

Cognitive Disabilities Model (CDM): Intervention Outcome Evidence - These studies demonstrate that use of scores from CDM-based assessments of functional cognition along with other assessments, contributes in part to therapists' ability to provide effective interventions.

Study Authors	Population	Design/Sample Size	CDM Assessments	Intervention	Outcomes
Chapleau, Seroczynski, Meyers, Lamb, & Buchino (2012)	Adults with mental illness at risk for homelessness, community support program	Repeated measure experimental design (<i>N</i> = 57)	ACLS-90	Occupational therapy consultation based in part on CDM-ACL-II	Significant improvement in housing stability and individualized goals
Gitlin, Mann, Vogel, & Arthur (2013); Howell (2014) ^a	Community-dwelling older adults with dementia and caregivers	Phase III efficacy trial (<i>N</i> = 160 dyads)	LACLS-5; ADM-2	TAP-VA (includes CDM-ACL-II)	Improved QoL and reduction in challenging behaviors
Gitlin et al. (2008, 2009)	Community-dwelling older adults with dementia and caregivers	Randomized pilot study (<i>N</i> = 60 dyads)	ACLS-90; LACLS-90; ADM-2	TAP (includes CDM-ACL-II and caregiver education)	Reduction in challenging behaviors, increased engagement and expressions of pleasure, increased caregiver confidence
Gitlin, Winter, Dennis, Hodgson, & Hauck (2010)	Community-dwelling older adults with dementia and caregivers	RCT (<i>N</i> = 237 dyads)	ACLS-90, LACLS-90, ADM-2	COPE (includes CDM-ACL-II)	Reduction in dependence, improved engagement, improved caregiver confidence and well-being
Gitlin, Marx, Alonzi, Kvedar, Moody, Trahan, & Van Haitsma (2016); Kvedar & Alonzi (2014) ^b	Hospitalized adults with mental illness or dementia	Feasibility study, time series design with multiple observations (<i>N</i> = 20)	ACLS-5, LACLS-5, ADM-2	CDM-ACL-II, TAP	Feasibility study determined intervention to be effective
Holm et al. (1999)	Dementia and mental illness: inpatient geriatric care unit	Intervention outcome study, evaluation at admission and discharge (<i>N</i> = 250)	ACLS-90	Interdisciplinary with CDM-ACL-II pharmacological intervention	Significant reduction in agitated behaviors, improved function by discharge
Ngoh, Lewis, & Connolly (2005)	Inpatient geriatric: psychiatry unit	Intervention outcome study, evaluation at admission and discharge (<i>N</i> = 106)	ACLS-90	Interdisciplinary with CDM-ACL-II	Significant improvements in function by discharge
Raweh & Katz (1999)	Adults with schizophrenia: outpatient	Treatment effectiveness with control group (<i>N</i> = 11)	ACLS-90; RTI-2	CDM-ACL-II	Significant improvement in cognitive abilities and ADL/IADL by discharge
Wesson et al. (2013)	Community-dwelling older adults with mild dementia and caregivers	Feasibility study, RCT (<i>N</i> = 22 dyads)	LACLS-5	Falls Prevention Program in context of CDM-ACL-II	Intervention determined to be acceptable

Note. ACLS-90 = Allen Cognitive Level Screen; ADL = activities of daily living; ADM-2 = Allen Diagnostic Model-2; CDM-ACL-II = CDM-Allen; Cognitive Level-Individualized Intervention; COPE = Care of Persons with Dementia in their Environments; IADL = instrumental activities of daily living; LACLS-5 = Large Allen Cognitive Level Screen; QoL = quality of life; RCT = randomized controlled trial; RTI = Routine Task Inventory; TAP = Tailored Activity Program.

^aT. Howell (2014), the occupational practitioner in this study, presented the occupational therapy intervention based on the CDM described in Gitlin, Mann, Vogel, and Arthur (2013). For a copy of this study, please contact Teresa.Howell@va.gov.

^bT. Kvedar and D. Alonzi (2014), the occupational practitioner in this study, presented on the occupational therapy intervention based on the CDM described in Gitlin, Marx, Alonzi, Kvedar, Moody, Trahan, and Van Haitsma, (2016).

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