



CAOT Conference ♦ 2012 ♦ Congrès de l'ACE Québec June 6-9 juin

Wednesday, June 6 ♦ mercredi, le 6 juin le Capitole

18:30-20:30 Opening ceremonies & Keynote address ♦ Cérémonie d'ouverture et discours d'honneur

20:30-22:00 Openign of the Exhibit Hall & reception ♦ Réception- Ouverture du salon professionnel

Thursday, June 7 ♦ jeudi, le 7 juin

T1 8:30-9:30 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Discussions prolongées: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Éducation

Questionner autrement : l'entretien d'explicitation pour accéder au raisonnement clinique

Annick Bourget (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Annie Carrier annick.bourget@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction Le raisonnement clinique, compétence essentielle de l'ergothérapeute, est un processus cognitif complexe, abstrait et difficile à analyser. Conséquemment, identifier les caractéristiques du raisonnement d'un expert, accompagner le développement du raisonnement des étudiants et repérer les signes de leur apprentissage représentent des défis de taille pour les formateurs. L'entretien d'explicitation constitue un outil judicieux et concret pour relever ces défis. Objectifs L'atelier permettra aux participants de (1) développer des connaissances et (2) s'initier aux techniques de base de l'entretien d'explicitation. Approche Une présentation en grand groupe (20 min.) énoncera les fondements théoriques et les principes de base de l'entretien d'explicitation. Pour illustrer l'accès au raisonnement clinique que permet cette technique, des exemples tirés des recherches des présentatrices seront utilisés. Une expérience d'apprentissage en petits groupes (20 min.), à l'aide de vignettes et d'une vidéo, permettra d'expérimenter l'entretien d'explicitation. Finalement, une discussion en grand groupe (15 min.) portant sur les forces et les limites de cette technique novatrice pour la formation du raisonnement clinique des étudiants en ergothérapie complètera l'atelier. Conséquences pour la pratique Cet atelier permettra aux participants de développer leurs connaissances et de s'initier aux techniques de l'entretien d'explicitation. Les participants pourront utiliser ces techniques auprès de leurs étudiants pour les accompagner dans le développement de leur raisonnement clinique, tant dans le cadre de leur formation académique universitaire que de leur formation en stage. Conclusions L'entretien d'explicitation constitue un outil judicieux et concret pour favoriser le développement d'une compétence centrale en ergothérapie : le raisonnement clinique.

T2 8:30-11:00 Room/ salle : Beauport

Professional Issue Forum: Non-specific to Client Group, Community

Workplace safety and injury prevention in occupational therapy practice in Canada

While occupational therapists are considered to be experts in the prevention and treatment of work-related injuries – little attention has been paid to the injuries experienced by occupational therapists themselves. This lack of an occupational therapy-specific literature has both educational and practice implications. This professional issue forum seeks to explore and document current trends/issues around workplace safety and injury prevention within occupational therapy practice in Canada. The expected outcome of this presentation and facilitated discussion is to raise awareness, and offer possible solutions

to enable a healthy, sustainable workforce. Occupational therapy experts/researchers in workplace safety, educators, employers, members of national workplace safety associations, and injured occupational therapists will be invited to participate in the forum.

T3 8:30-9:00 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency
Conférence: Enfants/ Adolescents santé phys., Communauté

Standardisation du Test du rendement à l'ordinateur pour enfants

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Introduction. L'écriture par un clavier d'ordinateur et l'utilisation de la souris font désormais partie des apprentissages scolaires de base. Un test a été conçu pour évaluer le rendement dans l'utilisation de l'ordinateur des enfants. Objectifs. Cette étude visait à compléter les dernières étapes de standardisation du Test d'évaluation du rendement dans l'utilisation de l'ordinateur soit: 1) obtenir des données descriptives par âge pour chaque tâche chronométrée; 2) évaluer la fidélité test-retest interexamineur; 3) identifier les facteurs associés au rendement dans l'utilisation de l'ordinateur. Méthode. Le test a été administré à 524 enfants de 5 à 10 ans en milieu scolaire, de garde ou à la maison. Les principales analyses statistiques utilisées sont les données descriptives (moyennes et mesures de tendance centrale), la corrélation intraclasse et l'analyse de variance. Résultats. Les données descriptives sont obtenues pour chaque âge de 5 à 10 ans ainsi que des observations qualitatives sur les stratégies utilisées par les enfants. La fidélité test-retest interexamineur est satisfaisante pour la majorité des tâches (ICC= 0,41-0,92). Les facteurs associés au rendement sont l'âge, le niveau de scolarité, la méthode de doigté et l'utilisation d'Internet. Par contre, le genre et la dominance ne sont pas associés au rendement. Conclusion. Cet outil concerne une occupation moderne et adopte une perspective « top-down ». Il permet de connaître la progression des enfants dans l'apprentissage de l'ordinateur. Il facilite l'analyse de leurs difficultés, permet d'étoffer les recommandations et d'évaluer les progrès. Les ergothérapeutes disposent maintenant d'un outil supplémentaire pour évaluer les occupations reliées à l'ordinateur chez les enfants.

T4 8:30-9:00 Room/ salle : Detourney
Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Do caregiving occupations inform the support needs of male caregivers?

Amanda Abbott Andrea Kmielauskas, Nira Rittenberg, Jill Cameron

Introduction: More males are taking on the role of caring for an aging parent who has dementia. As dementia progresses, the demands placed on caregivers continue to increase, leading to stress and burnout. Caregivers require support in order to buffer these negative health effects. Little is known about the support needs of adult males caring for a parent with dementia, as the small body of male caregiving literature has focused on husbands. Objective: Through a qualitative exploration of caregiving occupations, using in-depth interviews, this study aims to gain an understanding of the support needs of adult males who are caring for a parent with dementia. Approach: In-depth interviews will provide a thorough understanding of the experiences these sons have as caregivers. To date, we have interviewed seven caregivers and will interview 10 more in the next eight months. Interviews will encourage discussion around caregiving occupations and support needs, and how these change across the illness trajectory. Interviews will be transcribed and then themes will be generated using conventional content analysis. Practice Implications: The knowledge gained from our study will add to the limited body of literature on sons caring for a parent with dementia. Study findings will inform health care service delivery models and clinicians so that support programs will be better marketed and delivered to this

unique population. Conclusion: Findings will reveal the type and variety of support needs required throughout the illness trajectory for adult males who are caring for a parent with dementia.

T5 8:30-9:00

Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Older Adult General, Administration Health Policy

Discharge planning: Ideology or policy?

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Introduction. Discharge planning with older adults is a complex process in which occupational therapists are called to make recommendations that will have a significant impact on the lives of their clients. Within the context of current healthcare and political systems, competing expectations can challenge occupational therapists facing situations where there is no apparent “best” solution for discharge. Furthermore, an occupational therapist is most often involved during only one segment of a client’s healthcare journey thereby limiting their perception of the bigger picture for the client. Objectives. From a broad perspective, this paper examines the role of policy in shaping discharge planning processes and outcomes, and the potential effects on clients’ lives and occupational therapy practice. Approach. A case study is used to illustrate the intimate implications of policy on the lives of older adults moving through inpatient health care services. This paper follows an individual through his healthcare journey and examines discharge planning options at each point, policies shaping these options, and implications for the occupational therapist’s role. Practice implications. Where clients go upon discharge can have significant consequences on health, function and well-being. This scenario has shown that options for discharge will vary based on policy as well as client needs and wishes. Recommendations for the focus of the occupational therapist’s role at each junction are provided. Conclusions. Policy has a much greater impact on the lives of clients, on occupational therapy practice and in shaping challenges facing occupational therapists than may be apparent at first glance.

T6 8:30-9:00

Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Phronesis as professional knowledge: Practical wisdom in occupational therapy?

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Introduction: Phronesis is generally defined as practical wisdom. Aristotle (1975) distinguished phronesis from episteme and techne. In Aristotle’s conception episteme is characterised as scientific, universal, invariable, context-independent knowledge (ie. blood tests, MRI). Techne is characterised as context-dependent, pragmatic, variable, craft knowledge, oriented toward a practical goal (ie. completing an application for assistive technology). Phronesis, involves reflective deliberation based on values, is concerned with practical judgement, and implies ethics (ie. what to do in an ethically charged situation). Objectives: The purpose of this paper is to discuss a recent collaborative thought experiment, facilitated by an OT, in which an interdisciplinary group of scholars from OT, PT, nursing, medical sociology, education and philosophy considered the ways in which phronesis might offer a generative possibility for reconsidering the professional knowledge of practitioners (Kinsella & Pitman, 2011). Approach: This investigation began with a shared sense that something of fundamental importance—of moral significance—was missing in the vision of what it means to be a professional, and in the ensuing educational aims in professional schools. The project was framed around the question: “If we take phronesis seriously as an organising framework for professional knowledge, what are the implications for professional education and practice?” Practice Implications: Emergent insights from this investigation and the implications for the education and practice of occupational therapists will be discussed. Conclusion: It is proposed that conceptions of knowledge in the occupational therapy

profession could benefit from a consideration of Aristotle's phronesis (or practical wisdom), in combination with episteme and techne.

T7 8:30-9:00 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Administration Politique de santé

L'ergothérapie et l'excellence en santé : L'histoire d'un partenariat

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Introduction : Les gouvernements provinciaux se préoccupent de plus en plus de l'excellence des services de santé et de services sociaux. Divers organismes travaillent activement et conjointement à atteindre cet objectif, notamment par leurs mandats de protection du public, d'évaluation des services et d'analyse des preuves scientifiques pertinentes. Les ergothérapeutes doivent être des partenaires actifs de cette recherche de l'excellence. Objectifs : Exposer différentes contributions des ergothérapeutes aux travaux d'une agence gouvernementale vouée à l'excellence en santé et en services sociaux. Méthode : Une revue des dossiers auxquels ont participé des ergothérapeutes permettra d'illustrer les différentes facettes du partenariat entre la profession et l'agence. Résultats : La contribution des ergothérapeutes a pris diverses formes au fil du temps : participation à des comités de travail ou d'orientation, lecture externe de rapports d'évaluation, avis d'experts, consultation de cliniciens chevronnés, développement de stratégies de transfert des connaissances. Pour l'agence comme pour l'ergothérapie, les bénéfices d'une synergie intersectorielle et interdisciplinaire permet d'optimiser la qualité des services offerts à la population. Conclusion : L'excellence en santé et services sociaux est la préoccupation de tous les acteurs concernés. L'établissement de partenariats est indispensable pour assurer la qualité des services. L'ergothérapie doit s'impliquer activement dans ces dossiers pour que son expertise soit reconnue et recherchée.

T8 9:00-9:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent Physical Health, Community

Using assistive technology to counter occupational deprivation: Case reviews

Cherie Dalton (Alberta Health Services, Calgary)

Introduction: Assistive technology can enable children with physical disabilities to participate in meaningful occupations from which they would otherwise be excluded (Salminen, 2008). Occupational deprivation provides a context to understand the exclusion of children with physical disabilities from desired occupations due to the interaction of their physical skills with the natural environment, as it highlights a person's inability to participate due to factors outside the control of the individual (Whiteford, 2000). Objectives: Participants will learn how appropriate assessment and provision of specific alternative access and assistive technology may enable occupation and reduce the experience of occupational deprivation for children with physical disabilities. Approach: Case reports present two pre-teen children's expanded engagement in occupations through use of appropriate assistive technology. Changes in participation at home and school were assessed through direct therapeutic involvement and interviews with parents and school personnel. The changes included becoming an equal participant in any conversation, conversing about any topic of interest, family appreciation of not needing to play "20 questions" to learn about events, demonstrating levels of knowledge to teachers, independent mobility and increased dignity. Practice Implications: Occupational engagement through assistive technology can reduce a child's experience of occupational deprivation and is an important component of occupational therapy practice. Conclusions: Assistive technology can enable improved occupational performance and engagement for children with physical disabilities.

T9 9:00-9:30 Room/ salle : Detourny
Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Fostering belonging and connectivity between community based health service providers
Suzette Bremault-Phillips (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Lili Lui, Shaniff Esmail, Tanya Appleton
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Introduction: Belonging, which is fundamental to interpersonal relationships, is a key factor to job satisfaction. This sense of belonging is particularly relevant to community based health care workers, such as Healthcare aides (HCA), and professional staff including occupational therapists. Often working in isolation, community health care workers identify that their time with other team members is invaluable and that communication between staff, either face to face or virtually, maintains interpersonal relationships. This is particularly true for frontline HCAs, who report a greater sense of work satisfaction when they have a sense of connection. Communication is essential for maintaining relational interplay. Mobile computing technological strategies have the potential to give a sense of shortening the distance between professionals and HCAs in the field where they often work autonomously. HCAs can be variable regarding their acceptance and attitudes towards emerging technology. This can impact the overall acceptance, use and successful application of technological communication aids that might foster belonging. Objective: The project's intention was to understand HCA's response and attitude toward the application of mobile computing technology in their daily routines with the aim of enhancing communication, supporting team work and improving workflow efficiency. Methods: Individual interviews and focus group were conducted. Practice Implications: Findings from this project will impact the interpersonal relations between health care team members. Conclusions: The overall goal is to tailor existing and affordable mobile computing technologies to support HCAs and community health care professionals to maintain connectivity, support team work and foster belonging.

T10 9:00-9:30 Room/ salle : Dufferin
Paper presentation: Adult General, Institution

Transitioning clients through the care continuum: The COPM still works!
Sarabjeet Charchun (Surrey Memorial Hospital, Surrey) Rajni Dhiman skotalwi@shaw.ca

Introduction: Since inception, the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) has operationalized client-centered practice in numerous settings (1). The COPM creates a culture and practical framework for occupational therapists to build client-therapist rapport, engage clients in prioritized, goal-directed interventions, and to provide direction as clients transition across the continuum of care. Therefore, the COPM is a key clinical tool maintained throughout the clients journey to ensure therapists are consistent in their care provision across inpatient to outpatient occupational therapy services. Objectives: To demonstrate the utility of the COPM along the client's journey of recovery from occupational therapy inpatient to outpatient services. Approach: Describe the practice settings of inpatient and outpatient occupational therapy services. Review the effectiveness, through case studies, of the COPM in transitioning clients. Identify challenges and successes from the therapist and client perspective. Practice Implications: Using the COPM across multiple points in a client's recovery allows for occupational therapists to remain goal-centered using a consistent framework. In this way, occupational therapists maintain a mindfulness of client goals. Clients remain active stakeholders in their care, as perceived satisfaction and performance of occupational performance issues are regularly re-evaluated. Conclusions: The COPM is not only for use within a single service or program, rather it can be used at different points along a client's journey of care over time. There are benefits to maintaining the COPM to transition clients through the care continuum.

T11 9:00-9:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy
Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Professionalism: An exploration of occupational therapy student and faculty perspectives

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Introduction: Professionalism is a complex, multi-faceted concept embedded within the curricula of occupational therapy programs and professional documents, yet a thorough, explicit explanation of professionalism from the viewpoint of occupational therapists is lacking in the literature. Objectives: To explore the perspectives of occupational therapy students and faculty regarding the meaning of professionalism. Methods: This constructivist qualitative study used purposeful sampling to recruit eight second-year occupational therapy masters students and five occupational therapy faculty members to participate in two, separate, ninety-minute focus groups. Discussions were audio-taped, transcribed verbatim, and checked for accuracy. Two investigators independently read the transcripts using open-coding and a process of constant comparison to identify categories. To enhance trustworthiness, the investigators kept an audit trail, and continuously engaged in reflexivity and bracketing. A summary of emergent categories was e-mailed to participants for member-checking. Results: Analysis of the student focus group revealed the following themes: Uncertainty about Professionalism Expectations, Searching for Answers through Concrete Concepts, and the Context-specific Nature of Professionalism. Emergent themes from the faculty focus group included: Professionalism Responsibility, Professionalism Awareness, and the Context-specific Nature of Professionalism. Findings revealed that professionalism is a developmental process shaped by experience and delineate implications for academic and fieldwork settings. Conclusion: Professionalism expectations in occupational therapy are complex, dynamic and context-specific requiring constant interpretation and judgment. Study results inform key occupational therapy stakeholders in clinical, academic, regulatory and association settings and contribute to the conceptualization and definition of professionalism within the currently limited occupational therapy literature.

T12 9:00-9:30 Room/ salle : Villery
Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Théorie

Ce que nous apprennent les Conférences commémoratives Muriel Driver

Catherine Vallée (Faculté de médecine, École de réadaptation, Université Laval, Québec) Andrew Freeman, Marie-Hélène Dupont catherine.vallee@rea.ulaval.ca

Introduction : Les Conférences commémoratives Muriel Driver jouent un rôle phare dans la construction sociale de l'ergothérapie au Canada. Plusieurs ergothérapeutes les considèrent comme une avenue privilégiée pour réfléchir à l'état et à l'essor de la profession. Objectifs : Cette présentation est le fruit d'une analyse discursive historique et critique du contenu des Conférences commémoratives Muriel Driver (1975-2010), qui visait à comprendre comment l'ergothérapie a évolué au Canada, par rapport à trois thèmes : (1) l'ergothérapie comme secteur de pratique; (2) la nature de la pratique ergothérapique; et (3), l'ergothérapie comme profession. Méthodes : Cette analyse critique des discours repose sur un cadre théorique développé par les auteurs, qui a évolué au fil des analyses. Chacun des discours fut analysé de façon itérative et chronologique, avec le souci de situer l'analyse dans son contexte historique, politique, social et économique grâce à une analyse documentaire. Diverses mesures ont été prises pour assurer la transparence, l'imputabilité procédurale et la rigueur de la démarche. Résultats : Malgré une évolution rapide du contexte économique, politique, social et organisationnel, plusieurs lignes de force persistent au fil des ans. La présentation s'attarde aux questionnements soulevés sur l'identité professionnelle, la place de l'ergothérapie, l'évolution de la conceptualisation de la pratique et la redéfinition de l'excellence. Conclusion : Les discours commémoratifs Muriel Driver reflètent l'évolution de la profession alors que les sciences de l'occupation prennent leur essor. Un examen critique permet

d'en dégager des perspectives et des questionnements susceptibles d'éclairer la réflexion sur le devenir de notre profession.

T13 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Becoming an evidence-based practitioner: Have we learned our lessons?

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Introduction: Occupational therapy faculty and clinical preceptors are expected to promote students' evidence-based practice (EBP) competencies. While there is agreement that both students and clinicians should use evidence to improve client outcomes, there is no consensus on how EBP competencies develop and no consensus on effective methods for teaching and assessing EBP. Purpose: To highlight the main findings from a review of the literature on EBP skills and the effectiveness of EBP teaching and assessment interventions in the classroom and in clinical practice that can be used to design effective teaching and learning strategies. Approach: A critical review of the literature in health sciences education and educational psychology with a focus on research on expertise and competency development. Practice Implications: EBP knowledge, skills and attitudes develop progressively and along a trajectory from the classroom to the clinical setting. The move along this developing trajectory occurs with instructor support and modeling and with the opportunity to engage in sustained practice with different clients. Cognitive apprenticeship, case-based learning and deliberate practice are recognized methods for promoting the development of EBP competencies. Whether in the classroom or in fieldwork, instructors and preceptors should focus on teaching and modeling the cognitive and metacognitive skills needed for integration of evidence in practice. Conclusion: The design of EBP teaching and learning environments should consider what is currently known about how people acquire, synthesize and use information to manage clinical problems. This review can inform both the design of the EBP curriculum and evidence-based occupational therapy practice.

T14 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Theory

Face validity and usability of a measure of childhood occupational development

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Introduction: Ideas of occupational development are becoming prominent in occupation-focused literature paralleling increased interest in childhood development initiatives (Lynch, 2009). Currently, paediatric occupational therapists rely on measures of social, cognitive and motor development to inform their practice, as occupational development propositions have not yet been translated into quantifiable measures. The creation of a measure of childhood occupational development would assist in identifying children who require occupational therapy services, and planning interventions to support best practice. Objective: To establish face validity and usability of a draft measure of childhood occupational development for children aged two to six years. Methods: A draft measure will be reviewed by five pediatric occupational therapy experts to establish face validity. The experts will be determined based on contributions to published works. One hundred practicing pediatric occupational therapists, recruited through a provincial regulatory body, will then be invited to participate in an on-line survey. The survey will ask for input on the draft measure to establish its usability. The data will be analyzed through quantitative descriptive statistics. Practice Implications: Pediatric occupational therapists use many assessments to identify the occupational challenges of children they serve; however, few focus on occupational development. The creation of a measure specific to occupational development would enhance practice and facilitate the creation of action plans for occupation-based intervention.

Conclusions: The face validation and usability process constitutes an important step in the creation of a measure of early occupational development.

T15 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation:

T16 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Administration Health Policy

Are assistants the answer to workforce shortages - an Australian perspective

Julie Connell (Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane) julie_connell@health.qld.gov.au

Introduction. Occupational Therapists are challenged to continue to provide high quality patient care in light of the increasing multiple demands facing contemporary health care. This project examined the service impact of Models of Care (MOC) using Allied Health Assistants (AHAs). Objectives. 1. Trial clinically focussed AHA roles at three levels, 2. Increase cultural acceptance of AHAs, 3. Re-allocate tasks from Allied Health Professionals to AHAs. Methods. Scoping to define staff ratios, orientation and training of AHAs. Redesign methodology included process, task and patient flow mapping. Concurrently, training and competency materials were developed to support the new and upgraded assistant tasks. Workload data was kept using a combination of a Workload Allocation Tool and utilising the hospital data recording system to track attendances, occasions of service and treatment time. Results: clinical AHA roles can be safely implemented in a range of professions/services, role implementation is more successful where there is appropriate staff/skill mix, team commitment, management support, clearly defined duties and well integrated processes of delegation, supervision and communication, clinical AHA roles increase service productivity and reduce relative cost of therapy, time commitment to train AHAs for new roles is significant and unsustainable given current workload pressures. Conclusion. AHA roles can increase service efficiency with the appropriate governance, training and staff skill mix. To prepare for increasing AHA staff numbers in Occupational Therapy, additional work is required to implement governance frameworks, build a culture of acceptance and develop training pathways for AHAs.

T17 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Plaines

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Margaret R. Hood: Founder of occupational therapy education in BC

Catherine Backman (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)

Introduction: Occupational therapy educational programs emerged in Western Canada in the middle of the 20th Century. They were established by pioneers and leaders in the field committed to increasing the number of practitioners. Margaret R. Hood was the founder of the occupational therapy program at the University of British Columbia (UBC). Objectives: To trace the accomplishments of Margaret Hood and share highlights from her archival files on the first occupational therapy curriculum at UBC. Methods: Hood deposited the first occupational therapy curriculum in the UBC archives. Archives also include campus newspapers and photos. Data were extracted from archival materials and historical highlights selected for sharing this history. Results: Hood served as an occupational therapist in the second world war, established a work rehabilitation program at the then Workmen's Compensation Board of BC, prior to being appointed the first head of occupational therapy at UBC. The program was launched thanks to a \$5000 grant from the local arthritis society, as well as other supporters. Much of the curriculum reflects occupational therapy in 1961, but many similarities to present day education exist as well. Conclusion: Reflecting on our educational pioneers provides important historical perspectives for contemporary occupational therapists.

T18 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Adult Psychosocial Health, Institution

The Remotivation Process: Promising intervention process for persons with depression

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Introduction: Depression affects 121 million people worldwide and is the leading cause of disability (WHO, 2011). Persons with depression present severe difficulties in performing daily activities and struggle to find motivation. The Remotivation Process (de las Heras, Llerena, & Kielhofner, 2003) is a structured intervention process developed to facilitate participation in meaningful occupations and improve motivation for actions. Objectives: This study measured the impacts of the Remotivation Process on the volition (motivation for action), occupational identity and competence, and stages of remotivation of adults diagnosed with major depression. Methods: Ten participants (8 women, 2 men) receiving services from a large psychiatric hospital, aged between 37 and 60 years old, participated in the Remotivation Process and in this longitudinal study. Repeated measures were taken at the start, middle, and end of the 20 week intervention process using the Volitional Questionnaire, the Occupational Performance History Interview, and the Interest Checklist. Data were analysed using descriptive and non-parametric statistical analysis. Results: Motivation for occupational engagement and engagement in occupations increased overtime. Participants' occupational identity and occupational competence strengthened. Individual items of the data collection tools were also examined to yield more discrete information about the change process of participants. Conclusion: This study provided specific evidence about a client-centred, occupation-focussed intervention process based on occupational therapy core concepts. It is hoped that results will guide occupational therapists in their choice of interventions with clients with depression and will inform occupational therapy practice in mental health.

T19 10:00-10:30 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Personnes âgées santé phys., Communauté

Non-ergothérapeutes et choix d'équipement pour l'hygiène: développement de l'Algo

Manon Guay (Université de Sherbrooke et Centre de recherche sur le vieillissement, Sherbrooke)

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Introduction: Pour soutenir le personnel non-ergothérapeute qui collabore avec les ergothérapeutes lors du choix de l'équipement pour l'hygiène des personnes en perte d'autonomie vivant à domicile, les cliniciens ont développé plus de 50 outils 'maison' d'aide à la décision. Ces pratiques soulèvent des questionnements sur la sécurité de la clientèle et la qualité des services, notamment parce que les qualités métrologiques de ces outils ne sont pas connues et que leur nombre élevé alimente la confusion sur les pratiques. Objectif: Développer et valider un outil commun pour le personnel non-ergothérapeute engagé dans le choix d'équipement pour l'hygiène pour l'adulte vivant à domicile. Méthode: Des allers-retours entre les outils 'maison', les perspectives théoriques et les écrits, ont permis le développement d'un outil qui, par la suite, a été soumis aux experts (n=10) via la méthode RAND/UCLA afin d'en établir la validité de contenu. Résultats: Le MCRO-P a été retenu comme trame de fond au développement d'un algorithme clinique, c.-à-d. une carte graphique des étapes logiques à suivre lors d'un 'cas simple' de choix d'équipement pour l'hygiène. Ainsi, l'Algo comprend une suite de questions qui abordent l'occupation, la personne et l'environnement à travers ses quatre sections : 1) la clientèle, 2) le choix du siège, 3) les recommandations et 4) les notes. Conclusions: La consultation a permis le développement d'un outil enraciné dans la réalité et les besoins communs des ergothérapeutes. Toutefois, d'autres qualités métrologiques de l'Algo doivent être étudiées pour s'assurer que l'outil oriente le personnel non-ergothérapeute vers le bon équipement.

T20 10:30-11:30

Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Extended discussion: Non-specific to Client Group, Administration Health Policy

Developing a knowledge translation agenda in occupational therapy

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Rationale: Knowledge translation, a rapidly growing field focused on knowledge generation and use, has emerged as a critical force across health research, practice, and policy. Occupational therapists are increasingly embracing opportunities to engage in knowledge translation to enhance evidence-based practice, but require a multi-level discipline-specific agenda that enables multi-level collaboration. Objectives: 1) Review the science of knowledge translation broadly, highlighting current dominant models, 2) Review current applications of knowledge translation in occupational therapy, 3) Develop a plan to advance a knowledge translation agenda for occupational therapy. Approach: A panel of occupational therapy practitioners, researchers and educators will briefly present their knowledge translation projects and activities, highlighting lessons learned. Following the presentations, small group discussions will be facilitated by panel members, using guided discussion questions focused on addressing challenges and opportunities for occupational therapy to engage in knowledge translation with each other, other professionals, and clients. Practice Implications: Effective knowledge translation requires a collaborative approach, but few opportunities for the collective voices of occupational therapists to be heard exist. This rare opportunity will provide a step toward developing a blueprint for a knowledge translation agenda in occupational therapy. Conclusions: Knowledge translation in health care is a growing field in Canada and internationally. The profession of occupational therapy needs to build on our strengths, learn from the research and develop a unified approach. Embracing knowledge translation is critical to occupational therapy, but equally important is strategically developing a knowledge translation agenda that is consistent with our theories, models and approaches to practice.

T21 10:30-11:00

Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Theory

Photoelicitation: An innovative and occupation-based method for researching children's occupations

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Introduction: Children may find it difficult to express the nuances of their occupations verbally. The use of photographs however, may allow children to approach their experiences in different ways, potentially generating richer discussions than can be obtained from interviews alone. Photoelicitation is a method of visual data collection used in combination with an interview process to draw out the viewer's response (Prosser & Burke, 2008). Objectives: This paper will provoke dialogue about the application of the photoelicitation interview method in the context of research on occupation with children. Drawing on a review of the literature and the researchers' experiences with this method, practical considerations for using this method will be discussed. Approach: The authors are currently working on a case study research project, using photoelicitation as a method to examine occupation and identity with children with physical disabilities. Children are asked to take pictures of their daily activities and participate in interviews using the pictures to elicit discussion about what they do. Examples of current research will be presented. Practice Implications: The photoelicitation interview is an innovative and occupation-based method for researching occupation with children. The potential for using this method as a tool in practice settings will also be discussed. Conclusions: The potential of photoelicitation methods when researching occupation with children takes on a practical significance (i.e., gathering meaningful data), and can be helpful in maintaining an occupation-based focus, which is beneficial for occupational therapy researchers and practitioners.

T22 10:30-11:00 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Traumatic brain injury and cognitive impairment in homeless men

Jackie Andersen (University of Toronto, Toronto) Nadine Kot, Nadine Kot, Jane Topolovec-Vranic, Angela Colantonio, Naomi Ennis jackie.andersen@utoronto.ca

Rationale: Although the incidence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) is disproportionately high among men who are homeless, it often goes undetected in this population due to a lack of screening by healthcare professionals, confounding variables including mental illness and substance abuse, and limited self-awareness of cognitive impairment. Little is known about how the cognitive function of men who are homeless with TBI may differ from those without TBI. Objectives: The objective of this exploratory quantitative pilot study was to identify how measurable cognitive impairments presented in those who reported a history of TBI compared to those who did not among homeless men. Methods: Forty participants were recruited through convenience sampling from an urban homeless shelter. A history of TBI was determined using the Brain Injury Screening Questionnaire, and cognitive function was examined using the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status. Data was analyzed to examine associations between a history of TBI and cognitive performance. Practice Implications: TBI often goes undetected among homeless persons. The occupational therapy (OT) role in cognitive assessment is crucial to ensure that clients receive beneficial treatment specific to their needs. By providing appropriate interventions, OTs can enable homeless clients with TBI to successfully engage in their self-care and productivity-related activities. Conclusions: This study will influence best practice in the detection of TBI among men who are homeless. Information collected from this study is essential to healthcare professionals who create programs to support this vulnerable population.

T23 10:30-11:00 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Academic accreditation in occupational therapist assistant and physiotherapist assistant education

Adele Martin (Mohawk College, Hamilton) Pat Lee, Dawn Burnett

Introduction: The need for a national academic accreditation program for occupational therapist assistant (OTA) and physiotherapist assistant (PTA) education has been identified to promote ongoing educational quality through compliance with accepted standards. Objectives: The purpose of this project was to develop academic accreditation standards that are relevant and responsive and will serve as the framework for a process of continuous quality assessment and improvement. Accreditation will help ensure consistent entry-level graduate outcomes, validate educational programs' curriculum and promote national portability of credentials. Approach: Drafts 1 to 3 of the standards were developed based on the accepted 5 + 1 standards model, with reference to both OTA and PTA competency profiles and accreditation standards for occupational therapist and physiotherapist education. Standards were subjected to stakeholder consultations including fourteen country-wide focus groups; an online survey generating over 1000 responses, and consultations with a Standards Development Working Group and Advisory Committee. Three iterations of the standards were reviewed and revised according to themes identified at each phase of consultation. Practice Implications: A robust and relevant set of academic accreditation standards has been developed to serve as the framework for evaluation of education programs. The standards will be piloted in three sites across Canada in 2011 and 2012. Accreditation review scheduling for all other programs will commence in Fall 2012. Conclusions: A complex, multi phase process with wide stakeholder input ensures that the accreditation standards successfully serve as the framework through which quality in OTA and PTA education can be assessed.

T24 10:30-11:30 Room/ salle : Plaines

Extended discussion: Non-specific to Client Group, Theory

Lessons from the past: Shaping the future of Occupational Therapy

Natalie MacLeod Schroeder (, Winnipeg) Jean-Pascal Beaudoin, Heather Thompson, Mary Clark, Donna Campbell n.macleod.schroeder@gmail.com

Introduction: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it" (Santayana, 1906, p. 284). While this quote is well known to many, how many of us have given thought to its relevance to occupational therapy? The profession of occupational therapy in Canada has a rich history rife with successes and challenges, innovations and setbacks. Lessons learned from these experiences can be a valuable resource to further the development of the profession. Objectives: To develop an understanding of occupational therapy practice over time and its relevance in supporting the profession to grow in the right direction. Approach: Presenters will review aspects of the history of occupational therapy in Canada and the relationship of history to future practice. Participants will reflect on this retrospective and brainstorm strategies to position the profession favourably within future contexts of practice. Practice Implications: Reflection upon history allows for a more thorough examination of events not possible in the moment, including factors which influenced the success or failure of actions. Understanding these contributing factors is essential to effective planning for the profession in the future. History provides many lessons which can be used by occupational therapists to recognize opportunities that may arise and then provide more efficient and effective advocacy and strategic planning. Conclusions: The history of occupational therapy practice in Canada provides therapists with rich lessons that can be used to inform future practice and development. Learning from the past is a worthy starting point to evolve with efficiency as a profession.

T25 10:30-11:00 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Adult Psychosocial Health, Institution

The Canadian survey of mental health occupational therapists' assessment practices

Suzanne Rouleau (Jewish General Hospital /McGill Univ, Montreal) Karyne Dion, Nicol Korner-Bitensky, Georgia Iliopoulos, Kristelle Ong Tone, Anne-Marie Ouellette Tewfik suzanne.rouleau@mcgill.ca

Introduction: There is little known about assessment tools used by occupational therapists working in adult mental health and no easy access to information about typically used mental health assessments. Objectives: This study is a two phase project focused on knowledge translation related to the use of standardized measures in adult mental health. First, it identified current practices regarding the prevalence of use of assessments and domains typically assessed by occupational therapists working in adult mental health. Then, a web-based site was created to provide psychometric and usability information on tools with a high prevalence of use. Methods: A representative sample of occupational therapists working with adults with mental illness was sought through a national online survey. Prompted by two case vignettes, one representing a "typical" patient with depression, the other with schizophrenia, occupational therapists identified problems and the assessments they would use in their "current practice" and in "an ideal world". Information was also collected on explanatory variables that could influence practice. Results: 265 therapists completed the survey. Prevalence of use of assessments was categorized according to the domain/construct measured as well as the use of standardized and non-standardized assessments. Conclusion: This study helps decrease the gap between research and clinical practice. It identifies the problem by describing mental health occupational therapists' assessment practices in Canada and it resulted in a knowledge translation tool facilitating access to best practices. Attendees will be introduced to the results of this study and to the newly created web-based tool.

T26 10:30-11:00 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes Général, Établissement

Autogestion: Adaptation pour une clientèle atteinte d'atteintes cognitives légères

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Introduction: En dépit des progrès effectués en réadaptation physique, une proportion importante de la clientèle sera considérée comme ayant une maladie chronique au terme de sa réadaptation fonctionnelle intensive. L'autogestion est une approche d'intervention qui a été développée afin de permettre aux personnes de prendre en charge la gestion à long terme de leur maladie chronique. Cependant, ces recommandations doivent être adaptées pour tenir compte des déficiences et incapacités présentes incluant la présence de personnes avec des atteintes cognitives légères qui interfèrent avec la compréhension et la mise en place des stratégies enseignées. Objectifs 1) Adaptation du programme d'autogestion des maladies chroniques de Stanford à une clientèle atteinte d'atteintes cognitives légères (ACL) (dystrophie myotonique) 2) Documenter la validité de contenu et la faisabilité de la mise en place du programme d'autogestion Méthodes Une étude exploratoire auprès d'un groupe de 10 participants, constitué de cinq adultes atteints d'ACL jumelés à un proche aidant. Une série de questionnaires suggérés par Stanford ont été administrés. De plus, le climat des rencontres, la pertinence du contenu, l'organisation, et la clarté de l'information ont été évaluées à l'aide d'entrevues dirigées. Résultats L'adaptation du programme a démontré une bonne validité de contenu. Les questionnaires nécessiteront des adaptations au niveau de la complexité des questions Le rôle des proches aidants dans la mise en place des stratégies enseignées a été souligné ce qui amène une piste intéressante pour les clientèles de réadaptation. Conclusion Le programme d'autogestion a été perçu comme pertinent et bénéfique pour les personnes atteintes et leurs proches aidants.

T27 11:00-11:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Community

Perspectives of youth with Duchenne on participation in meaningful activities

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Introduction. Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a lifelong neuromuscular disorder, which causes progressive weakness in muscle strength. While research exists on the limited participation of youth with this disorder in physical activities, there is a lack of evidence on the perspectives of these individuals on the importance of certain activities for them, and what barriers and facilitators they experience to participating in these activities. Objectives. To explore the perspectives of youth with DMD on their participation in meaningful activities. Methods. Four male participants with DMD, aged eleven to sixteen, took part in a modified application of the Photovoice qualitative participatory research method in which their involvement in activities was explored. Each participated in two individual introductory and three group meetings where children shared and discussed pictures that were taken prior to the group meeting. Results. Three main themes describe the personal and environmental supports and barriers that affect participation: a wheelchair as a facilitator and barrier to - social participation; digital technology and social media as facilitators to participation; and the role of assistive technology in enhancing participation and independence. Conclusions. This is a first study qualitatively investigating the perspectives of youth with DMD on their participation and can help guide future rehabilitation interventions to enable meaningful participation.

T28 11:00-11:30 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Facilitating goal setting in acquired brain injury: a qualitative analysis

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Introduction: Despite emphasis on collaborative partnership in goal setting, considerable challenges exist in enabling clients' participation in this process. Goal setting is particularly problematic with individuals with acquired brain injury due to impairment in executive function. There is little research available on how best to facilitate goal setting with this population. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to characterize the process of goal setting with individuals with acquired brain injury and to identify factors in therapist communication that facilitate or hinder this process. Methods: A phenomenological approach was used to retrospectively analyze six video taped sessions of three experienced occupational therapists engaged in goal setting with participants with brain injury using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure. Videos, collected for a previous study, were transcribed verbatim and subject to discourse analysis. Results: Therapist's adherence to interview protocol led to premature topic changes limiting the client's response opportunities. Simple acknowledgments and affirmations by the therapist helped clients self-identify functional problems. An unexpected finding was the demonstration of self-awareness and insight by clients. Conclusions: Facilitating goal setting requires considerable communication and interview skills. Adults with brain injury with subsequent executive dysfunction were able to self-identify goals, but the ease of doing so was hindered by therapist's adherence to the interview protocol. In contrast, reflective statements and affirmations appeared to facilitate the process.

T29 11:00-11:30

Room/ salle : Dufferin

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Communauté

Les ressources de soutien en Suisse Romande destinées aux familles vivant avec une personne handicapée

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Introduction : Le soutien aux familles vivant avec une personne en situation de handicap se caractérise par une diversité de besoins, correspondant tant aux enfants qu'aux personnes vieillissantes. En Suisse, les personnes en situations de handicap demeurent majoritairement avec leur famille. Cette approche fait émerger des besoins spécifiques auxquels les offres de soutien essayent de répondre. Objectifs : Cette recherche qualitative vise l'identifier des ressources de soutiens existantes et la détermination des facteurs favorisant ou limitant leur accessibilité. Elle vise la documentation des offres et leur analyse en termes d'adéquation avec les besoins des familles du point de vue des prestataires de ressources. Méthodologie : L'étude s'inscrit dans une approche exploratoire et constructiviste, reposant sur une perspective de compréhension éco-systémique. L'identification des prestataires se fait sur une base documentaire. La cartographie des prestations est établie par questionnaire. Les tensions et la présentation de certains résultats sont abordées lors de focus groupes et d'entretiens avec des informateurs-clé. Résultats : Les résultats mettent en évidence les contraintes liées à l'absence de politiques uniformes dans le système fédéral suisse. Le système de subventionnement d'initiatives privées en matière d'offres de soutiens aux familles favorise les disparités régionales, la limitation des bénéficiaires, la difficulté d'accès aux informations, le manque de suivi personnalisé et la fragmentation de l'offre. L'ergothérapeute intervient dans le cadre des soins à domicile inclus dans les politiques de santé, mais son rôle dépasse ce périmètre en raison des nombreux besoins des familles. Conclusion : Les résultats définitifs, le rôle de l'ergothérapeute et une mise en perspective seront discutés lors de la présentation.

T30 11:00-11:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Adult Psychosocial Health, Community

Functional performance of dual-diagnosis clients in activities of daily living

Martine Desormeaux-Lefebvre (Hôpital Louis-H Lafontaine, Montreal) Isabelle Gélinas, Beverlea Tallant, Nadine Larivière martine.desormeaux-lefebvre@mail.mcgill.ca

Introduction. Research on functional performance of people with schizophrenia and substance abuse is limited and has focused primarily on cognitive impairments. Findings in this area are conflicting, making it difficult for occupational therapists to understand how these individuals function despite their cognitive impairments. Thus, there is a need to use performance-based assessments to understand how individuals with a dual-diagnosis accomplish their daily living activities. Objectives. The primary objective was to describe and compare the functional performance of individuals with a dual-diagnosis on two activities of daily living. Secondary aim was to examine the association between a client's self-perception of their functional performance with their actual performance on these tasks. Methods. This is a descriptive cross-sectional study in which ten participants were evaluated while performing two tasks, budgeting and grocery shopping, using the Perceive-Recall-Plan-Perform (PRPP) system of task analysis (Chapparo & Ranka, 2006). Substance use was evaluated by the Addiction Severity Index (McLellan et al., 1989). Two questionnaires, developed by the researchers, assessed the participants' familiarity and self-perception of their performance on the tasks. Results. Results indicated lower scores, for both tasks, in the planning quadrant of the PRPP (56.3% and 60%), particularly the evaluating sub-quadrant, which involves cognitive monitoring and appraisal processes. This trend occurred despite the participant's prior familiarity with these tasks. Conclusions. This study was a first step in describing the functional performance of individuals with a dual diagnosis of schizophrenia and substance use in activities of daily living, which will lead to improved rehabilitation for these clients, as specific ADL skills can be targeted.

T31 11:00-11:30 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes Général, Communauté

La perspective des ergothérapeutes sur leur pratique en soins palliatifs

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Introduction : L'ergothérapie dans le domaine des soins palliatifs est une pratique émergente. Le rôle des ergothérapeutes n'y est pas encore bien défini. Objectifs : L'exposé vise à présenter les résultats d'une recherche qualitative réalisée auprès d'ergothérapeutes travaillant avec une clientèle en phase palliative ou terminale, en soutien à domicile. L'objectif de cette recherche était d'identifier la pratique actuelle et idéale des ergothérapeutes, en passant par les leviers et les obstacles à leur satisfaction, et par leurs besoins en formation. Méthodes : La collecte des données s'est effectuée à l'aide d'entrevues semi-structurées (14) et d'activités projectives (écriture, dessin basé sur l'exercice des métaphores de Kinsella). Une analyse thématique des données, verticale et transversale, a eu lieu. Résultats : Quatre rôles ont émergé de l'analyse des données : 1) adaptation technique, 2) holisme perceptif, 3) holisme interdisciplinaire, 4) adaptation holistique en ergothérapie. Ces rôles sont sous l'influence de nombreux facteurs : 1) les besoins et les préférences du client, 2) les besoins des proches des clients, 3) la composition de l'équipe, ses besoins et sa définition de l'ergothérapie, 4) les aspects politico-administratifs, 5) le leadership de l'ergothérapeute. À travers ces résultats, se trouvent les satisfactions et les insatisfactions des ergothérapeutes, ainsi que leurs besoins en formation. Conclusions : Les ergothérapeutes en soins palliatifs se sentent insuffisamment préparés à leur rôle qui demeure ambigu. Une formation axée notamment sur les aspects psychosociaux de l'approche et sur le travail interdisciplinaire permettrait d'augmenter la satisfaction des ergothérapeutes envers leur pratique dans ce champ spécifique.

T32 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Paper presentation: Adult General, Institution

Community of practice within multiple oncology environments

Moira Toomey (The Ottawa Hospital,) Diana Bissett, Martine Trudelle mtoomey@toh.on.ca

Introduction: The Canadian Practice Process Framework (CPPF) acts as a structure for the provision of quality occupational therapy services. As a result of medical advancements over the past decade, cancer is no longer always a terminal condition; for many it is now a chronic illness. The scope of occupational therapy practice in oncology has therefore evolved to include varied practice environments. A community of practice, a team of oncology occupational therapists working in varied settings, can provide quality occupational therapy services over time. Objectives: To present the Oncology Community of Practice as a model of clinical collaboration utilized by occupational therapists as a means to optimize delivery of occupational therapy services throughout the cancer trajectory. Approach: One client's experience will illustrate the application of the CPPF as used by the Oncology Community of Practice. This case study will describe how occupational engagement was impacted throughout this client's cancer journey, and how these various therapists addressed these needs. Practice Implications: The OCP provides an environment for best practice at each stage of the client's cancer experience within the framework of the Canadian Practice Process. In addition, therapists involved within this emotionally charged work environment can access personal support, develop resources and utilise educational opportunities. Conclusions: The CPPF provides a structure in which the Oncology Community of Practice can both deliver quality occupational therapy services to cancer patients over time and provide professional support to occupational therapists working in oncology settings.

T33 13:00-14:00 Room/ salle : Beauport

Extended discussion: Adult General, Community

Social enterprise and disability: What occupational therapists need to know

Terry Krupa (Queen's University, Kingston) Rosemary Lysaght, Joyce Brown, Catherine Vallee
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Introduction: Social enterprises are businesses that have dual social and revenue-generation goals. They are rapidly growing as a means to address the social and economic marginalization of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities. Objectives: This extended session will engage participants in: 1. learning about the growth of social enterprise in Canada, with a particular focus on businesses designed to create employment for people with disabilities; 2. discussing the relevance of social enterprise for occupational therapists. Approach: A didactic presentation will provide: the policy context for social enterprise; a comparison of social enterprise models; and a review of recent studies by the authors describing the growth of the social business model for people with disabilities in Canada and dimensions critical for their evaluation. Half the session will be devoted to group discussion addressing the relevance of social enterprise to the profession, and preparation required by occupational therapists working with social enterprises. Practice Implications: Occupational therapists can expect to be increasingly involved with social enterprises either in the context of partnerships or as direct service providers. Social enterprises offer a means to apply the values and principles that are at the core of occupational justice. This extended session will provide the opportunity to collectively explore practice opportunities presented by social enterprises. Conclusions: Canada has seen the rapid growth of social enterprise as a vehicle to address social, occupational and economic marginalization of people with disabilities. The time is ripe for occupational therapists to consider how they will participate in this trend.

T34 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Community

Identifying developmental risk in young children: Comparing parent-report screening tools

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Introduction: Many children at risk for developmental delay are not identified before school entry. Identification of risk for poor developmental outcomes can facilitate early occupational therapy intervention with the potential of improving children's outcomes at school entry and beyond. Objectives: The purpose of this mixed methods study was to compare the rates of identification of risk in 18 month old children by three developmental screening tools administered through parent report in public health settings. Methods: Parents of 18 month old children who attended a public health office for a routine child immunization visit were invited to participate. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and three parent-report developmental screening tools. A purposive sample of participants also participated in an interview to elicit their perceptions of completing the questionnaires. Results: Data collection is ongoing. To date, 217 parents have completed the screening tools, 10 of whom have also participated in interviews. Preliminary data analysis suggests that the three screening tools have different prevalence rates of identification of risk and poor concordance of risk across the tools. Parents appreciated the opportunity to complete the tools which could be used to focus discussion about their children's development with the public health nurse. Conclusions: The use of screening tools to identify children at risk for poor developmental outcomes as a basis of referral to occupational therapy requires further investigation. Variations in the rates of identification of 18 month old children at risk raise concerns about which tools should be administered and at what ages.

T35 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Detourney

Paper presentation: Older Adult Psychosocial Health, Community

Community mobility and social well-being in live-alone older adults

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Introduction: Older adults who live alone are at increased risk for loss of independence and diminished mental health. Reduced community mobility, including driving, is thought to increase these risks. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between live-alone status, community mobility, and overall health and well-being in a sample (n=501) of community-dwelling adults aged 55+ in a large mid-western city in the U.S. Methods: Telephone interviews lasting approximately 1 hour each were conducted between May and August 2011. Data were contributed using standardized assessments (e.g., self-rated health, depression, social well-being (Social Productivity-Functioning Scale, Nieboer et al, 2005), neighborhood environment, and community integration, and a short set of qualitative questions on activities, and home and community accessibility. Results: Despite previous literature that has shown live-alone older adults to be relatively vulnerable (Lysack et al, 2001), this study showed few differences attributable solely to live-alone status. The major exception was social well-being. Live-alones had significantly lower mean total scores ($p < 0.05$) on the Social Productivity-Functional Scale, and on three of the four SPF sub-scales: status ($p < 0.05$), affection ($p < 0.05$), and behavioral confirmation ($p < 0.01$). Those not currently driving had even poorer SPF scores. They also had significantly worse scores on the depression ($p < 0.05$), self-rated health ($p < 0.01$) and pain ($p < 0.01$) measures. Conclusions: These data suggest that for live alone older adults the biggest challenge is in meeting social needs. Understanding major factors that influence subjective well-being is a critical first step in designing effective occupational therapy interventions.

T36 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Theory

Spirituality and OT: A comprehensive review from 1991 to 2011

Tamera Humbert (Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown) humbertt@etown.edu

Introduction: The role of spirituality within occupational therapy has been promoted as well as debated within the field. What has come out of that discourse includes the exploration of spirituality constructs; the promotion of evidence highlighting therapists' perspectives and education preparedness related to the topic, and clarification of practice approaches and considerations(1, 2). However, what is now missing in the literature is a current and comprehensive review of the occupational therapy literature from multiple contexts including those that encompasses cultural contexts from various countries.

Objective: The purpose of the systematic literature review was to explore past and present spirituality constructs in the occupational therapy literature in order to create a more comprehensive and broad framework relevant and applicable to occupational therapy practice. Methods: A comprehensive systematic literature review (3) was completed with relevant occupational therapy articles and text writings. A total of 88 articles and readings published from 1991 to 2011 from five continents were reviewed by the researchers; 59 articles were relevant and included in the study. Constant comparative analysis was completed by three reviewers independently and then collectively, establishing particular thematic analysis. Results: From the comprehensive review an initial framework was developed that further highlights broad constructs of spirituality and meaning; and subsequently proposes a broader conceptual understanding of the various OT practitioners' roles addressing spirituality; and provides both practical implications and debate for the implementation of spirituality within practice. Conclusion: This presentation will expand and broaden the current conceptualization and understanding of spirituality in occupational therapy.

T37 13:00-14:00 Room/ salle : Plaines

Extended discussion: **ACOTUP Sponsored Session**

Exploring the trends in student accommodations

Introduction: An academic accommodation is an alteration in the usual way in which a student performs an academic task, either within the classroom or fieldwork setting. Academic accommodations are designed to create a "level playing field" – one in which the student with a disability has an equitable opportunity to demonstrate his/her knowledge, skills and behaviours. To create a level playing field, parts of a task may be changed through an accommodation, provided these changes do not remove an essential course or program requirement. Objectives: Within this session, we will explore (a) trends related to the proportion of students receiving accommodations, (b) common procedures utilized to implement both academic and fieldwork accommodations, and (c) successes and challenges encountered within the provision of student accommodations.

T38 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Theory

Beyond performance: Clarifying the construct of occupational engagement

Shannon Xavier Jason Ferreira, Jane Davis, Helene Polatajko

Introduction: The centrality of the concept of occupational engagement to occupational therapy is highlighted in its definition: "the art and science of enabling engagement in everyday living, through occupation" (Polatajko, et al., 2007, p. 27). However, the literature lacks a clear and uniform definition of occupational engagement. This uncertainty over what it means to be engaged could threaten the legitimacy of the profession of occupational therapy, and stifle possibilities for the profession. Objective: To uncover how the term 'engagement' is defined within peer-reviewed publications across disciplines.

Methods: A scoping review will be conducted of literature on engagement, across disciplines. Articles from peer-reviewed journals that meet the inclusion criteria of the study will be reviewed to uncover definitions and descriptions of the concept of engagement with relevance to occupation. All definitions and descriptions of engagement will be compiled and thematic analysis will be used to identify key aspects of engagement as presented in this multi-disciplinary literature. Practice Implications: The clarification of the construct of occupational engagement will enable occupational therapists to clearly define their scope of practice to healthcare teams and the general public. A clear explanation and description of occupational engagement may also enable the development of a standardized measure leading to enhanced occupational outcomes for clients. Conclusions: The findings of this study will provide a synthesis of the existing knowledge on the concept of engagement. This will enable us to better define occupational therapy practice and to support the future development of a measure of occupational engagement.

T39 13:00-13:30 Room/ salle : Villery
Conférence: Adultes santé phys., Communauté

Accessibilité aux infrastructures urbaines et scolaires : comment la mesurer?

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Problématique : Il n'existe pas de mesure valide et fidèle en français de l'accessibilité des milieux scolaires et piétonniers pour les adultes présentant des déficiences physiques (visuelle, auditive, motrice, neurologique). Objectifs : Développer et valider des grilles d'observation de l'accessibilité des milieux scolaire et piétonnier pour les adultes; évaluer la consistance interne et la fidélité inter-juges. Méthodes : Les étapes suivantes ont été réalisées : une recension des écrits; la production des grilles d'observation, le pré-test de la cotation avec des chercheurs; la validation de contenu via un groupe d'experts (n=8). La validation de construit a été assurée par corrélation des résultats avec ceux du Community Health Environment Checklist (coefficient de Pearson). La cohérence interne a été calculée avec l'alpha de Cronbach. La fidélité inter-juges (n=40 évaluations) a été assurée par cotation simultanée sans consultation de la grille par deux ergothérapeutes formés et la variance d'erreur attribuable aux juges a été calculée par une analyse de variance. Résultats : La grille d'observation comprend une échelle de type Likert à quatre niveaux (1 : non accessible à 4 : totalement accessible). Elle comprend sept sections de 5 à 13 items chacune : stationnements, milieu piétonnier, accès extérieur à l'édifice, aires de déplacements intérieures, infrastructures d'apprentissage et de loisirs, services et les salles de toilette(s) publiques. Conclusions : Les analyses statistiques démontrent que l'instrument possède de bonnes qualités psychométriques. Cette grille permettra aux individus présentant des déficiences physiques ou à toute autre personne de revendiquer les droits d'accès égaux pour tous.

T40 13:30-14:00 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair
Paper presentation: Adult General, Theory

Emic perspective on cinematic, occupational representations of adults with IDD

Rebecca Renwick (University of Toronto, Toronto) Ann Fudge Schormans r.renwick@utoronto.ca

Introduction: The literature discusses film representations of people with psychiatric and physical disabilities but rarely those with intellectual/developmental disabilities (IDD, particularly portrayals of their occupations which are all from an etic (outsider/researcher) perspective. Objectives: This presentation illuminates: - Participatory, qualitative methods for studying cinematic representations of occupations of adults with IDD in contemporary films from the emic (insider) perspective - Challenges/benefits of these methods Methods: Co-researchers (3 adults with IDD, 2 professors, 2 students) examined 5 contemporary films. They watched each film a repeatedly to create a framework

for systematic critical analysis of portrayals of occupations of adults with IDD. Several themes emergent from the analysis were critiqued by the co-researchers with disabilities concerning how these themes compared with their own view of adults' with IDD occupational engagement. Results: Benefits included: - Identification of key themes within the films from an emic perspective regarding representation of occupations for people with IDD contrasted with occupations as understood by co-researchers with IDD. Enhanced knowledge of inclusive/participatory methods - Co-researchers with IDD developed research skills. Challenges included: - Time/attention to ensure all researchers were prepared for, agreed upon, and had a common understanding the research process Conclusions: Elicitation of voices of adults with IDD can inform occupational science research. Cinematic representations about occupations of people with IDD are typically based on an etic perspective. Assumptions inherent in etic representations inform non-disabled understandings of IDD and are often reflected in professional practice. The emic perspective can provide insights into the nature of meaningful occupations for persons with IDD.

T41 13:30-14:00 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent Physical Health, Community

More than handouts: Enabling parenting with fathers of preterm infants

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Introduction: New fathers are often unsure of their parenting skills (Goodman, 2005) and even more unsure when the baby is born early and at-risk for developmental delays. While programs exist for mothers, fathers report limited supports. Therefore we developed a father-friendly educational program with an internet component. Objectives: 1. Describe a strength-based intervention to enhance father-child interactions, 2. Report the impact of the intervention on fathers' skills, and 3. Apply results to occupational therapy practice with fathers. Methods. In this randomized controlled trial, 65 first-time fathers of preterm babies (gestational ages 34 to 36 weeks) were randomly assigned to receive an intervention or control condition. When babies were 4 (baseline) and 8 months old (outcome), fathers completed questionnaires and were videotaped playing with their infant. The 34 fathers receiving intervention reviewed their videotaped play interaction with a professional who provided positive feedback, indicating behaviours that fostered development and interaction. Handouts reinforced feedback and fathers could review the video with feedback online. Fathers (n= 31) in the control condition received a handout about child development and discussed play. Results. Using a repeated measures analysis of variance, intervention fathers' ability to foster the cognitive development of their child improved more than for fathers in the control group. Conclusion. This brief strength-based intervention enabled the occupation of fathering for first-time fathers. This study increases our understanding of how to support fathers and provides evidence that simply giving handouts about development or talking about play generally has limited impact on skills.

T42 13:30-14:00 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Older Adult General, Community

Belonging through community occupations: Seniors' perspectives on an age-friendly community

Heidi Lauckner (Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia) Robin Stadnyk heidi.lauckner@dal.ca

Introduction: In order to create sustainable communities where older people continue to be engaged, age-friendly initiatives are taking place across Canada and beyond (World Health Organization [WHO], 2007). Age-friendly communities support older adults to live in security, enjoy good health, and participate fully in their community (WHO, 2007). Citizens' perspectives on age-friendly communities can deepen our understanding of occupations that promote belonging and connection. Objectives: This research project aimed to gather the perspectives of older adults in a rural Canadian town on what constitutes an age-friendly community in order to identify key priorities for community action. Methods:

Based on guidelines developed by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC, 2009), a community steering committee, which included local researchers, directed this action research process. Focus groups with older citizens were conducted, along with individual and key informant interviews (n=50). Focus groups and interviews were recorded and notes were taken. Data were analysed using general thematic analysis approaches to identify key issues identified by the community members. Member checking occurred through a community forum. Results: A key theme identified pertained to occupations that connected citizens to their community and generated a sense of belonging. Specific strategies for strengthening community connections through social participation and volunteering were identified. Inter-generational activities and sustainable economic development were considered important features of this rural age-friendly community. Conclusions: The results of this research provide insight into older adults' perspectives on the community-oriented occupations that promote belonging and connection, which are essential to age-friendly communities.

T43 13:30-14:00

Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Adult Psychosocial Health, Community

Spirituality for community mental health services: A quality improvement project

Sharon Smith (Vancouver Community Mental Health Service, Vancouver) sharon.smith2@vch.ca

Rationale: Consumer-based literature shows the value of attending to spirituality within mental health services (Bussema & Bussema, 2007). However, professionals vary in their openness to spirituality, particularly spirituality offered as alternatives for experiences traditionally defined as illness (Huguelet et al., 2006). Objectives: This paper presents the process and outcomes of the first phase of a community mental health services' spirituality project. The project aimed to improve mental health services through facilitated dialogue, such that, consumers of services could have the option of safely discussing their utilization of spirituality in the context of a relationship with their mental health service provider. Approach: This project utilised the principles of action research and appreciative inquiry to provide avenues for people in recovery, their family members and mental health professionals to discuss their views on spirituality. This involved (1) the formation of an advisory committee; (2) developing a spirituality framework; (3) a poster project; (4) focus groups; and (5) hosting a spirituality café. Results: Data showed that professionals, consumers and their families were experiencing discomfort in raising the topic of spirituality. This was attributed to inadequate common language, fears of crossing professional boundaries, power dynamics within relationships, and the potential for conflict. They expressed a desire to have spiritual conversations in mental health services that were open, optional and informal, with space for mutual disclosure. Conclusions: Within this mental health system greater comfort for spiritual conversation can be made through introducing common spiritual language, guidelines for professionals and a network of community spiritual services.

T44 13:30-14:00

Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Understanding women's retirement decisions: Expanding the occupational therapy profession?

Alana Hewitt (La Trobe University, Australia) Linsey Howie, Susan Feldman aehewitt@gmail.com

Introduction: Men's experiences of retirement dominate the existing research literature in sociology, nursing and social work. Women's retirement however is under researched, and given extraordinary contemporary, societal and legislative changes, including women's workforce participation and family responsibilities, research into how women approach retirement within an occupational framework is needed. Objective: This grounded theory study aimed to explore the decision processes of women considering retiring in the next five years. Further, it aimed to examine participants' thoughts about, and anticipation of retiring and their experience of paid work and other occupations and environmental

influences on their decision to retire. Method: The study commenced with a purposive sample of ten registered nurses recruited from a major Australian hospital network. Individual in-depth semi-structured interviews were completed, second interviews are planned for 4-6 months hence. Additional eight to ten allied health and medical practitioners will be enlisted into the study using theoretical sampling to test and build an emerging theory and Charmaz's approach to grounded theory data analysis. Results: This paper will outline the substantive theory of women's retirement decisions illustrating the numerous influences on their decisions to retire. Conclusion: Building greater insight and in-depth knowledge of the underlying influences on women's retirement decisions will provide an opportunity for the profession to engage more fully with the complexity of this transition for women. This study suggests that the role of occupational therapy might be expanded to work with individuals, their communities, public and private organizations and policy makers on the issue of retirement.

T45 13:30-14:00 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes Général, Éducation

Le web2.0 en soutien à l'adoption des bonnes pratiques

Lise Poissant (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Isabelle David, Annie Rochette

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Introduction : En 2009, le Québec endossait les meilleures pratiques pour l'AVC recommandées par la Stratégie Canadienne indiquant ainsi sa volonté à optimiser l'offre de service aux personnes ayant subi un AVC. Ces 24 meilleures pratiques couvrent le continuum de services et interpellent l'ensemble des professionnels de la santé. Le web 2.0 et les réseaux sociaux sont une option intéressante pour accélérer l'implantation de ces pratiques en favorisant l'échange de connaissances entre les professionnels de la santé. Objectifs: Nous présenterons le bilan de la première année d'utilisation du [www. rmavc.ca](http://www.rmavc.ca) en mettant l'emphase sur les caractéristiques des participants et la nature des activités sur la plateforme. Méthodes: Un devis mixte a été utilisé. Pour chaque participant, nous avons mesuré le style de pratique, la perception des bonnes pratiques pour l'AVC et les données socio-démographiques par le biais de questionnaires. Les activités sur la plateforme ont été analysées par une approche qualitative. Résultats: À ce jour, 506 professionnels de la santé se sont inscrits à la plateforme [rmavc](http://www.rmavc.ca). De ce nombre, 60% sont des ergothérapeutes et physiothérapeutes. Bien que seulement 13% des membres participent activement à la rédaction de messages sur le forum de discussion, les ergothérapeutes sont les plus actifs. Près de 52% des membres inscrits ont un style de pratique érudite. Conclusion: Ce projet démontre que le Web 2.0 a une place dans la pratique clinique et contribue à accélérer la diffusion de connaissances tacites et explicites et encourage une pratique collaborative interdisciplinaire.

T46 14:00-15:00 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Extended discussion: Non-specific to Client Group, Theory

Enhancing the practice of occupational therapy to address human rights

Gayle Restall (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) g_restall@umanitoba.ca

Rationale: Social and occupational justice are important components of occupational engagement. However, there has been little discourse about human rights as a focal point of occupational therapy practice to promote occupational justice. Objectives: Participants will: 1. Learn about human rights principles and specific rights for persons with disabilities using examples of how communities influence access to human rights for people living with a mental illness 2. Explore the role of occupational therapists in promoting human rights for people with disabilities. Approach: The session will begin with an overview of the principles and rights as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 1 Next, participants will see excerpts from a photovoice presentation developed as part of a national project that created a tool to evaluate laws using a human rights lens. These excerpts will

provide examples of how people living with a mental illness experience human rights in their communities. Using these examples, participants will explore, in small groups, the responsibilities of occupational therapists in the promotion of human rights, factors that affect therapists' abilities to address human rights issues, and ways that therapists can become more engaged in the practice of promoting human rights for people with disabilities. Practice Implications: This session will encourage therapists to develop strategies to address barriers to human rights for people with disabilities. Conclusions: Ongoing dialogue about the links between human rights, occupational justice and occupational engagement can strengthen therapists' understanding of their roles in promoting access to human rights for everyone.

T47 14:00-15:00

Room/ salle : Beauport

Extended discussion: Adult Psychosocial Health, Community

Peer support as a catalyst to recovery

Tanya Wroblewski Gill Walker, Melinda Suto tanya.wroblewski@vch.ca

Introduction: Peer Support is a process in which survivors of mental illness support their peers. In our community mental health team, the setting of this study, peers undergo training, a practicum and are then eligible to apply into paid contract positions working alongside mental health professionals. More evidence is needed to foster the development of peer support programs into mainstream health service delivery. Objectives: (1) Provide information regarding the experiences and perspectives of the recipients of peer support versus rehabilitation assistant services. (2) Estimate the number of eligible participants, the participation rate and the retention rate, in order to inform the design of a multi-center study. Method: In this mixed methods feasibility study, 20 participants were randomly assigned to either rehabilitation assistant or peer support services; both groups received standard occupational therapy intervention. Standard Occupational Therapy included an initial assessment to determine goals and regular follow up to assess progress. Rehabilitation assistant services and peer support services were 2 hours per week for 26 weeks. The Quality of Life Brief Version Scale (Lehman, 1996) was administered pre and post intervention along with qualitative exit interviews. Results: Preliminary qualitative data analysis indicates the importance of therapeutic alliance irrespective of peer support or rehab assistant support. Selected participant experiences will be utilized to facilitate group discussion. Conclusion: The findings and practice implications of this study will be discussed, using selected case examples. The experiences of the clinician researchers will be used to facilitate a discussion to inform other clinicians contemplating research.

T48 14:00-14:30

Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Community

Empowering parents: An online educational workshop on developmental coordination disorder

Alexis McKechnie Tara Embrey, Nancy Pollock, Cheryl Missiuna

Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) affects approximately 5-6% of school-aged children, many of whom are seen by occupational therapists. DCD impacts a child's performance in everyday tasks and is often associated with other developmental, emotional and behavioural problems. Since DCD is not a well-known condition, many parents spend years searching for answers as to why their child is struggling. This study evaluated an online, interactive workshop aimed at educating parents about DCD symptoms and providing intervention strategies to support their child. Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of this online workshop in increasing parents' understanding of DCD, knowledge of strategies to support their children at home, school and in the community, and confidence in implementing these strategies. Methods: The workshop includes slides, video clips and voice over and takes approximately 60 minutes to complete. Thirty parents of children with motor coordination

challenges completed questionnaires before viewing the workshop, immediately following and three months post-workshop. Results: Study results demonstrate the workshop's effectiveness in providing parents with the knowledge, skills and confidence to support their children in their daily functioning. Conclusions: The provision of practical information and strategies about DCD can help parents to better support their children at home, school and within the community. This online workshop will be accessible free of charge on the web and provide a valuable resource for parents, teachers, healthcare professionals and children.

T49 14:00-14:30 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Older Adult General, Community

Understanding occupational participation amongst older adults with vision loss

Colleen McGrath Debbie Laliberte-Rudman, Deborah Gold, Biljana Zuvela cmcgrat2@uwo.ca

Introduction: The majority of vision impairments affect older adults aged 65 years and older. Age related vision loss (ARVL) restricts the occupational participation of older adults resulting in increased feelings of isolation, functional dependence, and depression. Objectives: Participants will better understand how and why occupational participation alters amongst older adults with ARVL, particularly in relation to the influence of informal and formal supports as well as other features of the environment. Method: This on-going constructivist grounded theory study involves twenty older adult participants located in two sample sites. Participants engaged in two semi-structured interviews, a home observational visit, four audio diary entries and a social mapping exercise. Data analysis involved open and theoretical coding aimed at mapping the process of occupational participation. Results: Findings that address how occupational participation changes with the onset and progression of vision impairment will be highlighted. In particular, results that address the complex ways in which various environmental aspects, such as physical, social and institutional, impact on occupational participation will also be presented. Conclusions: Considering the significant impact of ARVL on occupational participation, occupational therapy services would be of great benefit to this population. The findings of this study can inform the development of occupational therapy services addressing ARVL, in addition to being of relevance to older adults with low vision, low vision service providers, and researchers in the field of gerontology and low vision rehabilitation.

T50 14:00-14:30 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Adult Psychosocial Health, Community

Toward social inclusion: Do group homes help or hinder?

Catherine White Terry Krupa 7cw16@queensu.ca

Introduction: Appropriate housing is a critical step toward social inclusion and recovery for individuals with mental illness. In Canada, a range of housing models exist, but many people live in marginalized housing situations poorly suited to their needs. For example, although custodial group homes persist - which often offer residents minimal activity and little choice or privacy, and few opportunities to build on strengths - as few as 14% of residents require that level of care (Sylvestre et al., 2007). Objectives: This paper will describe the challenges and opportunities for promoting social inclusion and integrating a recovery vision in a custodial group home for individuals with mental illness. Approach: An instrumental case-study using ethnographic methods including interviews, participant observation and document analysis has been used to explore in detail the custodial group home experience, the structures which influence it, and its capacity to serve as an environment to promote social inclusion and recovery. Practice implications: With a client-centred, strengths-based focus on participation, occupational therapists are well equipped to take a leadership role in moving recovery-oriented services forward into settings such as custodial housing, in part by taking a systems approach and enabling staff to shift their

perspectives toward empowerment and community integration. Conclusion: Custodial settings can perpetuate a passivity where residents pass time with abandoned hopes of getting better and moving on. With a better understanding of the group home experience, we can promote recovery and full integration of people with mental illness.

T51 14:00-15:00 Room/ salle : Plaines

Extended discussion: **ACOTRO Sponsored Session**

Unravelling our beliefs about professionalism: What do we really mean?

Professionalism is a complex concept that is integral to the practice of occupational therapy and is central to the Essential Competencies of Practice for Occupational Therapists in Canada. Its meaning is commonly inferred but is it really understood? What is professionalism? Is it important? Can professionalism be taught? Can we measure professionalism? This interactive session will encourage exploration and debate about our assumptions and beliefs regarding this fundamental aspect of professional practice.

T52 14:00-14:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation:

T53 14:00-14:30 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes santé phys., Communauté

Évaluation des représentations liées à l'incapacité au travail

Valérie Albert (Centre de recherche de l'Hôpital Charles-Le Moyne, Longueuil) Marie-José Durand, Marie-France Coutu valerie.albert@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction : Pour les personnes présentant des troubles musculosquelettiques (TMS), la représentation de l'état de santé est un facteur-clé du retour au travail [1]. OBJECTIF : Évaluer certaines propriétés psychométriques du Questionnaire des représentations liées à l'incapacité au travail (QRIT), adapté du Revised Illness Perception Questionnaire [2]. Méthodes : Étude corrélationnelle transversale auprès de 43 travailleurs absents du travail entre 3 mois et un an dû à un TMS. Les évaluations suivantes ont été administrées : QRIT, Inventaire de croyances et perceptions associées à la douleur [3], Échelle de kinésiophobie de TAMPA [4], Échelle de dramatisation de la douleur [5], Index d'incapacité de la douleur [6], Échelle de mesure du sentiment d'efficacité personnelle [7], Échelle visuelle analogue (intensité de la douleur) [8], Index de détresse psychologique [9] Implicit Models of Illness Questionnaire version française [10]. Résultats : Les coefficients alpha de Cronbach indiquent que les 9 dimensions du QRIT présentent une cohérence interne satisfaisante (entre 0,58 et 0,87), le coefficient le plus bas étant associé à la dimension Durée Cyclique, comportant seulement 4 items. Pour la validité convergente, les régressions linéaires multiples effectuées sur chaque dimension du QRIT en contrôlant pour le sexe, l'âge et la durée de l'incapacité expliquent une proportion significative de la variance de chaque dimension (r^2 entre 0,40 et 0,73), à l'exception de la Durée Cyclique ($r^2=0,17$). Conclusions : Les propriétés psychométriques satisfaisantes du QRIT supportent son utilisation par les ergothérapeutes œuvrant auprès d'une clientèle avec TMS, leur permettant d'effectuer une évaluation systématique des représentations liées à l'incapacité au travail.

T54 14:30-15:00 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Child/Adolescent General, Theory

Play and be happy? Leisure participation and quality of life

Noemi Dahan-Oliel (MUHC-Montreal Children's Hospital, Montreal) Keiko Shikako-Thomas, Annette Majnemer noemi.dahan@mail.mcgill.ca

Rationale: Occupational therapy practice has recently evolved towards promoting participation in leisure activities in order to enable the child with neurodevelopmental disabilities to function to the best of their ability, but also enjoy a positive quality of life. Although frequently assumed, the relationship between leisure participation and quality of life has not been clearly delineated. Objectives: To systematically evaluate the association between leisure participation and quality of life in children with neurodevelopmental disabilities, and to identify main themes that clarify this relationship. Methods: A search of the literature was conducted in the main databases and using relevant MESH headings and key words. Inductive thematic analysis was used to synthesize main findings from the quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods studies. Results: Nineteen studies were included. The commonest neurodevelopmental conditions included cerebral palsy, developmental coordination disorder and epilepsy. Seven themes were identified: active physical leisure participation and physical well-being, the relationship between leisure participation and self, emotional well-being, social well-being, and cognition; leisure preferences and well-being; and negative aspects of leisure participation. Conclusions: The use of thematic analysis enabled the synthesis of findings from different study designs. A key aspect to consider in occupational therapy practice is the child's ability to participate in his/her preferred leisure activities and the different personal and environmental aspects that should be considered when planning interventions that aim at promoting leisure and well-being. Environmental adaptations may be required to ensure that leisure opportunities meet the children's capabilities and contribute positively to quality of life.

T55 14:30-15:00 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Adult General, Institution

Productivity can transform the long term care experience

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Introduction: As the reality of Facility-Based Long Term Care (FB-LTC) has evolved so has the opportunity for Occupational Therapists to advance therapeutic work as a means of enhancing quality of life in an increasingly challenging field of care. Objective: To advocate for an emerging role for Occupational Therapy and therapeutic work in FB-LTC. To promote the value that productivity, in the form of therapeutic work, can have on quality of life for FB-LTC clients. Approach: Clinical experience provides an anecdotal overview of how therapeutic work programs have become a meaningful feature of life for FB-LTC clients. Case histories and interviews with residents, family, staff and volunteers provide valuable insight into the value of therapeutic work in long term care. Results: Occupational Therapy and its unique view of productivity can improve quality of life in the complex care setting of FB-LTC. As this field evolves Occupational Therapy can co-exist with modern perspectives of FB-LTC delivery very well. The factors that facilitate a successful therapeutic work program, and roadblocks that limit success, are identified. Conclusions: As the modern profile of the FB-LTC client becomes more varied and complex the field of Occupational Therapy is ideally positioned to facilitate change in FB-LTC. With the positive introduction of therapeutic work perceptions of FB-LTC and disability can change. Overall health and well being of the individual is improved.

T56 14:30-15:00 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Community

Change can happen!

Gisèle Damecour (Société d'habitation du Québec, Québec) gisele.damecour@shq.gouv.qc.ca

Introduction: Over the past five years, many changes have been brought to this home adaptation program to improve availability and efficiency. Moreover, parameters needed updating, as requested by

pressure groups. Objectives: Main areas of concern were reduction of time to access home adaptations (including waiting periods at different levels within the administrative and decisional process), and improvement in the rate of adapted units per year. Also, the program's annual budget and levels of financial aid needed to be revised, especially for the lower income group. Approach: To identify solutions and apply them, work was shared: the program delivery team pinpointed areas of process improvement using a Kaizen workshop, and regulations were revised through consultations with the municipal and health partners as well as client group representatives. Practice implications: A new delivery process relying on delegation of authority to the level closest to the citizen was implemented, the annual overall budget rethought, eliminating any central waiting list; financial aid was improved as well as eligibility parameters. Team work and roles were redefined; communication and ongoing education aim at empowering those directly in contact with the citizen in need of an adapted home. Computer based information has expanded, risk management methods are applied. Involvement of occupational therapists, within these changes, remain key issues of success. Conclusions. This paper allows a look at how change can happen; it is a matter of expectations and perspective, patience, defining what matters and what is feasible.

T57 14:30-15:00 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Adult General, Theory

Interventions that promote occupation

Mary Ann McColl (Queen's University, Kingston) Mary Law mcollm@queensu.ca

Introduction: A question often asked in occupational therapy – by clients, by other professionals, and even by occupational therapists themselves – is how we do what we do. We can observe that a change happens, but the specific link between interventions and outcomes is often not easily identified or catalogued. Objectives: The study aimed to identify and describe the interventions that occupational therapists have studied and reported in the research literature, and their impacts of occupation. Methods: This study is a scoping review of 20 years of international literature for research articles written in English or French; published between 1980 and 2010; in which an intervention was described and evaluated, and the outcome was self-care, productivity or leisure. Results: The final set of articles included 9 on leisure outcomes, 22 on productivity outcomes and 57 on self-care outcomes. Using a consensus-seeking methodology, eight common types of interventions were identified: training, skill development, education, task adaptation, occupational development, environmental adaptation, support provision, support enhancement. Conclusions: The paper offers a classification of occupational therapy interventions intended to assist therapists to describe interventions more purposefully and intentionally. The study shows that there is a distinct hierarchy of preferences in the research literature for particular approaches to enhancing occupational performance. There is also evidence that some approaches are more effective than others. The findings are discussed in terms of frequency, intensity and duration of intervention, outcome measures used in research, and evaluation methodologies.

T58 14:30-15:00 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes Psych./Soc., Communauté

Charge mentale: Conception d'un questionnaire destiné au retour au travail

Valérie Tremblay-Boudreault Marie-José Durand, Marc Corbière

Introduction: La mesure de la charge de travail mentale représente un défi pour les ergothérapeutes œuvrant en réadaptation au travail auprès de personnes présentant des troubles mentaux. Les questionnaires actuels ne guident pas suffisamment le clinicien dans le dosage des activités lors du retour au travail progressif de l'employé à son travail. Objectif: Concevoir un questionnaire mesurant la charge de travail mentale qui servira lors de la planification du retour au travail des personnes

présentant un trouble mental. Méthodes: Une analyse de concept (Walker et Avant, 2005) a été réalisée afin d'opérationnaliser la charge de travail mentale. Deux tours de consultation par questionnaire ont été conduits selon une méthode Delphi, auprès d'experts en réadaptation au travail en santé mentale, afin de valider les items. Une échelle de Likert à neuf niveaux (ex: 1=pas du tout pertinent à 9 = tout à fait pertinent) a documenté la pertinence et la clarté des items. La médiane et l'écart intercentile ont été calculés pour chaque item, afin de déterminer le niveau de consensus des experts selon Brook (1994). Résultats: Le questionnaire est composé de 62 items, couvrant les dimensions d'effort (n=15) et d'effets cognitifs et émotifs (n=26). D'autres items (n=21) facilitent la distinction entre les états de sous-charge et de surcharge de travail mentale. Les items ont obtenu des cotes de pertinence très élevées et un haut niveau de clarté. Conclusion: L'utilisation du questionnaire nécessite une validation empirique avant son utilisation en milieu clinique. -

T59 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Institution

Exploring the impact of international fieldwork on occupational therapy practice

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Rationale: Occupational therapy (OT) curricula are constantly challenged with organizing student fieldwork placements that reflect current trends in healthcare. In response to the trend towards the internationalization of healthcare and education, many OT programs have augmented their curricula to afford students opportunities for international fieldwork placements (IFP). This shift is based on the assumption that IFP provide beneficial outcomes for students. However, there is limited research exploring the positive or negative impact that IFP have on OT students in the context of their subsequent practice. Objective: This study will explore how occupational therapists who participated in IFP as students perceive this experience has impacted their subsequent OT practice. Methods: This proposed research study will employ a qualitative descriptive design. In-depth, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with 12 registered occupational therapists who participated in IFP as OT students. Participants will be recruited from a fieldwork placement database obtained from a Canadian university. The Canadian Profile of Occupational Therapy Practice (Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists [CAOT], 2007) will provide a framework for the interview guide and qualitative content analysis. Practice Implications: As OT relies on evidence-based practice, it is necessary to ground the impact of IFP on OT practice in research. Findings from this research will elucidate how IFP impact the competencies of occupational therapists, as conceptualized by the Canadian Profile of Occupational Therapy Practice (CAOT, 2007). Conclusions: Exploring the impact of IFP on OT practice will contribute to the current understanding of the role of IFP in OT curricula.

T60 15:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Beauport

Symposium: Older Adult General, Community

"There's lots of compromises": Experiences of Canadian power mobility users over time

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Introduction: Power wheelchairs may represent a mixed blessing for those who use them. On one hand, power mobility use has been associated with improved occupational engagement and quality of life, but on the other hand, problems with access to the devices, environmental accessibility, cost, and stigmatization have also been identified (Auger et al., 2009). Furthermore, the longitudinal impact of these devices has not been studied. Objectives: To explore older adult, power wheelchair users' experiences over time. Methods: In this ongoing study, a series of three semi-structured qualitative interviews have been conducted with 16 participants (age >50 years). Participants were interviewed at

baseline, 3 months and 1 year. Results: "Obtaining and adopting power mobility" described how participants acquired, learned to use and integrated powered mobility into their sense of self. "Never completely adapted" revealed the environmental barriers users encountered that caused the wheelchair to emerge into consciousness. "You don't know what's coming," illustrated the ongoing concerns participants experienced with wheelchair use and aging with a disability. Conclusions: The findings reveal how older adults learn to use these devices and internalize wheelchair use into their identities. The findings suggest that prescribers need to provide training that 1) is sensitive to user's ongoing process of adaptation and 2) attempts to reduce the challenge and barriers they encounter. Having a better understanding of the ongoing challenges of power mobility acceptance and use over time will help clinicians to reduce the likelihood of device abandonment and to enhance user's participation in meaningful occupations.

T60 15:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Beauport

Symposium: Adult Physical Health, Community

A simulator for the training of power wheelchair driving skills

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Rationale: Powered wheelchairs (PW) are instrumental in promoting participation in meaningful life activities for individuals with impaired mobility. Because of their weight and speed, training is required. It can be challenging to provide sufficient training in the clinic, due to lack of time or space. The McGill Wheelchair simulator has been developed to provide a robust platform to complement the training of PW driving skills. Objectives: To compare PW driving performance and strategies, in real and simulated environments, in both naïve healthy adults and in experienced PW users. Methods: The same driving tasks were repeated in the simulator and in a real PW. Driving performance was measured as task completion time and smoothness of joystick control, in both real and simulated driving tasks. Strategies were assessed through video analysis. Results: In both healthy adults and experienced PW users, driving performance was similar for the simpler tasks such as forward turns. Driving performance was significantly different for the more difficult tasks and for those requiring backward driving, such as a lateral maneuver. Video analysis indicated that the strategies employed were very similar in the two environments, with participants employing the same approach and making similar mistakes. Conclusions: While the overall strategies were the same, performance was more challenging in the simulator for the more complex tasks. This is probably due to the limited field of view of the simulator, when compared to real life. Further developments are planned to measure the effectiveness of simulator training on real life driving skills.

T60 15:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Beauport

Symposium: Older Adult General, Community

Occupational engagement among power wheelchair users

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Introduction: Power mobility is intended to improve occupational engagement among users. Some studies have found that use of these devices was associated with enhanced participation in daily activities (Brandt et al, 2004; Pettersson et al., 2006), but little is known about the frequency with which power mobility users (PMUs) participate in everyday activities and how this is affected by their power mobility use. Objectives: 1. To describe PMUs frequency of engagement in common occupations. 2. To compare PMUs difficulty with occupational engagement with and without power mobility. Methods: Cross-sectional data were collected using the Late Life Disability Index (LLDI) and the Assistive

Technology Outcomes Profile for Mobility (ATOP/M) from a volunteer sample of PMUs (n=39). Results: The mean age was 60 years (SD 7.4), 51% were males, and the sample had an average of 9.7 years experience using power mobility. According to the LLDI, PMUs participated less frequently in active occupations (e.g., 43.6% of the sample never or almost never visited friends) and more frequently in sedentary occupations (e.g., 89.9% of the sample often or very often kept in touch with others through letters, phone, or email). Mobility device use significantly decreased difficulties with ATOP-measured activity and participation (paired sample t-test, $p < 0.003$). Conclusions: Mobility devices make participation less difficult; however, PMUs have problems engaging frequently in active occupations. Although this may be related to personal attributes, it may also be related to environmental issues, such as accessibility and stigma. Addressing these issues may enable full participation in society for PMUs.

T60 15:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Beauport

Symposium: Adult General, Community

Reliability and validity of the wheelchair use confidence scale (WheelCon-P)

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Introduction: The Wheelchair Use Confidence Scale for power wheelchair users (WheelCon-P) is a new outcome measure designed to assess confidence with power wheelchair use. It was developed based on a modification of the Wheelchair Use Confidence Scale for manual wheelchair users (WheelCon-M) using focus groups and a Think Aloud process. Objective: The purpose of this ongoing study is to assess the test-retest reliability, internal consistency, and construct validity of the WheelCon-P. Methods: A one month test-retest design is being conducted. To date, 23 adult, community dwelling individuals who use a power wheelchair as their primary means of mobility have completed the study. Results: The mean age of this sample was 59.9 ± 6.7 years and 52% were males. Thirty-four percent of the sample had a spinal cord injury. These individuals spent an average of 9.4 ± 13.2 years using a wheelchair and scored a mean of 83.3 ± 14.7 on the WheelCon-P. The test-retest intraclass correlation coefficient and Cronbach's alpha were 0.96 (0.91-0.98 CI) and 0.98 respectively. There was a positive, moderate correlation between the WheelCon-P and the Life Space Assessment ($r = 0.54$, $p < 0.01$) and a significant difference between men and women was found (independent t-test, $p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Preliminary results demonstrate that the WheelCon-P is a reliable, valid tool that can be used to measure confidence with power wheelchair use.

T60 15:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Beauport

Symposium: Adult General, Community

Power mobility and low vision: Occupational therapy case studies and guidelines

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Introduction: Power mobility can support people with limited mobility to complete their daily occupations and provide independence and quality of life. One role of occupational therapists is to assess and train clients for power mobility. Consideration of visual function is part of the assessment process, however many OTs often do not consider clients with low vision for power mobility due to safety concerns. The goal of this session is to review the case studies and guidelines completed by the presenter, demonstrating that people with low vision can use power mobility safely. Objectives: To demonstrate guidelines developed for OTs to use for the assessment and training process of power mobility for low vision clients through case studies. Method: Two case studies will illustrate the application of developed guidelines for OTs to facilitate the power mobility assessment and training procedure for clients with low vision. Practice implications: OTs will understand that clients with low vision can use power mobility safely with correct training, tools and collaboration with other professionals, facilitating prescription of power mobility for this population. Conclusion: The use of

power mobility is possible with appropriate training and tools for some people with low vision and limited mobility. OTs who prescribe power mobility will benefit from the developed guidelines to support this clientele.

T61 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Éducation

L'importance de l'autoformation pour consolider l'identité professionnelle de l'ergothérapeute novice

Pierre-Yves Therriault (Université de Montréal - Programme d'ergothérapie, Montréal) Lucie Hébert
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Introduction Au fil du temps, l'identité professionnelle de l'ergothérapeute novice se développe à travers la consolidation de ses compétences sous le regard d'autrui. Le passage de la formation à la pratique clinique s'avère une étape essentielle à ce développement étant donné que l'ergothérapeute cherche aussi à s'affranchir et à s'autonomiser. Dans ce contexte, l'autoformation constitue un outil central au passage vers la clinique. Objectif Centrée sur le processus d'autoformation, cette communication vise à dégager des pistes de réflexion sur les dynamiques autoformatives et les apprentissages informels des ergothérapeutes novices dans différents contextes de pratique. Méthodes À partir des résultats de sondages électroniques et de l'analyse de contenu de verbatim d'entrevues individuelles, cette recherche qualitative permet de mieux comprendre les expériences d'autoformation centrées sur le développement et la mise à jour des compétences permettant à des ergothérapeutes de faire face aux enjeux professionnels avec efficacité (organisationnel, éthique, clinique, ...). Résultats Les données permettent de dégager des recommandations sur d'une part, les moyens à préconiser par l'ergothérapeute novice pour maintenir et rehausser ses compétences et consolider son identité professionnelle et d'autre part, sur les pistes pour l'élaboration de programmes de formation en ergothérapie tant sur le plans académique que sur celui de la formation continue. Conclusions Supporter le développement professionnel nécessite un contexte de travail favorable à l'utilisation de l'autoformation dans le but de consolider le développement de l'identité professionnelle pour une pratique clinique de qualité.

T62 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Older Adult General, Community

Evaluating cognitive competence in dementia: A Delphi survey

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Introduction: Occupational therapists conduct assessments informing recommendations for appropriate living arrangements, and community-based supports, for individuals with dementia. Considering the cognitive changes that occur with dementia over time, cognitive competence is a key consideration to predict occupational competence, yet there is a gap in the literature regarding the methods and measures occupational therapists currently use to assess cognitive competence. Objectives: As part of a larger Delphi survey examining Canadian occupational therapists' opinions on the components of cognitive competence most predictive of occupational competence, data was gathered regarding what methods, measures and approaches to assessment are being used. Method: In this study, electronic surveys were administered in two rounds in both English and French to 126 Canadian OTs to determine what methods and approaches are being used and how useful they are to evaluate cognitive competence in persons with dementia. Comparisons were made between English and French results. Results: Approaches to assessment included standardized, non-standardized process-focused and non-standardized-content focused. The findings suggested that occupational therapists tend to rely on bottom-up standardized cognitive measures to assess cognitive competence, and that they use non-standardized top-down methods and approaches to further inform their judgments of occupational

competence. *Conclusions: The results provide practice-based knowledge to enhance OT practice and to guide future research and education of students and practitioners. Therapists' ratings of usefulness tell us what is working and not working and point to the need for more ecologically valid and clinically useful standardized approaches.*

T63 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Increasing occupational therapists' best practices in stroke rehabilitation: Effectiveness of web-based resource

Anita Menon Nicol Korner-Bitensky, Sharon Straus, Robert Teasell, Ann McKibbin, Kevin Thorpe, Mark Chignell, Elizabeth Woodbury, Mary Elizabeth Harriman, Brenda McGibbon Lammi, Carol Miller
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Introduction: To enhance best practices for stroke rehabilitation, researchers/decision makers have created an interactive web-based resource. Its impact on knowledge acquisition and practice behaviours has yet to be explored. Objectives: This study examined the: 1) extent of knowledge acquired regarding stroke best practices by clinicians after using the website; 2) association between potential explanatory factors and knowledge acquisition; and, 3) changes and reasons for change in practice behaviors. Methods: A random sample of stroke rehabilitation clinicians accessed the web-based resource for 3 months, at least 1 hour per week. They responded to standardized questions about their clinical management of a vignette representing a patient with stroke twice before the intervention began and at 1-month intervals during the intervention for a total of 5 assessment points (i.e. 5 questionnaires per clinician). Responses were scored to quantify knowledge of "best practices" at each point. Information on potential explanatory factors of the clinician/work environment was elicited. At post-intervention, the PERFECT 1 was administered to qualitatively explore changes in clinicians' practice behaviours. Results: Of the 327 clinicians who agreed to participate, 229 of them completed the study and 215 completed all five of their questionnaires. Analysis of these questionnaires will determine whether evidence-based knowledge can be acquired by clinicians after using the resource and which potential explanatory factors explain variations in knowledge acquisition. Conclusion: This first-ever study will identify whether use of an interactive web-based resource can result in knowledge acquisition and positive practice changes among stroke rehabilitation clinicians.

T64 15:30-16:30 Room/ salle : Plaines

Extended discussion: Child/Adolescent General, Community

Participation analysis: An essential competency to enable occupations involving learning

Heidi Cramm (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario) Terry Krupa, Cheryl Missuina, Rosemary Lysaght, Kevin Parker heidi.cramm@queensu.ca

Introduction: Occupational performance issues associated with executive functioning difficulties are commonly encountered in occupational therapy practice. This doctoral research sought to identify the knowledge, skills, and abilities occupational therapists need to effectively intervene with clients whose occupational performance is impacted by executive functioning issues. Participation analysis was identified as a key competency for occupational therapists in order to address participation restrictions commonly experienced by individuals living with executive functioning difficulties. Objectives: 1. Define participation analysis; and 2. Engage in learning activities to develop knowledge and skills to for completing a participation analysis. Approach: Following the presentation about participation analysis, small groups will engage in learning activities to apply the participation analysis approach to a typical school task. Discussion of the experience and its inherent challenges and potential as a communication tool will conclude the session. Practice Implications: Ways of naming and framing the performance

difficulties that are associated with executive functioning have broad implications across client populations and intervention success. Participation analysis offers a way of identifying and breaking down the factors contributing to participation restrictions. Conclusions: Participation analysis moves beyond the traditional activity analysis to provide a framework for identifying and breaking down issues related to participation restrictions. Engaging in learning activities will allow participants to identify the complexities associated with successful goal-directed doing.

T65 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Theory

Occupational choice, occupational sacrifice, and occupational therapy: An exploration

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Introduction: Every day, occupational therapy clients make choices about what they will do. Often they make decisions to sacrifice one or more occupations so that they may engage in others. This is of potential concern to occupational therapists who unwittingly may play a part in their clients' occupational sacrifices. Objectives: In this paper, we 1) define and give examples of the concept of occupational sacrifice as a facet of occupational choice, 2) critically explore literature describing occupational therapy approaches that address occupational choices and sacrifices of clients and 3) identify implications for practice arising from this exploration. Approach: Our definition of occupational sacrifice is developed using literature on occupational choice and examples of occupational sacrifice from research we have conducted examining occupational choices that people make. Examples of occupational therapy literature describing approaches to facilitating occupational choice are critically analyzed to uncover instances of occupational therapy approaches that either privilege particular occupations over others, or actively work to reverse occupational sacrifices that clients make. Practice implications: Institutional priorities and therapist values and the power differential between therapists and clients have the potential to create conditions in which therapists may influence client choice or sacrifice of occupations. Through client-centred approaches, therapists also have the potential to address occupational sacrifices. Conclusions: Occupational therapists need to be aware of the occupational sacrifices of clients and their potential role in influencing occupational choice.

T66 15:30-16:00 Room/ salle : Villery

Conférence: Adultes Psych./Soc., Établissement

L'implantation réussie de l'IPT au Québec : 10 ans de leadership!

Catherine Briand (Université de Montréal, Montréal) René Bélanger, Hélène Drainville, Geneviève Michaud, Kathe Villeneuve, Lucie Desautels catherine.briand@umontreal.ca

Introduction : À la fin des années 90, l'Integrated Psychological Treatment (IPT) a suscité un large engouement au Québec auprès des ergothérapeutes en santé mentale. L'IPT fait partie des interventions efficaces et recommandées pour la clientèle atteinte de schizophrénie (Muller et al., 2007). Comme l'IPT représente l'étape préparatoire à un retour aux études ou au travail, l'accès à un logement autonome ou la réintégration à la vie citoyenne, il a rapidement intéressé les ergothérapeutes qui ont voulu l'implanter. Objectif : L'objectif de cette conférence est de présenter les résultats d'un suivi systématique de l'implantation de cette pratique au Québec et d'identifier l'apport des ergothérapeutes à l'amélioration et à la pérennité de cette pratique. Approche méthodologique : Le projet présenté est une étude d'implantation qui s'intéresse aux facteurs contextuels qui ont influencé la mise en œuvre et le maintien de l'IPT au Québec. Depuis 10 ans, plus de 200 personnes ont été formées et suivies par le Centre québécois de référence à l'approche IPT. De ce nombre, neuf milieux cliniques ont participé à une étude de cas multiples. Résultats : Les résultats démontrent l'importance d'un leadership provincial et d'une compréhension des enjeux individuels, organisationnels et contextuels pour soutenir l'implantation

et le maintien d'une pratique fondée sur l'évidence scientifique. Dans le contexte de l'IPT, le leadership d'ergothérapeutes a fait la différence. Conclusion : L'expérience d'implantation et d'adaptation du programme IPT permet de situer l'importance d'impliquer les ergothérapeutes dans la conception et l'implantation des meilleures pratiques de réadaptation.

T67 16:00-16:30 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Community

Future visions: Expanding roles within international occupational therapy practice

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Introduction: Occupational therapy practitioners have been involved with international, cross-cultural practice for years (1, 2); however, there is limited information related to the therapists' meaning and understanding of that role, specifically as it relates to cultural sensitivity (3). Objective: The purpose of the study was twofold. Initially, the purpose was to provide an opportunity for occupational therapy practitioners working in an international, cross-cultural context to make meaning of those lived experiences. The second purpose was to have the practitioners identify critical incidences within those cultural experiences and provide insight into how they responded to such experiences. Method: Two phases of one qualitative, phenomenological study were completed with sixteen participants in the first phase and six in the subsequent phase (4). Extensive interviews were completed and constant comparative analysis completed. Results: Thematic analysis of transcribed interviews from the first phase indicated that therapists expressed tensions between connectivity with others, cultural challenges, and questioning overall intervention outcomes. In addition, the therapists in the second phase indicated various responses and decision-making processes when confronted with cultural challenges. The complexities of international, cross-cultural practice require occupational therapists to not only be aware of the tensions related to such work but also require therapists to make applicable decisions responding to needs while in the midst of cultural tension. Understanding how some therapists are making sense of those challenges provides a means for further dialogue. Conclusion: This presentation will enlighten practitioners to the ways occupational therapists are making meaning of their international, cross-cultural roles.

T68 16:00-16:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Éducation

Devenir un ergothérapeute compétent : tout un défi !

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Introduction : Le développement des compétences attendues d'un ergothérapeute passe, entre autres, par l'acquisition de connaissances, habiletés et attitudes variées. Dans une approche par compétences, les universités ont à sélectionner lesquelles de ces dernières sont essentielles à acquérir. Une fois acquise, il s'agira de les mobiliser efficacement pour un savoir-agir au niveau attendu. Objectif : Explorer, chez des ergothérapeutes en devenir, les rôles et savoirs sous-jacents qui représentent un défi en cours de formation. Méthodes : Analyse qualitative de contenu des commentaires émis par les superviseurs de stages au moment de l'évaluation finale du stagiaire. Seuls les commentaires en lien avec une cote inférieure au niveau acquis ont fait l'objet de l'analyse. Résultats : Des 395 évaluations complétées 35 stagiaires ont obtenu une cote inférieure au niveau minimal attendu pour au moins un des sept rôles dont 22/35 pour celui de communicateur. Des attitudes de passivité, de manque d'écoute et de manque de discernement ont été identifiées. En ce qui concerne les rôles d'expert (n=13), de collaborateur (n=7), de gestionnaire (n=7), d'agent de changement (n=6), d'érudit (n=10) et de professionnel (n=5), des lacunes en lien avec les attitudes émergent comme davantage présentes que celles reliées aux connaissances ou aux habiletés. Conclusion : Des lacunes quant à l'acquisition des attitudes essentielles

risquent d'avoir un impact notable sur le niveau de performance en situation authentique de pratique clinique. Est-ce que ce type de savoir est suffisamment priorisé en cours de formation?

T69 16:00-16:30

Room/ salle : Detourny

Conférence: Personnes âgées Général, Communauté

L'algorithme pour le choix d'un outil de dépistage de la démence

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Introduction : Le vieillissement de la population et l'augmentation de la prévalence des démences font en sorte que l'ergothérapeute est souvent appelé à dépister les atteintes cognitives chez les aînés. Le choix de l'outil de dépistage pertinent au contexte de chacune des évaluations n'est pas facile; les outils sont nombreux et la rigueur de leurs résultats variables. Objectif : Développer et valider un algorithme soutenant les pratiques de dépistage des atteintes cognitives chez les aînés. Méthodes : Une approche mixte a soutenu le développement d'un algorithme traitant du dépistage des atteintes cognitives et sa validation auprès de 12 professionnels et étudiants du domaine de la santé. Une revue systématique des écrits a conduit au choix de cinq outils aux qualités métrologiques démontrées et à la schématisation de la démarche du choix de l'outil le plus pertinent aux divers contextes d'évaluation. Résultats : L'algorithme, intégré à un didacticiel sur la démarche de dépistage des atteintes cognitives, s'est avéré un outil d'apprentissage efficace pour le choix des outils les plus appropriés aux divers contextes d'évaluation. Les participants à la validation du didacticiel ont augmenté significativement ($p = 0,004$) leurs connaissances sur le choix d'un outil de dépistage approprié et à cet effet, l'algorithme a été l'élément du didacticiel le plus apprécié. Conclusion : Dans la démarche de raisonnement clinique qui conduit l'ergothérapeute aux choix des outils d'évaluation de ses clients, l'algorithme peut être un soutien efficace pour améliorer la rigueur de ces choix.

T70 16:00-16:30

Room/ salle : Dufferin

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Éducation

Site WEB : démarche clinique et tenue de dossiers en ergothérapie

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Introduction: L'utilisation des nouvelles technologies en éducation est un outil inestimable pour stimuler l'intérêt des étudiants. Peuvent-elles aussi être utilisées pour le développement des compétences? C'est l'hypothèse soulevée par le présent projet. Objectifs de la recherche : Cette présentation expose comment des étudiants en ergothérapie ont utilisé des questions interactives d'un site web pour peaufiner leurs compétences en tenue de dossiers. Méthodes: Les données qualitatives obtenues lors de l'évaluation post-utilisation du site WEB sont analysées en regard du concept de développement des compétences de Tardif (2006). En particulier, les fréquences d'utilisation d'un site WEB, le type de réflexion et de questionnement sont décrites. Résultats: Les résultats montrent que c'est la partie interactive du site WEB qui suscite le plus d'intérêt. Elle permet aux étudiants de se valider, de confronter leur compréhension des balises à respecter et d'apporter des réponses aux questionnements lors de situations réelles d'écriture. Conclusion : En particulier, le recours à un site WEB sert à peaufiner les compétences en écriture dans les dossiers.

T71 16:00-16:30

Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

Interprofessional education framework: Embedding meaningful educational experiences within a curriculum

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Introduction: Many health profession education programs have instituted or are in the process of developing structures for implementing interprofessional education (IPE). Health professional organizations, including occupational therapy (CAOT, 2007), are also adopting interprofessional competencies for their respective memberships (Accreditation of Interprofessional Health Education, 2010). The challenge to MSc(OT) programs is to address these additional competencies within a condensed educational program. Objectives: Participants of this session will gain knowledge related to: IPE design principles, implementation strategies, and evidence to support our interprofessional educational framework. Approach: Our IPE design and educational framework was informed by evidence gathered from professional organizations; the students' lived experience with traditional approaches and evolving IPE designs; and data from the School's longitudinal curriculum evaluation study. In addition to this evidence, a mandatory Faculty IPE initiative facilitated the centralization of IPE experiences within a new course, which needed to fit within the existing curriculum and available resources. Results: The multiperspective evidence supported the development of embedded IPE experiences within existing program courses to address both discipline specific and interprofessional competencies. Within the School of Occupational Therapy, the constellation of our IPE experiences have been tracked using use a common assignment header that serves to collect both sets of these competencies. Specific examples of IPE experiences and their respective design principles will be shared. Conclusions: The creation of embedded IPE within existing courses allowed for enriched learning opportunities for both discipline specific and IPE knowledge without changing the overall curriculum structure.

T72 16:00-16:30 Room/ salle : Villery
Conférence: Adultes Psych./Soc., Établissement

Potentialisation de l'évaluation occupationnelle en psychiatrie adulte par le MOH

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Introduction : Ces dernières années, plusieurs modèles de pratique ont fait l'objet de développements importants. De ce fait, le modèle de l'occupation humaine (MOH) offre des outils probants forts attrayants mais son intégration en clinique représente un défi de taille pour les ergothérapeutes qui souhaitent utiliser ce modèle dans leurs évaluations et interventions. Objectif : L'objectif de cet exposé est de présenter les différentes stratégies utilisées par des ergothérapeutes francophones, au cours des 10 dernières années, pour intégrer le MOH à la clinique quotidienne. Méthode : Analyse qualitative des stratégies utilisées par les ergothérapeutes dans un programme de courte durée en santé mentale adulte pour s'approprier le MOH et intégrer ses outils empiriques au processus d'évaluation et d'intervention. Résultats : Les ergothérapeutes ont potentialisé la valeur de leurs évaluations en incluant les outils probants et les concepts du MOH. Également, cette utilisation combinée des évaluations préexistantes et des outils du MOH fournit aujourd'hui davantage de données standardisées sur le fonctionnement occupationnel de la personne. Ceci facilite grandement l'analyse fonctionnelle des usagers par l'ergothérapeute. Ces nouvelles données sont fortement prisées par l'équipe interdisciplinaire. Elles renforcent l'identité de la profession et augmentent la reconnaissance des autres collègues envers la profession ergothérapeute pour bien desservir la clientèle en santé mentale. Conclusion : Les stratégies présentées apparaissent transférables à d'autres milieux et d'autres clientèles. Ainsi, les ergothérapeutes pourront utiliser les pistes de réflexion présentées afin de faciliter l'implantation du MOH dans leur pratique.

T73 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Community

Participation in meaningful occupations in the North End: Health implications

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This paper reflects the conference theme Occupations and Practice through Time since it traces the lack of access to and participation in various occupations of daily life among African Nova Scotian and Aboriginal communities today to historical inequalities in Nova Scotia. Like other health professions, occupational therapy is increasingly attending to how diversity in culture affects health. However, while the profession has been moving to a broader consideration of the social contexts in which clients live, the dominant approach is still premised on “cultural competency” models that focus primarily on cultural differences and obscure how power inequalities due to race, gender, education, socio-economic status and other social factors are implicated in occupational experiences and health. This paper is based on research conducted in the Aboriginal and African Nova Scotian communities in North End Halifax, a low-income area of the city. The paper makes an important contribution to the conference because it is one of few studies in Canada and Nova Scotia that have examined how power inequalities shape access to and exclusion from meaningful occupations in North End, Halifax. Moreover, the paper argues that the health and mental health problems experienced by these communities can be linked to the challenges they experience accessing and participating in occupations, such as work, school/education, recreation and leisure and health care, which, in itself, can be traced to inequality, oppression and discrimination that have been embedded in the historical, social, educational, economic and political structures in Nova Scotia.

T74 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency

Paper presentation: Adult Physical Health, Institution

Expected SCIM III scores for complete spinal cord neurological levels

Malka Itzkovich Lilach Front, Amiram Catz

Introduction: Assessment of functional outcomes of patients with spinal cord lesions (SCLs) serves various purposes, including the ability to inform patients and families about prognosis, predict rehabilitation potential and plan the rehabilitation process. The expected functional outcomes related to the neurological level after complete SCL are well established. However, in incomplete SCL it is difficult to predict the functional outcomes. Objective: To establish target values for Spinal Cord Independence Measure (SCIM) III scoring in rehabilitation for clinically complete SCL neurological levels. Methods: We used data from our previous multicenter international SCIM III study. Thirteen spinal cord units in Canada, Germany, Denmark, Italy, England and Israel participated in the study. Total SCIM III scores and gain at discharge from rehabilitation were calculated for SCL levels in 128 patients with American Spinal Injury Association Impairment Scale (AIS) grade A on admission to rehabilitation. Results: Median, quartiles, mean and values of discharge SCIM III scores and SCIM III gain, and maximum discharge SCIM III values for the various SCL levels were calculated. Total SCIM III scores and gain were significantly correlated with the SCL level ($r=0.730$ and $r=0.579$ respectively, $p<0.001$). Total SCIM III scores and gain were smaller at certain lower lesion levels than at higher ones. Conclusions: Calculated discharge SCIM III scores can be used as target values for functional achievements at various neurological levels in patients after AIS A SCL. They can serve as benchmarks for occupational therapists during their intervention process with SCL patients.

T75 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Detourny

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Institution

Development of a comprehensive algorithm for occupational therapy cognitive assessment

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Introduction: Occupational therapists (OTs) from a large health authority in Canada identified the need for a tool to guide occupational therapy students and clinicians through the process of cognitive assessment. The literature provides two existing algorithms; however, we found both of these to be limited in scope, with one focusing only on acute care, and the other providing insufficient details to guide OTs through the necessary complex clinical reasoning for assessment. Objectives: (1) To develop a comprehensive algorithm to guide OTs in the clinical reasoning process for cognitive assessment, applicable across a variety of practice areas; (2) to develop an implementation plan utilizing existing resources and specific leadership strategies. Approach: Using the two published algorithms as an initial foundation, we incorporated regulatory practice guidelines, research evidence, and clinical expertise to develop and validate an enhanced, comprehensive algorithm. This approach included a consensus-building, iterative process involving novice and experienced OTs from ten different practice areas. Practice Implications: This new algorithm complements and expands previously published guidelines. The stages consist of: planning, interviewing, assessing, analysis and recommendations, and consideration throughout of therapeutic rapport and evaluation of environment/context. Questions posed at each stage facilitate clinical reasoning. Assessment tools are suggested for cognitive screening and in-depth evaluation, at both the levels of impairment and task performance. Conclusions: We found that leadership strategies were vital to the development and successful implementation of this enhanced algorithm. During this presentation, we will provide an orientation to the algorithm and share key learning from the leadership strategies used.

T76 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Dufferin

Conférence: Pas de clientèle spécifique, Théorie

Les ergothérapeutes suisses rédigent-ils des objectifs basés sur les occupations ?

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Introduction: Lors d'une recherche nationale portant sur la rédaction des objectifs par les ergothérapeutes suisses, une analyse de contenu de formulaires du Goal Attainment Scale a été effectuée. Il s'agissait de constater si les objectifs étaient basés sur les occupations. Or, les écrits scientifiques en ergothérapie soulignent l'importance de cet élément par rapport à l'efficacité du traitement, et ce, même si le concept d'occupation n'a pas encore été opérationnalisé. Objectifs: L'objectif de la recherche est de décrire le contenu des objectifs de traitement, notamment de préciser s'ils se basent ou non sur des occupations. La présentation portera sur l'opérationnalisation du concept d'occupation comme outil d'analyse. Méthode: Tiré du travail du groupe terminologie d'ENOTHE, 24 définitions du terme « occupation » ont été recensées. Puis, 12 descripteurs de l'occupation ont été énoncés. Également, trois catégories ont émergé à partir de recoupements thématiques. Ils ont servis lors de l'analyse des objectifs rédigés par les ergothérapeutes. Résultats: Il ressort que les activités nommées dans les objectifs correspondent à des « activités ordinaires et extraordinaires de la vie de tous les jours ». Par ailleurs, le « contexte du client » doit être identifié et nommé dans l'objectif ; alors que l'« esprit de l'occupation » regroupe les éléments de sens et de défi présents dans les définitions. En somme, les objectifs rédigés par les ergothérapeutes suisses se basent très peu sur les occupations. Conclusion: Le concept de l'occupation est large et ceci rend son opérationnalisation difficile. Considérant son importance en ergothérapie, il importe de le préciser davantage afin de l'utiliser en recherche et dans la clinique.

T77 16:30-17:30 Room/ salle : Plaines
Extended discussion:

T78 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy
Paper presentation: Adult General, Education

Collaboration in action: Achieving interprofessional competency in education

Susanne Murphy (Queen's University, Kingston) Anne O'Riordan, Jo-Anne Peterson, Trisha Parsons, Jeanette Parsons, Debbie Docherty, Bill Meyerman

Introduction: In 2009, the Queen's University Faculty of Health Sciences Board endorsed a Framework for Interprofessional Education, demonstrating support for interprofessional (IP) education for all health sciences students to prepare them to be collaborators in their future professional practices. This competency framework outlines a developmental approach to achieving IP competency: Exposure, Immersion and Competence. In 2010, the Canadian Interprofessional Health Collaborative published A National Interprofessional Competency Framework identifying six IP competencies for health care providers. Objectives: The winter term of 2011 marked the introduction of a pilot project called Collaboration in Action (CIA) that sought to develop the IP competencies of client-centred care, interprofessional communication, role clarification, conflict resolution, collaborative leadership and team functioning at the level of competence within the framework. This initiative was supported by the Office of Interprofessional Education and Practice as well as the School of Nursing and School of Rehabilitation Therapy. Methods: The CIA initiative took 62 students from occupational therapy, physiotherapy and nursing into the community to partner with 15 health care mentors, individuals in the community who are affected by health challenges. Students worked together in teams to learn about and experience collaborative teamwork by developing a team charter, an IP protocol for gathering information, and priorities for an IP approach to care in consultation with their mentors. Assignments were graded by the IP team of faculty and mentor representatives involved in developing the project. Practice Implications: At the completion of the project, 84% of respondents felt that participation in CIA increased their knowledge and understanding of interprofessional roles and would positively impact their future clinical practice. All mentors expressed interest in participating again. Conclusions: In 2012, this initiative will be expanded to include approximately 172 students from the three programs (Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy and Nursing) and health mentors with a wider range of health challenges.

T79 16:30-17:00 Room/ salle : Villery
Conférence: Adultes Psych./Soc., Établissement

L'apport de l'ergothérapie pour les mères souffrant de troubles affectifs

Lucie Hébert (Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal) Julie Blouin, Brigitte Vachon
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Introduction : Le rôle maternel est généralement exclu des interventions psychiatriques dispensées aux mères souffrant de troubles affectifs. Des approches thérapeutiques centrées sur des objectifs spécifiques sont recommandées. Ces interventions considèrent rarement leur contexte de vie souvent très problématique. Les services s'adressant aux mères et leurs familles relèvent de programmes de 1ère ligne et communautaires et l'ergothérapie est peu impliquée dans ces services. Objectif : Présenter les résultats préliminaires d'une étude qui examine la faisabilité et l'efficacité d'une intervention de groupe en ergothérapie, offerte dans un centre de pédiatrie sociale, axée sur les compétences maternelles pour six mères souffrant de troubles affectifs. Méthodes : Projet pilote basé sur un devis pré-expérimental incluant des mesures pré-post-groupe (OPHI-II et HOME) et une méthode d'élaboration théorique pour

analyser les données qualitatives provenant des interventions. Conséquences sur la pratique: Développer, en collaboration avec les participantes et la communauté, une intervention ergothérapique intégrative considérant la complexité inhérente au rôle maternel. Conclusion : Le rôle maternel a une incidence importante sur l'identité et le comportement occupationnels d'une femme, sur ses habitudes de vie et celles de sa famille. Par son approche globale et centrée sur l'individu, son environnement et ses occupations, et par l'utilisation thérapeutique d'activités qui facilitent l'accès au quotidien, l'ergothérapie fournit d'importantes opportunités pour aider les mères souffrant de troubles affectifs dans l'exercice de leur rôle maternel. L'ergothérapie devrait s'intégrer davantage dans le réseau de services offerts à cette clientèle. Des pistes de solutions sont proposées en considérant l'organisation du système de soins québécois.

T80 17:00-17:30 Room/ salle : Beaumont/Belair
Paper presentation: Adult General, Administration Health Policy

Occupational therapy and central human capabilities

Tahmineh Mousavi (PhD candidate, Vancouver) Elizabeth Dean mousavi@interchange.ubc.ca

Introduction: The 21st century hallmarked a shift in the perspective of care of people with disabilities from an emphasis on people's biomedical needs to their human rights. The outcome of occupational therapy may be augmented by incorporating an understanding of a client's basic rights. Approach: An important approach related to human rights is the Capabilities Approach. This approach, which was developed by Sen and Nussbaum, advocates that human rights can be viewed as claims to certain basic capabilities. Nussbaum advocates ten so-called "central human functional capabilities", which are consistent with fundamental human rights. This study aims to explore the views of Canadian occupational therapists with respect to the relevance of Nussbaum's Capabilities Approach to their professional practices. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with 12 occupational therapists in British Columbia. Objective: To identify the relevance and applicability of the ten elements of the Capabilities Approach to the practice of occupational therapy. Practice Implications: The proposed study will provide information on whether Nussbaum's ten elements of human capabilities have a role in enhancing therapists' knowledge about a client's basic needs and rights that could be used to inform and guide a client's management to maximize their capabilities. Conclusions: This exploration of the Capabilities Approach in occupational therapy context could help align health care specifically rehabilitation services with human rights initiatives of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, based on adherence to universally accepted principles. Our studies have the potential to be extended to other provinces in Canada, and cross culturally.

T81 17:00-17:30 Room/ salle : Courville/Montmorency
Paper presentation: Adult General, Community

Self-perceived participation amongst adults with spinal cord injury

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Introduction: Participation refers to involvement in a life situation through occupation (Townsend & Polatakjo, 2007) and has been identified as the foremost aim of rehabilitation. Studies of individuals with spinal cord injuries (SCI) have predominately been framed using society-perceived perspectives of participation. A comprehensive theoretical understanding of the influences on participation for individuals with SCI from the self-perceived perspective is required. Objective: The aim of this study was to develop a theoretical understanding of how adults with SCI participate in daily life and their communities. Methods: A grounded theory study of 19 adults with SCI was conducted. Participants engaged in two individual in-depth interviews, and took photographs of aspects of their environment that promoted or restricted participation. Analysis consisted of an inductive process of constant

comparison. A follow-up focus group with participants was held to contribute to the credibility of findings. Results: The constructed grounded theory model is summarized as follows: Negotiating the Body-environment Interface is a continuous process for those living with a SCI. Despite the relative stability of their changed body, they Live in a Changed World, one that is perceived differently after SCI. People use various strategies to interact within their environment, in order to engage in a Process of Participation. Intervening conditions are the environmental aspects that serve as barriers or facilitators to this process of participation. Conclusion: The theory constructed in this study can be used by occupational therapists to target interventions intended to improve the self-perceived participation experiences of individuals with SCI.

T82 17:00-17:30

Room/ salle : Detourney

Paper presentation: Older Adult General, Institution

Ability of the Mini Mental Status Exam to predict harm

Alison Douglas (Baycrest, Toronto) Lori Letts, Julie Richardson, Kevin Eva

Introduction: Results from cognitive screening measures are commonly used to inform decisions about independent living, and need for services. The Standardized Mini Mental Status Exam (SMMSE) was designed to identify cognitive impairment and has data to support reliability for identifying deficits. Objective: The objective was to determine the ability of the SMMSE to predict incidents of harm for older adults discharged home. An incident of harm was defined as any incident (e.g. failure to use mobility devices) that led to unintentional change in health status (Tierney, 2007). Methods: The study followed a prospective cohort design. This data represented a subset of data from a larger study. Consent was obtained from both caregiver and patient recruited from a geriatric rehabilitation unit. SMMSE and independent variables (age, education etc.) were collected at baseline. Post-discharge incident of harm outcome data were gathered over six months through a monthly telephone interview with the caregiver participant. Results: The sample (n=45) was 55% female with a mean age of 83.3 years. Cox regression analysis found that the SMMSE did not significantly predict time to incident of harm (HR= 0.96, p=0.43). The sensitivity for identifying persons with harm was 69.6% and specificity for identifying persons without harm was 40.9%. Living alone, age and sex contributed to the prediction of harm. Conclusions: The data for this sample contribute to an overall program of validation study for this screening measure. Currently, there is a lack of precision for the interpretation of this measure when predicting harm in the community.

T83 17:00-17:30

Room/ salle : Dufferin

Paper presentation: Non-specific to Client Group, Education

A revised chart stimulated recall tool based on current frameworks

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Introduction: In 2009, an initiative was taken in a hospital setting to reframe the practice of occupational therapists under the Canadian Practice Process Framework to ensure best practices and embody the practice on occupational engagement in a working environment that functions under the medical model. Objective: To determine if occupational therapists in this setting have standardized their practice by applying the Canadian Practice Process Framework, are meeting the college essential competencies and are aware of the occupational therapy resources available to promote best practice. Approach: Literature supports a chart stimulated recall as a valid and reliable tool in assessing competencies amongst professionals. The chart stimulated recall tool from London Health Sciences Center was modified to align with the Canadian Practice Process Framework. For each question, corresponding Enabling Occupation II core competencies and college essential competencies were included. A list of tools available to the therapist was linked with each question. The new tool was

trialed with occupational therapists and process feedback was collected and shared with staff. Practice implications: The new Chart Stimulated Recall allows for dynamic discussions regarding occupational therapist's critical thinking, use of a practice framework and practice tools available to support competent practice. It helps the profession follow current trends and standardizes the occupational therapy approach between units. Conclusion: This revised Chart Stimulated Revised Tool helps evaluate the therapist's critical thinking and monitors integration of the Canadian Practice Process Framework. It allows for a dynamic and constructive process for supporting and evaluating occupational therapists' practice.

T84 17:00-17:30 Room/ salle : Portneuf/Sainte-Foy
Paper presentation: Adult Physical Health, Community
The good, the bad and the ugly - a transdisciplinary journey
Sherry Dobler (AHS, Calgary) Kelly Culver, Sheri Hubman, Lisa Patel
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Introduction: Transdisciplinary care can be defined as a model where team member roles are shared and providers acquire skills in other practice areas (Batorowicz and Sheperd, 2001). This approach can foster a more cohesive team and can result in better client outcomes (Reilly, 2001). In practice there are challenges as well as rewards in implementing this model of care. Objectives: Participants will gain a better understanding of the challenges and the benefits of implementing transdisciplinary care and will learn of one team's practical experience with implementing this model. Approach: This presentation will describe the first year of an early supported discharge team committed to providing transdisciplinary, client-centered rehabilitation to stroke survivors in their home and community. Results: The first twelve months of the new team have been associated with dramatic improvements in access to both inpatient and community-based rehabilitation (improved flow), increased client participation in home and community, and high ratings of client and provider satisfaction. The presentation will include data on these metrics for the first twelve months of the service. Conclusions: The experience of one team illustrates that a transdisciplinary approach results in functional improvements for clients, high client and provider satisfaction, and improves system flow. Recommendations will be made to address the challenges in implementing this model of care.

T85 17:00-17:30 Room/ salle : Villery
Conférence: Adultes Psych./Soc., Administration Politique de santé
Enjeux d'octroi d'aides technologiques en réadaptation psychiatrique au Québec
MéLissa Lalande (Étudiante en ergothérapie à l'Université de Montréal, Montréal) Karine Charbonneau,
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Introduction : Au fil des années, les technologies de l'information se sont développées rapidement et ont permis d'améliorer les conditions de vie des personnes en situation de handicap. Une partie de ces aides technologiques ont été dédiées pour compenser des déficits cognitifs. Cependant, même si les personnes présentant des troubles mentaux graves (TMG) présentent des déficits cognitifs, les aides technologiques ont rarement été utilisées dans leur processus de réadaptation. Quelques études rapportent pourtant l'efficacité des assistants personnels numériques (APN) sur l'autonomie, l'estime de soi et l'intégration sociale des personnes atteintes de TMG. Cependant, plusieurs enjeux en lien avec l'acquisition d'un APN semblent présents. Objectif : L'objectif de ce projet consiste à identifier ces enjeux et, plus particulièrement, à analyser les structures légales d'octroi des aides technologiques dans le contexte du système de santé Québécois. Approche méthodologique : Une revue de la littérature (scientifique et grise), une description des structures légales ainsi qu'une analyse qualitative d'entrevues auprès de personnes atteintes d'un TMG et expérimentant l'utilisation d'un iPod Touch/iPad dans le cadre d'un

processus de réadaptation (projet de recherche subventionné) seront effectuées. Conséquences pour la pratique : Ce projet va permettre d'outiller les ergothérapeutes en santé mentale qui voudraient soutenir l'utilisation d'un APN chez leur clientèle et permettre d'identifier les actions à entreprendre pour faire reconnaître, dans les procédures d'octroi d'aides technologiques, l'apport d'APN chez la clientèle avec TMG. Conclusion : Ce projet interpelle les ergothérapeutes dans leur rôle d'agent de changement au sein des structures de notre système de santé.