pm to Chamberlayne Avenue and follow to Broad Street to the Mid Town Auto Sales, look at cars for 10 minutes, drive to Bailey's and look at cars for 10 minutes, drive to any other car lot on Broad Street and return home.

Thursday (4/3)

Drive from home around 5:00pm to Byrd Park, circle through, head to Broad St. to Mid Town Auto Sales, then to Bailey's, then to a lot on the South Side and then return home. <u>Friday (4/4)</u>

Return at 5:00pm to Sheltering Arms. Drive self. After leaving, head to Byrd Park, circle through it, then head to Broad Street to the Mid Town Auto Sales, then head to Bailey's, then to a lot on the South Side, and then return home.

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999

Graduated Exposure Sensory Tolerance Program

Level /Step	Activity	Time	Frequency	SUDS
1-1	Stand on stepladder or chair for 3 Sec's (s	3 Sec.	3 X/day	
1-2	Perform a visuomotor scanning computer exercise	30 Sec	4 X/day	
2-1	Listen to radio while driving	1 Min	1-3 X/day	
2-2	Track 2 persons talking at same time	2 Min.	1-3 X/day	
3-3	Visit Clover Mall (9-11am, 2-4pm, Main ent.)	10 min.	1-2 X/day	

<u>Sample Rationale:</u> "Like Breaking a Bronco, you can't learn to ride until you can get in the saddle. You can't get in the saddle until the horse believes it won't die if something gets on its back. Similarly, You can't increase your tolerance for (sounds, etc.) unless your system learns that it can tolerate some level of that (noise, etc.) without great (distress, pain, fatigue, etc.)."

Increasing Self-Confidence: Graduated Successes

(Decreasing Self-Consciousness, Anxiety, Low Self-Esteem, etc.)

• Graduated Success Shaping

- Noncomplex tasks, successfully completeable
- Gradual increases in complexity (challenge) following successes
- Diminishing Cues / Errorless Learning
- Increasing Accuracy of: a) Self-Monitoring; b) Self-Evaluation and c) Self-Reinforcement (self-delivered praise, etc.)
- Progress gauged through progression from:
- Initial stages: Maximal, Diminishing Cues, Errorless Performance & accurate self-monitoring, self-evaluation & self-reinforcement
- Middle stages: increasing internal cueing & decreasing need for external assistance for task completion, accurate self-monitoring, self-evaluation & self-reinforcement, to
- Later stages: independent task completion and independently conducted accurate self-monitoring, self-evaluation & effective self-reinforcement
- Subsequent introduction of slightly more challenging tasks and reintroduction of the above noted process of maximum to gradually diminishing cues (method of diminishing cues)

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999



Self-Regulator for Involuntary Sadness!

I-Re-<u>Label</u>...It's Not an Intended, or Legitimate Degree of Emotion...It's Involuntary Sadness!

2-Re-Interpret...It's just Involuntary and Unintentional Sadness in which nerves connecting the brain's emotional experience centers to emotional expression muscles are weakened - resulting in decreased control & exaggerated release of emotion!

3-Re-Focus...Concentrate on something different, or pleasurable or funny, to distract myself and & restore control of expression ("Plop, Plop, Fizz, Fizz...."!)

4-Re-<u>E</u>valuate...Decide that the involuntary sadness or teariness is Illegitimate and False Information. Decide to Dismiss This Information and Restore Control through re-focusing attention! Re-LIFE it!

Re-LIFE it!

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999 adapted from Schwartz (1996) OCD Procedure



Concussion Care Centre of Virginia Medical & Rehab Neuropsychology Service

Management of Emotional Reactions: Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (TLE)



To increase control of emotions and improve problem solving and general stress management and coping, we have developed a 4 step self-control procedure called Re-L.I.F.E..

The general outline for the Re-L.I.F.E. procedure is as follows: $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Re:}}$

- L L-Label: re-label the feelings as illegitimate, hyper-intensified emotions
- 2. I Interpret: re- interpret them as emotional amplifications or hyperintensifications caused by electricity (i.e., kindling or hyperconnectivity) or B.S. (Between Seizure electrical amplification)
- 3. F- Focus: re-focus on anything less distressing, more pleasant, different, in order to disrupt the developing escalation of electricity and intensified emotions
- 4. E Evaluate: re-evaluate the theme of electricity intensifying emotion as a component of epilepsy, as requiring that the primary red flags be monitored, and, when identified, re-interpreted more accurately, so that they can be controlled.

When this "self-talk" self-control procedure is used before the amplification of emotions progresses too far, it can counter amplification, preventing the escalation of emotions that leads to: psychic changes and increased emotional distress; increased fatigue and possible eventual exhaustion; and increased probability of eventual seizures - and a recurring pattern of poor emotional and/or seizure control.

Notably, posters, and graphic representations, with personalized details, are typically employed to assist with learning and application of this self-control intervention.

cf. Psychophysiologic Aura/Red Flag Discrimination / Self Control Habit Procedure

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999

Concussion Care Centre of Virginia Medical and Rehabilitation Neuropsychology Service

Mission Impossible

Assignment

Your Mission, should you decide to accept it:

 Look for Opportunities to Build Stability By Practicing Emotional De-escalation / Self-Control Strategies
 Practice Both:

- Practice Both:
 - (A) Preventing Temporal Lobe Based Emotional Hyper-intensication (i.e., use Emotional Well-Being Habit to prevent "kindling" of electro-emotion)
 - (B) De-escalating "kindled" Emotion via Re-Interpreting it as electrical buildup trying to replicate itself by using your emotions against you to fuel more electricity !

Freedom is Worth The Effort!

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999 Derived from Task Analysis

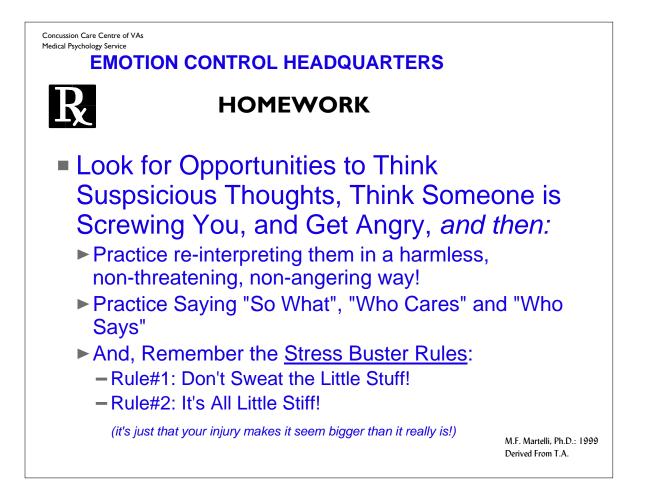
CRISIS SURVIVAL RULES: Emotional Control Strategies Mirroring

- Sponging: absorbing/ catching others negative emotions; allowing them to control your emotions, reactions.
- Mirroring: reflecting negative emotions, with factual comment and without emotional reaction or obligation to "catch" the emotion or respond with it.

involves a slow, deliberate and open look at the others statements while <u>Under reacting</u>: prevents escalation, allows self control through control of response, allows keeping a cool head to help calm the situation, not let another persons problem become your own.

RX: Be a Mirror (not a Sponge). Contract with partners to allow mistakes, not beat each other up when mistakes are made... learning and taking into account the "Rules of Crisis" can help...!

M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999 Derived from Task Analysis





HOMEWORK

Your Mission, Should you decide to accept it:

- Look for Opportunities to Feel Urgency Or Need for Immediate Fulfillment and Convert it to Strategic Under-Reaction
 - Practice Countering Urgency via the Stress Buster Rules
 - Practice Building up Tolerance to Need/ Stress Frustration (i.e., Become More Stress Resistant, More Under-Reactive, and More Strategic)
 - Remind Yourself that Strategic Behavior is the Key to Influencing Important People (e.g. Dad) and Desirable Persons (e.g., girlfriends)

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* cf.: Vestibular Overload



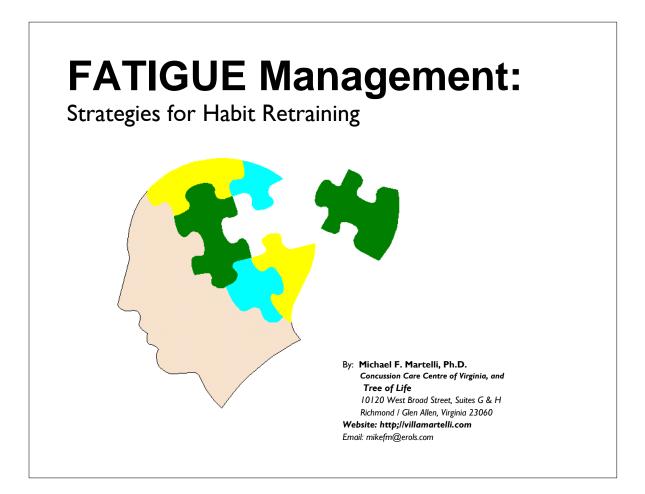
Rehab N Pacing Imperative * Neurogenic Fatigue

- Remember to Leave Enough Reserve Energy For Brain Recovery, Strengthening & Building of Resilience/Increased Capacity in Brain Cells....
- In the second second

Pace it...Don't Race it! Progress is a series of small Steps...Celebrate each one patiently! ©M.F. Martelli, Ph.D: 1994;1996









FATIGUE REGULATION STRATEGY

General Interventions

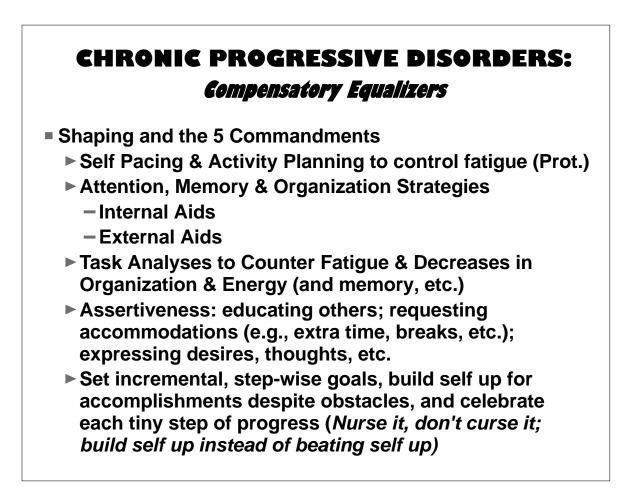
- **PACING** (gen. relaxation procedure & prophylactic), including
 - Enhanced discrimination, and
 - Proactive management of fatigue via segmenting activities into steps and taking frequent brief relaxation breaks.
- **ENERGY CONSERVATION** Strategies that emphasize
 - Early discrimination of fatigue (e.g., irritability, frustration, decreasing strength, speed or endurance, decreased cognitive efficiency)
 - Modifying activity and schedule to promote rest breaks before fatigue progresses, with
 - Gradual increases in length of activities to maximize energy level and peak performance on functional activities and vocational or educational pursuits.
- TASK ANALYSES & other Organization Strategies, to enhance automatic task performance & decrease energy requirements

CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE DISORDERS: Developmental & Reactive Stresses

- Generalized Declines in Control and Coping Resources
 - Declines in Physical Capacities
 - -Sensory
 - Motor
 - Declines in Activity
 - Declining Independence
 - Decreased Self-Esteem and Self-Confidence and Sense of Purpose secondary to decreased involvement in activities that provide reinforcement, feeling useful, productive & worthwhile
 - Declining Friends and Social Outlets and enjoyments
 - Declining Energy & Endurance / Increasing Fatigue

CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE DISORDERS: Developmental Factors

- Fatigue related decreases in physical, cognitive, emotional & social functioning
- Cognitive & Social Understimulation related increases in cognitive deficits (e.g., atrophy, depression)
- Depression related reductions in physical, cognitive & social functioning, and motivation
- Misunderstanding of symptoms by others (e.g., laziness, selective memory, manipulation, etc.)
- Beating Up Self: Guilt, Frustration, Anger --> SelfAbuse
- Learned Helplessness
 - Difficulty making continued effort given past failures/expectation of future failures / belief that efforts will not work / over-reliance on others & external help

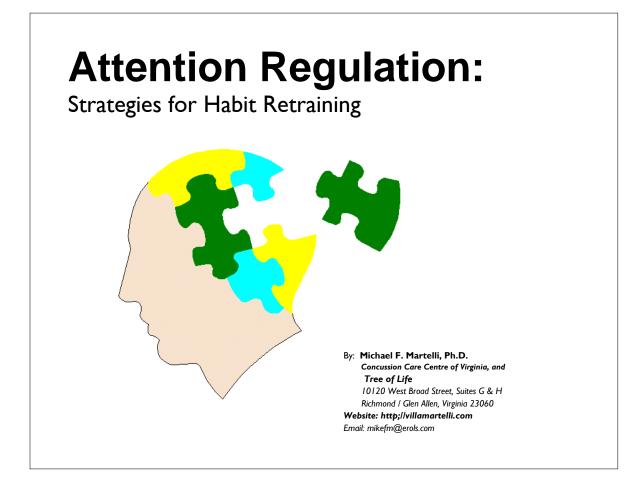


CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE DISORDERS: Compensatory Equalizers

- Adjust Standards & Expectancies to Fit Limitations
 - accurate comparisons: peers vs healthy others, premorbid
- Set Modest, Incremental Goals to Allow Control & Minimize Symptom Interference
- Employ Accurate Self-Expectancy, Self-Monitoring & Self-Evaluation and, finally
- Appropriately Self-Reinforce for Accompishments Despite Odds, Obstacles
 - Identify & Engage in alternative activities (inc. social) that allow feeling worthwhile & useful
 - ► Dispute Myths:

CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE DISORDERS: Compensatory Equalizers (continued)

- Dispute Myths:
 - "Why me...? (vs "What contract did I sign that said this would never happen to me?")
 - Grass is always greener
- Use
 - ► 5 Commandments of Rehab
 - ► Caregiver Rules
 - Rules of Conflict
 - Ideas to Help You Function &
 - Other Self-Help Tools, for patient, family, staff







Concussion Care Centre of Virginia Medical& Rehab Neuropsychology

ATTENTION REGULATION STRATEGY General Distraction Buster

- **TO REALLY CONCENTRATE, I MUST LOOK/ FOCUS ON THE TASK AT HAND**
- I Must Also FOCUS ONLY On WHAT IS BEING Done, NOT ON Surrounding Sounds, Sights or Activity, or OTHER Stresses of THOUGHTS WHICH WANT to Intrude
- I I MUST CONCENTRATE ON WHAT I AM DOING AT EVERY MOMENT BY FOCUSING ON THE CURRENT STEP TOWARDS TASK COMPLETION
- IT IS NOT HORRIBLE IF I LOSE My FOCUS or CONCENTRATION. I will simply have to Repeat and Re-Focus ON THE ONGOING TASK AT HAND, THE NECESSARY STEPS TO COMPLETE IT, AND THE NEXT STEP TO WORK ON!



ATTENTION REGULATION STRATEGY

Lecture Distraction Buster

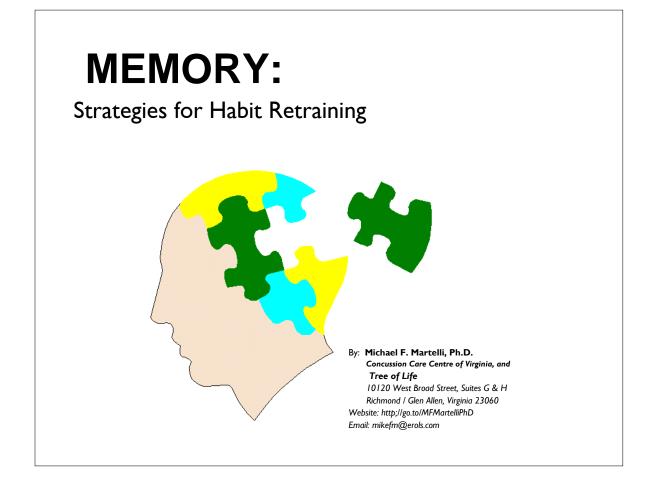
- To REALLY CONCENTRATE, I Must LOOK / FOCUS on the PERSON LECTURING
- I Will ALSO FOCUS ONLY On WHAT IS BEING SAID, NOT ON Surrounding Sights, Sounds or Activities, or Other Thoughts Which Want to Intrude
- I MUST CONCENTRATE ON WHAT I AM HEARING AT EVERY MOMENT BY FOCUSING ON THE CURRENT WORD & PHRASE AS I HEAR IT
- IT IS NOT HORRIBLE IF I LOSE My FOCUS or CONCENTRATION. I will simply have to Re-Focus ON THE CURRENT WORD, PHRASE and MEANING, To Get Back on Track!



ATTENTION REGULATION STRATEGY DRIVING Distraction BUSTER

- To REALLY CONCENTRATE, I Must LOOK / FOCUS on the ROAD, My Vehicle & Other Vehicles
- I Will Also FOCUS ONLY On WHERE My CAR IS, WHERE OTHER VEHICLES & PEOPLE ARE and WHAT I AM DOING With My CAR And NOT On Surrounding Sounds, Sights, People or Activity or Other Thoughts Which Might Want to Intrude
- I MUST CONCENTRATE ON WHAT I AM DOING AT EVERY MOMENT BY FOCUSING ON WHAT I AM DOING AND TALKING MYSELF THROUGH IT
- IT IS NOT HORRIBLE IF I LOSE My FOCUS or CONCENTRATION. I will simply have to Immediately Re-Focus ON WHERE and WHAT I am DOING!

* and Reading, Multiple Attention, etc.





Strategies For Remembering Names

Repeat the Name 5 Times

Repeat to yourself and out loud in sentences - "So your name is ____.! know a ____, I like the name ____", etc.

- Make Associations Between Name & Physical Features - e.g. Mike& mustache
- Write Down the Name WriteName and Description (in your head and/or Logboook)
- Review Your Memory Immediately Afterwards Replay Introduction in Memory and Rrepeat Five Times
- Use a Tape Recorder as a memory fail safe aid



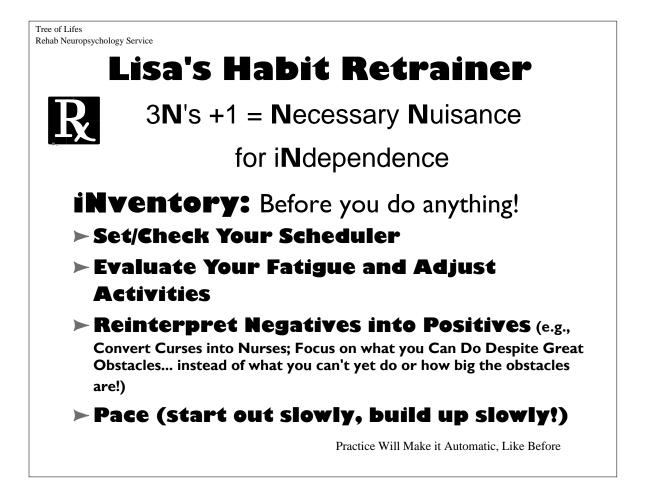


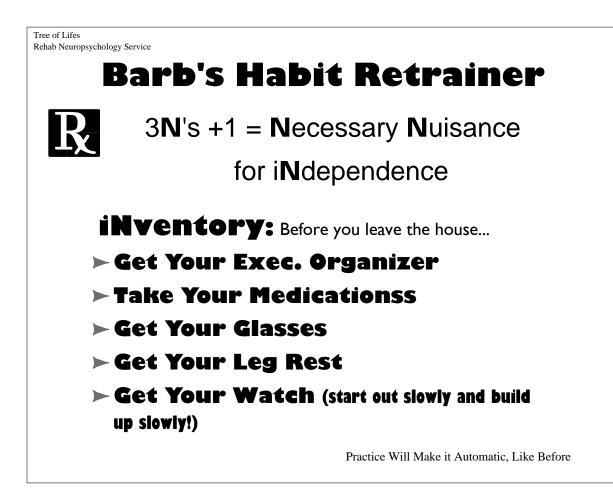
Strategies To Keep Track of Tasks & Activities

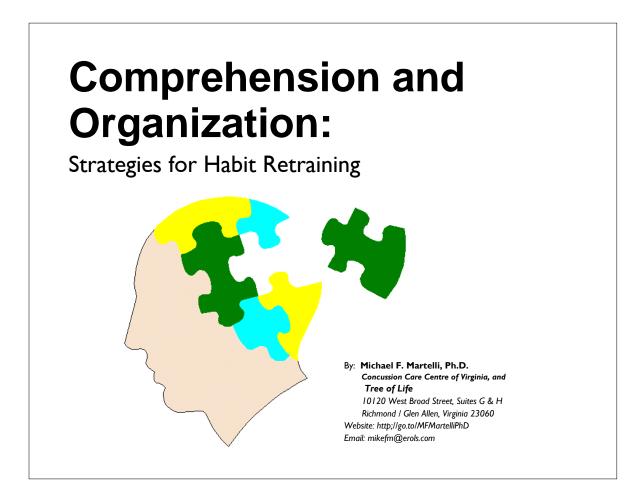
- Always Review What You Have in Your Possession & Where You are Going With It & Where You Will Place it Beforehand ... Where are you going & how will you get there & What Do You Have With You and What Are You Going to Do/ Where Will You Put It
- Picture Where You Are Going and What You are Taking With You ...See every landmark, item, room, building, etc.
- When You Begin the Activity, Talk to Yourself to Monitor Where You are Going, Where You Place What, etc.

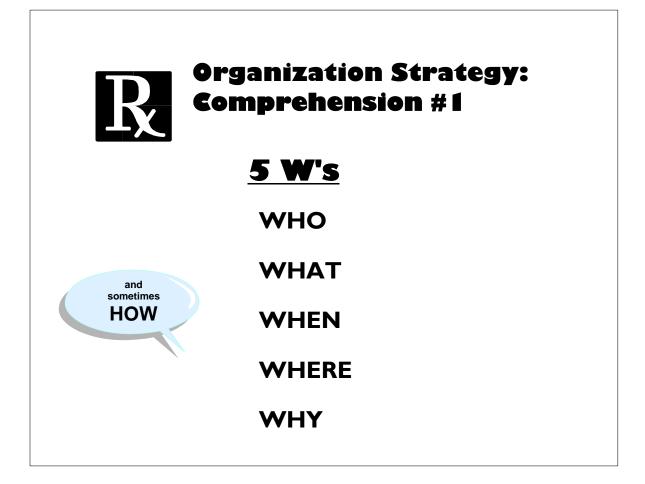
Strategies To Prevent Driving Lapses

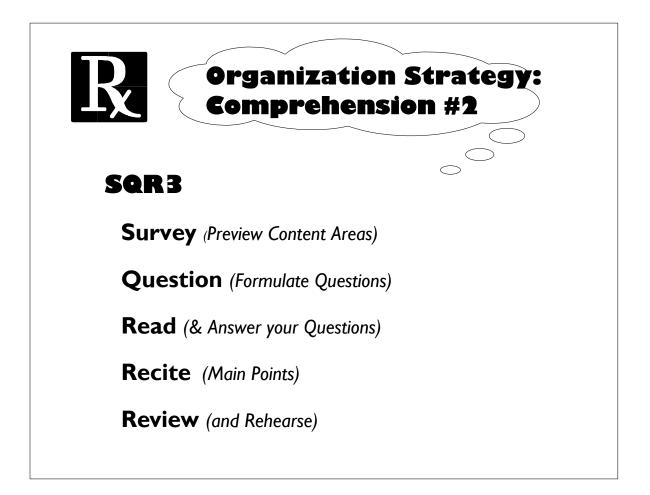
- Review the Travel Route In Your Mind Before Beginning the Trip ...Where are you going & how do you get there? (Include every landmark, exit, turnoff, etc.)
- Picture The Travel Plan and Picture Yourself Driving the Route ...See every landmark, exit, turn off, etc.
- When You Begin the Trip, Talk to Yourself to Monitor Travel Route, Turns, etc
- Consider Making a Map of the Travel Route, Placing it on the Carseat, Marking the Major Exits, Turnoffs, etc. & Following & Checking It While Driving

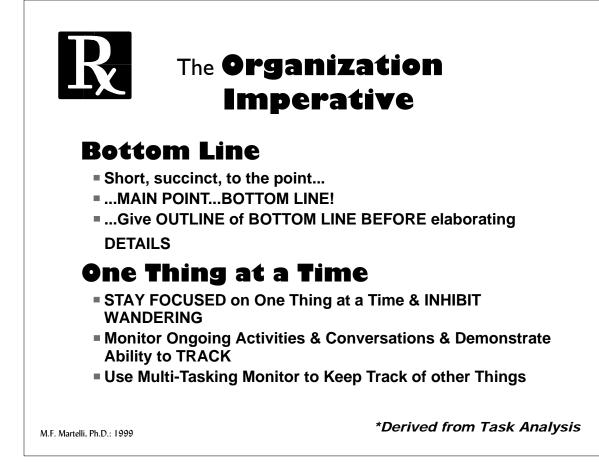




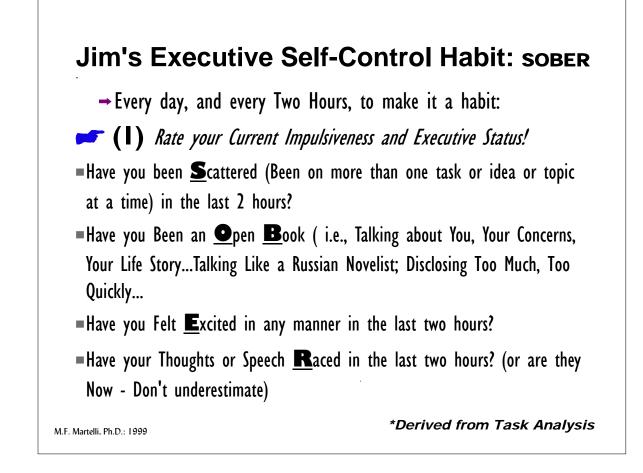








. E	Mon	i - Task itor / Trainer	
	TO DO List	6.	
	1.	7.	
	2.	8.	
	3.	9.	
	4	10.	
	5.	Transfer incompletes to next day	
	Multi-Tasking Monitor	Multi-Tasking Monitor	
	Task 1:		
	Left Off:	Left Off:	
	Task 2:		
	Left Off:	Left Off:	
	Task 3:		
	Left Off:	Left Off:	
	Task 4:		
M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 199	9	*Derived from Task	Analysis



(continued)

(2) Adjust your Daily Activities Accordingly!
 If You Have Some Vulnerability ('Yes' to 1 question, or unsure) to Dysexecutive

symptoms, Engage in Some Executive Renewing Activities and Closely Monitor and Reduce Executive Taxing Activities

If You Have High Vulnerability ('Yes' to 2 or more) to Dysexecutive symptoms, Reduce all Executive Taxing Activities (that is, do few, pace and go very slowly) and Engage Mostly or Only in Executive Renewing Activities

Activity Effects on Executive Skills

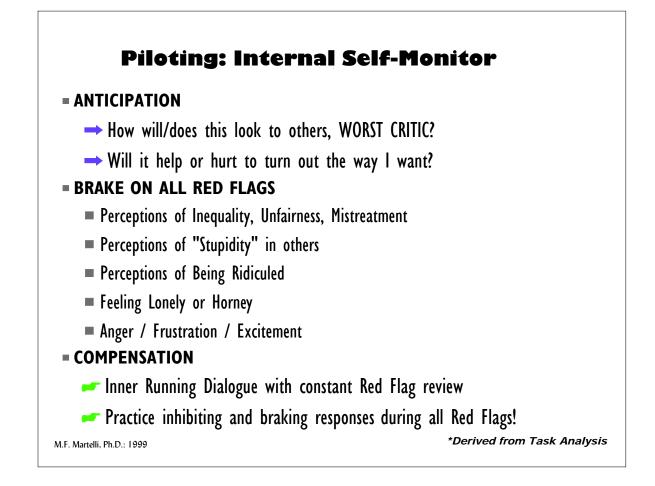
Executive Renewing Activities

Pace / Slow / I Thing at a Time Planning/Organization Relaxation / Power Nap Q Reflex/ Deep Breathing Swimming / Moderate Exercise Music/Guitar/Singing Reading Executive Taxing Activities

Overactivity Stimulating Situations Stress & Worry/ Rumination Working Walking / Prolonged Standing Meeting New Persons / esp. Women

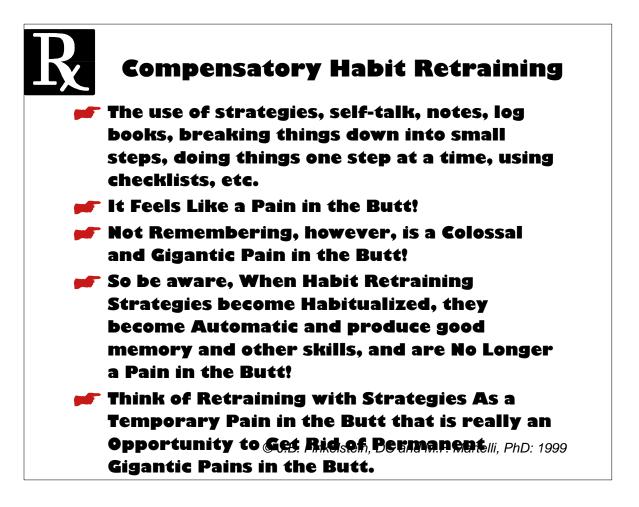
M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999

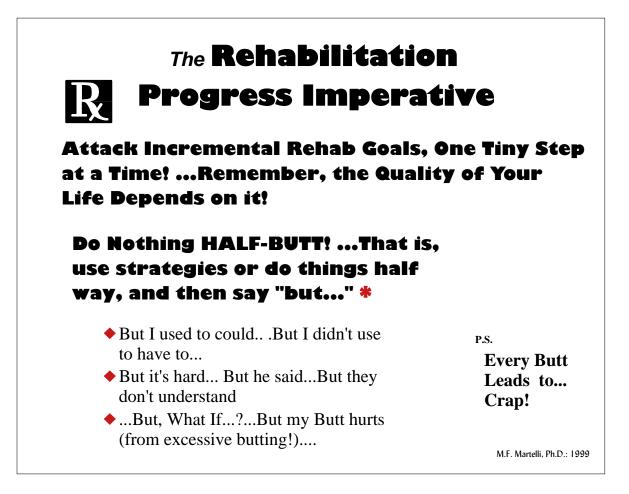
For Anticipated, Unavoidable Executive Taxing Situations, Liberally Engage in Executive Renewers Both Before and After

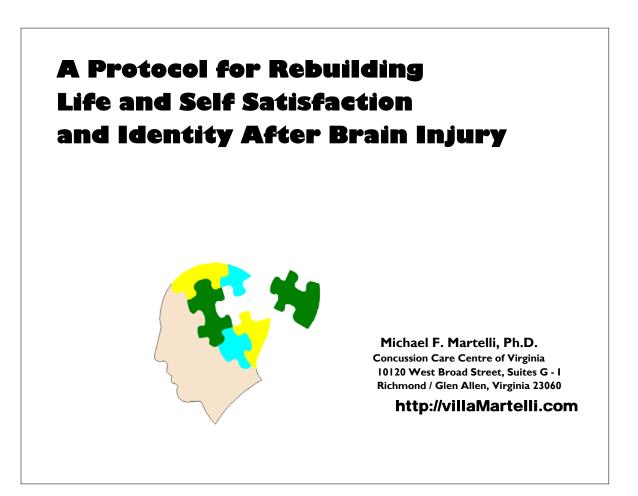


DS	tairway to Love	Heaven Nam	e:		
		Single Persons Introductory Guide to Relationships and			
		Rule #1: Don't Touch Anyone or Get Too Close or Friendly Before you take th			
Before	► Patience	<u>Rule #2</u> : Never Attempt to Date, get fresh, flirt with, or Touch Any Possible N increase your contacts with friends. Only their friends should be considered for			
Good Friends and	► Persistence	Rule #3: Compliment anyone you think you might want to date. Compliment everyone for practice to learn how to			
Relationships	Coax it Out Gently	compliment unselfishly. Some things to compliment people about, include:Are Ni Personality; Are Fun to Be With Are Witty / Funny; are Pleasant, etc.)	ice; are Bright; are Attractive Have a Nice		
Relationships	► Build Yourself Up!!	Rule #4: Don't go out looking for dates. The best dates sneak up unexpected	ly when you are just trying to have fun.		
	(& Never Beat Yourself Up)	Rule #5: Learnto Fast Dance, and dance more. Look for people to dance with			
	► Read & Re-read the "Five"	out on a friendly basis. Ask What They Like to Do and then ask them to do s <u>Rule #6</u> : Take chances asking others out on dates - let them say no. Don't l	5 7		
	Commandments of Rehab"	rejections before you learn that it won't kill you, and before you can build up	courage. And in the long term, it takes three		
	Look to the Future (Not the Past)	severe heartbreaks before you are courageous enough to stay out of, or get out	t of bad relationships.		
<u> </u>			The Future		
<u>n</u>			Mauria as?		
i			Marriage?		
<u>u</u>			Girlfriend		
<u>r</u>		Ma	re Successful Dating		
¥					
_		Some Success	ful Dating/ Clean Apt		
		Detter Cesiel Chille & Ce			
		Better Social Skills & Soc			
		Self-Control &Friends Bu	it Unsuccessful Dating		
		A Little More Social Skills, Self-Cor	trol & Socialization/		
		Few Friends/ Messy Apartment, etc			
		. e Thends, Hessy Apartment, ett			
	Very Little Social S Friends	Skills & Little Socialization and Self-Con	trol / No		
	No Friends or Social Skills or Fr Control	rustration Rehabilitation			
	- Control	Kenabilitation	© 1994: Michael F. Martelli, Ph.D.		

The **Rehabilitation Progress Imperative** R Attack Incremental Rehab Goals, One Tiny Step at a Time! ...Remember, the Quality of Your Life Depends on it! **Do Nothing HALF-BUTT!**That is, use strategies or do things half way. and then say "but..." * • But I used to could...But I didn't use P.S. to have to... **Every Butt** • But it's hard... But he said...But they Leads to... don't understand Crap! •...But, What If...?...But my Butt hurts (from excessive butting!).... M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999





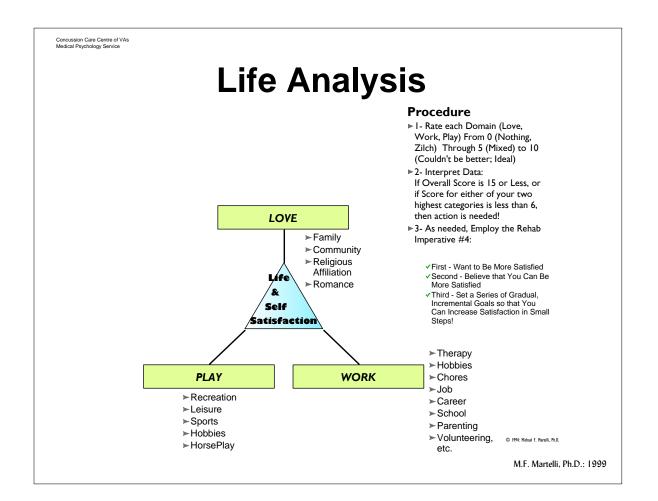


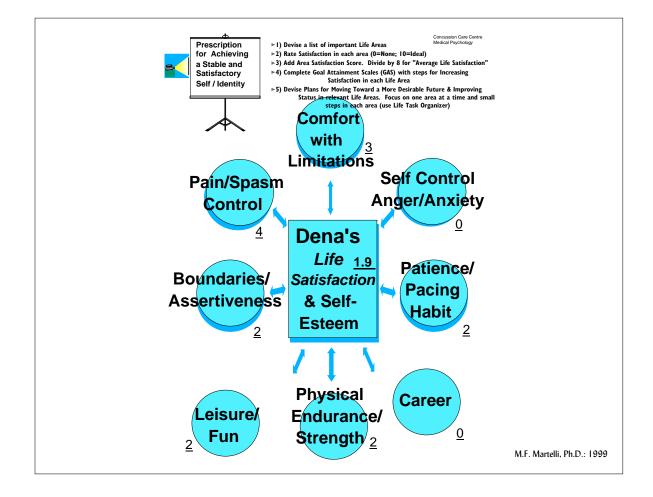


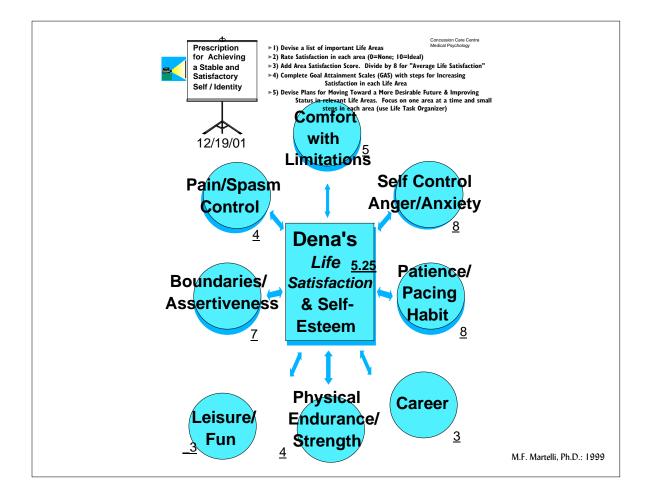
Life Satisfaction and Self Esteem Protocol: Instructions

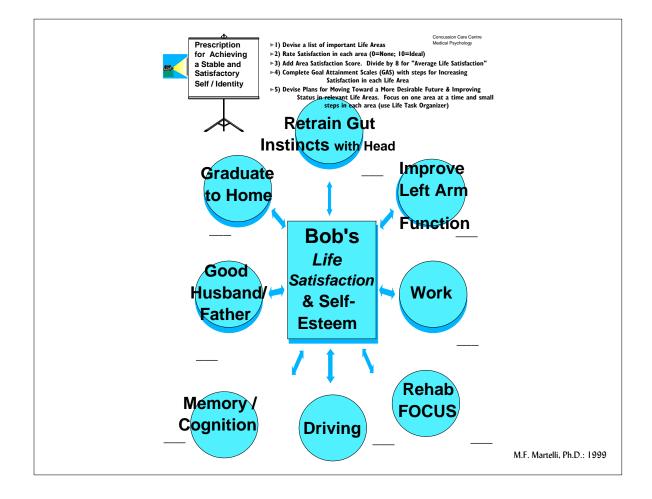
- 1. Complete Life Analysis Form (i.e., follow instructions to rate each area, Love, Work and Play, according to your current satisfaction level from 0 or couldn't be worse, to 10, or couldn't be better) to get a baseline starting point for comparison farther down the road, as you work toward and make progress in each area.
- 2. Complete Life Satisfaction & Self Esteem Form Ratings (i.e., follow instructions to rate each goal area according to your current satisfaction, from 0 to 10; when completed, divide the total score by the number of goals, to get your "Self Satisfaction") to get a baseline starting point for comparison farther down the road, as you work toward and make progress in each area.
- 3. Continue working on identifying strategies and objectives to work toward Each Goal on your Master Life Organizer Task List. On the small calandar on page 1, please mark with a checkmark for any day for which work is done toward a goal (if more than once in that day, put more than one check).

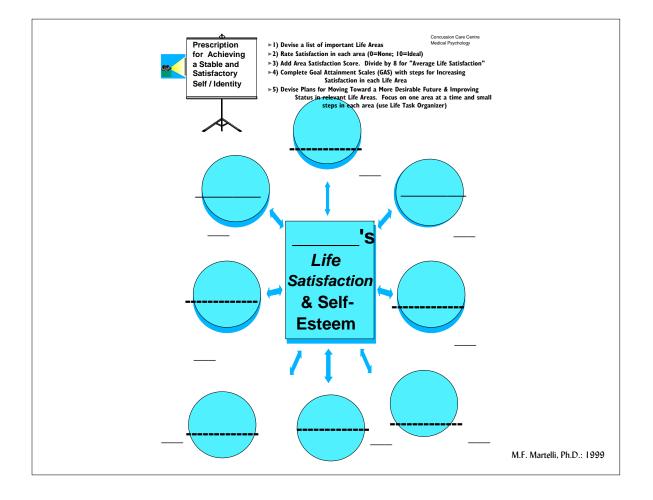
M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999



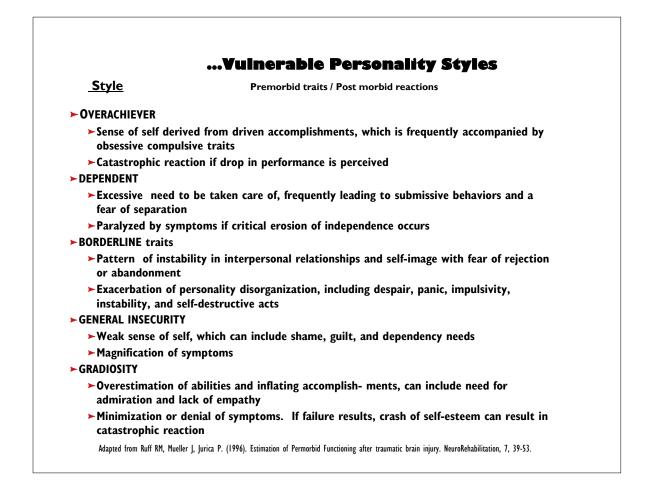


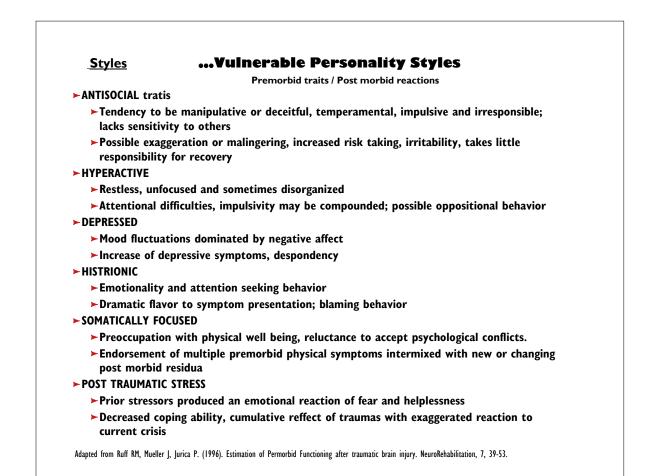


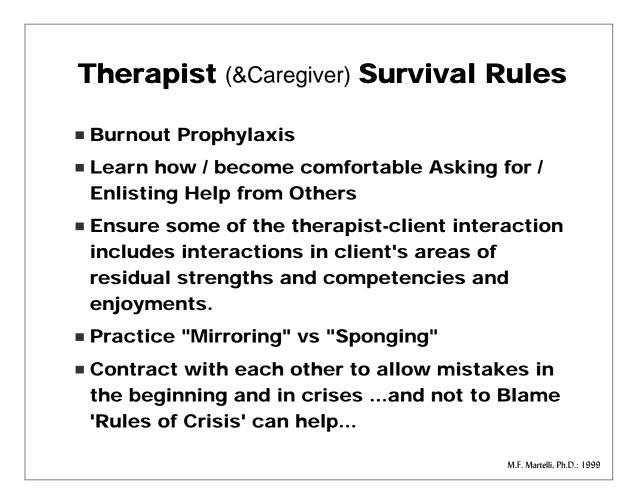




		м	Т	W	Th	F	St	Su
1	Relationship with Children							
2	Taking Care of Business							
3	Less Pain Interference							
4	Be More Self Serving vs. Self Sacrificing							
5	Home Maintenance							
6	Intimate, Romantic Relationship							
7	Leisure / Fun							
8	Career / Vocation / Avocation							
	Specific Task/Action List: RELATIONSHIP WITH C	HILDF	REN			No:	_1_	·
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CAREGIVER SURVIVAL RULES

- I. Caretakers can not take care of anyone if they BURN OUT from not taking care of themselves. For starters, try scheduling one half day per week off for rest and relaxation, in some from of recreation that does not involve treating, helping, caretaking, or being responsible for anyone else, building to one full and one-half day, and moving toward caretaking of no more than 40 hrs/week
- 2. It is in the patient and caretaker's best interest to learn to easily & openly ask others for help!
- 3. At least some of the caretaker- patient (usually husband-wife) interaction must include non-caretaking activities i.e. allowing interaction in the patient's areas of residual strengths and competencies
 especially for leisure activities. (RX: Perform an inventory of every enjoyable activity ever tried or thought of and start planning and experimenting the more non-caretaking activities engaged in, the stronger the relationship can become

(Caregiver Survival Rules, continued)

- 4. Be a "Mirror" and not a "Sponge".
 - Sponging: absorbing/ catching others negative emotions; allowing them to control your emotions, reactions.
 - Mirroring: reflecting negative emotions, with factual comment and without emotional reaction or obligation to "catch" the emotion or respond with it.
 - involves a slow, deliberate and open look at the others statements while <u>Under reacting</u>: prevents escalation, allows self control through control of response, allows keeping a cool head to help calm the situation, not let another persons problem become your own.
- 5. Contract with partners to allow mistakes, not beat each other up when mistakes are made... learning and taking into account the "Rules of Crisis" (Next Slide) can help...!
 - ► Necessity of recieving help usually produces resentment of helper (because it is a reminder of unwanted dependence and disability)!!

(Caregiver Survival Rules, continued)

RULES OF CRISIS

- Everyone will be at their worst!
- Our/Their behavior and communication will reflect our/their worst!
- We/They will hold others accountable and Excuse ourselves/ themselves!
- When we are hurting, we fail to appreciate other's hurt!
- Things will get better or worse after a crisis, but will not stay the same!

Help for Family Caregivers

- **•** Offer education, training and consultation
- Promote respite services, e.g., adult day care, companion
- Offer individual and family counseling
- Encourage participation in support groups
- Utilize available resources. For example, see Caregiver Resources (from Index) on http://villamartelli.com

CRISIS SURVIVAL RULES: Emotional Control Strategies Mirroring

- Sponging: absorbing/ catching others negative emotions; allowing them to control your emotions, reactions.
- Mirroring: reflecting negative emotions, with factual comment and without emotional reaction or obligation to "catch" the emotion or respond with it.

involves a slow, deliberate and open look at the others statements while <u>Under reacting</u>: prevents escalation, allows self control through control of response, allows keeping a cool head to help calm the situation, not let another persons problem become your own.

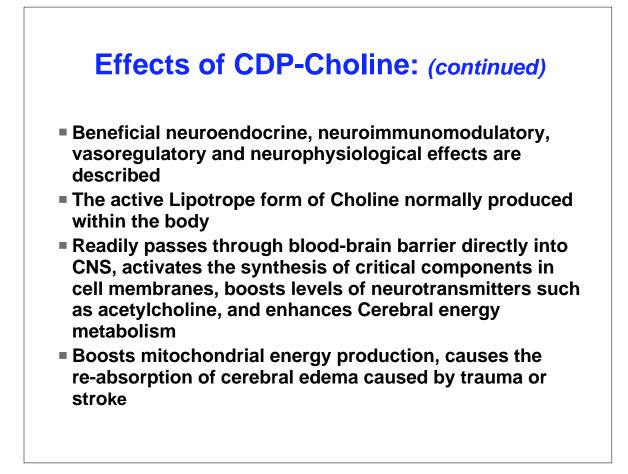
RX: Be a Mirror (not a Sponge). Contract with partners to allow mistakes, not beat each other up when mistakes are made... learning and taking into account the "Rules of Crisis" can help...!

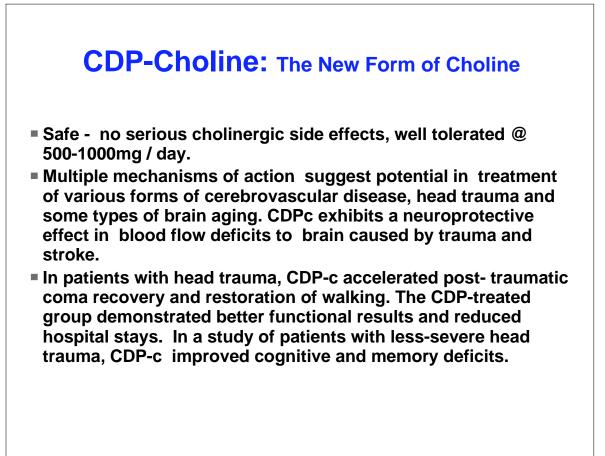
M.F. Martelli, Ph.D.: 1999 Derived from Task Analysis

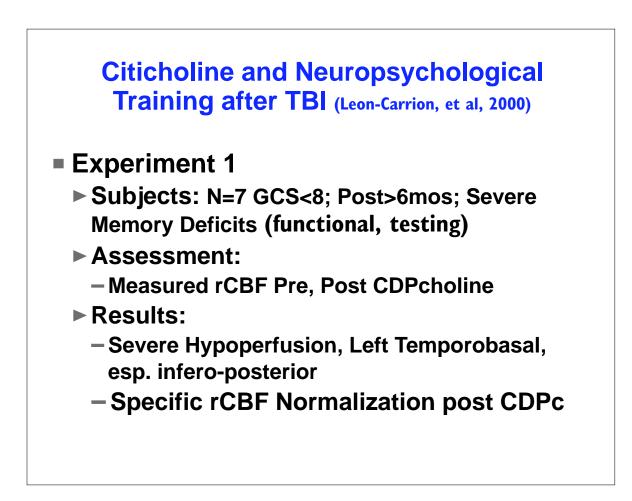


I. Empirical Evidence: Effects of CDP-Choline:

- Decreases Cerebral Insufficiency
- Accelerates Stroke Recovery and enhances acute cerebral infarction treatment (multi-center study)
- Retards Progression of Alzheimer's Disease
- Shown value as co-therapy for Parkinson's
- Shown benefit in treatment of severe Depression.
- Shown suggested benefit for Tx of Dyskinesia
- Increases Cerebral Blood Circulation and Oxygen utilization:
 - Has been used as a Brain circulation stimulator to treat disturbances of consciousness following Brain injury or surgery
 - Improves Learning ability and Produces Memory Enhancement Effects (especially in memory impaired, elderly & rats)







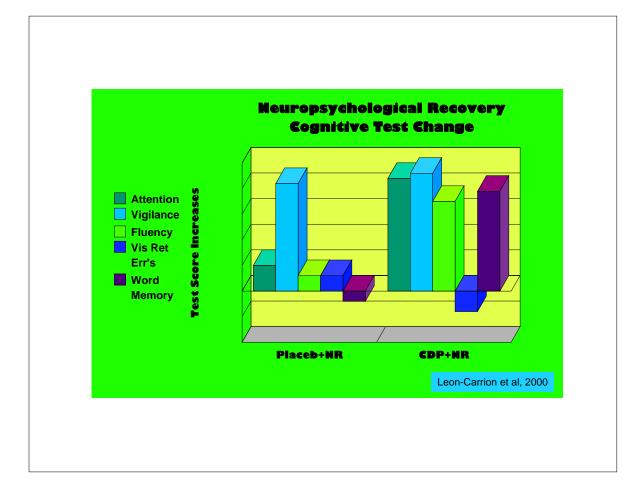
Citicholine and Neuropsychological Training after TBI (Leon-Carrion, et al, 2000)

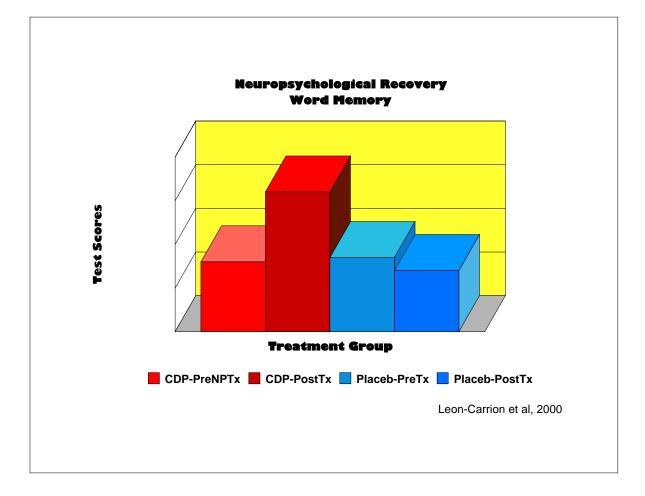
Experiment 2

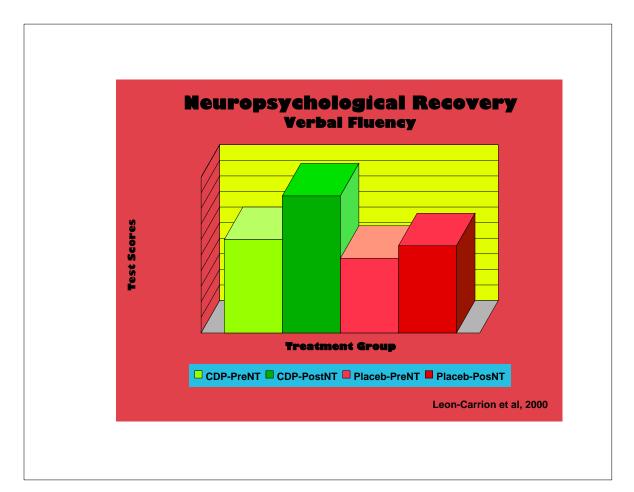
Subjects: N=10; GCS<8; Post>6mos; Severe Memory Deficits (functional, testing)

Treatment

- Group A: 3 Mos MemTX + Placebo
- -Group B: 3 Mos MemTX + CDPc
- Results: Only MemTraining + CDPc improved Memory
- Conclusion: Normalizing Blood Flow and then Exercising Memory Processes through Ecological Rehabilitation Will Improve Memory Function





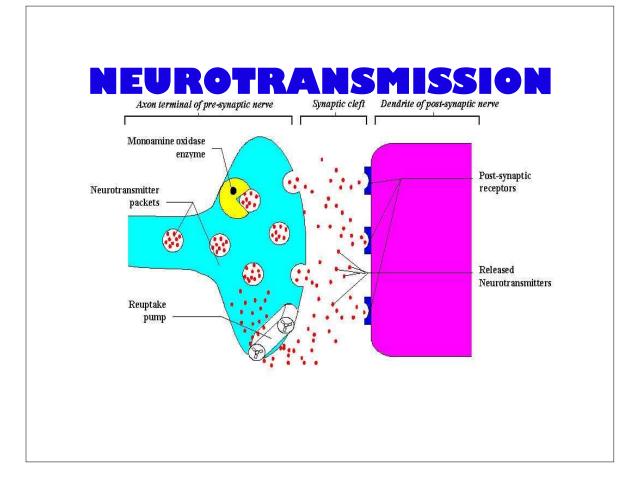


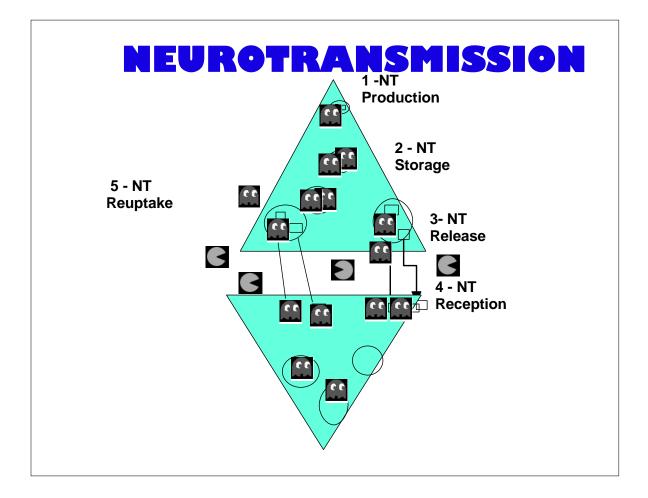


Citicholine and Neuropsychological Training after TBI (Leon-Carrion, et al, 2000)

References

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- Leon-Carrion, et al (2000). The role of citicholine in neuropsychological training after traumatic brain injury. NeuroRehabilitation, 14, 1, 33-40.
- Secades & Frontera (1995). CDP-choline: pharmacological and clinical review. Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol, 17 Suppl B:, 2-54.
- Spiers, Myers, Hochanadel, Liberman & Wurtman (1996). Citicholine improves verbal memory in aging. Archives of Neurology, 53, 441-448.





Conclusions

- Holist Habit Rehabilitation (HHR) offers a Model & Methodology of Neurorehabilitation that:
 - Integrates psychotherapy as Necessary to the Rehab Process
 - Reduces the complexity of psychotherapy
 - Simplifies the combined processes of accomplishing goals of psychotherapy and rehabilitation, and simplifies the methods
- HHR Methodology Issues from:
 - (a) the "automatic learning" and "errorless learning" and skills relearning after TBI literature;
 - **(b)** Task analytic method for designing skills retraining strategies
 - (c) Analysis of developmental, characterologic, organic and situational obstacles as part of strategy design and utilization
 - (d) Generation of techniques for promoting rehabilitative strategy use: i) adapting techniques to fit individual inherent & naturalistic reinforcers; ii) highlighting relationships to functional goals; iii) utilization of social networks; iv) use of individualized posters for simple & appealing ("catchy") cognitive and attitudinal procedures

