Designing and Doing

Participation interventions - models for occupational therapy Dr Dido Green – 14 October 2019



Disability in Childhood

Disability: the nature and experience for children and their families



- Challenges of Child Development
- Notion of Disability
- Impact of Disability
- Concept of Participation
- Empowering & Enabling Children and Families

Tryck på | Esc | om du vill stänga helskärmen

Dad, will you run a 5K with me?









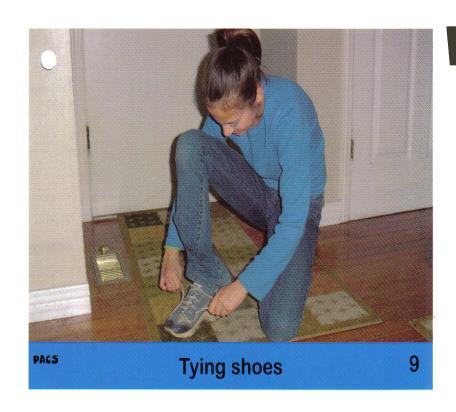


Social & Affirmation models of disability

- Social model of disability
 - the physical, political and societal experiences of people who have the impairment that give rise to disability & discrimination
- 'Affirmation model of disability' living with impairment is part of a disabled person's life and identity.

Influence on Policy

"Every Child Matters"

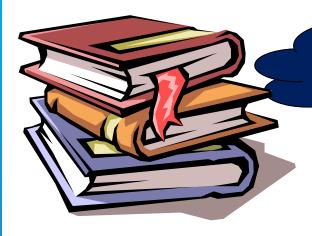




Is the occupation / goal important to the child?



"The Children's Act, 2014"



Rationale

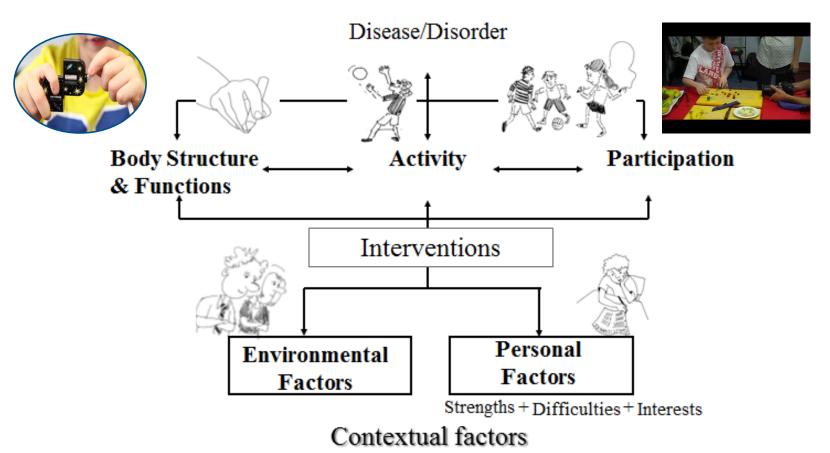
Global shifts in perspectives on health care provision

Emphasis on function "top-down"

Evidence-based practice

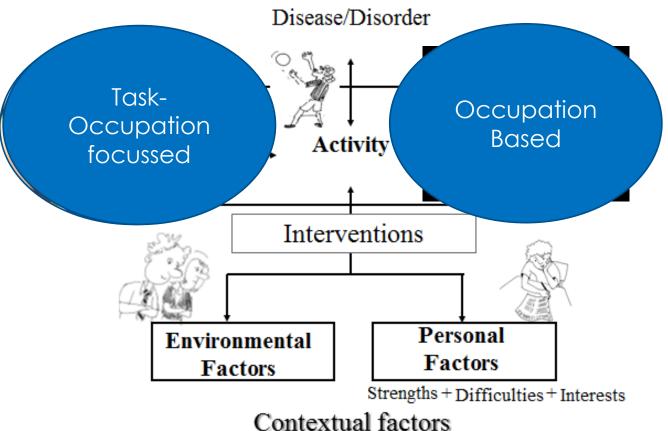
Client/Family centered practice

Illustration of the Interactions Between the Dimensions of the ICF



Modified from International classification of functioning, disability and health: Children and youth version: ICF-CY (WHO, 2007, p.17)

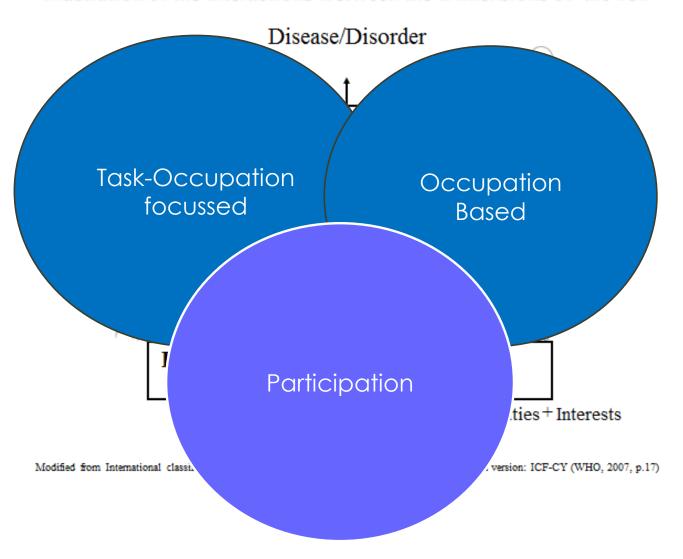
Illustration of the Interactions Between the Dimensions of the ICF

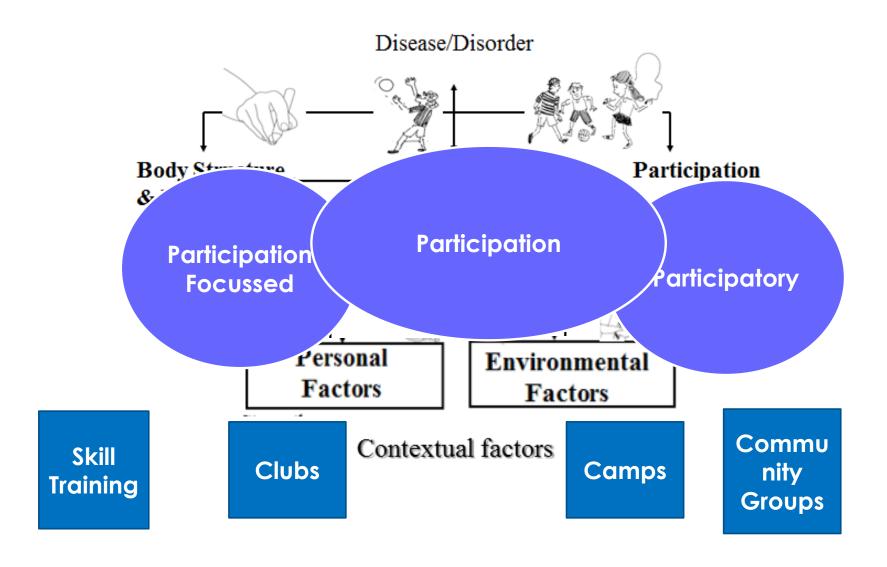


Contextual factors

Modified from International classification of functioning, disability and health: Children and youth version: ICF-CY (WHO, 2007, p.17)

Illustration of the Interactions Between the Dimensions of the ICF





Skill based



Research in Developmental Disabilities

Volume 78, July 2018, Pages 103-113



The Cognitive Orientation to daily Occupational Performance (CO-OP) Approach: Best responders in children with cerebral palsy and brain injury

Michelle Jackman ^{a, b} ♀ ☒, Iona Novak ^{a, c} ☒, Natasha A. Lannin ^{d, e} ☒, Claire Galea ^c ☒, Elspeth

Implementing a modified cognitive orientation to daily occupational performance approach for use in a group format

Rose Martini,1 Angela Mandich,2 and Dido Green3

Table 1. Comparison of group Intervention format, as	and with typical one-to-one form	ıat
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Format feature	Typical individual (one-to-one) CO-OP intervention	Summer day-camp group (Martini et al 2012)	After-school group (Green et al 2008)	
Age	Over 7 years, but has been done with children as young as 5 years	7–10 years	5-11 years with a young group (5-8 years) and older group (9-11 years) each week	
Number of participants in an intervention session	1	6 children per group	6 children per group	
Frequency of Intervention sessions	10 sessions Usually weekly or bi-weekly	8 sessions CO-OP session twice per day for 1 camp week (4 consecutive days)	20 sessions – weekly Average attendance 17	
Length	45 minutes to 1 hour	45 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour	
Interveners (number consistently present)	One occupational therapist	One occupational therapist Two occupational therapy students	One senior occupational therapist One junior occupational therapist	
Number of activities worked on	3 All child-identified goals	4 One of child's goals plus three other goals that have been identified by other children which may/may not also be one that the child identified	One 'theme' per session to cover referrer ranked goals. Each child had a dedicated session to work their personally selected goal between sessions 12 and 18 (one session per child goal)	
Theme	Detective (typically)	Detective club	Detective dub with membership wallet documenting homework strategies	
Supplementary Information		Provided with Information sheet on CO-OP and welcomed to ask questions at any time	Provided with information sheet on CO-OP and welcomed to ask questions at any time	
Other		Children were given the opportunity to interact with similar-aged children at the other sports camps during: lunch time, pool time, before/after camp care, as well as during the field trip		

Camps to community





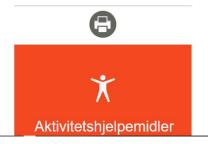
RELEVANTE SIDER
OM BEITOSTØLEN
HELSESPORTSENTER

Filmer fra BHSS

▶ ■ ? rog hefter

Beitostølen Healthsports Center

- A pioneer institution within rehabilitation
- Focus on the potential by means of adapted physical activities

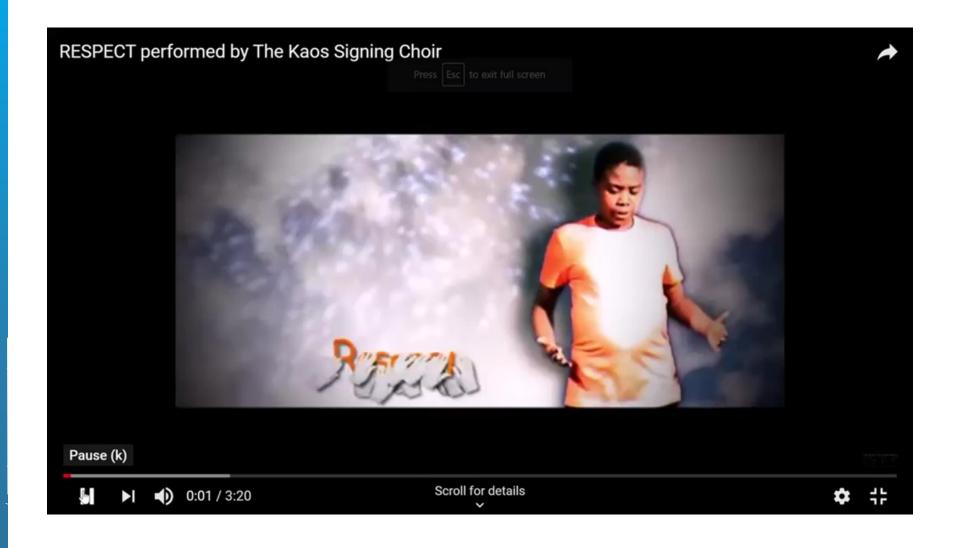


HENVISNING/SØKNAD

Q

SØK

Community



Barriers



In your practice

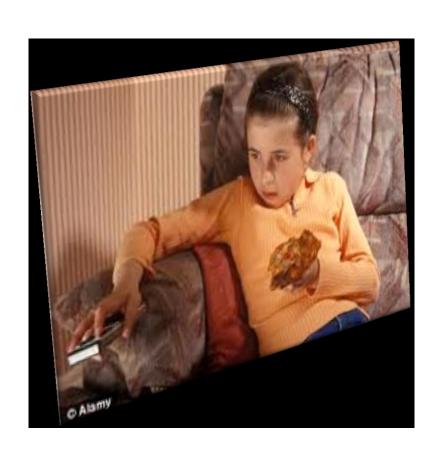
- What do you feel are the key barriers to delivering participation focused interventions?
- What do you feel are the key barriers to delivering participatory interventions?
- What facilitators can you think of in your practice?

BRIDGES



- Have you developed or come across any solutions?
- Do you use patient reported outcome measures and or patient reported experience measures in your work?

Participating or Engaging?





Motivational Constructs towards Selfregulated Learning Schunk & Zimmerman

Perceived role of rewards

Intrinsic motivation – internal regulation for internal drive

"I leant how..." based on inherent interests in the activity itself

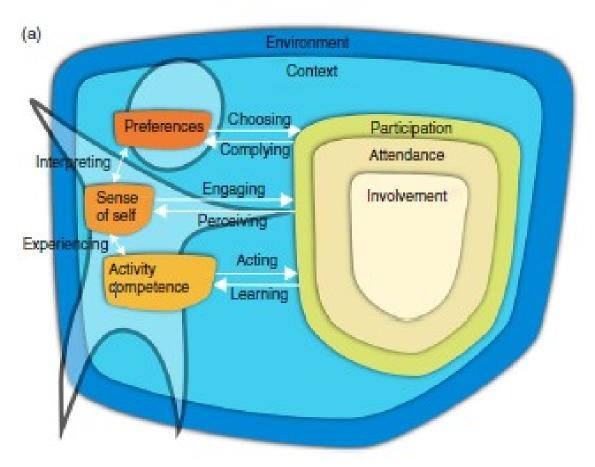
Extrinsic motivation – external regulation dependent on cues and external feedback "My teacher taught me.." based on internalised values and goals and external reinforcement

		Self Determinon& Motivation		
Psychological Need	Motivating Engagement processes	Therapeutic Strategies		
Autonomy	Willingness	 Support Client decision maker Participation and Choice Importance—information on effectiveness of intervention Meaningfulness — of intervention Acknolwedge negative feelings 		
Relatedness	Receptiveness	 Collaborative Relationship Understanding - Openness Providing Hope - Investment Conveying belief – Building Trust 		
Competence	Self-efficacy	 Pacing tasks to ensure success Providing 'Just right challenge' Providing encouragement Working with-from client's skill levels 		
From Poulson, Ziviani, Cuskelly, 2015 <i>Goal Setting and Motivation in Therapy</i> p77-104				

	Self Determinon& Motivation		
Therapeutic Strategies	Key Clinical Tools		
 Supporting Client as decision maker Choice Importance—information on effectiveness of intervention Meaningfulness — of intervention 	 Collaborative Goal Setting Variations and options Context: actions and settings 		
 Collaborative Relationship Building Trust Providing Hope Conveying belief 	Co-productionRemoving assumptions'Normalcy'		
 Pacing tasks to ensure success Providing 'Just right challenge' Providing encouragement Working with-from client's skill levels 	 Scalability – Goal Attainment Scaling Scaffolding Feedback 		

Capacity & Performance

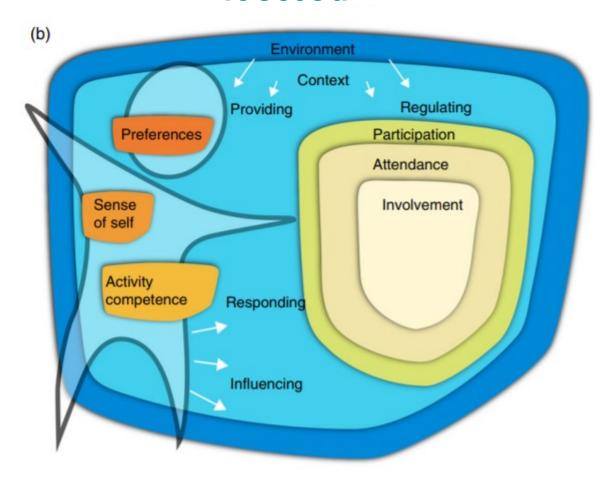
Family of Participation Related Constructs – person focussed



Imms C et al (2017) Participation, both a means and an end: a conceptual analysis of processes and outcomes in childhood disability. DMCN 59 16-25.

Capacity & Performance

Family of Participation Related Constructs Environment focused



Imms C et al (2017) Participation, both a means and an end: a conceptual analysis of processes and outcomes in childhood disability. DMCN 59 16-25.

- A psychological force that leads one to either approach or avoid an object or goal
- Persistence, curiosity, exploration and interest are general indicators of motivation
- A motivated child is not necessarily highly competent and may not have good skills at the present time

Motivation

Preferences – Motivation – Mastery Motivation

Mastery Motivation is a psychological force that stimulates an individual to attempt independently, in a focused and persistent manner, to solve a problem or master a skill or task which is at least moderately challenging for him or her"

(Morgan, Harmon, & Maslin-Cole, 1990)

Getting Started

DESIGN CONCEPT

- Concept
- Construct
- Context

PLANNING

- Information
- Logisitics
- Risks
- Funding
- Sustainability

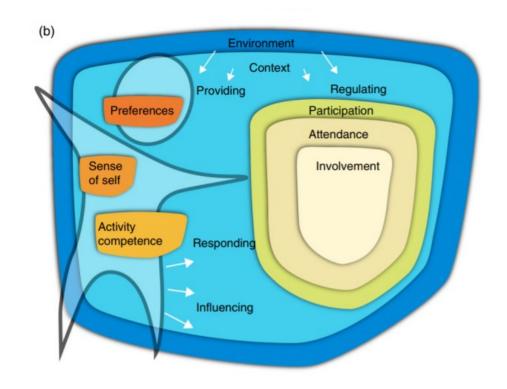
IMPLEMENTING

- Training
- Timetabling + Homework (log books)
- Staffing Scheduling

Clubs

DESIGN CONCEPT

- Concept
- Construct
- Context



PLANNING

- Information
- Logisitics
- Risks
- **Funding**
- Sustainability

Oxford Health NHS NHS Foundation Trust

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

DETECTIVE CLUBS for Children with Coordination Difficulties

Detective Clubs

Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust and Oxford Brookes University are running a programme of After School Clubs for children who have specific difficulties learning movement skills such as riding a bike, tying shoelaces, handwriting or catching and throwing balls.

Groups of six to eight children will have the opportunity to participate in group games over 15 weekly clubs. Instructions are designed to make these and other activities easier to do. These activities should also be fun to do

When and Where

Wednesdays 4pm to 5pm for 15 weeks Venue: Lower Gym (Building K on attached map) and playing fields of Harcourt Hill Campus, Harcourt Hill

Getting there:

and Harcourt Hill via Headington and Oxford City Centre half hourly. Car: Harcourt Hill Campus is on Harcourt Hill. Parking is available in the Visitor Car. Park. Please sign in with your car

Buses: The U1 goes between Wheatley

registration number at Reception (Building

D2) to avoid a fine.



Picture from http://pvglider.com/

The Detective Club Programme

These after school clubs for children with coordination difficulties aged five to 11 years will use the Cognitive Orientation to Daily Occupational Performance (CO-OP) approach. This intervention approach has been shown to be effective in helping children acquire the skills they need and want to achieve (Green, et al. 2008) and is recommended in recent European Clubs are free of Guidelines (2012). charge for 2014.

Activities will include games to enable: Ball skills, jumping and skipping, tying (aprons, ties, shoelaces), cutlery control (cutting, spreading), organisation (obstacle courses, sandwich making), and special activities chosen by each child such as roller skating or bike riding.

DOING

- Training
- Timetabling
- Homework (log books)
- Staffing
- Scheduling

CO-OP approach treatment group programme

9-11 years

Week	Aim	Present	Materials
1	Teaching of Global	Parents &	Feet hoops, Ties
	Strategy	Children	
2 TG	Dressing	Children	Ties review and Shoe laces (Aprons)
3 TG	Ball Skills – target games	Children	Badminton
	(incl. joining group		Football skills
	games)		
4 TG	Feeding	Children	Cutting apples, ice cream
5TG	Skipping	Children	
31G	Skipping	Cilidren	Pre-skipping, skip ropes, group skipping (French skipping),
6 TG	Fine motor	Children	Chop sticks, tweezer activities buttoning
	Handwriting as 'Private		(Dad's old shirts)
	Detective' homework		
	tasks		
7 TG	Review of goals and	Children	Jam sandwich and cling film/
	strategies - Organisation		/ parcel wrapping / Aprons if not done
	and complex tasks		earlier (Life jackets)
8 CG	Children's goals		As required
9 CG	66		As required
10	66		As required
CG			
11	55		As required
CG	55		
12	***		As required
CG	66		
13			As required
CG	0 1117		D:4
14	Consolidation /	C1-11	Frisbee
15	Consolidation	Children and	? Children to teach parents 'their' strategy
		Parents	doing something new?

TG = Therapist Goals from Referral reasons

General Session structure:

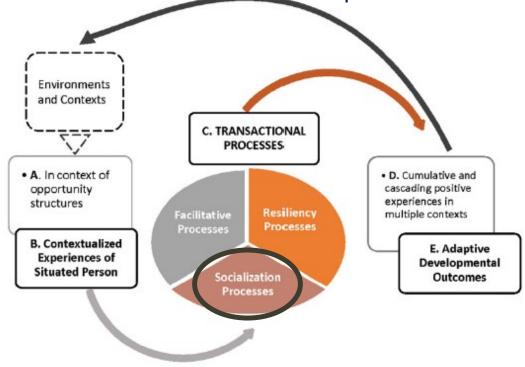
CG = Child's Goals - one per session

Magic Camp timetable

+]+

Week 1 Time	13/08	14/08	15/08	16/08	17/08	Notes
10:00-11:00	Welcome and magic show	Review of homework/new trick	Review of homework/new trick	Review of homework/new trick	Review of all tricks	
11:00-11:30 Snack	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	
11:30-12:30	Cups and balls, coin slide, leaping rubber band	sponge balls, snappy snapper, rubber and levitating pencil	Genie in the Vase Thumb string, rope cutter	Hanky trick (dancing) Tel-A	Card tricks 5&6, Rope Magic	
12:30-13:15 Lunch	Lunch including cutting food	Lunch including carrying bin liners	Lunch using 2 hands to wipe tables clean!	Snack	Lunch with 2 hands	
13:15-14:15	Frisbee /Scratch it	Go-Go	Archery	Skip ropes *	Circus Games	
14:15-15:45	Template design and Magic bag	Bags	Jacket	Bow Ties	Wand/ 'Magic Show'	
15:45-16:00	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	
16:00	Finish	Finish	Finish	Finish	Finish	
Week 2 Time	18/08	20/08	21/08	22/08	23/08	
10:00-11:00	Review homework/new trick	Review homework/new trick	Review homework/new trick	Review of all tricks	Review of all tricks	
11:00-11:30 Snack	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	Fruit and cereals	
11:30-12:30	Performance Large Tricks Vall and Vase	Peter & Paul, (Paddle) Large tricks plus	performing paper clips large tricks practice, card tricks	All (puzzles, glasses, straws) corks	Coin into elbow, jumping ring, balloon art. Dress rehearsal	
12:30-13:15 Lunch	Lunch including cutting food	Lunch including carrying bin liners	Lunch using 2 hands to wipe tables clean!	Lunch	Lunch with 2 hands	
13:15-14:15	Tray and cone races/Invitations	Circus tricks	Favorite games	Thank you card preparation	Walk through on stage	
14:15-15:45	Hats	Finish costume Jackets	Jackets	Dress rehearsal – stage not ready	Play/video REST TIME/ Homework setting	
15:45-16:00	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	17:00 MAGIC	
16:00	Finish	Finish	Finish	Finish	SHOW award ceremony	

Transactional Processes to Participation



TRANSACTIONAL PROCESSES

Relational and experiential; Interdependent in nature

<u>Facilitative Processes</u> → Resources; Supports; Opportunities for choice, active engagement, and collaboration (i.e., negotiation, co-ownership, co-construction)

Resiliency Processes Assimilative (e.g., self-regulatory, mastery, and negotiation processes); Accommodative (e.g., compensatory and protective opportunities, navigation processes)

Socialization Processes → Social Assimilation; Acculturation

Figure 3. A framework of transactional processes and adaptive development for pediatric rehabilitation.

King G, et al. (2017). Disability and rehabilitation, 1-13.

EXPECTATIONS & OUTCOMES

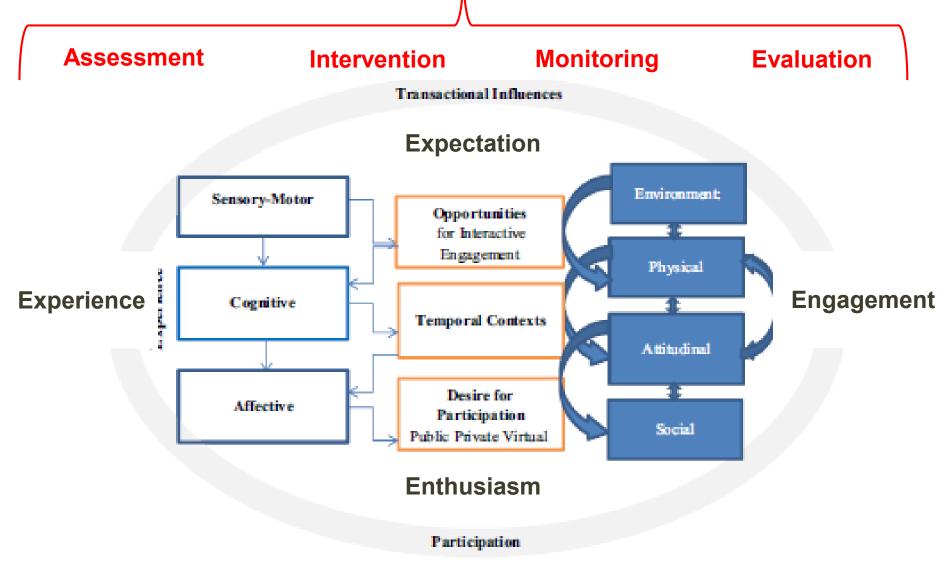


Fig. 1 A transactional framework to capture the dynamic interactions between the person, participatory elements and environmental influences

Disability in Childhood

Jerron Hermon dancing https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRMpE6gxf1o





Revisitng Occupational Therapy

Thank you for listening and thanks to the children, their families & our funders, partners, supporters...

OXFORD UNIVERSITY





The Tel Aviv Sourasky





A CATALYST FOR INNOVATION IN HEALTH



















