HASOMED

RehaCom®



Highly effective therapy for patients with cognitive deficits resulting from stroke, TBI, or degenerative diseases

RehaCom® cognitive therapy brought to you by Pearson

- 20+ training modules
- 20+ languages
- For inpatient and outpatient rehab phases
- For core cognitive fields
- Self-adaptive and motivating for clients

ALWAYS LEARNING PEARSON



Evidence-based, clinically proven cognitive rehab

Designed by experts and therapists, RehaCom® cognitive therapy provides more than 25 years of development and clinical experience.

Age range: 8 years-adult

Qualification level: B—for use by a variety of allied

health professionals in Rehab settings

Screening: 9 optional cognitive screeners

Therapy: 20+ computerized therapy modules for attention, memory, executive functions and

visual field

Languages: 20+ languages available

RehaCom provides the busy clinician deficit-specific, targeted, evidence-based, patient-centered treatment that clients can use with minimal supervision. Patient progress and gains are automatically tracked and monitored across a wide variety of cognitive domains while the clinician is able to deliver services to a greater number of clients—increasing both client treatment efficacy and clinician efficiency. All of these factors result in a higher ROI for healthcare institutions.

Cognitive Therapy in Rehabilitation

Cognition works as an "interface" between the brain and its environment, directing the mental processes involved in gaining knowledge and understanding. These processes are essential for completing everyday activities, and loss of these functions may seriously reduce a person's quality of life.

The effects of brain damage—whether caused by stroke, traumatic brain injury (TBI), tumors, or multiple sclerosis—occur both physically and mentally. These impairments vary widely from person to person and depend on many factors, including an individual's personality and the severity of the brain damage.

The aim of cognitive rehabilitation is to minimize the damage, to regain lost skills, to develop compensation strategies, and to help the client to progress to the highest possible level of independence.

RehaCom offers a wider range of patient support

Modular structure

The 20+ modules of RehaCom include therapy targeted to discrete cognitive functions as well as specialized and more complex modules for treating several affected cognitive functions. Starting at a low level of difficulty, the client can make progress at a pace that's comfortable and appropriate for them.

Adaptivity and Individualization

For most therapy modules RehaCom automatically adapts the complexity of each task to the client's actual performance. The program provides the user with a "just right" challenge—the requirements are neither too high nor too low—which keeps the user motivated and helps avoid frustration. For other modules like visual field restoration training, the clinician can adjust the training parameters to meet the training needs of each patient.

Error-specific Feedback

The computer functions as a neutral observer, making objective comments on the client's performance and giving, if necessary, error-specific feedback. This gives clients higher self-confidence and can help mitigate the risk of side effects often caused by brain damage, such as depression or low self-esteem.

"RehaCom is fun and it is very easy to use. I train five days a week and my cognitive abilities are going up and up! It has an incredible impact on my daily life."

Continuity and control

RehaCom saves all therapy results. A new therapy session starts where the last one has been finished. Thus, it is possible to control the course of therapy and to adjust therapy targets and goals based on each individual's progress. The therapist has the ability to analyze all client data to further develop therapy strategies.

Effectiveness

Numerous studies scientifically support the effectiveness of RehaCom.

Visit PearsonClinical.com/RehaCom to find all the latest related research.

Efficiency

With RehaCom, many clients can train independently. At the beginning and at the end of a session, the client and the therapist determine the therapy goal and discuss the results face to face.

Since RehaCom lets clients complete their cognitive therapy independently, the therapist can spend less time building up cognitive capacities, and more time working on other goals such as developing communication strategies. Implementing RehaCom in a clinic setting also allows therapists to work with several clients at the same time.



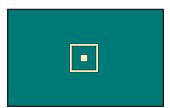
Screening modules

Targeted cognitive therapy is an essential tool in the rehabilitation process. Before beginning therapy, RehaCom's screening modules suggest areas of impairment and highlight which functions are still intact.

RehaCom then creates a therapy plan to meet the client's specific needs, and you can define specific goals with the client to ensure their best chance at success.

RehaCom includes nine optional modules for screening the cognitive status of clients with neurological and/or psychiatric diseases.

Alertness



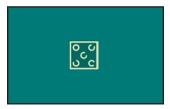
Measures the phasic and the tonic aspects of alertness.

Selected Attention



Examines the ability to react in an appropriate way under timed pressure and simultaneously control behavioral impulses.

Divided Attention



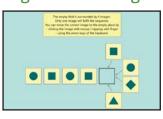
Presents divided visual and auditive attention stimuli simultaneously.

Spatial Numbers Search



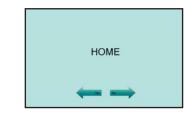
Measures basal cognitive performance, selective attention, and visual scanning.

Logical Reasoning



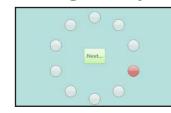
Measures the ability to identify regularities, to continue series, and to draw logical conclusions.

Memory for Words



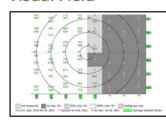
Investigates verbal learning ability with recurring figures.

Working Memory and Orientation



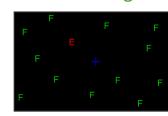
Measures visual-spatial memory span. It is also used for testing the implicit visual-memory learning and working memory.

Visual Field



Measures the visual field, fixation accuracy, and sustained attention.

Visual Scanning



Measures the patient's performance in exploring his visual field. Measures parallel and serial search.

Patient-driven solutions

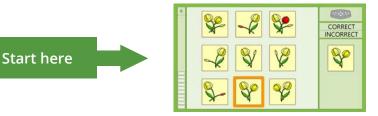
The rehabilitation of cognitive impairments requires continuous treatment over time, and the duration of a therapy session with RehaCom depends on the client's personal performance.

According to clinical guidelines, protocol for training may include:

- Several times a day for 10 to 15 minutes in the acute phase
- In the following 6 to 8 weeks, therapy sessions of 30 to 45 minutes about 3 to 5 times per week
- 3 to 5 times a week for about 3 to 5 months in the late phase of rehabilitation

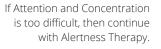
The course of therapy can be individualized to each patient's specific needs based on module difficulty and their current ability. Most therapists start with attention therapy using RehaCom module "Attention and Concentration."

Attention and Concentration



Start each new patient at Level 1.

If after a few rounds, the level seems too easy, press the ESC button and change "Current Level of Difficulty" to level 6; proceed with the training.

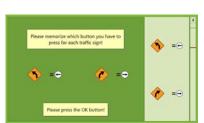




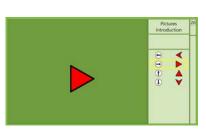


If Attention and Concentration is not challenging enough, then continue with Spatial Attention or Divided Attention.

Alertness

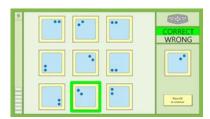


Reaction Behavior

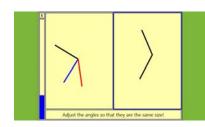


Responsiveness

Spatial Attention



Two-dimensional Operations



Spatial Operations

Divided Attention



Divided Attention



Divided Attention 2

Therapy modules

Modules can be assigned according to each patient's clinical presentation as well as their level of deficit in each area: mild (M), mild to moderate (M-M), or moderate to severe (M-S). Each module has multiple levels of difficulty providing an appropriate level of challenge and therapeutic progression.

| | | | | Neurological Rehab | | | Geriatrics | | | Psychiatry | | | Pediatrics | | | Neurodegenerative Diseases | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Group | Sub-group | Therapy Modules | Levels | M | M-M | M-S | M | M-M | M-S | M | M-M | M-S | М | M-M | M-S | М | M-M | M-S |
| Attention | Alertness | Alertness | 16 | | | • | | | • | | | | | | • | | | • |
| | | Reaction Behavior | 16 | | • | | | • | | | • | | | | | | • | |
| | | Responsiveness | 20 | | | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | • |
| | Vigiliance | Vigilance | 15 | | • | | | | | | | | | • | | | • | |
| | Perceptive-Visual Spatial Attention | Spatial Operations | 42 | | | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | • |
| | Cognitive-Visual Spatial Attention | Two-Dimensional Operations | 24 | | • | | | • | | | • | | | | | | • | |
| | | Spatial Operations 3D | 24 | • | | | • | | | • | | | | | | • | | |
| | Selective Attention | Attention and Concentration | 24 | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • |
| | Divided Attention | Divided Attention | 14 | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | |
| | | Divided Attention 2 | 22 | | • | | | • | | | • | | • | | | | • | |
| Memory | | Working Memory | 70 | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Topological Memory | 20 | | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Physiognomic Memory | 21 | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Memory for Words | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Figural Memory | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Verbal Memory | 10 | • | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Executive Functions | | Plan a Vacation | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Shopping | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Logical Reasoning | 23 | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | | | |
| Visual Field | | Saccadic Training | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Overview and Reading | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | |
| | | Restoration Training | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Restoration training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key to Deficit Levels:

M = Mild

M-M = Mild to Moderate

M–S = Moderate to Severe

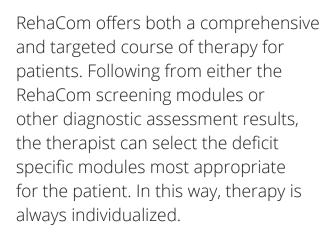
Patient's Presentations

Attention



Reaction Behavior

Alertness, traffic signs, impulse control, and load-carrying capacity





Responsiveness

Simple discrimination, initiation, inhibition, and differential responding



Alertness

Intensity of attention and intrinsic alertness



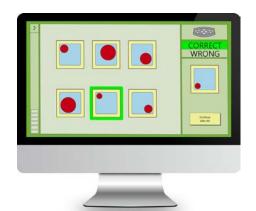
Vigilance

Sustained attention, assembly-line work, tracking, and targeting



Spatial Operations

Mental rotation, visual scanning, focusing, shifting, and neglect



Two-Dimensional Operations

Rotate and compare two-dimensional visual stimuli, focus, and sustained attention



Spatial Operations 3D

Rotate and compare 3D objects, focus, and sustained attention



Attention and Concentration

Selective attention, visual scanning, focusing, shifting, and neglect



Divided Attention

Train driving, up to 6 attention levels, and visual stimuli



Divided Attention 2

Car driving, up to 8 attention levels, visual and acoustic stimuli



Working Memory

Short-term and selective memory, and mental manipulation



Topological Memory

Picture cards are turned over, memorize position and content



Physiognomic Memory

Memorize faces, names, occupations, and phone numbers



Memory for Words

Memorize up to 10 words in three degrees of complexity



Figural Memory

Figural content, picture-word association, captions, and aphasia



Verbal Memory

Recognize and identify target words from a previous presented learning list



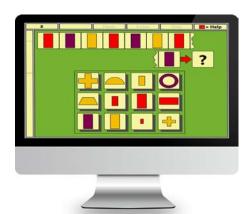
Plan a Vacation

Priorities, shortest ways, and schedule optimization



Shopping

Virtual supermarket / hardware store, shopping list, and money



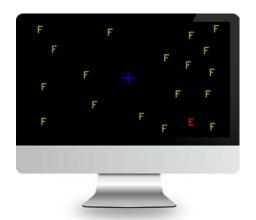
Logical Reasoning

Conclusive thinking, problem solving, and series completion



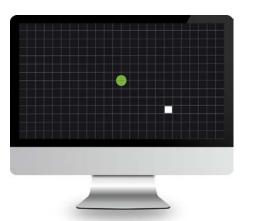
Saccadic Training

Eye movement training, hemianopia, and neglect



Overview and Reading

Parallel and sequential search on homonymous visual field losses



Restoration Training

Stimulates the re-organization of damaged, but not destroyed, neuronal structures through intense stimulation

Product details



RehaCom Panel

A conventional PC keyboard is sometimes inappropriate as an input device for computer-based therapies. To help clients with severe motor impairments a RehaCom panel is available.

Chin Rest / Head Rest

For visual field therapy an adjustable chin rest/head rest is recommended. This allows the client to stay in a comfortable and reproducible position in front of the monitor, remaining the same throughout the therapy session. The chin rest is adjustable in height and can be adapted for each patient. It is made of a light and stable aluminium wood construction, which can be fixed to the table with a screw clamp, making it very easy to clean.

System Requirements

To install RehaCom you need:

Intel Core i3, i7, or comparable | RAM: 4GB | Windows 7 or later | Graphics card: DirectX10.1 (Intel HD3000 or better) | Hard drive: 100GB+ | Screen: 19"+ | USB Port or DVD drive | RehaCom panel | Printer

Languages

English Polish
Spanish Turkish
German Estonian
French Korean
Italian Hebrew
Portuguese Arabic

Russian Mandarin Chinese

Dutch (Simplified & Traditional)

Greek Lithuanian (coming 2017)

Finnish Czech (coming 2017)

Norwegian Swedish



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