



Neuro-behavioural Assessment of Disorders of Consciousness

HOW DO WE KEEP ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT PERSONAL?

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12th October 2018

Introduction:

Context

Aims;

To consider:

How you make assessment meaningful to:

- the patient
- the family
- the treating team

How important is personalisation in the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of people in PDOC

What makes each of us intimately human is that we carry a view of living life from the inside. To be human is to live in a personal world that carries a sense of how things are for the person.

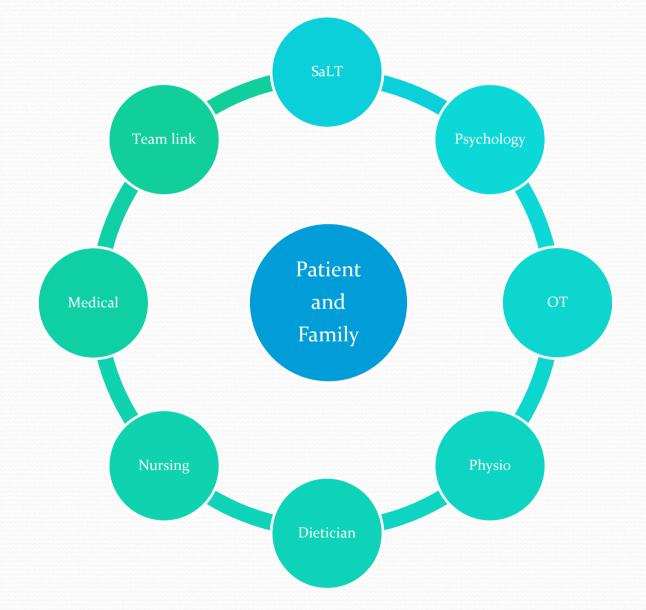
This provides:

important human textures for valuing the **qualities** of things. If such a dimension is neglected then something important is lost.'

STAR Tool:

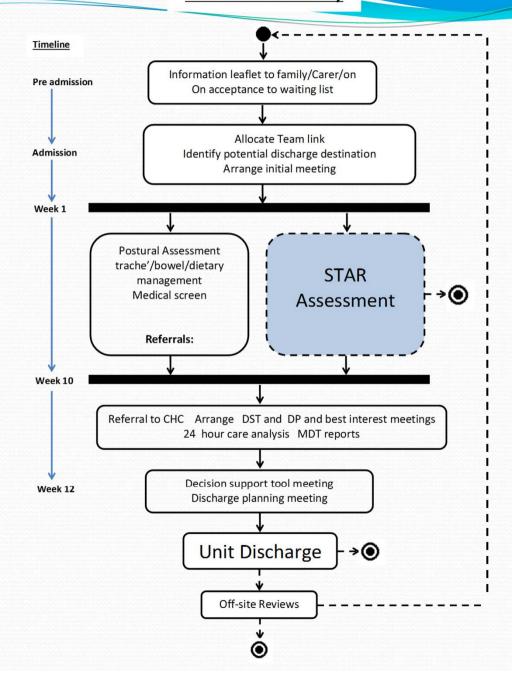


The team



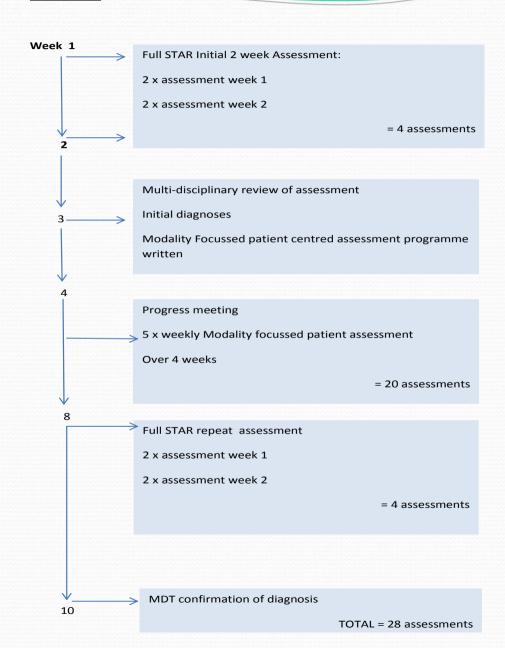


PDOC Care Pathway





Timeline



Flow chart of STAR process

Pre-assessment:

- Achieving medical stability
 - Observation charts

STAR assessment

Family meeting

MDT review of videos

Produce report

Develop modality focussed assessment programme

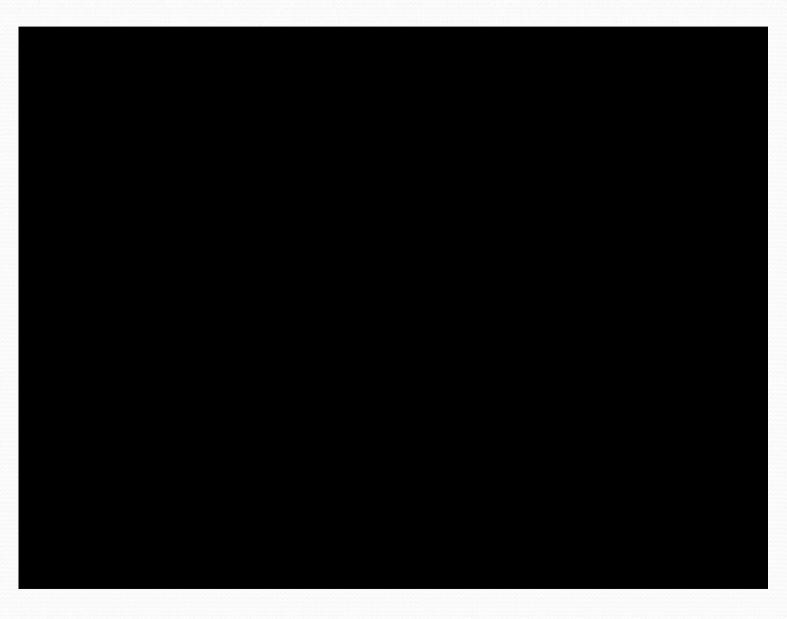
Patient Centred Modality focussed assessment programme

How you make assessment meaningful to the patient?

Baseline	Aim
Mrs B Explores her environment, she consistently looks at people as they walk around the bedside. She has inconsistently followed written commands to discriminate between 2 pictures.	To explore the consistency of following a written request to discriminate between two colours, simple clear family photos and animals.

Baseline	Aim
Mrs B has nodded and shaken her head in response to a question	To explore if Mrs B is able to consistently answer closed biographical and environmental questions
1 Is your name X [correct name]? of self. 2 Is your name Y [incorrect name]? 3 Are you a woman? 4 Are you a man? 5 Do you live in [London]? 6 Are you married? 7 Are you in bed? 8 Are you in a chair? 9. Are you wearing glasses? 10. Are you standing up?	

Programmes 1



Programmes 2 - adapting



How you make assessment meaningful to the family?

Goal Setting

Goals based around your relative could include:

- Knowing what medications they are taking and why
- Knowing how to connect and programme the feeding pump
- Knowing how to switch off the sound of monitors
- Knowing how to suction a tracheostomy
- Knowing how to apply splints
- Feeling confident to take them outside
- Knowing how to clean their mouths

Goals around you might include:

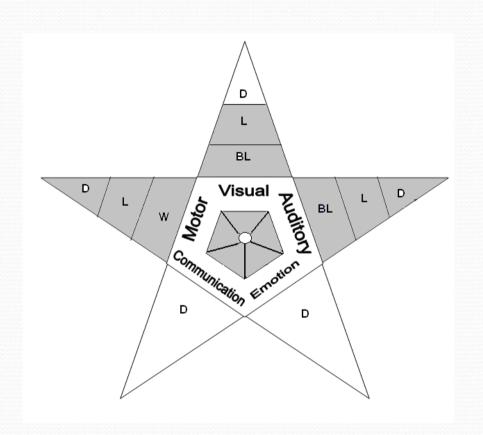
- Knowing how to talk about what has happened to my relative with others
- Dealing with my grief and sense of loss
- Knowing how to get a good night sleep
- Maintaining links with friends who want to support me
- Dealing with all the phone calls and agreeing on how and when to communicate
- Delegate tasks to other family members
- Obtaining counselling support
- Taking time out to do the things I like to do, e.g., swimming, gardening
- Being able to care for myself

Goals for your family may include:

- Preparing your children or other family members for visiting
- Co-ordinating visiting so that your relative is not over-tired
- Helping them understand how they can help you and your relative
- Talking to your children's school
- Ensuring you have family time

Presenting reports and holding meetings

Visual schematic of an initial STAR assessment outcome



<u>Key</u>

R = Reflexive

W = Withdrawal

BL = Brief localisation

L = Localisation

D = Discrimination

How you make assessment meaningful to the treating team?

Insiderness

Takes account of your feelings, interested in your mood, how things are for you on the inside (eg feeling uncertain or scared)

Uniqueness

Treated as an individual, a person with your own particular likes, dislikes, fears and priorities.

Togetherness

Feeling connected to other people who share your experiences and interests; a sense of belonging, community and connection to others





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