Assessment and Treatment of Automatically Reinforced Self-Injury

Cynthia M. Anderson, PhD, BCBA-D

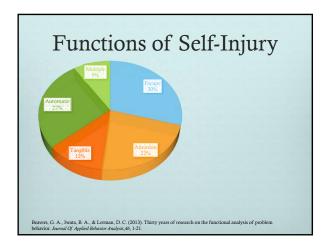
MayInstitute

Negative Outcomes

- Increased risk for injury
- Decreased quality of life—increased risk for:
- Care providers

Self-Injurious Behavior

- * Biological variables—poorly understood
- Pain/illness (e.g., Carr & Owen-DeSchryver, 2007)
- * Environmental variables



Traditional Functional Analysis Establishing Operation Reinforcing Consequence Attention Attention deprivation Attention delivery Demand Presentation of requests Escape Tangible Removal of preferred items/activities Tangible delivery Alone Absence of social or tangible None programmed stimulation Control None programmed Iwata, B. A., Dorsey, M. F., Slifer, K. J., Bauman, K. E., & Richman, G. S. (1982/1994). Toward a functional analysis of self-injury. Journal of applied behavior analysis, 27, 197-209

Abbreviated FA

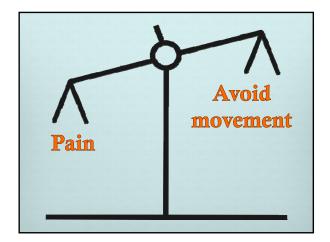
- Standard functional analysis
 - 2 alone for every socially-mediated test condition
 - Conduct at least three per condition



Self-Restraint is socially mediated

- * Same or different response class as SIB
- Functional analysis





Self-Restraint In Functional * Same response class Analysis

- - ❖ No consequence for self-restraint—functionally extinction
 - Self-restraint should decrease
- Different response class
 - No consequence for self-restraint—functionally extinction
 - Self-restraint should decrease

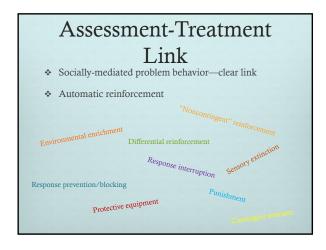
Self-Restraint In Functional Analysis

- * Self-restraint maintained via Sr-
 - Compare responding across two conditions
 - ❖ free-operant paradigm
 - * Restricted operant paradigm

Self-Restraint In Functional Analysis Same response class Different response class SIB maintained by access to self restraint Self-restraint maintained via Sr Compare SIB free-operant paradigm

Restricted operant paradigmBlock SIB (abolishing operation)

Assessment-Treatment Link Socially-mediated problem behavior Functional Communication Training Alter discriminative stimuli Remove/alter contingencies for problem behavior Arrange reinforcement contingencies



Subtypes of Automatically-Reinforced SIB

- SIB occurs most often when no stimulation is available
- SIB occurs across varying levels of stimulation
- Self-restraint occurs

Hagopian, L., Rooker, G., & Zarcone, J. (2015). Delineating subtypes of self-injurious behavior maintained by automatic reinforcement. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 48, 523-543.

SIB Sensitive to Environmental Stimulation

- * Environmental enrichment
- * "Noncontingent reinforcement"
- Differential reinforcement

Use of Reinforcement-Based Intervention

1. Competing Items Assessment

SIB Sensitive to Environmental Stimulation

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Use of Reinforcement-Based Intervention

- 1. Competing Items Assessment
- 2. Identify training context
- 3. Develop a plan for schedule thinning

SIB Sensitive to Environmental Stimulation

- * Response blocking
- * Response-reduction procedures
 - Hands-down
 - Contingent protective equipment
 - * Response cost

Use of Additional Components

- 1. Evaluate efficacy
- 2. Embed within a reinforcement-based intervention
- 3. Develop a plan for fading

SIB Insensitive to Environmental Stimulation

- * Response blocking
- Sensory extinction

SIB Insensitive to Environmental Stimulation

- Response blocking
- Sensory extinction
- Punishment
- * Restraint/protective equipment

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Intervention	Considerations
Environmental Enrichment	CSA conducted Feasible
NCR, DRI, DRO	Preference assessment conducted
Response Blocking	 Is blocking feasible? Collateral behaviors—can they be managed?
Sensory Extinction	 Is it possible and feasible? Is fading an option?
Punishment	Have nonaversive options been tried? Ethical guidelines, consumer choice Is an option available?
Contingent Restraint	Timing—after EACH instance Is this feasible?