

discrete trial training

discrete trial training is a structured teaching method widely used in applied behavior analysis (ABA) to improve specific skills in individuals, particularly those with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). This technique involves breaking down complex skills into smaller, manageable components and teaching them through repeated trials with clear prompts and reinforcement. Discrete trial training (DTT) is highly effective because it uses systematic instruction and immediate feedback, fostering skill acquisition and behavior modification. The method emphasizes consistency, repetition, and data-driven adjustments to optimize learning outcomes. This article will explore the fundamentals of discrete trial training, its key components, implementation strategies, benefits, and challenges. Additionally, it will provide insights into how DTT integrates with other therapeutic approaches and real-world applications.

- Understanding Discrete Trial Training
- Key Components of Discrete Trial Training
- Implementing Discrete Trial Training
- Benefits of Discrete Trial Training
- Challenges and Considerations
- Integration with Other Therapies
- Practical Applications of Discrete Trial Training

Understanding Discrete Trial Training

Discrete trial training is a foundational ABA teaching strategy designed to teach new skills in a highly organized and repetitive manner. It originated from behaviorist principles, emphasizing stimulus-response-reinforcement cycles. The goal of DTT is to enhance learning efficiency by providing clear instruction followed by an immediate response and consequence. This method is especially beneficial for individuals who require explicit teaching techniques to acquire language, social, academic, and self-help skills.

Historical Background

The development of discrete trial training can be traced back to the work of Dr. Ivar Lovaas in the 1960s, who applied behaviorist theories to autism treatment. His pioneering research demonstrated significant improvements in communication and behavior through structured teaching methods. Since then, DTT has evolved into a widely accepted intervention used by therapists and educators worldwide.

How Discrete Trial Training Works

At its core, DTT consists of a sequence of trials where a specific instruction or stimulus is presented, the learner responds, and the instructor provides reinforcement or correction. Each trial is distinct, with a clear beginning and end, allowing for precise measurement of progress. This repetition helps build mastery and generalization of targeted skills over time.

Key Components of Discrete Trial Training

Discrete trial training involves several essential components that work together to facilitate effective learning. Understanding these elements is crucial to implementing DTT successfully.

Antecedent

The antecedent is the instruction or prompt given to the learner before a response is expected. It sets the stage for the desired behavior or skill and can vary in complexity depending on the learner's level.

Behavior

The behavior is the response from the learner following the antecedent. This can include verbal communication, physical actions, or other observable responses that meet the trial's objective.

Consequence

Consequences follow the learner's response and serve to reinforce or correct behavior. Positive reinforcement is commonly used to encourage correct responses, while corrective feedback helps guide the learner toward the desired behavior.

Data Collection

Accurate data collection is integral to DTT, enabling therapists to track progress and adjust teaching strategies as needed. Data typically includes the number of correct responses, errors, and prompt levels used during trials.

Implementing Discrete Trial Training

Effective implementation of discrete trial training requires careful planning, consistency, and adaptation to the learner's needs. The following steps outline the typical process used by practitioners.

Assessment and Goal Setting

Initial assessment identifies the learner's current skills and areas requiring improvement. Goals are then established, focusing on specific, measurable objectives suitable for discrete trials.

Designing Trials

Each trial is designed to target a particular skill or behavior. Instructions are crafted to be clear and concise, and appropriate prompts are selected to support the learner's success.

Conducting Trials

Trials are conducted systematically, with the instructor presenting the antecedent, observing the learner's response, and delivering the consequence. Sessions typically include multiple trials with short breaks to maintain engagement.

Monitoring and Adjusting

Continuous monitoring of data allows therapists to evaluate effectiveness and modify prompts, reinforcements, or trial complexity to better serve the learner's progress.

Benefits of Discrete Trial Training

Discrete trial training offers numerous advantages, making it a preferred method in behavioral interventions.

- **Structured Learning:** The predictable format helps learners understand expectations and reduces anxiety.
- **Skill Acquisition:** Breaking down skills into manageable parts facilitates mastery and retention.
- **Data-Driven:** Ongoing data collection ensures evidence-based decision-making.
- **Flexibility:** DTT can be tailored to various ages, abilities, and learning environments.
- **Reinforcement Focused:** Emphasizes positive reinforcement, promoting motivation and engagement.

Challenges and Considerations

While discrete trial training is effective, it also presents challenges that require thoughtful consideration.

Generalization of Skills

Skills learned in a controlled DTT setting may not automatically transfer to natural environments. Additional strategies are often necessary to promote generalization.

Motivation and Engagement

Maintaining learner motivation during repetitive trials can be difficult. Using varied reinforcers and incorporating interests is essential to sustain participation.

Resource Intensive

DTT requires significant time, trained personnel, and consistent implementation, which may pose limitations for some programs or families.

Integration with Other Therapies

Discrete trial training is often combined with other behavioral and developmental approaches to create comprehensive intervention plans.

Natural Environment Teaching (NET)

NET complements DTT by promoting skill use in everyday situations, enhancing generalization and functional application.

Functional Communication Training (FCT)

FCT focuses on teaching communication skills to replace challenging behaviors, often utilizing principles from DTT to establish foundational skills.

Social Skills Training

Discrete trial training can target specific social behaviors, which are then practiced in group settings or through role-playing activities.

Practical Applications of Discrete Trial Training

Discrete trial training is employed in various settings and for multiple purposes, demonstrating its versatility and effectiveness.

Autism Spectrum Disorder Intervention

DTT is a cornerstone of many autism treatment programs, helping individuals develop communication, social, academic, and self-care skills.

Educational Settings

Teachers and therapists use DTT to support students with developmental delays, providing individualized instruction aligned with educational goals.

Behavior Modification

Discrete trial training is applied to reduce maladaptive behaviors by teaching alternative skills and reinforcing positive behaviors.

Skill Maintenance and Generalization

Beyond initial acquisition, DTT supports ongoing practice and reinforcement to maintain skills and encourage their use across environments.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Discrete Trial Training (DTT)?

Discrete Trial Training (DTT) is a structured teaching method used primarily for individuals with autism spectrum disorder. It breaks down skills into small, manageable components and teaches them systematically using repeated trials and reinforcement.

How does Discrete Trial Training work?

DTT works by presenting a clear and concise instruction or stimulus, prompting the learner to respond, and then providing immediate feedback or reinforcement based on the response. This process is repeated multiple times to help the learner acquire new skills.

Who can benefit from Discrete Trial Training?

DTT is most commonly used with children with autism spectrum disorder, but it can also benefit individuals with other developmental delays or learning disabilities who require

structured and systematic teaching approaches.

What are the main components of a discrete trial?

A discrete trial consists of three main components: the instruction or discriminative stimulus, the learner's response, and the consequence (reinforcement or correction) that follows the response.

How is progress measured in Discrete Trial Training?

Progress in DTT is measured by collecting data on the learner's responses during trials, including accuracy, prompt levels needed, and generalization of skills. This data helps therapists adjust teaching strategies accordingly.

What types of skills can be taught using Discrete Trial Training?

DTT can be used to teach a variety of skills, including communication, social skills, academic skills, self-help, and motor skills, by breaking them down into smaller, teachable components.

What role do reinforcements play in Discrete Trial Training?

Reinforcements are crucial in DTT as they motivate the learner to perform desired behaviors. Positive reinforcement such as praise, tokens, or tangible rewards are provided immediately after correct responses to encourage learning.

Are there any criticisms or limitations of Discrete Trial Training?

Some criticisms of DTT include its highly structured and repetitive nature, which may not promote naturalistic learning or generalization of skills. Critics also argue that it may limit creativity and spontaneous communication if not combined with other teaching methods.

Additional Resources

1. *Discrete Trial Training: The ABA Approach to Teaching Children with Autism*

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to discrete trial training (DTT), a structured teaching method widely used in applied behavior analysis (ABA) for children with autism. It covers fundamental principles, step-by-step procedures, and practical tips for implementation. The text is ideal for parents, educators, and therapists seeking to understand and apply DTT effectively.

2. *Applied Behavior Analysis for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Step-by-Step Guide*

Focusing on applied behavior analysis, this guide includes extensive coverage of discrete

trial training techniques. It breaks down teaching trials, data collection, and reinforcement strategies in an accessible manner. The book is designed to help practitioners tailor interventions to individual children's needs.

3. Teaching Language to Children with Autism or Other Developmental Disabilities

This book emphasizes language acquisition through discrete trial training and other ABA methods. It offers detailed procedures for teaching communication skills, including requesting and labeling. With practical examples, it supports therapists in enhancing verbal behavior in children with developmental challenges.

4. Behavioral Intervention for Young Children with Autism: A Manual for Parents and Professionals

A practical manual that introduces discrete trial training as part of a broader behavioral intervention framework. It provides clear instructions for conducting trials and measuring progress. The book is well-suited for families and professionals seeking hands-on strategies for early intervention.

5. Essential Skills for ABA Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorder

This resource outlines core ABA techniques, including discrete trial training, and their application in skill development. It discusses assessment, goal setting, and data-driven decision-making. The text is valuable for practitioners aiming to deliver effective, individualized treatment plans.

6. Discrete Trial Training for Children with Autism: An Evidence-Based Approach

Dedicated entirely to discrete trial training, this book reviews the research supporting DTT and offers practical guidance for implementation. It addresses common challenges and strategies for maintaining motivation and generalization. The book serves as a detailed reference for clinicians and educators.

7. Autism Spectrum Disorders and ABA: A Practical Guide to Discrete Trial Teaching

This guide focuses on discrete trial teaching within the ABA framework for children with autism spectrum disorders. It explains trial design, reinforcement schedules, and error correction methods. The book is intended to help practitioners maximize learning outcomes through structured teaching.

8. Implementing Discrete Trial Training: A Practical Guide for Educators

Targeted at special education teachers and aides, this book provides step-by-step instructions for applying discrete trial training in classroom settings. It includes tips on creating teaching materials, managing behavior, and tracking student progress. The guide emphasizes collaboration between educators and therapists.

9. Foundations of Discrete Trial Training for Autism Intervention

This foundational text covers the theoretical and practical aspects of discrete trial training as a core autism intervention. It discusses the history, principles, and procedural fidelity of DTT. The book is suitable for graduate students, clinicians, and anyone interested in evidence-based teaching methods.

Discrete Trial Training

Find other PDF articles:

<https://ns2.kelisto.es/gacor1-17/Book?dataid=ukn21-7291&title=integer-multiplication-and-division-problems.pdf>

discrete trial training: How to Do Discrete Trial Training Sonja R. DeBoer, 2007 Provides information on the Discrete Trial Training (DTT) method that is very useful for teaching skills to adolescents and children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Examples, tips, and practice exercises are provided to help professionals, teachers, and parents gain a better understanding of the concepts and skills that form the foundation for this innovative teaching method.

discrete trial training: Discrete Trial Training Sonja R. DeBoer, 2018

discrete trial training: Basics of Discrete Trial Training Jura Tender, Jay S. Birnbrauer, Jennifer Bolland, 1999

discrete trial training: Effective Practices for Children with Autism James K. Luiselli, Dennis C. Russo, Walter P. Christian, Susan M. Wilczynski, 2008-03-13 Children who have autism require comprehensive educational and treatment services. There are a myriad of approaches currently recommended to practitioners and parents, but little is known about their efficacy. Which are the most effective in teaching skills, overcoming behavior challenges, and improving quality of life? Methods must be based in research settings, but be easily extended to real world settings where children with autism live, go to school, socialize, and recreate. Identifying and validating effective practices is a complex and multi-faceted process, but an essential one for responsible research and practice. This book brings together multiple and contemporary perspectives on intervention effectiveness for autism education and behavior support. With contributors from a variety of disciplines and orientations, *Effective Practices for Children with Autism* presents a critical appraisal of current practice standards, emphasizing empirically supported procedures and research-to-practice applications. By bringing together a diverse group of authors, the editors have ensured that the vast field of information on interventions for children with autism is thoroughly examined, and that no topic has gone untouched. Written for practitioners, research scientists, and clinicians, the book is an essential framework for evaluating educational and treatment procedures, selecting those that are most effective, and evaluating outcomes.

discrete trial training: *Comparing the Effectiveness of Group Discrete Trial Training to Individualized Discrete Trial Training* Caroline Duclaux, 2021

discrete trial training: Autism David A. Sherman, 2007

discrete trial training: The School Services Sourcebook Cynthia Franklin, Mary Beth Harris, Paula Allen-Meares, 2006-02-02 This comprehensive sourcebook covers every aspect of school service delivery, arming practitioners with the nuts and bolts of evidence-based practice. Each of the 114 chapters serves as a detailed intervention map, beginning with a summary of the problem area and moving directly into step-by-step instructions on how to implement an evidence-based program with distinct goals in mind and methods to measure the outcome. School-based professionals in need of ready access to information on mental health disorders, developmental disabilities, health promotion, child abuse, dropout prevention, conflict resolution, crisis intervention, group work, family interventions, culturally competent practice, policy, ethics, legal issues, community involvement, accountability, and funding can now find high-quality and easy-to-implement strategies at their fingertips. A concise, user-friendly format orients readers to each issue with a Getting Started section, then moves smoothly into What We Know, What We Can Do, Tools and Practice Examples, and Points to Remember. Quick-reference tables and charts highlight the most important information needed for daily reference, and lists of further reading and

Web resources guide readers in gathering additional information to tailor their practice to suit their students' needs. Each chapter has been specifically crafted by leaders in their fields with the ultimate goal of giving school-based practitioners the tools they need to deliver the best mental health and social services possible to students, families, and communities. This is a must-have reference for all school-based social workers, psychologists, counselors, mental health professionals, and educators.

discrete trial training: Handbook of Evidence-Based Therapies for Children and Adolescents Ric G. Steele, T. David Elkin, Michael C. Roberts, 2007-12-03 Growing numbers of young people—some 10% to 20% of school-age populations—have mental health problems requiring intervention, and current policy initiatives identify evidence-based therapies as the most effective and relevant forms of treatment. By reviewing evidence-based treatments (EBTs) across a wide spectrum of conditions, the *Handbook of Evidence-Based Therapies for Children and Adolescents: Bridging Science and Practice* closes the gaps between children's needs and services as well as those between research, training, and practice. Several EBT options, both proved and promising, are offered for each covered disorder and are bolstered by case examples, tables, and reference lists. Features include chapters on implementation issues such as diversity, family treatment, assessment strategies, and community settings, and step-by-step guidance for the researcher looking to gather empirical support for therapies. With comprehensive coverage provided by numerous leading experts in the field, this volume covers the broadest range of disorders over the widest pediatric-adolescent age range, including: Behavioral disorders, ADHD, aggression, bullying. Phobias, panic disorders, school refusal, and anxiety. Autism and pervasive developmental disorders. Depression, mood disorders, and suicidal behavior. Alcohol and drug abuse. Eating disorders and obesity. PTSD. With its emphasis on flexibility and attention to emerging issues, the *Handbook of Evidence-Based Therapies for Children and Adolescents* is essential reading for anyone who works to address the mental health needs of children, including clinical child, school, and counseling psychologists; clinical social workers; and child psychiatrists as well as advanced-graduate level students in these and other related fields.

discrete trial training: Discrete-Trials Teaching With Children With Autism Daniela Fazzio, PhD, BCBA-D, Garry L. Martin, 2011-11-01 Discrete-trials teaching, or DTT, is a very important teaching technique developed by behavior analysts. The DTT Manual has taught numerous groups of individuals to conduct DTT with children with autism in as quickly as 6 hours. The manual is the product of the joint work of Dr. Daniela Fazzio, PhD, BCBA-D and Dr. Garry L. Martin, PhD, Distinguished Professor of Psychology. The manual addresses an area of much need in the field of autism treatment; effective and efficient training for parents and professionals. It was written with them in mind and it has been empirically tested several times, with several university students, paraprofessionals, and parents. It will be easy to navigate for individuals with a high school diploma, regardless of any prior experience in psychology or special education.

discrete trial training: Comprehensive Handbook of Personality and Psychopathology, Child Psychopathology Robert T. Ammerman, 2006-01-03 *Child Psychopathology* presents an overview of the classification and diagnosis; genetic, sociological, and neuropsychiatric influences; and research and behavioral considerations of psychopathology in infants and children. This state-of-the-art volume also includes the latest research on the major childhood disorders and discusses the three most popular treatment approaches.

discrete trial training: Using Video-instruction and -modeling to Train Discrete Trial Training Angela M. Mueller, 2006

discrete trial training: *Using Group Discrete Trial Training to Increase Requesting in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders* Krystal N. Cooper, 2008

discrete trial training: A Parent Training Program Combining Discrete Trial Training and Incidental Teaching in the Home Environment Lindsey Jones, 2009 ABSTRACT: This study examined the effects of a parent training program teaching discrete trial teaching (DTT) and incidental teaching (IT) methods using a parent training manual. Three families with children

between the ages of 5-6 diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) participated. Both parents received parent training although Parent A received training from the experimenter and Parent B received training from Parent A. The parents taught their children one skill each from three categories: communication, self-care routines and a household expectation. This study sought to expand upon the literature in the realm of combining DTT and IT as well as adding the dimensions of training in home environments in a short period of time and examined the role of one parent training the other. Results showed that all of the Parent As were able to learn and apply DTT and IT in teaching their children. All Parent A's were then able to teach Parent B's how to use DTT and IT without additional training from the experimenter. The generalization effects of learning skills in multiple environments with different people was also examined and discussed.

discrete trial training: Handbook of Applied Behavior Analysis Wayne W. Fisher, Cathleen C. Piazza, Henry S. Roane, 2021-06-01 Widely regarded as the authoritative work on the principles and practice of applied behavior analysis (ABA), this indispensable volume is now in a revised and expanded second edition. Leading experts present evidence-based procedures for supporting positive behaviors and reducing problem behaviors with children and adults in diverse contexts. Chapters delve into applications in education, autism treatment, addictions, behavioral pediatrics, and other areas. Covering everything from behavioral assessment and measurement to the design and implementation of individualized interventions, the Handbook is a complete reference and training tool for ABA practitioners and students. New to This Edition *Incorporates key advances in research, theory, and clinical practice. *Chapters on additional applications: school consultation, pediatric feeding disorders, and telehealth services. *Chapters on quantitative analysis of behavior (matching and behavioral momentum theory) and behavioral economics. *Updated discussions of professional issues, ABA certification, and technology tools.

discrete trial training: Handbook of Autism and Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Assessment, Interventions, and Policy Fred R. Volkmar, Rhea Paul, Ami Klin, Donald J. Cohen, 2007-09-10 The second edition of the benchmark reference Since its first edition, this handbook has become the most influential reference work in the field of autism and related conditions. Now expanded to two volumes, this comprehensive work provides a thorough review of these disorders, drawing on findings and clinical experience from a number of related disciplines. The Second Edition covers all current treatment models, and is updated to include new methods for screening and assessment, genetic components, and school-based interventions. All chapters have been thoroughly updated; two-thirds of chapters are entirely new to this edition. Volume Two includes the newest, most authoritative information available on assessment, interventions, and policy ramifications surrounding pervasive developmental disorders.

discrete trial training: Gabbard's Treatments of Psychiatric Disorders Glen O. Gabbard, 2007 A staple of psychiatric practice, this edition reflects clinical expertise in an accessible volume. It covers all major treatments in psychiatry linked to specific disorders, with a pluralistic approach including all major treatment modalities. Each chapter has been completely updated and is organized along the lines of DSM-IV-TR.

discrete trial training: Pervasive Developmental Disorder Barbara Quinn, Anthony F. Malone, 2000 La notion de Pervasive developmental disorder est souvent rencontrée sous l'abréviation PDD.

discrete trial training: Acquisition of Discrete Trial Training Skills Through Brief Training Modalities Jesse J. Logue, 2015 Training is a critical component of displaying proficiency in any skill. In the human service field training to reach proficiency can be a lengthy process lasting from 8 hours to several days, and in some cases trainees do not reach mastery. Compounded by the high turnover rate of direct-care staff, it is essential that employers utilize cost effective training methods that save on time and money. The current study compared 5-minute live and video trainings to assess the acquisition of Discrete Trial Training (DTT), the generalization of DTT, the accuracy of implementation at a one week follow-up, and the acceptability of each training format. Results indicated that there was not a significant difference between groups as both 5-minute live and video

trainings on DTT led to high implementation accuracy during acquisition, generalization, and follow-up, and both trainings were deemed acceptable. Limitations of the current research and future directions are also discussed.

discrete trial training: A Comparison Rafaella Tung, 2005

discrete trial training: Handbook of Developmental Disabilities Samuel L. Odom, Robert H. Horner, Martha E. Snell, 2009-01-21 This authoritative handbook reviews the breadth of current knowledge about developmental disabilities: neuroscientific and genetic foundations; the impact on health, learning, and behavior; and effective educational and clinical practices. Leading authorities analyze what works in intervening with diverse children and families, from infancy through the school years and the transition to adulthood. Chapters present established and emerging approaches to promoting communication and language abilities, academic skills, positive social relationships, and vocational and independent living skills. Current practices in positive behavior support are discussed, as are strategies for supporting family adaptation and resilience.

Related to discrete trial training

2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series - Epidemic Answers 2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series 7 4 Autism 6 Autoimmune Disorders 2 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 3

Allergies Archives - Epidemic Answers 2 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success Stories 2 Health Coach 1 Learning Disabilities Solutions Showing the single result Default sorting Sort by popularity Sort by latest

Mold Archives - Epidemic Answers 6 6 Allergies 1 Autism 8 Autoimmune Disorders 4 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success

Kori Feldman MD - Epidemic Answers Education: Dr. Feldman is a licensed, board-certified Family Medicine physician. She completed medical school at Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science in North Chicago.

Exploring the Gluten-Free Casein-Free Diet - Epidemic Answers Kelly Dorfman, MS, LND, answers frequently asked questions that parents have when exploring the gluten-free casein-free diet for their child

Mind Body Spirit Archives - Epidemic Answers Objective Muscle Testing Toby Watkinson DC, who has degrees in chiropractic, nutrition and acupuncture, writes about how Objective Muscle

Jaquel Patterson ND MBA - Epidemic Answers Additional Information: Dr. Jaquel Patterson, ND, MBA, is a highly experienced naturopathic physician and the medical director of Fairfield Family Health in Fairfield, Connecticut. Her

2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series - Epidemic Answers 2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series 7 4 Autism 6 Autoimmune Disorders 2 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 3 Genomics

Allergies Archives - Epidemic Answers 2 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success Stories 2 Health Coach 1 Learning Disabilities Solutions Showing the single result Default sorting Sort by popularity Sort by latest

Mold Archives - Epidemic Answers 6 6 Allergies 1 Autism 8 Autoimmune Disorders 4 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success

Kori Feldman MD - Epidemic Answers Education: Dr. Feldman is a licensed, board-certified Family Medicine physician. She completed medical school at Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science in North Chicago.

Exploring the Gluten-Free Casein-Free Diet - Epidemic Answers Kelly Dorfman, MS, LND, answers frequently asked questions that parents have when exploring the gluten-free casein-free diet for their child

Mind Body Spirit Archives - Epidemic Answers Objective Muscle Testing Toby Watkinson DC,

who has degrees in chiropractic, nutrition and acupuncture, writes about how Objective Muscle
Jaquel Patterson ND MBA - Epidemic Answers Additional Information: Dr. Jaquel Patterson, ND, MBA, is a highly experienced naturopathic physician and the medical director of Fairfield Family Health in Fairfield, Connecticut. Her

2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series - Epidemic Answers 2024 Documenting Hope Learning Series 7 4 Autism 6 Autoimmune Disorders 2 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 3

Allergies Archives - Epidemic Answers 2 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success Stories 2 Health Coach 1 Learning Disabilities Solutions Showing the single result Default sorting Sort by popularity Sort by latest

Mold Archives - Epidemic Answers 6 6 Allergies 1 Autism 8 Autoimmune Disorders 4 Cancer 1 Causes 1 Dental/Oral Issues 2 Developmental Delays 2 EMFs 1 Gastrointestinal Disorders 4 Genomics 4 Healing Success

Kori Feldman MD - Epidemic Answers Education: Dr. Feldman is a licensed, board-certified Family Medicine physician. She completed medical school at Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science in North Chicago.

Exploring the Gluten-Free Casein-Free Diet - Epidemic Answers Kelly Dorfman, MS, LND, answers frequently asked questions that parents have when exploring the gluten-free casein-free diet for their child

Mind Body Spirit Archives - Epidemic Answers Objective Muscle Testing Toby Watkinson DC,

who has degrees in chiropractic, nutrition and acupuncture, writes about how Objective Muscle
Jaquel Patterson ND MBA - Epidemic Answers Additional Information: Dr. Jaquel Patterson, ND, MBA, is a highly experienced naturopathic physician and the medical director of Fairfield Family Health in Fairfield, Connecticut. Her

Back to Home: <https://ns2.kelisto.es>