

Clinical Decision Making: A Case Study Presentation

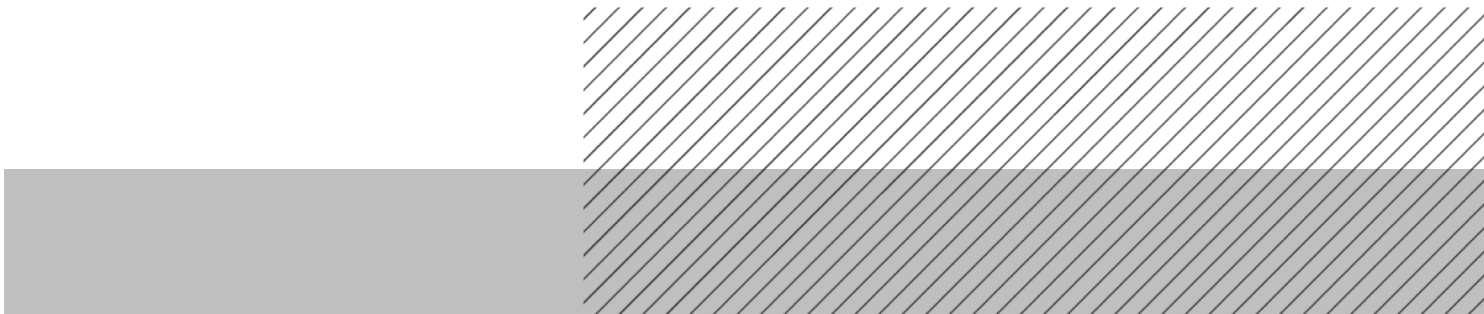
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Graduate School

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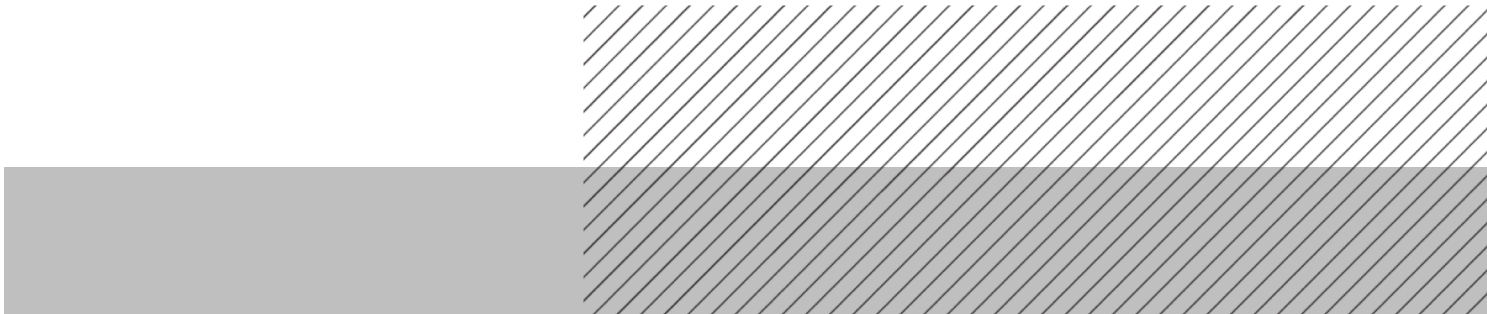
Introduction/Aims

- The purpose of this project was to apply the principles of evidence based practice to a case study and to utilize a decision-making map to ensure evidence, clinical judgement and client needs are thoroughly considered when making clinical decisions.



Case Study

Casey, a fifteen-year-old girl had a motor vehicle accident that resulted in a traumatic brain injury to her frontal lobe. Results of a speech-language evaluation reveal that she had anomic aphasia, severe executive functioning problems as well as cognition impairment in her memory and attention. She had intervention for two years after the accident that used behavior modification principles to address her problems with little success.



Objectives and Methods

ASHA Evidence Map
Info

Independent Research,
Knowledge and Ideas

External evidence

Clinical judgement

Client Need

Theoretical
considerations

Final Decision or
Recommendation

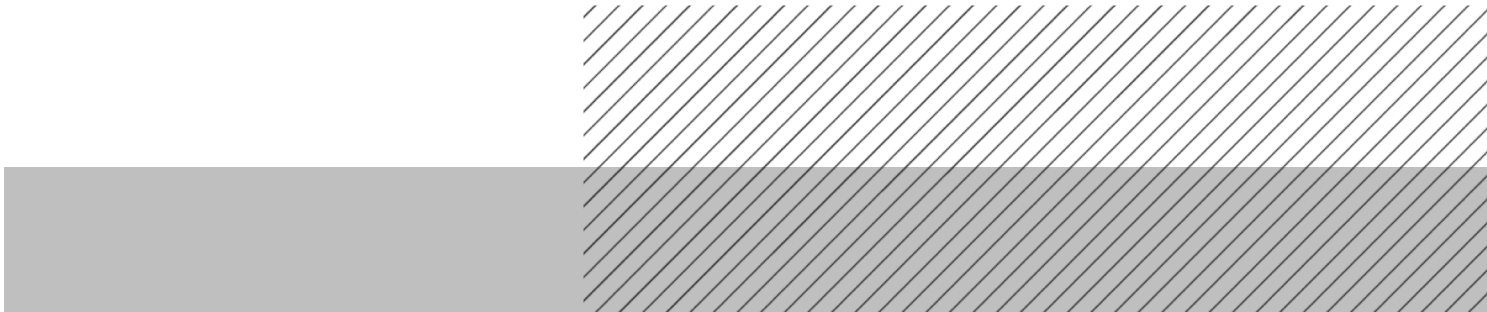
- Review the research/literature relevant to the case study
- Identify client needs
- Apply clinical judgement
- Reviewing theoretical considerations to determine the best method/approach for the client
- Make a final decision or recommendations



Results

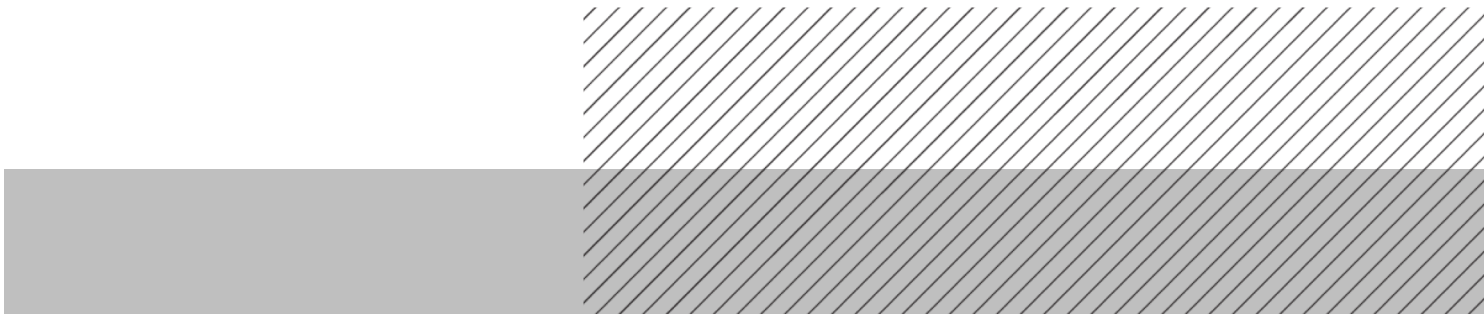
Targets identified based upon external evidence:

- Behaviors: Behavior Modification
- Anomia: Semantic Feature Analysis
- Aphasia: Life Participation Approach to Aphasia
- Social Communication: Conversational Therapy
- TBI: Positive Everyday Routines
- Cognition: external memory aids & memory books



Discussion

- **Clinical Judgement:** Intervention should target functional everyday activities, communication training with everyday communication partners, and direct semantic intervention for expressive language.
- **Client Needs:** Social support, communication strategies, assistance integrating into daily activities, and supports for memory loss.
- **Theoretical Considerations:** Broadens the classic biomedical models to a more holistic service delivery approach (ICF–WHO)



Conclusion/Recommendations

- Semantic Feature Analysis to target anommic aphasia
 - This treatment targets systematic strategies to assist the client in word retrieval for functional communication.
- Life Participation Approach
 - The goal of this approach is for the client to reintegrate back into everyday life.
- Conversational Therapy
 - This type of therapy addresses social communication across various social contexts and social partners.
- Positive Everyday Routines
 - This treatment provides individualized supports to assist the client in preforming everyday tasks.
- External Memory Aids
 - These supports assist the client with executive functioning such as memory, planning, and problem solving.



References

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