

Occupational Therapy Update #14



July 2022

Welcome to the latest copy of the Occupational Therapy Update. The aim of this publication is to bring together a range of recently published research and guidance that will help you make evidence-based decisions.

Accessing Articles

The following abstracts are taken from a selection of recently published articles.

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A selection of papers taken from CINHAL and Medline (Jan – Jun 2022)

1. UK clinical approaches to address post-stroke fatigue: findings from The Nottingham Fatigue after Stroke study

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Ablewhite, Joanne;Condon, Laura;das Nair, Roshan;Jones, Amanda;Jones, Fiona;Nouri, Fiona;Sprigg, Nikola;Thomas, Shirley and Drummond, Avril

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: International Journal of Therapy & Rehabilitation 29(5), pp. 1-12

Abstract: Background/aims: Although post-stroke is common and debilitating, there is little published research on how it is managed by clinicians. The aim of this study was to document UK management of post-stroke fatigue and ascertain whether there are any differences in its management compared to fatigue arising from other conditions. **Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was used with allied health professionals, psychologists, doctors and nurses working clinically in hospitals, the community or both, who routinely provided information, management or treatment to patients with fatigue. Questionnaires were designed and underwent pilot testing. Recruitment was conducted using healthcare professional networks, professional and condition special interest groups and social media, snowballing and personal emails targeting key professional experts. **Results:** A total of 305 questionnaires were analysed; the majority of responses were from occupational therapists (56%, n=171). Although there were different opinions about whether post-stroke fatigue was the same as fatigue resulting from other conditions, the strategies suggested for both were similar. Post-stroke management included pacing (67%, n=204), which is spreading activities out during the day or week, keeping a fatigue diary (39%, n=119) and education (38%, n=117). There were variations in how support was offered, and marked variations in length of follow up; some services were flexible and could retain patients for up to 18 months, while others offered one session and no follow up. **Conclusions:** People with post-stroke fatigue and fatigue arising from other conditions experience different levels of support to manage their fatigue, but the main strategies used in management are similar.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.12968/ijtr.2021.0163>

2. Understanding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on delivery of rehabilitation in specialist palliative care services: An analysis of the CovPall-Rehab survey data

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Bayly, Joanne;Bradshaw, Andy;Fettes, Lucy;Omarjee, Muhammed;Talbot-Rice, Helena;Walshe, Catherine;Sleeman, Katherine E.;Bajwah, Sabrina;Dunleavy, Lesley;Hocaoglu, Mevhibe;Oluyase, Adejoke;Garner, Ian;Cripps, Rachel L.;Preston, Nancy;Fraser, Lorna K.;Murtagh, Fliss E. M.;Higginson, Irene J. and Maddocks, Matthew

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Palliative Medicine 36(2), pp. 319-331

Abstract: Background: Palliative rehabilitation involves multi-professional processes and interventions aimed at optimising patients' symptom self-management, independence and social participation throughout advanced illness. Rehabilitation services were highly disrupted during the Covid-19 pandemic. **Aim:** To understand rehabilitation provision in palliative care services during the Covid-19 pandemic, identifying and reflecting on adaptative and innovative practice to inform ongoing provision. **Design:** Cross-sectional national online survey. **Setting/participants:**

Rehabilitation leads for specialist palliative care services across hospice, hospital, or community settings, conducted from 30/07/20 to 21/09/2020. Findings: 61 completed responses (England, n = 55; Scotland, n = 4; Wales, n = 1; and Northern Ireland, n = 1) most frequently from services based in hospices (56/61, 92%) providing adult rehabilitation. Most services (55/61, 90%) reported rehabilitation provision becoming remote during Covid-19 and half reported reduced caseloads. Rehabilitation teams frequently had staff members on sick-leave with suspected/confirmed Covid-19 (27/61, 44%), redeployed to other services/organisations (25/61, 41%) or furloughed (15/61, 26%). Free text responses were constructed into four themes: (i) fluctuating shared spaces; (ii) remote and digitised rehabilitation offer; (iii) capacity to provide and participate in rehabilitation; (iv) Covid-19 as a springboard for positive change. These represent how rehabilitation services contracted, reconfigured, and were redirected to more remote modes of delivery, and how this affected the capacity of clinicians and patients to participate in rehabilitation. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrates how changes in provision of rehabilitation during the pandemic could act as a springboard for positive changes. Hybrid models of rehabilitation have the potential to expand the equity of access and reach of rehabilitation within specialist palliative care.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/02692163211063397>

3. The experience of physiotherapy and occupational therapy students of pandemic teaching and its perceived impact on placement/practice...Physiotherapy UK Virtual Conference, November 5-6, 2021

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Benham, A.;Malone, J. and Duncan, J.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Physiotherapy 114, pp. e233-e234

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1016/j.physio.2021.12.226>

4. Exploring the use of activity-based group therapy in increasing self-efficacy and subjective well-being in acute mental health

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Bi, Xia Ngooi;Su, Ren Wong;Dehui Chen, Janice and Shi Yin Koh, Vanessa

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Therapy 35(1), pp. 52-61

Abstract: Background/Objectives: Self-efficacy is a key component in mental health recovery and improvement in well-being. Mental illness is often resultant of environmental stressors, highlighting the importance of coping skills. Occupational therapists commonly utilise activity-based group therapy to encourage use of activities as coping strategies. However, there has been little research concerning these groups and their role in enhancing self-efficacy in behavioural-based coping skills. This study aimed to explore factors that affect behavioural-based coping self-efficacy during activity-based group therapy in an acute mental health ward. It investigates the relationships between (1) behavioural-based coping self-efficacy with overall mental health self-efficacy and (2) mental health self-efficacy and subjective well-being. **Methods:** Immediately after the first group, participants completed a post-group questionnaire. Participation level was also rated. At discharge, the participants were asked to complete the UK Office of National Statistics subjective well-being tool and the Mental Health Self-Efficacy Scale. Descriptive statistics,

independent sample t-tests and one-way analysis of variance were done to examine possible covariates and confounders of all outcome variables. General linear models were then conducted. **Results:** Post-group questionnaire reflected moderate-high self-efficacy ($M = 6.92$, $SD = 2.48$) and positive well-being with higher happiness scores ($M = 7.42$, $SD = 2.20$) and lower anxiety scores ($M = 3.79$, $SD = 2.85$). Coping self-efficacy significantly predicted overall mental health self-efficacy ($p = .014$), which in turn significantly predicted positive domains of well-being. **Conclusions:** Performing behavioural-based coping strategies in groups can enhance coping self-efficacy and positive wellbeing, with possible positive influence on mental health self-efficacy and well-being at discharge.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/15691861221075798>

5. Sleep in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU): An Overlooked Opportunity for Occupational Therapists to Fill a Gap in Health Care Service

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Bolin, McKenzie C. and Sweetman, Melissa M.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Open Journal of Occupational Therapy (OJOT) 10(1), pp. 1-5

Abstract: Sleep hygiene is well-established in the scope of occupational therapy practice; however, this occupation is rarely addressed in the intensive care unit (ICU). The majority of health care practitioners believe patients experience reduced sleep quality in the ICU, which can negatively impact patient outcomes. Through a review of the literature, this paper identifies common factors that negatively influence sleep quality and duration and proposes evidence-based interventions to improve patients' sleep. Factors that influence sleep and fall in the domain of occupational therapy practice include the environment, psychosocial elements, and patient care. Occupational therapists can use interventions, such as orienting patients during the day, creating sleep-promoting routines, and educating patients on the use of adaptive equipment (earplugs, eye masks, or sound machines for relaxing music). Role confusion and a lack of prioritization of sleep have led to the occupation of rest and sleep not being addressed. This paper will suggest implications for the future of the profession that includes establishing leadership positions on a multidisciplinary team to improve patients' sleep.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.15453/2168-6408.1846>

6. Exploring how occupational therapists and physiotherapists evaluate rehabilitation potential of older people in acute care

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Bradley, Gemma; Baker, Katherine and Bailey, Catherine

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(3), pp. 199-207

Abstract: Introduction: Evaluations of rehabilitation potential are an everyday occurrence, yet the concept is poorly understood and there is a lack of understanding about the reasoning process. This study aimed to explore how

occupational therapists and physiotherapists evaluated the rehabilitation potential of older people following an acute hospital admission. **Method:** Focused ethnography was utilised, primarily using observation, interviewing and review of records within one acute medical ward in a general hospital in the United Kingdom. Five patient participants gave consent for their episode of care to be studied, for interactions with professionals to be observed and for their clinical records to be reviewed. Three occupational therapists and two physiotherapists then participated in individual interviews. **Findings:** Thematic analysis of data led to the identification of a four-stage reasoning process. The four stages are as follows: gathering baseline information; provision of curative and supportive interventions; provision and monitoring of rehabilitative interventions; the evaluation of rehabilitation potential and decision about the subsequent pathway. **Conclusions:** The reasoning process illustrates the professional reasoning of occupational therapists and physiotherapists when evaluating rehabilitation potential for older adults in acute care. However, it also highlights vulnerabilities to professional reasoning which may contribute to subjectivity, inconsistency or risk to patients.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211011386>

7. **'Learning in and out of lockdown': A comparison of two groups of undergraduate occupational therapy students' engagement in online-only and blended education approaches during the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Brown, Ted;Robinson, Luke;Gledhill, Kate;Yu, Mong-Lin;Isbel, Stephen;Greber, Craig;Parsons, Dave and Etherington, Jamie

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Australian Occupational Therapy Journal 69(3), pp. 301-315

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: In many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in sudden changes to the delivery of health professions education in response to local and national lockdowns. Within occupational therapy, university education programs traditionally delivered in face-to-face classroom, and clinical settings, the transition to online learning presented unique issues and challenges for faculty and students. This study compared the experiences and perceptions of learning in two groups of occupational therapy students during the pandemic: one group converted to online learning only and the other had a blended approach that combined face-to-face on-campus learning with some online lecture content delivery. METHODS: Two hundred and eight (n = 208) undergraduate occupational therapy students from three Australian universities completed an online self-report demographic questionnaire and two standardised instruments: the Student Engagement in the e-Learning Environment Scale and the Distance Education Learning Environment Scale. An independent-samples t test with bootstrapping was completed to examine differences in students' scores. RESULTS: Statistically significant differences were observed between the online and blended learning groups across a range of the SELES and DELES subscales. The strongest findings related to psychological motivation (p = 0.001), personal relevance (p = 0.001), interactions with instructors (p = 0.002), instructor support (p = 0.001), student interaction & collaboration (p = 0.001), and cognitive problem solving (p = 0.001). CONCLUSION: Occupational therapy students who transitioned to online-only learning experienced higher levels of motivation, interactions with instructors and peers, and self-directed learning than students who experienced a blended education delivery approach of face-to-face and online learning. The findings extend educators' understanding of the matrix of factors that have impacted students' education during COVID-19 and support the development of contemporary and pedagogically sound online and traditional modes of occupational therapy instruction. The results provide evidence of the importance of well-structured programs that facilitate active and flexible learning, provide meaningful and positive experiences, and promote initiatives safeguarding social and personal well-being. Further research in this area is recommended. Copyright © 2022 Occupational Therapy Australia.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1440-1630.12793>

8. Interventions for Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Among Adults With Multiple Sclerosis: A Systematic Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Cunningham, Rebecca and Uyeshiro Simon, Ashley

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(2), pp. 1-22

Abstract: Importance: Occupational therapy practitioners need updated information about interventions that may improve or maintain functional changes in instrumental activity of daily living (IADL) engagement caused by multiple sclerosis (MS). **Objective:** To conduct a narrative synthesis of updated evidence on interventions within the scope of occupational therapy to improve or maintain performance of and participation in IADLs among adults with MS. **Data Sources:** CINAHL, MEDLINE in PubMed, Cochrane, OTseeker, and PsycINFO. **Study Selection and Data Collection:** This systematic review followed the Cochrane Collaboration methodology and is reported according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines for conducting a systematic review. **Inclusion criteria** were Level 1 or 2 evidence, published in English, published from January 2011 to December 2018, intervention within the occupational therapy scope of practice, and at least one IADL outcome measure. **Findings:** Nineteen randomized controlled trials (including pilot and feasibility trials) and 1 preintervention–postintervention study met inclusion criteria. Results of this review show strong strength of evidence for coaching interventions in addressing physical activity (PA) routines and moderate support in addressing medication routines. Moderate strength of evidence was found with mixed results for interventions involving coaching plus prescribed PA in improving PA participation. **Conclusions and Relevance:** This systematic review supports occupational therapy practitioners addressing PA and medication health management and maintenance IADLs through the use of coaching interventions when treating people with MS. Other IADLs were addressed by the articles in this review but require more evidence to make clinical recommendations. **What This Article Adds:** Occupational therapy practitioners' skills in promoting habits and routines paired with utilization of evidence-supported coaching interventions can support independence with health management and reduce the negative impact of MS on daily activity participation. This systematic review supports occupational therapy practitioners addressing PA and medication health management and maintenance IADLs through the use of coaching interventions when treating people with MS.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049092>

9. Do We Listen to Children's Voices in Physical and Occupational Therapy? A Scoping Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Curtis, Derek John;Weber, Lene;Smidt, Kristine Berggren and Nørsgaard, Birgitte

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics 42(3), pp. 275-296

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the extent, range and nature of research activity specifically reporting the inclusion of the voices of children or adolescents when therapists are setting therapy goals and implementing therapy. We conducted a scoping review and searched the following electronic bibliographic databases: Pedro, SciELO, Google Scholar, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and CINAHL. We included primary studies focusing on involvement of children and/or adolescents in goalsetting, decision-making or conduct of physical or occupational therapy. Results are presented descriptively and narratively. Nineteen studies were included presenting various instruments or strategies for involvement. We found sparse evidence that children and adolescents with disabilities were included in therapy goal setting using goal setting instruments, especially children under 5 years of age or with communicative or cognitive disabilities. There are few studies reporting the way in which the voices of children or adolescents are heard in therapy. Further research is needed to develop new methods and studies with stronger designs are needed to determine the extent to which listening to children's voices affects therapeutic outcomes.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/01942638.2021.2009616>

10. The effectiveness of occupational therapy for mental health disorders in primary care: A systematic review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Daaleman, Claire E.;Wright, Sarah T. and Daaleman, Timothy P.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(4), pp. 224-230

Abstract: Introduction: Occupational therapy (OT) has a rich history of integrating physical and mental health care services, however, there is a limited evidence base regarding the effectiveness of OT interventions for mental health disorders in primary care. **Methods:** A comprehensive systematic review was conducted from database inception through 31 January 2021. Eligible studies had to include: (1) an intervention that involved an occupational therapist in design and/or implementation; (2) a quantitative outcome assessing symptoms related to a mental health disorder; (3) a comparison group; and (4) primary care or community dwelling patients and/or primary care clinical settings. **Results:** The researchers identified five studies and there was heterogeneity in the OT interventions. There were no significant differences between intervention and control groups in depression symptoms at different time intervals. Several trials employed interventions that involved interprofessional team members, including OTs, to provide training in specific strategies that promoted functioning. Other studies utilized only OTs within the intervention arm. OT interventions demonstrated no significant difference in anxiety in one study, however, another indicated a reduction in symptoms. The overall risk of bias was considered low in three studies and unclear in two studies. **Conclusion:** There is limited evidence demonstrating the impact of OT interventions in primary care settings on quantitative outcomes measuring symptoms related to a mental health disorder. Given the heterogeneity of interventions and variation in reported findings, there is need for further pragmatic trials in this area.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211058362>

11. Selecting from their toolbox of interventions – A realist study of the role of occupational therapists in reablement services

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Dibsall, Lisa

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(7), pp. 513-522

Abstract: Introduction: Reablement services support people to regain skills and increase their independence. This aim resonates with occupational therapy philosophy. This article presents results of a study of the role of occupational therapists in reablement services that involve two organisations. **Method:** Theories on the role of occupational therapists in reablement were identified using a realist synthesis approach and were tested and expanded using a qualitative case study design. Each of the three case studies consisted of one reablement service in England. Methods of the study included observations and interviews with occupational therapists, interviews with managers in both organisations and focus groups and interviews with reablement support workers. **Findings:** Findings conclude that occupational therapists' education and experience underpin their ability to undertake assessments and person-centred goal setting. They utilise a range of intervention techniques selecting from their toolbox of interventions to support people. Occupational therapists have a role in training reablement support workers to work in an enabling way. Regular communication and co-location support levels of trust and shared purpose between members of the reablement team. **Conclusion:** The conceptual framework developed from the study can be used by organisations when commissioning and developing reablement services to consider the different contextual layers of reablement.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211054379>

12. Rehabilitation in dementia: CST and Sonas group interventions for people with moderate cognitive impairment. A pilot study

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Dolan, Orla;O'Halloran, Joanne;O'Cuill, Micheal;Rafiq, Atiq;Edgeworth, Jennifer;Hogan, Michael and Shiel, Agnes

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Irish Journal of Occupational Therapy 50(1), pp. 28-35

Abstract: Purpose -- Dementia is a complex, progressively degenerative condition. It results in loss of cognitive and functional capabilities, along with a significant increase in the level of dependency. A reduction in the use of pharmacological interventions correlates with an increased in good quality non-pharmacological interventions in dementia care. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of 14-session face-to-face cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) and Sonas group interventions on individuals living with dementia with moderate cognitive impairment, from pre-intervention to post-intervention in terms of their cognition, communication, neuropsychiatric symptoms, activities of daily living and quality of life. **Design/methodology/approach** -- A pilot single blind prospective controlled trial evaluated two group intervention approaches, cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) and Sonas, with 28 participants with moderate dementia. Pseudorandomisation and single blinding were implemented. CST has a solid evidence base. Sonas is a widely used multi-sensory intervention in Ireland with an emerging evidence base. Participants were recruited from a mental health service. Participants who had a formal diagnosis of dementia, moderate cognitive impairment and some ability to communicate and understand communication were included. **Findings** -- Results supported CST to a greater extent than Sonas. The CST group showed significant changes in cognition ($p = 0.032$) and communication ($p = 0.006$). Both groups had significant changes in carer quality of life (CST, $p = 0.019$; Sonas, $p = 0.035$). Results support the recommendations for a future definitive trial. **Research limitations/implications** -- Rehabilitation potential of individuals living with moderate dementia was demonstrated. This study suggests that group interventions like these impact on the trajectory of dementia. Practical implications -- Rehabilitation interventions impact on the trajectory of dementia. CST and Sonas have no impact on activities of

daily living. Future studies with larger sample sizes, 16 weeks intervention period and control groups are required. **Social implications** -- This pilot study supports CST over Sonas interventions for individuals living with moderate dementia. Multiple outcome measures demonstrated trends towards significance for both interventions. Future definitive trials may detect a significant effect of both interventions. **Originality/value** -- A dementia diagnosis is devastating and generally creates negative perceptions and associations (Alvira, 2014). In contrast, the outcomes of this study are positive. This study provides evidence that occupational therapist intervention can impact on the trajectory of the condition with people with dementia demonstrating that they do have rehabilitation potential by responding to treatment and improving and maintaining their abilities as they progress through the condition.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1108/IJOT-08-2021-0019>

13. Higher Frequency of Acute Occupational Therapy Services Is Associated With Reduced Hospital Readmissions

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Edelstein, Jessica;Walker, Rebekah;Middleton, Addie;Reistetter, Timothy;Gary, Kelli Williams and Reynolds, Stacey

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-9

Abstract: Importance: Hospital readmissions are associated with poor patient outcomes, including higher risk for mortality, nutritional concerns, deconditioning, and higher costs. **Objective:** To evaluate how acute occupational therapy service delivery factors affect readmission risk. **Design:** Cross-sectional, retrospective study. **Setting:** Single academic medical center. **Participants:** Medicare inpatients with a diagnosis included in the Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP; N = 17,618). Data were collected from medical records at a large urban hospital in southeastern Wisconsin. **Outcomes and Measures:** Logistic regression models were estimated to examine the association between acute occupational therapy service delivery factors and odds of readmission. In addition, the types of acute occupational therapy services for readmitted versus not-readmitted patients were compared. Results: Patients had significantly higher odds of readmission if they received occupational therapy services while hospitalized (odds ratio OR] = 1.18, 95% confidence interval CI] 1.07, 1.31]). However, patients who received acute occupational therapy services had significantly lower odds of readmission if they received a higher frequency (OR = 0.99, 95% CI 0.99,1.00]) of acute occupational therapy services. A significantly higher proportion of patients who were not readmitted, compared with patients who were readmitted, received activities of daily living (ADL) or self-care training (p <.01). **Conclusions and Relevance:** For patients with HRRP-qualifying diagnoses who received acute occupational therapy services, higher frequency of acute occupational therapy services was linked with lower odds of readmission. Readmitted patients were less likely to have received ADL or self-care training while hospitalized. **What This Article Adds:** Identifying factors of acute occupational therapy services that reduce the odds of readmission for Medicare patients may help to improve patient outcomes and further define occupational therapy's role in the U.S. quality-focused health care system. Medical record review of patients who received acute occupational therapy services found that higher frequency of therapy was linked with lower odds of readmission.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.048678>

14. Effective interventions within the scope of occupational therapy practice to address participation for adults with aphasia: A systematic review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Escher, Anne A.;McKinnon, Sarah and Berger, Sue

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(2), pp. 99-110

Abstract: Introduction: Occupational therapists work with clients with impaired communication to re-engage in valued occupations. This systematic review seeks to answer the question: What are effective interventions within the scope of occupational therapy practice to address participation for adults with aphasia? **Method:** A systematic review of the literature was completed using PubMed, PsychInfo, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Embase, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and OT Seeker databases. Intervention studies within the scope of occupational therapy practice with a participation outcome, and published in peer reviewed journals from 2000 to 2019, were included. The quality of each study was assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool. **Findings:** Thirteen articles fit the inclusion criteria. Categories of interventions that emerged from the data include community-based groups, individually tailored programs, adaptation/presentation of materials, interprofessional interventions, and psychoeducation. **Conclusion:** There is evidence to support the use of interventions within the scope of occupational therapy practice to increase participation for people with aphasia. Specifically, the use of community-based groups and adaptation of materials are effective to facilitate participation. Most of the studies were pre-post one group design; however, they demonstrated positive results for participation outcomes. More research is needed on people with aphasia that focuses on participation in meaningful occupations.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211057835>

15. Occupational Therapy and the IMPACT Act: Part 2. A Systematic Review of Evidence for Functional Status, Medication Reconciliation, and Skin Integrity Interventions

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Feldhacker, Diana R.;Lucas Molitor, Whitney;Jensen, Lou;Lohman, Helene and Lampe, Angela M.

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-11

Abstract: Importance: Interventions that promote function, medication reconciliation, and skin integrity assist occupational therapy practitioners in demonstrating professional value, improving quality, and reducing health care costs. **Objective:** In this systematic review, we focus on three outcome areas of the Improving Medicare Post-Acute Care Transformation (IMPACT) Act of 2014: functional status, medication reconciliation, and skin integrity. **Data Sources:** We conducted a search of the literature published between 2009 and 2019 in CINAHL, Cochrane, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, OTseeker, and Scopus. We also hand searched the systematic reviews and meta-analyses in our search results for articles that met our inclusion criteria. **Study Selection and Data Collection:** This study used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. **Findings:** We found 47 articles that address the three outcome areas. Regarding functional status, low strength of evidence is available for cognition and functional mobility interventions to support functional performance, moderate strength of evidence supports interventions for vision, and moderate evidence supports task-oriented and individualized interventions to promote activities of daily living (ADL) outcomes among people with neurological conditions. Strong strength of evidence supports individualized occupational therapy interventions focusing on medication adherence. Low strength of evidence was found for occupational therapy interventions to reduce pressure ulcers and promote skin integrity. **Conclusion and Relevance:** The evidence supports occupational therapy interventions to improve functional status in ADLs and medication management. Additional research is needed that examines the outcomes of occupational therapy interventions for other areas of function and skin integrity. What This Article Adds: We found evidence to support occupational therapy interventions that align with value-based measures in the three outcome areas of

interest. The effectiveness of these interventions highlights the viability of occupational therapy as an essential profession and the worth of occupational therapy to the public, potential clients, and payers. The authors found evidence to support occupational therapy interventions that align with value-based measures in three outcome areas: functional status, medication reconciliation, and skin integrity.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049324>

16. Occupational Therapy Practice Guidelines for Adults With Chronic Conditions

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Fields, Beth and Smallfield, Stacy

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(2), pp. 1-30

Abstract: Importance: Demand is increasing for occupational therapy practitioners to help the growing population of adults with chronic conditions manage their conditions. **Objective:** This Practice Guideline, which is informed by systematic reviews of the literature on the use of self-management interventions, is meant to guide occupational therapy practitioners' clinical decision making when working with community-dwelling adults with chronic conditions. The chronic conditions included heart disease, chronic lung conditions, diabetes, and kidney disease. The self-management interventions addressed ADLs and sleep and rest; IADLs; education, work, volunteering, leisure, and social participation; and the caregiver role. **Method:** We reviewed, discussed, and integrated the clinical recommendations developed from four systematic reviews, supporting literature, and expert opinion to provide recommendations for practice. **Results:** A total of 102 articles were included in the systematic reviews, which served as the primary basis for the practice recommendations. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Strong to moderate evidence supports clinical recommendations for the use of self-management interventions when working with clients with chronic conditions. We recommend the use of a multimodal approach that includes three components—education, goal setting, and problem solving—over an extended period to assist clients in establishing self-management habits and routines. On the basis of emerging evidence and expert opinion, we recommend that occupational therapy practitioners consider using a prevention approach, helping clients establish habits and routines, and emphasizing shared goal setting when addressing clients' self-management of chronic conditions. **What This Article Adds:** This Practice Guideline provides a summary of strong to moderate evidence that supports clinical recommendations for the use of self-management interventions with clients with chronic conditions. When guided by this evidence, occupational therapy practitioners are better able to help clients meet their occupational challenges. This Practice Guideline provides a summary of strong to moderate evidence that supports clinical recommendations for the use of self-management interventions for adults with chronic conditions. Two case studies, with decision-making algorithms, are presented to highlight how occupational therapy practitioners can apply the evidence to practice.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022/762001>

17. Quality of reporting of economic evaluations in rehabilitation research: a systematic review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Flemming, Julie;Chojecki, Dagmara;Tjosvold, Lisa;Paulden, Mike and Armijo-Olivo, Susan

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Disability & Rehabilitation 44(11), pp. 2233-2240

Abstract: The quality of reporting of health economic evaluations for rehabilitation services has been questioned, limiting the ability to provide accurate recommendations for health decisions. To document current overall reporting quality of the published literature for economic evaluations of rehabilitation services using the Consolidated Health Economic Evaluation Reporting Standards (CHEERS), and to identify factors that could influence the quality of reporting. Electronic literature searches were performed using MEDLINE and the NHS Economic Evaluations Database via the Cochrane Library. Prospective rehabilitation economic evaluation articles from 2013 to 2020 were selected. Data were extracted by one reviewer and independently verified by a second reviewer. Title and abstracts of 3,454 papers were reviewed. 204 papers were selected for a full text screening. From those, 129 potential papers were identified to be included in this study. Only two databases were used in data collection, and papers were selected from 2013 to 2020 only. Inconsistent reporting in health economic evaluations of rehabilitation services has continued, despite the availability of the CHEERS checklist. The methods of the analyzed studies were frequently under-reported, thereby creating challenges in determining whether the results reported were valid. Variable quality of reporting has been identified in rehabilitation research assessing cost-effectiveness. To grow as an area of expertise, the field of rehabilitation must produce research demonstrating its cost-effectiveness. Both rehabilitation clinicians and funders would benefit from full and transparent information to identify optimal solutions for effective and efficient care.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/09638288.2020.1830441>

18. Using Creative Making to Redesign Life After Stroke

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Fortuna, Jennifer K.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Open Journal of Occupational Therapy (OJOT) 10(1), pp. 1-6

Abstract: Kate Davies, a knitwear designer and author based in Scotland, provided the cover art for the Winter 2022 edition of the Open Journal of Occupational Therapy. "Balance for Better" is a blanket made from wool and mohair. The blanket consists of 30 individual squares designed and knitted by KDD & Co. employees. The colors and pattern of each square reflect the work, achievements, and legacy of the inspirational women celebrated in the blanket. At age 36, Kate suffered a near-fatal stroke that left her paralyzed on the left side of her body. Forced to give up her career as an academic lecturer, she used the meaningful occupation of knitting to create a new path. Through knitting, Kate redesigned her life.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.15453/2168-6408.2006>

19. Early career programs for mental health occupational therapists: A survey of current practice

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Foster, Frances;Palexas, Sarah and Hitch, Danielle

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Australian Occupational Therapy Journal 69(3), pp. 255-264

Abstract: Introduction: Early in their career, occupational therapists may require a range of additional development for a successful transition to the profession. However, both the definition of 'early career' and the relevant

development for this career stage vary between sources. In regard to occupational therapists transitioning to mental health professional practice, there is very little evidence to draw upon when designing the structure and content of development programs. This study aimed to review current practices in early career programs for mental health occupational therapists within the Australian state of Victoria. **Methods:** Tertiary mental health services in Victoria were purposefully recruited, supplemented by snowball recruitment. The participants responded to a bespoke survey including open and closed questions, designed to benchmark practices against previous research and explore current practices with early career mental health occupational therapists. Thirteen services participated, with respondents including senior clinicians, allied health chiefs, allied health clinical educators and early career development program coordinators. **Results:** The participants confirmed the perceived value of development programs for early career mental health occupational therapists; however, limited resources were available to develop, implement and sustain these supports. Program content, structure and terminology varied significantly, as did the identified competencies for participants to achieve. Some of this variability was related to program eligibility criteria and early career workforce structure within organisations. **Conclusion:** Early career mental health occupational therapist development should be responsive to their local service environments. A better understanding of the outcomes of these programs for early career occupational therapists, from both an individual and service perspective, could also provide a firmer rationale and foundation for sustained resourcing of this valuable approach to workforce development.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1111/1440-1630.12787>

20. A feasibility study of the Redesigning Daily Occupations (ReDOTM-10) programme in an Irish context

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Fox, Jackie; Erlandsson, Lena-Karin and Shiel, Agnes

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy 29(5), pp. 415-429

Abstract: Despite high demand, mental health services in primary care in Ireland are underdeveloped. People with mild/moderate anxiety, depression and unspecified psychological distress are frequently seen in primary care settings, mostly by general practitioners (GPs). Occupational therapists have the potential to contribute to service-provision with interventions specially designed for the targeted group e.g. the Redesigning Daily Occupations programme (ReDO-10). This study aimed to explore the feasibility of a future RCT of the ReDO-10 programme in Ireland and the contextual factors that would influence future implementation. Using a multi-phase, mixed-method design, qualitative and quantitative data were gathered from key stakeholders: ReDO-10 participants (n = 10), GPs (n = 9) and occupational therapists (n = 2). Acceptability, satisfaction, cultural fit and demand were explored, as well as methodological issues such as appropriateness of recruitment methods, outcome measures and randomization. ReDO-10 was acceptable to participants who reported improvements in their occupational patterns and valued the group-based format. GPs and occupational therapists welcomed the intervention, but acknowledged the limitations of time and resources in the Irish primary care context. ReDO-10 is feasible to explore in a future RCT in Ireland and this study provides important context for future implementation and/or research.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/11038128.2021.1882561>

21. Orthotic intervention following stroke: a survey of physiotherapist, occupational therapist and orthotist practice and views in the UK

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Golding-Day, Miriam; Walker, Marion F. and Whitehead, Phillip J.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: International Journal of Therapy & Rehabilitation 29(6), pp. 1-16

Abstract: Background/Aims: Orthoses are often used to promote mobility and rehabilitation for patients in the UK after a stroke. The perspective of stroke therapists in the UK is an important factor determining current practice and orthotic provision. The purpose of this study was to investigate the views of orthotists, physiotherapists and occupational therapists on the delivery mechanisms and relationships that influence orthoses intervention and provision for patients with stroke in the UK. **Methods:** A UK-based online survey was conducted. Participants were stroke therapy clinicians within acute and community settings, recruited through their membership of the British Association of Prosthetists and Orthotists, the Association of Chartered Physiotherapists Interested in Neurology, and the Royal Collage of Occupational Therapists—Specialist Section for Neurological Practice. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and content analysis. **Results:** A total of 305 questionnaires were completed (64 orthotists, 131 physiotherapists, 110 occupational therapists). Some 67% (n=190) of respondents identified the optimal timing for initial orthotic assessment as within the first days following a stroke or before discharge from hospital. Waiting times and operational barriers to orthoses provision were perceived to have a negative impact on patients' rehabilitation. A closer working relationship between orthotists and the stroke rehabilitation team is desirable. **Conclusions:** The survey found that the use of orthoses and orthotic specialist input are perceived to play an important role within the stroke rehabilitation pathway. Further evaluative research is warranted to explore the optimal timing and benefits, and the orthotist's role within the stroke rehabilitation team.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.12968/ijtr.2021.0177>

22. What are the perspectives of speech pathologists, occupational therapists and physiotherapists on using telehealth videoconferencing for service delivery to children with developmental delays? A systematic review of the literature

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Grant, Claire; Jones, Anne and Land, Helen

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Australian Journal of Rural Health 30(3), pp. 321-336

Abstract: Objective: To identify the attitudes and perspectives of speech pathologists, occupational therapists and physiotherapists on using telehealth videoconferencing for service delivery to children with developmental delays. **Design:** Systematic Literature Review. **Method:** An electronic search of databases Scopus, CINAHL, MEDLINE, PEDro, Speechbite, OTseeker and ScienceDirect was undertaken in October 2020. Articles were compared with eligibility criteria by 2 authors. All articles were appraised for quality and level of evidence. **Findings:** Fourteen studies were deemed to be eligible. Results were synthesised using a narrative analysis. The themes identified were technology, self-efficacy, replacement of face-to-face services, time management, relationships, access and family-centred care. Each of these themes was seen as both a potential barrier and a facilitator when trying to provide services via telehealth. **Conclusions:** The results in this review cannot be generalised due to small sampling size, low response rates, lack of maximum variation sampling and under-representation of occupational therapists and physiotherapists. Study design was either mixed-methods survey or interview or only survey or interview. Risk of bias in studies was high. Further research is required including comparison studies and cost-benefit analysis.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1111/ajr.12843>

23. The impact of an occupational therapy group cognitive rehabilitation program for people with dementia.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Griffin, Aislinn;O Gorman, Aoife;Robinson, David;Gibb, Matthew and Stapleton, Tadhg

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Australian Occupational Therapy Journal 69(3), pp. 331-340

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION:** This study was conducted to examine the impact of a group cognitive rehabilitation program for people with dementia on everyday memory function and quality of life. **METHODS:** Participants included in the study were community-dwelling adults with a diagnosis of dementia. The intervention was a 5-week occupational therapy lead group cognitive rehabilitation program delivered once a week for 1.5 h. Outcome measures included standardised memory tests, subjective everyday memory function and quality of life ratings. The measures were completed at baseline, post-intervention and 3-month post-intervention. **RESULTS:** Outcome measures were completed with 58 participants. Statistically significant improvements in standardised memory scores were noted following the intervention. Similarly, self-rated everyday memory function and quality of life scores significantly improved following the intervention. All standardised scores and subjective ratings were maintained at 3-month follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** Group-based cognitive rehabilitation programs can positively impact the quality of life and everyday memory function among people with dementia. Copyright © 2022 The Authors. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal published by John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd on behalf of Occupational Therapy Australia.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1440-1630.12795>

24. Arthritis glove provision in rheumatoid arthritis and hand osteoarthritis: A survey of United Kingdom rheumatology occupational therapists

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Hammond, Alison and Prior, Yeliz

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Hand Therapy 27(1), pp. 3-13

Abstract: Introduction: Hand pain and function limitations are common in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and hand osteoarthritis (HOA). Provision of arthritis (compression) gloves to relieve hand symptoms is increasing in occupational therapy. Research evaluating arthritis gloves dates to the 1990s, focussing on night-wear of full-length finger gloves in RA. This survey examined glove provision in contemporary clinical practice in the United Kingdom. **Methods:** A survey of arthritis glove provision in RA was conducted with Royal College of Occupational Therapists Rheumatology Specialist Section members. A more detailed survey about glove provision in RA and HOA was conducted with rheumatology occupational therapists in North-West England. **Results:** Response rates were good, with 60 (73%) therapists responding to the national and 24 (69%) to the regional surveys. Most therapists provided open-finger gloves (commonly Isotoner™) to about a third of their RA and HOA patients, and to those with any arthritic condition causing significant hand pain and/or swelling. Day-wear was as common as night-wear, and patients were advised to wear these 'as and when' for hand symptom relief and support for hand function. They were advised not to wear gloves continually in the day, and regularly perform hand exercises and monitor for potential adverse effects, for example, skin discolouration. Therapists commonly provide replacement gloves as

these are often used long-term. **Conclusion:** Prescription of arthritis gloves has changed considerably in the last 30 years, with open-finger gloves provided to a wider range of people with arthritis, for a broader range of clinical reasons.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/17589983211060620>

25. Learning from adversity: Occupational therapy staff experiences of coping during Covid-19

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Ingham, Laura; Jackson, Esther and Purcell, Catherine

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(8), pp. 577-584

Abstract: Introduction: The Occupational Therapy profession is adaptable and flexible (Thorner (1991) and these characteristics have the potential to act as protective factors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding the mechanisms that support coping during adversity can help promote future wellbeing. The aim of this study was to explore how Occupational Therapy staff felt and coped during the first peak of the pandemic. Method: A questionnaire was developed to explore the experiences of Occupational Therapy staff during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The questions explored feelings, mechanisms of support and challenges to both practice and wellbeing. A total of 75 staff responded across one NHS Health Board and reflections were analysed using inductive content analysis. Findings: Staff reflected on how their ability to adapt and remain flexible were protective factors. This combined with supportive family members, friends and colleagues led respondents to reflect on how well they coped. Barriers to coping included organisational challenges, personal challenges and professional challenges. Conclusion: The importance of consistent communication, the need for staff to remain connected to their profession and the importance of engaging in meaningful occupations were highlighted as key to maintaining wellbeing during adversity.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211064490>

26. Remote home visits: Exploring the concept and applications of remote home visits within health and social care settings

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Jones, Natalie Louise; Read, Jennifer; Field, Becky; Fegan, Colette; Simpson, Emma; Revitt, Claire; Lanfranchi, Vita and Ciranvenga, Fabio

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(1), pp. 50-61

Abstract: Introduction: This study consulted intended users and adopters of technology about a remote home visit application called Virtual Visit Approach. Participants were shown a video of a 'mock' remote home visit and asked to discuss the potential benefits, barriers and uses they could envisage. **Methods:** Purposive sampling brought together stakeholders, patients and public representatives to capture thoughts, feelings and views in co-design workshops. Primary qualitative data were collected in real time. Post workshop, they were analysed and categorised into key themes and subthemes. Findings: The opportunity to conduct remote home visits was regarded as a positive adjunct to usual practice. However, concerns about the quality of remote assessments were expressed by participants in the workshops. **Conclusion:** The NHS response to COVID-19 sparked a national roll out of the use of video conferencing

technology. The opportunity to access technology to conduct remote visits and consultations, has instigated a seismic change in the way healthcare is delivered now and for the future. However, there is much we do not yet know about the impact on the intended adopters and users of remote visits and consultations. This study demonstrated the importance of involving intended adopters and users in the co-design of technology to explore potential benefits, barriers and uses providing valuable insights to inform future design and development.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211000265>

27. Occupational therapy practice education: A perspective from international students in the UK

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Law, Ching Pan; Masterson-Ng, Shirley and Pollard, Nick

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy 29(1), pp. 33-45

Abstract: Background: Numbers of international students enrolling on occupational therapy (OT) courses in Western institutions have increased. Previous examination of these students' experience of practice education is limited. **Objective:** To explore the opportunities and challenges experienced by international students in OT practice education. **Methods:** This study adopted a phenomenological approach, recruiting six individuals from three UK universities. Data from semi-structured interviews was given thematic analysis for result interpretation. **Results:** Participants identified learning OT in the workplace, working in a multidisciplinary team and personal and professional development as practice education opportunities. Language difficulties, differences in communication styles, multiple cultural differences and unfamiliarity with the National Health Service (NHS) were the main challenges. Good practice educators and supportive team members were the main contributors to positive placement experiences. **Conclusions:** Participants gained knowledge and skills from practice education that existing healthcare literature suggests they are expected to attain. Several challenges were highlighted regarding participation in practice education. The findings reveal a need to enhance practice educators' skills in supervising international students. Universities are recommended to invest time and resources in supporting the learning needs of these students. **Significance:** The first study to present international students views on OT pre-registration practice placements in the UK.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/11038128.2020.1866069>

28. Effectiveness of Hospital-Based Interventions by Occupational Therapy Practitioners on Reducing Readmissions: A Systematic Review With Meta-Analyses

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Lockwood, Kylee J. and Porter, Judi

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-10

Abstract: Importance: Readmission to the hospital can lead to poorer patient outcomes and increased health care costs. The effect of occupational therapy interventions for adult hospitalized patients on readmission rates has not been previously evaluated. **Objective:** To systematically examine the published literature to determine the effects of

occupational therapy interventions for adult hospitalized patients on readmission rates. **Data Sources:** Systematic search of five electronic databases was performed from database inception until May 2020, supplemented by citation and reference list searches. **Study Selection and Data Collection:** This review is reported in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines and was registered prospectively; methodological quality of the included studies was assessed using the Downs and Black checklist. Meta-analyses were conducted with clinically homogeneous data; the overall body of evidence was graded for quality. **Findings:** Meta-analysis of 7 studies with 16,718 participants provided low-quality evidence that 1-mo readmission rates were reduced when adult patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical care received additional occupational therapy interventions compared with standard care. Subgroup analysis of 4 studies provided moderate-quality evidence that interventions focusing on the transition from hospital to the community were effective in reducing 1-mo readmissions to hospitals compared with standard care. **Conclusions and Relevance:** Occupational therapy interventions can be effective in reducing readmissions among some adult hospitalized patient populations, including those admitted for surgery or management of acute medical conditions, with stronger evidence to support transitional care interventions. **What This Article Adds:** Occupational therapy interventions can be effective in reducing readmissions among adult hospitalized patients. There is a continued need for occupational therapy practitioners to understand their value and contribution to reducing avoidable readmissions to hospitals. This systematic review found that additional occupational therapy interventions can be effective in reducing readmissions among some adult hospitalized patient populations, including those admitted for surgery or management of acute medical conditions; stronger evidence supports transitional care interventions.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.048959>

29. Occupational Therapy and the IMPACT Act: Part 1. A Systematic Review of Evidence for Fall Prevention and Reduction, Community Discharge and Reintegration, and Readmission Prevention Interventions

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Lucas Molitor, Whitney;Feldhacker, Diana R.;Lohman, Helene;Lampe, Angela M. and Jensen, Lou

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-11

Abstract: Importance: Interventions that prevent falls, facilitate discharge after hospitalization, and reduce hospital readmissions assist occupational therapy practitioners in demonstrating professional value, improving quality, and reducing costs. **Objective:** In this systematic review, we address three outcome areas of the Improving Medicare Post-Acute Care Transformation (IMPACT) Act of 2014: prevention and reduction of falls, facilitation of community discharge and reintegration, and prevention of hospital readmission. **Data Sources:** We conducted a search of the literature published between 2009 and 2019. **Study Selection and Data Collection:** We developed operational definitions to help us identify articles that answered the search question for each outcome area. This study followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. **Findings:** We found 53 articles that address the three outcome areas. Regarding the prevention and reduction of falls, low strength of evidence is available for interventions focusing on a single fall risk and for customized interventions addressing multiple risks. Moderate strength of evidence supports structured community fall risk prevention interventions. Low strength of evidence was found for community discharge and reintegration interventions that include physical activity and educational programming. Low to moderate strength of evidence was found for readmission prevention interventions for patients with four types of condition. **Conclusion and Relevance:** Several intervention themes in the three outcome areas of interest are supported by few studies or by studies with a moderate risk of bias. Additional research is needed that supports the value of occupational therapy interventions in these outcome areas. **What This Article Adds:** Our study provides important insights into the state of the evidence related to occupational therapy interventions to address three outcome areas of the IMPACT Act. A systematic review of occupational therapy interventions for the prevention and reduction of falls found mixed strengths of evidence for common

interventions.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049044>

30. What Do We Know About Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration? An Updated Systematic Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: MacMahon, Aoife;Nayar, Suresh K. and Srikumaran, Uma

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Clinical Orthopaedics & Related Research® 480(7), pp. 1241-1250

Abstract: Background: Shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (SIRVA) is postulated to be an immune-mediated inflammatory response to a vaccine antigen injected into or near the subacromial bursae or synovium, leading to shoulder pain and dysfunction. The number of studies on this topic is rapidly increasing. Recent comparative studies have reported conflicting conclusions, which suggests that a systematic review of the best-available evidence may be helpful. **Questions/purposes:** In this systematic review, we asked: What are the (1) clinical characteristics, (2) diagnoses, and (3) management approaches and outcomes reported in association with SIRVA? **Methods:** A search was performed on October 4, 2021, of the PubMed and Medline databases for studies related to SIRVA. Inclusion criteria were English-language comparative studies, case series, and case reports that involved shoulder pain occurring after vaccination. Studies of exclusively neurologic conditions after vaccination were excluded. Forty-two studies met the eligibility criteria, including three retrospective comparative studies (72 patients and 105 controls), five database case series (2273 patients), and 34 case reports (49 patients). Study quality was assessed for the database case series and retrospective comparative studies using the Methodological Index for Non-randomized Studies tool. **Results:** Among patients in the case reports, the median age was 51 years (range 15-90 years), and 73% (36 of 49) were women. BMI was reported for 24% of patients (12 of 49) in case reports, with a median of 23.5 kg/m² (range 21-37.2 kg/m²). The most common symptoms were shoulder pain and reduced ROM. The most common diagnoses were shoulder bursitis, adhesive capsulitis, and rotator cuff tears. The most frequent management modalities included physical or occupational therapy, NSAIDs, and steroid injections, followed by surgery, which was generally used for patients whose symptoms persisted despite nonsurgical management. Full resolution of symptoms was reported in 2.9% to 56% of patients. **Conclusion:** The association between inflammatory conditions of the shoulder (such as bursitis) and vaccination appears to be exceedingly rare, occurring after approximately 1:130,000 vaccination events according to the best-available comparative study. Currently, there is no confirmatory experimental evidence supporting the theory of an immune-mediated inflammatory response to vaccine antigens. Although the clinical evidence is limited, similar to any bursitis, typical treatments appear effective, and surgery should rarely be performed. Additional research is needed to determine the best injection technique or evaluate alternate injection sites such as the anterolateral thigh that do not involve positioning a needle close to the shoulder.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1097/CORR.0000000000002181>

31. Hip precautions after primary total hip arthroplasty: a qualitative exploration of clinical reasoning

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Mandel, Rachel T.;Bruce, Gemma;Moss, Rosalind;Carrington, Richard W. J. and Gilbert, Anthony W.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Disability & Rehabilitation 44(12), pp. 2842-2848

Abstract: Hip precautions are movement restrictions that are often advised following primary total hip arthroplasty (PTHA) for osteoarthritis (OA), but there is limited evidence supporting their effectiveness in preventing dislocation. This study aimed to explore the clinical reasoning behind the continuation and discontinuation of hip precautions following PTHA for OA. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with therapists and surgeons at six centres using precautions and six centres not using precautions across secondary or tertiary NHS sites in England. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and thematically analysed. Interviews were conducted with fourteen surgeons and eighteen therapists. Of these clinicians, eight surgeons and ten therapists routinely advised precautions. Clinicians continued to use precautions to avoid dislocation by creating a boundary to movement, particularly important when dealing with patients who "push" these boundaries. Clinicians discontinued precautions because of a perceived negative impact on patients and the lack of supporting evidence. In the absence of a rise in dislocation rates for these centres, others have now changed practice. This study offers insight into the clinical reasoning behind the continuation and discontinuation of hip precautions following PTHA for OA. The use of precautions remains controversial and further work is required to determine whether or not they should be advised. Redesign of future rehabilitation pathways for primary total hip arthroplasty should take into account viewpoints from across the multidisciplinary team to aid decision making. Concern for patient behaviours, dislocation and litigation may be barriers to changing practice for rehabilitation after primary total hip arthroplasty. Clinicians may be discontinuing hip precautions because of known surgical advances, a perceived negative impact on patients and a lack of supporting evidence for historical practice. Individualised rehabilitation considerations are necessary for patients with risk factors that predispose them to dislocation after primary total hip arthroplasty, regardless of whether hip precautions are advised as standard at their given centre.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/09638288.2020.1845825>

32. Research Priority 1: 'How does occupational therapy make a difference and have an impact on everyday lives?

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Mcfeely, Gerard

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(8), pp. 559-560

Abstract: The article focuses on publication of the top 10 research priorities for occupational therapy in the UK represents a framework for "focusing efforts on those issues that matter most to people using occupational therapy services and those professionals delivering occupational therapy". Topics include examines the survey responses that fed in to the framework findings, from both clients and occupational therapists.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226221109383>

33. Job Satisfaction among Occupational Therapy Practitioners: A Systematic Review of Quantitative Studies

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Mertala, Sanna-Maria;Kanste, Outi;Keskitalo-Leskinen, Sirpa;Juntunen, Jonna and Kaakinen, Pirjo

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Occupational Therapy in Health Care 36(1), pp. 1-28

Abstract: A comprehensive description of the factors associated with job satisfaction among occupational therapy practitioners is needed to promote their work well-being. This systematic review aimed to describe occupational therapy practitioners' job satisfaction and the related intra-, inter-, and extra-personal factors. Original peer-reviewed studies published between 2010 and 2019 were retrieved from four databases with the review including fourteen studies. The review was conducted according to the Joanna Briggs Institute guideline. The data were analyzed by narrative synthesis. Occupational therapy practitioners experienced high job satisfaction. Job satisfaction was found to be associated with significantly lower rates of turnover intention and higher rates of rewards. The relationships between job satisfaction, professional identity, exhaustion, and social environment showed conflicting results.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/07380577.2021.1964146>

34. **Barriers and enablers to providing community-based occupational therapy to people with functional neurological disorder: An interview study with occupational therapists in the United Kingdom**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Nicholson, Clare;Francis, Jill;Nielsen, Glenn and Lorencatto, Fabiana

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Occupational Therapy 85(4), pp. 262-273

Abstract: Introduction: Occupational therapists have an integral role in the treatment of people with functional neurological disorder, yet there is evidence of variable implementation of occupational therapy in community settings. This study explored the barriers and enablers to delivering community-based occupational therapy to people with functional neurological disorder in the United Kingdom. **Methods:** Community-based neurological occupational therapists (n = 10) with experience in functional neurological disorder were invited to complete semi-structured qualitative interviews. The interview schedule and analysis were based on the Theoretical Domains Framework, a behavioural science tool for investigating barriers and enablers to clinical practice. Data were analysed using a combined content and framework analysis approach. **Findings:** Important barriers to treatment included limited published information to guide practice, lack of professional role clarity and restricted multidisciplinary team working. Enablers included occupational therapists' dual training in physical and mental health and focus on activity engagement. Service provision, quality and access varied across geographical locations. **Conclusion:** Occupational therapists are uniquely placed to help people with functional neurological disorder; however, findings suggest that existing community service structures in many regions in the United Kingdom are inadequate and limit the quality of treatment that can be provided. Additional resources are required to support occupational therapy service provision in community settings.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/03080226211020658>

35. **The Effect of Occupational Engagement on Lifestyle in Adults Living with Chronic Pain: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Nielsen, Svetlana Solgaard;Skou, Søren T.;Larsen, Anette Enemark;Bricca, Alessio;Søndergaard, Jens and

Christensen, Jeanette Reffstrup

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Occupational Therapy International , pp. 1-15

Abstract: Background. Healthy lifestyle is important to decrease health risks in individuals living with chronic pain. From an occupational therapy perspective, human health and lifestyle are linked to occupational engagement in meaningful everyday activities. This study is aimed at investigating the effect of including occupational engagement in chronic pain interventions on lifestyle. **Methods.** In this systematic review (PROSPERO reg. CRD42020159279), we included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on interventions involving occupational engagement (i.e., occupational performance based on involvement, choice, positive meaning, and commitment) and assessing modifiable lifestyle factors: physical activity, body anthropometrics, alcohol consumption, smoking, stress, and sleep. We sought the databases Ovid MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Cochrane, Scopus, Web of Science, OTseeker, ClinicalTrials.gov, OpenGrey, and the web engine Google Scholar and citations and references of relevant publications. We evaluated methodological quality with the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool 2.0, determined the overall evidence certainty using the GRADE methodology, and performed meta-analysis when two or more trials reported on the outcomes. **Results.** Of the 9526 items identified, 286 were full text screened. We included twelve articles with eleven RCTs comprising 995 adults and assessing physical activity, sleep quality, stress, and Body Mass Index. Sufficient data for meta-analysis was only available for physical activity and sleep quality. The meta-analysis suggested a moderate increase in physical activity after behavioral interventions for fibromyalgia and musculoskeletal pain (SMD = 0.69 (0.29; 1.09)) and a small increase in sleep quality up to 6 months after multidisciplinary self-management of fibromyalgia (SMD = 0.35 (95% CI 0.08; 0.61)). The overall certainty of the evidence was deemed low. **Conclusion.** Including occupational engagement in chronic pain interventions may increase short-term physical activity and long-term sleep quality. Due to the few available RCTs including occupational engagement in chronic pain treatment for adults living with chronic pain, further high-quality RCTs are needed and will likely change the conclusion.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1155/2022/7082159>

URL: <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=sso&db=cin20&AN=157408996&custid=ns023446>

36. Occupational Therapy Interventions for People With Parkinson's Disease

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Ott, Kelli Reiling and Kolodziejczak, Sherry

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-5

Abstract: Evidence Connection articles provide a clinical application of the evidence from the systematic reviews developed in conjunction with the American Occupational Therapy Association's (AOTA's) Evidence-Based Practice Project. In this Evidence Connection article, we describe a case report of an older adult recently diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. The occupational therapy assessment and intervention process in the outpatient clinic is described. This Evidence Connection article is based on findings from an AOTA systematic review on interventions within the scope of occupational therapy practice to improve and maintain participation in education, work, volunteering, and leisure and social activities among adults with Parkinson's disease. Each article in this series summarizes the evidence from the systematic reviews on a given topic and presents an application of the evidence as it relates to a clinical case. Evidence Connection articles illustrate how the research evidence from the reviews can inform and guide professional reasoning. The authors describe a case report of an older adult recently diagnosed with Parkinson's disease.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049390>

37. A feasibility randomised controlled trial of a Fibromyalgia Self-management Programme for adults in a community setting with a nested qualitative study (FALCON)

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Pearson, Jennifer;Coggins, Jessica;Derham, Sandi;Russell, Julie;Walsh, Nicola E.;Lenguerrand, Erik;Palmer, Shea and Cramp, Fiona

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 23(1), pp. 1-14

Abstract: Background: Fibromyalgia is a condition associated with widespread musculoskeletal pain, fatigue and sleep problems. Fibromyalgia treatment guidelines recommend non-pharmacological interventions and the development of self-management skills. An example of a programme that fits these guidelines is the Fibromyalgia Self-management Programme (FSMP) which consists of one 2.5-hour weekly session over six successive weeks and includes education about fibromyalgia, goal setting, pacing, sleep hygiene and nutritional advice. The FSMP is currently provided in a secondary care hospital setting and co-delivered by a multidisciplinary team. Delivery in a primary care setting has the potential to improve the accessibility of the programme to people with fibromyalgia. Therefore, this feasibility study aimed to determine the practicality and acceptability of conducting a future definitive randomised controlled trial of the FSMP in a community setting. **Method:** An exploratory, parallel-arm, one-to-one, randomised controlled trial. Participants were recruited from general practices across South West England, and the FSMP was co-delivered by physiotherapists and occupational therapists across two community sites. To determine the outcome measures for a future definitive trial several were tested. The Revised Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire, Arthritis Self-Efficacy Scale-8, Chalder Fatigue Scale, Short form 36, 5-Level EQ-5D version and Jenkins Sleep Scale were collected at baseline, 6 weeks and 6 months. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with patient participants, occupational therapists and physiotherapists to explore the acceptability and feasibility of delivering the FSMP in a community setting. **Results:** A total of 74 participants were randomised to the FSMP intervention (n = 38) or control arm (n = 36). Attrition from the trial was 42% (31/74) at 6 months. A large proportion of those randomised to the intervention arm (34%, 13/38) failed to attend any sessions with six of the 13 withdrawing before the intervention commenced. The proportion of missing values was small for each of the outcome measures. Three overarching themes were derived from the interview data; (1) barriers and facilitators to attending the FSMP; (2) FSMP content, delivery and supporting documentation; and (3) trial processes. **Conclusion:** It is feasible to recruit people with fibromyalgia from Primary Care to participate in a randomised controlled trial testing the FSMP in a community setting. However, improvement in trial attrition and engagement with the intervention is needed. **Trial Registration:** The trial is registered with ISRCTN registry and was assigned on 29/04/2019. The registration number is ISRCTN10824225.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1186/s12891-022-05529-w>

38. Occupational Therapy Interventions to Address Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms in the Physical Disability Inpatient Rehabilitation Setting: A Systematic Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Pisegna, Janell;Anderson, Sarah and Krok-Schoen, Jessica

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-10

Abstract: Importance: Depressive and anxiety symptoms across physical disability inpatient rehabilitation (IPR) patient groups are well documented and negatively affect functional recovery. The strategies within the occupational therapy scope of practice to address these symptoms in IPR are unclear. **Objective:** To determine what interventions within the occupational therapy scope of practice have been used to address depressive and anxiety symptoms in IPR and to determine intervention efficacy. **Data Sources:** Nine databases for all publication years were searched (PubMed, Scopus, Embase, Web of Science, PsycINFO, Cochrane Library, AgeLine, OTseeker, and CINAHL). **Study Selection and Data Collection:** Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were used for abstracting data and assessing quality. Included articles were peer reviewed, based in the United States, in English, controlled clinical trials or randomized controlled trials, in the IPR setting, and within the occupational therapy scope of practice. Two reviewers independently screened articles, with disagreements resolved by consensus. **Findings:** Five of 8,082 articles met inclusion criteria. Diagnoses included stroke (n = 1), traumatic brain injury (n = 1), spinal cord injury (n = 1), and musculoskeletal conditions (n = 2). Results are discussed among four categories: study design and outcome variables, intervention type, intervention intensity, and intervention efficacy. **Conclusions and Relevance:** Limited, moderate-quality evidence exists within the occupational therapy scope of practice for addressing depressive and anxiety symptoms in the physical disability IPR setting. Interventions primarily included cognitive and behavioral strategies. Further research among diverse patient populations is needed to support occupational therapy practitioners in facilitating client participation and functioning. **What This Article Adds:** This systematic review provides an evaluation of the evidence within the occupational therapy scope of practice to address depressive and anxiety symptoms within the physical disability IPR setting. This research can support occupational therapy practitioners to comprehensively address physical and mental health for participation in IPR. Limited, moderate-quality evidence, primarily for interventions using cognitive and behavioral strategies, exists within the occupational therapy scope of practice for addressing depressive and anxiety symptoms within the physical disability IPR setting.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049068>

39. **Cost-utility analysis of community occupational therapy in dementia (COTiD-UK) versus usual care: Results from VALID, a multi-site randomised controlled trial in the UK.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Pizzo, Elena;Wenborn, Jennifer;Burgess, Jane;Mundy, Jacqueline;Orrell, Martin;King, Michael;Omar, Rumana and Morris, Stephen

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource] 17(2), pp. e0262828

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** A community-based occupational therapy intervention for people with mild to moderate dementia and their family carers: the Community Occupational Therapy in Dementia-UK version (COTiD-UK); and Treatment as usual (TAU) were randomly assigned to 468 pairs (each comprising a person with dementia and a family carer) in the Valuing Active Life in Dementia (VALID) randomised controlled trial (RCT). **OBJECTIVES:** To compare the cost-utility of the COTiD-UK intervention compared to TAU, using data from the VALID RCT. **METHODS:** We performed a cost-utility analysis estimating mean costs and quality adjusted life years (QALYs) per person with dementia and carer for both treatments over a 26 weeks' time horizon based on resource use data and utility values collected in the trial. **RESULTS:** Taking the National Health Service and Personal Social Services perspective, including costs and benefits to the person with dementia only, measuring Health Related Quality of Life based on Dementia Quality of Life scale (DEMQL), accounting for missing data and adjusting for baseline values, there was a significant

difference in costs between COTiD-UK and TAU (mean incremental cost for COTiD-UK 784 (95% CI 233 to 1334)), but no significant difference in outcomes (mean QALYs gained 0.00664 (95% CI -0.00404, 0.01732)). The Incremental Net Monetary Benefit (INMB) for COTiD-UK versus TAU was negative at a maximum willingness to pay for a QALY of 20000 (mean -651, 95% CI -878 to -424) or 30000 (mean -585, 95% CI -824 to -345). Extensive sensitivity analyses confirmed the results. **CONCLUSIONS:** This community-based occupational therapy intervention has a very low probability of being cost-effective.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0262828>

40. Overall Effects and Moderators of Rehabilitation in Patients With Wrist Fracture: A Systematic Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Pradhan, Sara;Chiu, Sarah;Burton, Claire;Forsyth, Jacky;Corp, Nadia;Paskins, Zoe;Windt, Danielle A. van der and Babatunde, Opeyemi O.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: PTJ: Physical Therapy & Rehabilitation Journal 102(6), pp. 1-11

Abstract: Objective: Wrist fractures constitute the most frequently occurring upper limb fracture. Many individuals report persistent pain and functional limitations up to 18 months following wrist fracture. Identifying which individuals are likely to gain the greatest benefit from rehabilitative treatment is an important research priority. This systematic review aimed to summarize effectiveness of rehabilitation after wrist fracture for pain and functional outcomes and identify potential effect moderators of rehabilitation. **Methods:** A comprehensive search of 7 databases (including MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Physiotherapy Evidence Database) was performed for randomized controlled trials involving adults >50 years of age who sustained wrist fracture and had received 1 or more conservative treatments (eg, exercise/manual therapy, lifestyle, diet, or other advice). Study selection, data extraction, and risk-of-bias assessment were conducted independently by 2 reviewers. Results of included trials were summarized in a narrative synthesis. **Results:** A total of 3225 titles were screened, and 21 studies satisfying all eligibility criteria were reviewed. Over one-half of the included studies (n = 12) comprised physical therapist and/or occupational therapist interventions. Rehabilitative exercise/manual therapy was generally found to improve function and reduce pain up to 1 year after wrist fracture. However, effects were small, and home exercises were found to be comparable with physical therapist–led exercise therapy. Evidence for the effects of other nonexercised therapy (including electrotherapy, whirlpool) was equivocal and limited to the short term (<3 months). Only 2 studies explored potential moderators, and they did not show evidence of moderation by age, sex, or patient attitude of the effects of rehabilitation. **Conclusion:** Effectiveness of current rehabilitation protocols after wrist fracture is limited, and evidence for effect moderators is lacking. Currently available trials are not large enough to produce data on subgroup effects with sufficient precision. To aid clinical practice and optimize effects of rehabilitation after wrist fracture, potential moderators need to be investigated in large trials or meta-analyses using individual participant data. Impact Many patients report persistent pain and functional limitations up to 18 months following wrist fracture. Effectiveness of current rehabilitation protocols after wrist fracture is limited and may be due to insufficient targeting of specific rehabilitation to individuals who are likely to benefit most. However, evidence for effect moderators is lacking within the currently available literature. To aid clinical practice and optimize effects of rehabilitation, investigating potential moderators of rehabilitation in individuals with wrist fracture via large trials or meta-analysis of individual participant data is research and policy imperative.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1093/ptj/pzac032>

41. **Weight-bearing in Trauma Surgery (WiTS) Study: A national survey of UK Trauma & Orthopaedic multidisciplinary health professionals**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Raza, M.;Walters, S.;Richardson, C.;Bretherton, C.;Longhurst, K. and Trompeter, A.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Injury 53(2), pp. 427-433

Abstract: Introduction: Weight-bearing (WB) status following a fracture or surgical fixation is an important determinant of the mechanical environment for healing. In order for healthcare professionals to communicate and understand the extent of bearing weight through a limb, clear terminology must be used. There is widespread variation in the usage and definitions of WB terminology in the literature and clinical practice. This study sought to define the understanding and extent of variation across the United Kingdom. **Methods:** A nationwide online survey of UK-based Trauma & Orthopaedic (T&O) multidisciplinary healthcare professionals was conducted. Participants answered seven questions assessing their usage and understanding of various WB terminology. **Results:** A total of 707 responses were received: 48% by doctors, 32% by physiotherapists, 13% by occupational therapists and 7% from other healthcare professionals. In terms of understanding of WB terminology with respect to percentage body weight (BW), 89% of respondents interpret 'full WB' as 100% BW, 97% interpret 'non WB' as 0% BW, 80% interpret 'partial WB' as 50% BW, and 89% interpret 'touch/toe-touch WB' as 10% or 20% BW. There were statistically significant differences between the responses of doctors and therapists for these four terms, with doctors tending to give higher %BW values. 'Protected WB' and 'WB as tolerated' had less consensus and more variability in responses. The majority (68%) of respondents do not usually quantify terminology such as 'partial WB' with a value, and 94% agreed that standardisation of WB terminology would improve communication amongst professionals. **Conclusion:** This study provides evidence of the substantial variation in the understanding of WB terminology amongst healthcare professionals, which likely results in ambiguous rehabilitation advice. Existing literature has shown that patients struggle to comply with terms such as 'partial weight-bearing'. We recommend consensus within the T&O multidisciplinary community to standardise and define common weight-bearing terminology.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1016/j.injury.2021.12.019>

42. **Cognitive Orientation to Daily Occupational Performance (CO-OP) in Children with Cerebral Palsy: A Systematic Review with Meta-analysis**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Roostaei, Meysam;Dalvand, Hamid;Rassafiani, Mehdi;Kelly, Greg and Razi, Bahman

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy 89(1), pp. 72-91

Abstract: Background: Cognitive orientation to daily occupational performance (CO-OP) is a client-centered treatment approach that was developed in the 1990s by occupational therapists. **Purpose:** Exploring current evidence about the effectiveness of CO-OP on children with cerebral palsy (CP). **Method:** Major electronic databases were searched. A narrative synthesis of current literature and meta-analyses on randomized control trials (RCTs) were conducted on changes in occupational performance. **Findings:** Seven studies with 103 participants were included. Four studies were RCTs with moderate levels of evidence, and three studies had single-subject designs. Although beneficial effects of CO-OP on goal achievement and transferring learned skills were reported, meta-analyses showed that CO-OP had no significant effect on the performance (WMD = 1.52, 95% CI = -1.58 to 4.63, P

=.33) and satisfaction domains (WMD = 1.71, 95% CI = -1.14 to 4.57, P =.24) of Canadian Occupational Performance Measure scores compared to alternative interventions. Implications: CO-OP improves occupational performance but not more than alternative interventions. Results are inconclusive due to small sample sizes and heterogeneity of alternative interventions and participants. Therefore, research with a larger number of participants with sound RCT methods is needed.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/00084174211066651>

43. Assessing and disclosing test results for 'mild cognitive impairment': the perspective of old age psychiatrists in Scotland

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Saunders, Stina;Ritchie, Craig W.;Russ, Tom C.;Muniz-Terrera, Graciela and Milne, Richard

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: BMC Geriatrics 22(1), pp. 1-12

Abstract: Background: Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a condition that exists between normal healthy ageing and dementia with an uncertain aetiology and prognosis. This uncertainty creates a complex dynamic between the clinicians' conception of MCI, what is communicated to the individual about their condition, and how the individual responds to the information conveyed to them. The aim of this study was to explore clinicians' views around the assessment and communication of MCI in memory clinics. **Method:** As part of a larger longitudinal study looking at patients' adjustment to MCI disclosure, we interviewed Old Age Psychiatrists at the five participating sites across Scotland. The study obtained ethics approvals and the interviews (carried out between Nov 2020-Jan 2021) followed a semi-structured schedule focusing on 1] how likely clinicians are to use the term MCI with patients; 2] what tests clinicians rely on and how much utility they see in them; and 3] how clinicians communicate risk of progression to dementia. The interviews were voice recorded and were analysed using reflective thematic analysis. **Results:** Initial results show that most clinicians interviewed (Total N = 19) considered MCI to have significant limitations as a diagnostic term. Nevertheless, most clinicians reported using the term MCI (n = 15/19). Clinical history was commonly described as the primary aid in the diagnostic process and also to rule out functional impairment (which was sometimes corroborated by Occupational Therapy assessment). All clinicians reported using the Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination-III as a primary assessment tool. Neuroimaging was frequently found to have minimal usefulness due to the neuroradiological reports being non-specific. **Conclusion:** Our study revealed a mixture of approaches to assessing and disclosing test results for MCI. Some clinicians consider the condition as a separate entity among neurodegenerative disorders whereas others find the term unhelpful due to its uncertain prognosis. Clinicians report a lack of specific and sensitive assessment methods for identifying the aetiology of MCI in clinical practice. Our study demonstrates a broad range of views and therefore variability in MCI risk disclosure in memory assessment services which may impact the management of individuals with MCI.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1186/s12877-021-02693-x>

44. Occupational Therapy Interventions for Poststroke Fatigue: A Scoping Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Smetheram, Tatyana;Amiama, Maria Emilia;Hébert, Debbie;Law, Geoff and Dawson, Deirdre R.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: OTJR: Occupation, Participation & Health 42(3), pp. 182-188

Abstract: Introduction: Fatigue after stroke can negatively affect the survivors' well-being. Despite the high prevalence and consequences of poststroke fatigue (PSF), there is no specific guidance for occupational therapy practitioners (OTPs) to address this symptom. **Objectives:** The objectives of the study were to identify and describe the research on potential occupational therapy (OT) interventions for PSF. **Method:** Three databases were searched using scoping review methodology. Two authors completed a title and abstract and full-text review. Study characteristics, participant characteristics, qualities of interventions, and outcome measures were extracted and synthesized. **Results:** Eight studies met selection criteria. Studies were conducted with stroke and traumatic brain injury patients in outpatient, inpatient, and community settings. Interventions included psychoeducation and behavior change, multicomponent programs, and mindfulness-based stress reduction therapies. The Fatigue Severity Scale and the Mental Fatigue Scale were commonly used. **Conclusion:** Evidence for OT interventions targeting PSF is limited. Recommendations for future research are provided.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1177/15394492221087968>

45. Occupation-based group programs in the inpatient hospital rehabilitation setting: a scoping review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Spalding, Kaitlyn; Gustafsson, Louise and Di Tommaso, Amelia

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Disability & Rehabilitation 44(10), pp. 2138-2148

Abstract: Occupation-based practice involves the inclusion of meaningful occupations in the therapeutic process and is promoted within hospital-based general rehabilitation contexts for individual clients or within a group setting. The purpose of this paper is to summarise the current literature regarding the types of occupation-based group programs used within general inpatient rehabilitation and the reported outcomes. A scoping review was conducted and included papers if they described an occupation-based intervention, delivered in a group setting, conducted in an inpatient rehabilitation hospital context, with an adult population. Studies were collated, summarized and key findings are presented. Ten articles met inclusion criteria. The results indicate that occupation-based groups are used in inpatient rehabilitation across a variety of settings, the approach is valued by the occupational therapy profession and it appears to have an influence on patient satisfaction and experience. However, the impact on a patient's confidence and occupational performance outcomes post-inpatient rehabilitation remains unclear. There is a dearth of evidence on the impact of occupation-based group service focus in the inpatient rehabilitation setting. Considering the importance of occupation to the profession, further investigation into the use of this approach in a group setting is required. Occupation-based groups are used in inpatient rehabilitation to achieve more therapy time but there is variability in group processes and outcomes measured. Patient centred occupation-based groups appear to have an influence on patient satisfaction and experience. For the occupation-based groups reviewed, providing explicit links between patient goals, therapeutic activity and real life was important for improving outcomes. There is a growing focus for the use of occupation-based groups in occupational therapy and more research is needed to establish effectiveness.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/09638288.2020.1813818>

46. **A systematic review of work-related interventions for breast cancer survivors: Potential contribution of occupational therapists**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Stehle, Luna;Hoosain, Munira and van Niekerk, Lana

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Work 72(1), pp. 59-73

Abstract: BACKGROUND: A high number of breast cancer survivors need to resume work. Therefore, interventions aimed at effective work-related transitions are important. OBJECTIVE: A systematic review to determine what occupational therapy interventions are effective in work-related transitions of breast cancer survivors. METHODS: Multiple databases were searched for studies on work-related interventions within the scope of occupational therapy. Studies were included if 70% or more study participants were working age (> 18 years) breast cancer survivors, and work-related transition outcome measures were used. RESULTS: The search yielded 2 872 articles, of which 12 met the inclusion criteria. When classified according to the International Classification of Function Framework, quantitative sources focussed on Body Structures and Functions component and Multicomponents (consists of the Body Structures and Functions Component and the Activities Component) showed positive effects on improving the work-related transitions of BC survivors, however, the effects were statistically insignificant and the strength of evidence was moderate. Participants in a qualitative source reported that after they underwent a physical exercise programme their work performance improved. A Multicomponents intervention study showed statistically significant improvements on self-reported work-related outcomes of BC survivors. Low evidence was found for implementing a vocational rehabilitation case management programme targeting the Activities component, which showed positive effects in reducing the sick leave days of BC survivors, but the effects were statistically insignificant. No evidence was found for programmes focussed on restoring the Participation component. CONCLUSION: The evidence included in this systematic review were insufficient to recommend occupational therapy interventions that are effective (showing statistically significant improvements) for work-related transitions of BC cancer survivors.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.3233/WOR-210053>

47. **How occupational therapy practitioners use virtual communities on the Facebook social media platform for professional learning: A critical incident study**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Teoh, J. Y.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy 29(1), pp. 58-68

Abstract: As the use of social media to mediate learning in the occupational therapy profession gains increasing recognition, calls for tangible guidance with concrete and platform-specific examples have also become prominent. This study aims to describe and analyse the various learning activities qualified occupational therapy practitioners engage with in professional communities known as 'groups' on the Facebook social media platform. Forty-nine (n = 49) practitioners eligible for registration with the Health and Care Professions Council in the United Kingdom completed online questionnaires to produce one-hundred and ten (n = 110) critical incident reports. Data were thematically analysed. Six learning activities were inductively identified: (1) Acquisition of New Ideas; (2) Reinforcement of Existing Knowledge; (3) Adjustments to Existing Knowledge; (4) Learning about Resources; (5)

Learning related to Career Advancement; (6) Learning related to Hidden Curriculum. This study showcases the varied ways occupational therapy practitioners learn through Facebook Groups, evidencing the utility of this professional learning environment. Findings enable occupational therapy practitioners to better evaluate which activities to engage in on Facebook Groups for learning and development of higher-quality professional practice. Further research examining the utility of Facebook Groups for professional learning in contrast to other social media platforms is recommended.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1080/11038128.2021.1895307>

48. **Project ECHO: Enhancing palliative care for primary care occupational therapists and physiotherapists in Ireland**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Usher, Ruth;Payne, Cathy;Real, Shirley and Carey, Leonora

Publication Date: 2022a

Journal: Health & Social Care in the Community 30(3), pp. 1143-1153

Abstract: Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) uses videoconferencing technology to support and train healthcare professionals (HCPs) remotely. A 4-month fortnightly ECHO programme was developed and implemented to enhance palliative care provision by primary care therapists. Teaching and case-based discussions were facilitated by palliative care specialists. A mixed-methods cohort study was used to evaluate the project. ECHO participants completed pre- and post-programme questionnaires regarding their knowledge and skills across key palliative care domains. Focus groups were held before programme commencement to explore participants' attitudes and experiences of palliative care and after programme conclusion to explore their experiences of ECHO. Twenty-six primary care HCPs commenced the ECHO programme. Mean scores in self-rated confidence in knowledge and skill improved significantly ($p < .002$) following the programme. Twenty-one primary care HCPs completed the post-ECHO surveys and scores of self-rated confidence in knowledge and skills were significantly higher than pre-ECHO scores. Ninety-five percent of participants ($n = 19$) reported ECHO met their learning needs and was an effective format to enhance clinical knowledge. Eighty-five percent of participants ($n = 17$) would recommend ECHO to their colleagues. Project ECHO improved palliative care knowledge and skills of primary care HCPs in Ireland, with potential to address the growing need for integrated palliative care services.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.1111/hsc.13372>

49. **Project ECHO: Enhancing palliative care for primary care occupational therapists and physiotherapists in Ireland.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Usher, Ruth;Payne, Cathy;Real, Shirley and Carey, Leonora

Publication Date: 2022b

Journal: Health & Social Care in the Community 30(3), pp. 1143-1153

Abstract: Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) uses videoconferencing technology to support and train healthcare professionals (HCPs) remotely. A 4-month fortnightly ECHO programme was developed and implemented to enhance palliative care provision by primary care therapists. Teaching and case-based discussions were facilitated by palliative care specialists. A mixed-methods cohort study was used to evaluate the

project. ECHO participants completed pre- and post-programme questionnaires regarding their knowledge and skills across key palliative care domains. Focus groups were held before programme commencement to explore participants' attitudes and experiences of palliative care and after programme conclusion to explore their experiences of ECHO. Twenty-six primary care HCPs commenced the ECHO programme. Mean scores in self-rated confidence in knowledge and skill improved significantly (p Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Health and Social Care in the Community published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/hsc.13372>

50. Economic Effects of Occupational Therapy Services for Adults in Acute and Subacute Care Settings: A Systematic Review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Wales, Kylie;Lang, Danielle;Rahja, Miia;Somerville, Lisa;Laver, Kate and Lannin, Natasha A.

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 76(1), pp. 1-9

Abstract: Importance: Research supports the clinical effectiveness of hospital-based occupational therapy to improve functional outcomes, but no synthesis of economic evaluations of occupational therapy services provided in these settings has been published. Objective: To determine the economic value of occupational therapy services in acute and subacute care settings. Data Sources: MEDLINE, CINAHL, CENTRAL, EconLit, Embase, National Health Services Economic Evaluation Database, PsycINFO, ProQuest (Health and Medicine and Social Science subsets only), OTseeker, and gray literature. Study Selection and Data Collection: Eligible studies used trial-based or modeled economic analyses and included an adult population (ages ≥ 18 yr) and occupational therapy assessments or interventions provided in acute and subacute care. Two authors independently assessed abstracts and then full text. Articles were then appraised using the Evers Consensus on Health Economic Criteria. Findings: The authors identified 13,176 unique abstracts and assessed 190 full-text articles for eligibility. Ten studies were included in the systematic review; they varied in their primary objectives, methodology, costs, and outcomes. Studies examined the cost–benefit, cost-effectiveness, cost–utility, or cost minimization of a range of occupational therapy services. Five studies suggested that occupational therapy services offer value for money (lower cost, higher benefit); 4 suggested that they offer higher cost and benefits. One study that investigated upper limb rehabilitation did not indicate value for money. Conclusions and Relevance: The findings suggest that occupational therapy for adults poststroke and post-traumatic brain injury, acute discharge planning, and pre– and post–hip replacement is cost-effective, but further research is needed to substantiate these findings. What This Article Adds: The findings provide preliminary evidence of the economic effectiveness of occupational therapy in acute and subacute care. The findings of this systematic review provide preliminary evidence for the economic effectiveness of occupational therapy in acute and subacute care.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/10.5014/ajot.2022.049078>

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