

Practice Department Update

Fall 2023

Presenters



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OTD, MOT, OTR/L, PMP, CPHQ, FNAP
Vice President, Practice



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Director, Evidence-Based Practice



Objectives

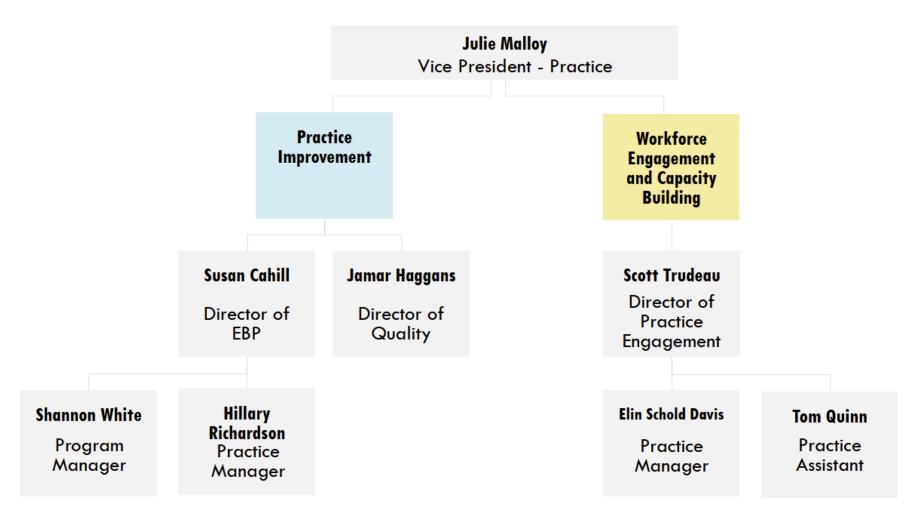
Following this presentation, individuals will be able to:

- Describe the AOTA Practice Department
- Locate updated practice resources
- Identify opportunities for students





Practice Team





Practice Team



- Practice Improvement
 - Evidence-basedPractice/KT
 - Quality
- Workforce Engagement and Capacity Building







Practice Team Members



Julie Malloy OTD, MOT, OTR/L, PMP, CPHQ, FNAP Vice President, Practice



Susan Cahill
PhD, OTR/L, FAOTA
Director, Evidence-Based Practice



Jamar Haggans MS, OTR/L Director of Quality



Scott A. Trudeau PhD, MAOT Director, Practice Engagement



Shannon White
COTA/L, MA
Program Manager, Practice Improvement and
Advanced Certification



Hillary Richardson MOT, OTR/L, DipACLM Practice Manager, Knowledge Translation, Evidence-Based Practice & Practice Improvement



Tom Quinn BA Project Assistant



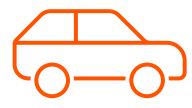
Elin Schold Davis
OTR/L, CDRS, FAOTA
Practice Manager, Workforce
Capacity & Engagement

Practice Department - Occupational History

- A combined 181 years in occupational therapy practice and over 45 years working at AOTA
- Our collective experience covers a wide range of settings from pediatrics, geriatrics, driving, project management, to academia











Where do we live?

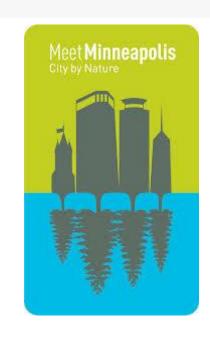
















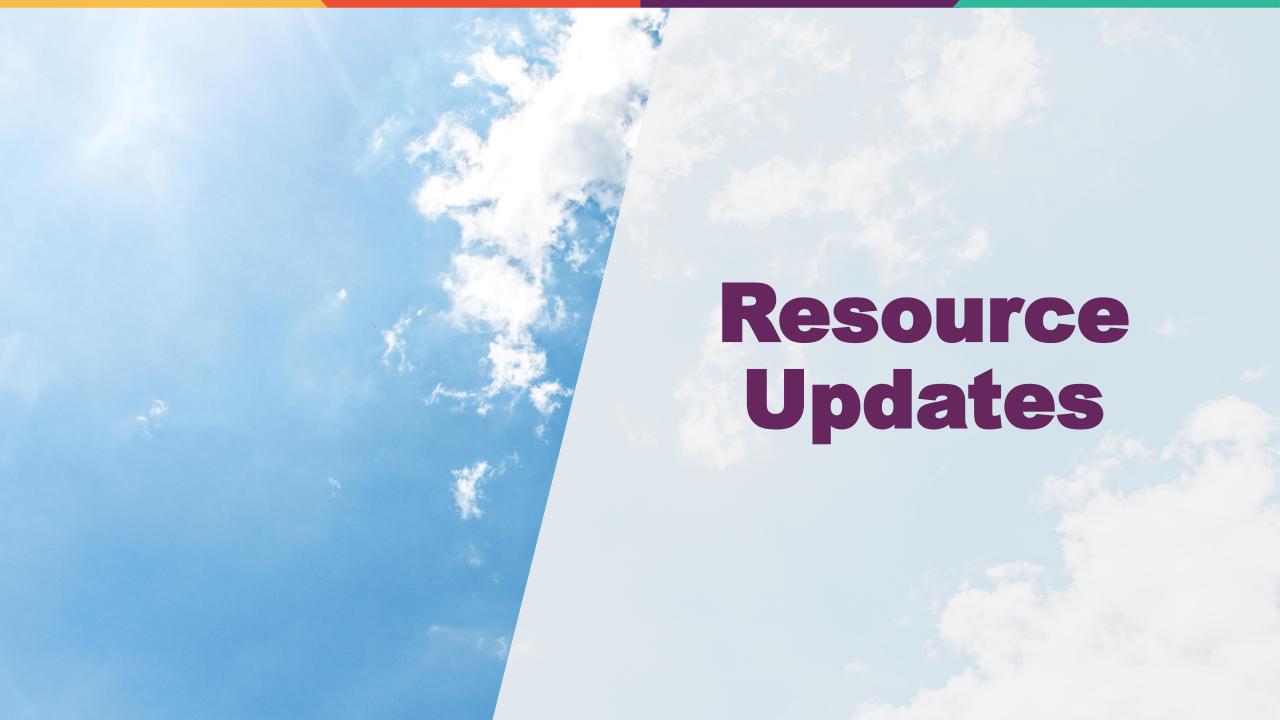
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Practice Key Partnerships

- Learning Health Systems Rehabilitation Research Network (LeaRRN)
- National MS Society
- Early Childhood Intervention Personnel Center for Equity (ECiPC-E)
- American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM)
- National Quality Forum (NQF)
- CarFit

- Guidelines International Network (GIN)
- ECRI Guidelines Trust
- Battelle Partnership for Quality Measurement (PQM)
- Core Quality Measures Collaborative (CQMC)
- Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center
- American College of Rheumatology (ACR)
- Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO)
- Administration for Community Living (ACL)





Counter Healthcare Misinformation

How to Identify Credible Sources of Health Information

Health information is found on the Internet through social media, blogs, and websites. Not all health information is trustworthy, and misinformation can lead to poor health outcomes. Use these considerations to evaluate the credibility of health information.

Science-based | Was the information created based on research? | Was the information created by a source (e.g., person or group) with expertise? | Was the information reviewed by other experts before it was shared? | Is the information consistent with the best available evidence? | What is the source's motivation for sharing the information? | Is the information part of an advertisement? | Does the source disclose conflicts of interest? | Is the information accessible? | Does the source share information about how the information was created? | Does the source correct the information if errors are made?

How to Identify Credible Sources of Health Information



□ Does the source seek feedback or comments about the information?



Podcasts



AOTA Podcasts

- Everyday Evidence
 - 3,800 listens per episode
- AOTA Podcast
 - 3,100 listens per episode

Available through Spotify, Apple Podcasts, and the AOTA website



Practice Guidelines and Related Resources

Practice Guidelines



Occupational Therapy Practice Guidelines for Adults With Traumatic Brain Injury

Steven Wheeler, Amanda Acord-Vira

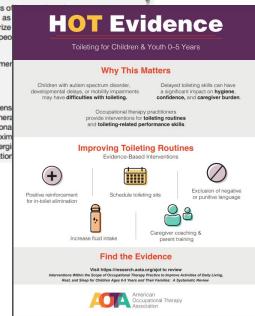
Importance: Occupational therapy practitioners are uniquely qualified to address the occupational needs of people with traumatic brain injury (TBI) and their caregivers to maximize participation, health, and well-being.

Objective: These Practice Guidelines are informed by systematic reviews of the effectiveness of address impairments and skills to improve the occupational performance of people with TBI, as interventions for caregivers of people with TBI. The purpose of these guidelines is to summarize evidence available to assist clinicians' clinical decision-making in providing interventions for peo their caregivers.

Method: We reviewed six systematic reviews and synthesized the results into clinical recommer in occupational therapy clinical practice.

Results: Sixty-two articles served as the basis for the clinical recommendations.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Strong to moderate evidence supports multimodal sens unimodal auditory stimulation, physical activity, virtual reality, cognitive interventions, vision there interventions, individual and group training and education, and caregiver supports. Occupationa practitioners should incorporate these interventions into individual and group sessions to maxim promote occupational participation. Additional interventions are also available, based on emergi expert opinion, including prevention approaches, complexity of injury, and the use of occupation



AJOT Practice Guidelines
Collection

New: TBI

Coming Soon: Stroke, Autism, Alzheimer's, Cancer

Evidence Connection articles

Systematic review briefs
HOT Evidence infographics
Evidenceinformed intervention ideas



Quality

About Quality Video from AOTA

Quality Toolkit

Developmental



- Battelle Developmental Inventory, Third Edition (BDI-3) Psychometrics
- Battelle Developmental Inventory, Third Edition (BDI-3) Tool
- Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency, Second Edition (BOT-2)++
- Miller Function and Participation Scales (M-FUN)++
- PDMS-3: Peabody Developmental Motor Scales, Third Edition++
 - PDMS-3: Peabody Developmental Motor Scales, Third Edition Psychometrics
 - PDMS-3: Peabody Developmental Motor Scales, Third Edition Tool
- Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) ++
- · School Function Assessment (SFA) ++





Occupational Profile Examples

AOTA Occupational Profile Community Mental Health – Homelessness Example

"The occupational profile is a summary of a client's (person's, group's, or population's) occupational history and experiences, patterns of daily living, interests, values, needs, and relevant contexts" (AOTA, 2020, p. 21). The information is obtained from the client's perspective through both formal and informal interview techniques and conversation.

The information obtained through the occupational profile contributes to a client-focused approach in the evaluation, intervention planning, intervention implementation, and discharge planning stages. Each item below should be addressed to complete the occupational profile. Page numbers are provided to reference the description in the *Occupational Therapy Practice Framework: Domain and Process* (4th ed.; AOTA, 2020).

	C	CCUPATIONAL PROFILE
	Reason the client is seeking service and concerns related to engagement in occupations (p. 16)	Why is the client seeking services, and what are the client's current concerns relative to engaging in occupations and in daily life activities? (This may include the client's general health status.) Client is referred to OT due to his concerns regarding transitioning from a homeless shelter into independent living due to diagnoses of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Client reports difficulty with money and medication management and has concerns about home maintenance/cooking.
	Occupations in which the client is successful and barriers impacting success (p. 16)	In what occupations does the client feel successful, and what barriers are affecting their success in desired occupations? Success: morning self-care ADLs. Able to complete chores in the homeless shelter using a checklist. Barriers: receiving assistance from staff at local shelter with medication management which he won't have in independent living. Poor short-term memory, distractibility, and executive function deficits in sequencing and organizing.
Client Report	Occupational history (p. 16)	What is the client's occupational history (i.e., life experiences)? Client has been experiencing homelessness for 2 years, incarcerated for 5 years prior with no family supports nearby. Previous substance use disorder but has been in recovery for the past year. He has lived locally his entire life and occasionally visits an old childhood friend. He completed the 11th grade and later obtained a GED. His mother experienced depression and alcoholism. Prior to being incarcerated, client has inconsistent work history including busser, construction, and janitor. Client is not married and has no children.
	Personal interests and values (p. 16)	What are the client's values and interests? Client values dependability and his friendships. His interests include living independently and creating community support networks to attend leisure activities.

AOTA Occupational Profile Resources

AOTA's Occupational Profile Template

A template designed for you to use in any practice setting—print it and complete it by hand, type text directly into the document, or include it in an electronic health record (EHR).

Occupational Profile Template (PDF version)			
Occupational Profile Template (Word version)	+		
Include the Occupational Profile Template in electronic health records (EHR)	+		
Occupational Profile Examples (PDF version)	(+)		



Evaluation Checklists



aota.org

OT Medicare Part B Evaluation **Checklist & Quality Measures**

Use the checklist below during outpatient, Medicare Part B occupational therapy evaluations as a reminder of areas to address, The American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA) encourages practitioners to print the checklist and bring it with you to help guide client evaluations, as well as to educate and train your colleagues regarding the occupational therapy evaluative process. This document does not replace the clinical judgement of an occupational therapist. The checklist supports high quality occupational therapy evaluations that lead to occupation-based, client-centered interventions and quality performance measures.

A comprehensive occupational therapy evaluation is based on a theoretical model and follows the Occupational Therapy Practice Framework (AJOT, 2020). A top-down approach identifies occupations that are challenging and important to the client and then assesses related performance skills, client factors, environments and context, and performance patterns.

Occupational Profile

Each element of the occupational profile is considered from the client's perspective. Take notes here or download the Occupational Profile at aota.org/profile to facilitate the interview and goal development.

- □ Client's Concerns
- ☐ Successful Occupations
- □ Occupational History
- □ Interests & Values
- ☐ Contexts: Environment & Personal
- □ Performance Patterns
- ☐ Habits ☐ Routines ☐ Roles ☐ Rituals
- □ Client Factors
- □ Values/Beliefs □ Body Function □ Body Structure
- □ Client Goals/Priorities

Analysis of Occupational Performance

Click on the Quality Toolkit for links to standardized assessments and screenings used in each of the areas below

	Addressed	Is this area a Priority?		Addressed	Is this area a Priority
Occupations					
ADLs			IADLs		
Performance Skills					
Psychosocial/Behavior Skills			Fall Prevention/Fear of Falling		
Client Factors—In addition	to areas ide	ntified while address	ing ADLs and IADLs (e.g., mo	tor, sensatio	n, pain)
Vision			Functional Cognition		
Performance Patterns					
Habits, Routines, Roles, Rituals					
Contexts					
Include Safety Screen					

QPP MIPS Quality Measures (2023)

Download details of the Quality Payment Program (QPP) Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) measures including

Done	High Priority	Quality#	Measure Title and Description
		048*	Urinary Incontinence: Assessment of Presence or Absence or Urinary Incontinence in Woman Aged 65 Years and Older
	!	050*	Urinary Incontinence: Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older
		126*	Diabetes Mellitus: Diabetic Foot and Ankle Care, Peripheral Neuropathy—Neurological Evaluati
		127*	Diabetes Mellitus: Diabetic Foot and Ankle Care, Ulcer Prevention—Evaluation of Footwear
		128	Preventative Care and Screening: Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up Plan
	7: BMI Screer	ning or Follow	palliative or hospice care, Denominator Exclusion v-Up Plan not Documented, Patient no Eligible – Documentation of patient pregnancy
anytim G8420 G8417: G8418: G9716 G9716	7: BMI Screen the during the BMI Document BMI Documente BMI Documente BMI Not Do BMI Document BMI Document BMI Document	ning or Follow measuremen nted as Normal d as Above Norm d as Below Norm ocumented du ated Outside of N imented, Reaso	
anytim G8420 G8417: G8418: G218* G9716 G8419 G98419 G98431 G88431 G88432 G8433	7: BMI Screer te during the te during the te during the te BMI Document BMI Documente the BMI Not Do the te BMI Document the	mining or Follow measuremen nted as Normal d as Above Norm d as Below Norm coumented du ted Outside of 11 130* 134 n Screening o Depression Do Depression Do Depression no Depression no Depression no	V-Up Plan not Documented, Patient no Eligible — Documentation of patient pregnancy it period prior to and including the current encounter, Denominator Exclusion I, No Follow-Up Plan Required, Performance Met mal Parameters, AND Follow-Up Documented, Performance Met mal Parameters, AND Follow-Up Documented, Performance Met ue to Medical Reason OR Patient Refusal, Denominator Exception Normal Parameters, Follow-Up Plan not Completed for Documented Reason, Denominator Except on not Given, Performance Not Met Normal Parameters, Follow-Up Plan not Documented, Reason not Given, Performance Not Met Documentation of Current Medications in the Medical Record

- 0518F with 1P: Risk Assessment for Falls not Completed for Medical Reasons. Denominator Exception
- □ 0518F with 8P: Falls Plan of Care not Documented. Reason Not Otherwise Specified. Performance Not Met

	178*	Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Functional Status Assessment
	181	Elder Maltreatment Screen and Follow-Up Plan

- ☐ G8733: Elder Maltreatment Screen Documented as Positive AND Follow-Up Plan Documented, Performance Met
- ☐ G8734; Elder Maltreatment Screen Documented as Negative, Follow-Up Plan not Required, Performance Met
- □ G8535: Elder Maltreatment Screen not Documented, Patient not Eligible, Denominator Exception
- G8941: Elder Maltreatment Screen Documented as Positive, Follow-Up Plan not Documented, Patient not Eliqible for Follow-Up Plan, Denominator Exception
- ☐ G8536: Elder Maltreatment Screen not Documented, Reason not Given, Performance Not Met

□ G8735:	□ G8735: Elder Maltreatment Screen Documented as Positive, Follow-Up Plannot Documented, Reason not Given, Performance Not Met				
	!	182*	Functional Outcome Assessment		
	!	217*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Knee Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		
	!	218*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Hip Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		
	!	219*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Lower Leg, Foot or Ankle Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		
	!	220*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Low Back Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		
	!	221*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Shoulder Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		
	!	222*	Functional Status Change for Patients with Elbow, Wrist or Hand Impairments FOTO (Outcome)		

[!] Indicates measures are high priority - utilize high priority measures if there is not an applicable outcome measure.



AOTA

Evaluation

Checklists

^{*} Indicates measures that cannot be submitted via claims

We appreciate AOTA Member Volunteers!

Practice resources are developed with the expertise of many AOTA member volunteers and AOTA Staff.











Evidence Exchange

- Critically Appraised Papers (CAPs)
- Appraisals of research papers that are shared at Inspire as posters





List of accepted

CAPs posted on

CommunOT in Library.

Search spreadsheets.



Research Updates

RESEARCH UPDATE

Research Update-Noisecanceling headphones for autistic children

Roberta Rosen, Volume 28 • Issue 4 • April 2023, pp. 36-37 04/01/2023



Decreased Sound Tolerance

Decreased sound tolerance (DST), also known as auditory hypersensitivity

- Short summary of 3 current peer-reviewed articles on a topic
- Available resources
 - Assignment instruction sheet
 - Rubric
 - Email <u>ebp@aota.org</u>



Communities of Practice

Social Learning through AOTA's Communities of Practice | AOTA

Communities of Practice

- 25 active Communities of Practice
- Serving nearly 2000 AOTA members
- Add reasons for CoPs

Our Communities of Practice



Autism Community of Practice

Explores the strategies, challenges, and opportunities providing occupational therapy to autistic individuals. This CoP is housed under the Developmental Disabilities Special Interest Section.



Cancer Care Community of Practice

The Cancer Care Community of Practice addresses the complex needs of oncology survivors across the continuum of care. This section is housed under the Rehabilitation & Disabilities Special Interest Section.



Dementia Community of Practice

Explores evidence-informed practice and the role of OT in supporting occupational performance and quality of life for people living with dementia and their care partners. This CoP is housed under the Productive Aging Special Interest Section.



Early Childhood Community of Practice

Addresses the demands of working in this critical phase of the life span to address needs as early as possible to prevent later challenges. This CoP is housed under the Children & Youth Special Interest Section.



Emergency Response & Disaster Management Community of Practice

Explore a variety of direct service, advocacy, research, and leadership perspectives in both emergency response and all phases of disaster management. This CoP is housed under the Developmental Disabilities Special Interest Section.



Environmental Modifications Community of Practice

Explores best and emerging practice in the area of home and environmental modifications which are routinely incorporated into occupational therapy assessment and intervention plans to understand and address performance issues. This CoP is housed under the Home & Community Health Special Interest Section.



Momentum Activities

Momentum Activities

- Third annual Summit this week 10/5 & 10/6
- Added monthly Meet-ups to support ongoing work
- Over 600 members have connected thru activities





Guiding Principles

- Practitioners and students need to be able to explain to clients, payers, and those creating programming why occupational therapy matters
- Practitioners need resources to be able to implement evidence-based care

- Occupational therapy needs to continue focus on translating research to practice
- The occupational therapy workforce needs to be able to react to change in the healthcare environment

- Changes in the payment landscape require practitioners to be aware of value and quality programs
- Practitioners need to understand their value to both clients and the larger health care system



Practice Team Web Resources

EBP and KT



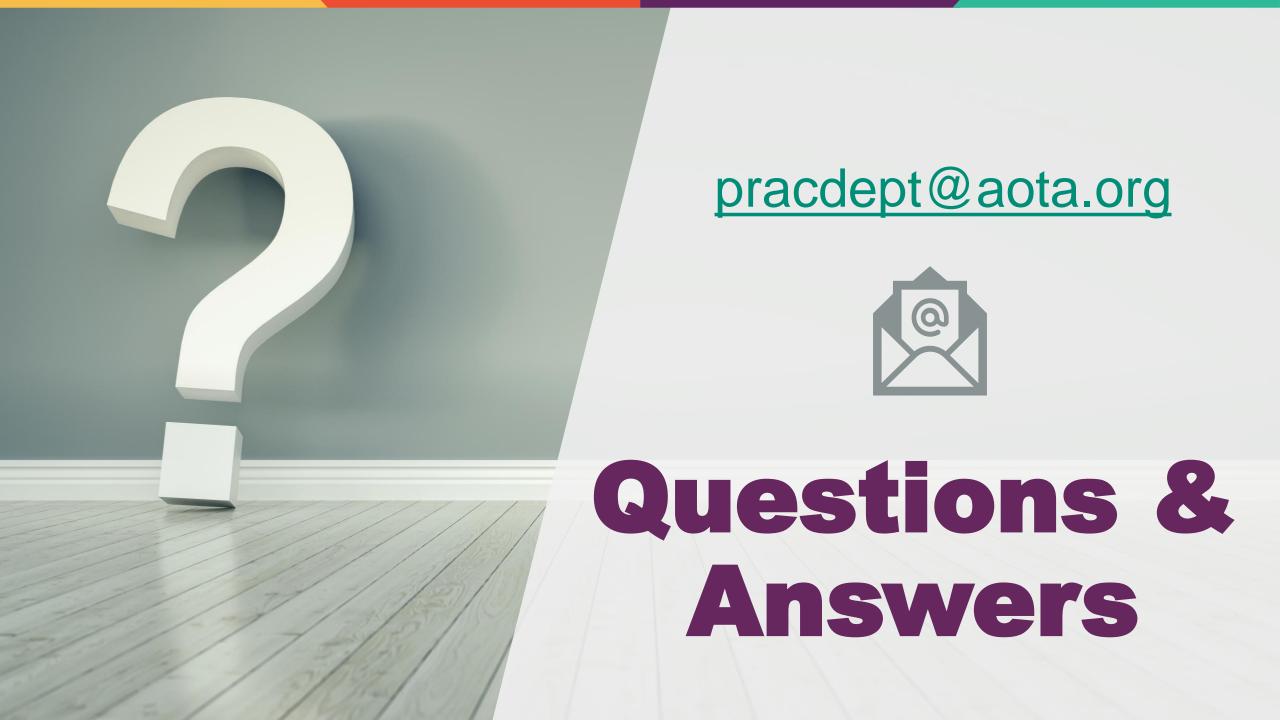
Workforce Engagement and Capacity Building



Quality











American
Occupational Therapy
Association