



Pre-conference workshops

Fundamentals of anxiety interventions: Exposure therapy and relaxation skills training

Randy Paterson

Tuesday, June 19 & Wednesday, June 20 8:30-16:30

This two-day interactive workshop equips occupational therapists with the fundamentals to increase their competence and confidence in using two evidence-informed interventions for clients with anxiety: relaxation skills training and exposure therapy. Participants receive a package of resource materials including presentation notes, over 30 pages of handouts for clients, a set of five relaxation training scripts, a guide to running a 6-session relaxation skills group if desired, and an audio CD that can be reproduced for clients for home practice.

Additional registration/fees required.

Advanced skills for occupational therapists in cognitive rehabilitation after stroke and brain injury

Julia Schmidt & Emma Schneider

Tuesday, June 19 13:00-16:30 & Wednesday, June 20 8:30-16:30

This hands-on workshop is intended for experienced occupational therapists who wish to enhance their use of evidence-based occupational therapy interventions for cognitive rehabilitation after stroke and brain injury. The current clinical guidelines for cognitive rehabilitation and the evidence underpinning them will be presented and then translated into processes that can be readily implemented by occupational therapists following the workshop. Through group discussions and practical exercises, participants will have the opportunity to practice using a decision-tree to determine which assessments and interventions to use with a variety of case studies.

Additional registration/fees required.

Introduction to Maker Skills for Occupational Therapists

Wednesday, June 20 13:00-16:30

Introduction: Makers Making Change(MMC) connects makers to people with disabilities to create affordable open source assistive technologies. Objectives: Participants will learn “maker skills” to expand their practice; they will learn to solder, create a simple switch circuit, as well 3d modelling can be used to create customized AT solutions. Participants will also learn how our online network can support OT’s and their clients to access low cost community built Assistive Devices through engaging maker volunteers in their community. Approach: After an initial session introduction, participants move freely between activities where they can spend as much or as little time as they would like to try out the skills of their choice. Practice Implications: OT’s will engage with maker culture to learn to new skills like soldering and creating a simple switch circuit. Occupational Therapists will learn about MMC’s Open Source Assistive Device Library and will learn how MMC’s website can support clients by connecting

them to the community of volunteer makers offering their time to 3D print devices created for people in their community; this person to person model reduces cost of assistive devices significantly. OT's can also sign up on the MMC site to gain access to professional development workshops to build on their professional knowledge base to provide more possible solutions to their clients access issues.

Conclusion: Engaging with the tools and technology of maker culture gives Disability Professionals a broader skillbase to draw on in order to better serve and connect their clients to devices, technology and services. Connecting OT's and people with disabilities through Makers Making Change's MatchMaking service builds community, creates access to low cost 3d printed assistive devices and provides Disability Professionals support in expanding their network, personal practice, knowledge and skills.

Registration required (limited space)

Wednesday, June 20 | mercredi le 20 juin

Opening ceremonies | Cérémonies d'ouverture

Pavilion Ballroom 19:00 – 20:30

- Delegate welcome and entertainment | Accueil des délégués et spectacle d'ouverture
- Keynote speaker | Conférencière d'honneur : CAOT President Nicola MacNaughton, présidente de l'ACE

Trade Show Grand Opening | Grande ouverture du salon professionnel

Grand Ballroom 20:30 - 21:30

Thursday, June 21 | jeudi le 21 juin

#CAOT2018 Tweetup

8:00 - 9:00 Orca

Sponsored session

Giovanna Boniface (CAOT-BC, Vancouver) Chantal Houde gboniface@caot.ca

Interested in joining the Twitter conversation at conference and beyond? Want to meet fellow tweeters? Join us at our annual gathering of OTweeps! Intended for all experience levels, this tweetup will cover all your Twitter-related questions: from how to set up an account, to how to make the most of your voice with tips for effective tweeting for occupational therapists.

T1 WFOT sponsored session: Highlights from the WFOT Council meeting and Congress in Cape Town (May 2018)

8:00 - 9:00 Parksville

Sponsored session

Andrew Freeman (WFOT Director) Sandra Bressler Andrew.Freeman@rea.ulaval.ca

2018 is a big year for the World Federation of Occupational Therapists (WFOT). Both the Council meeting, held every two years, and the Congress, held every four years, will take place in Cape Town (South Africa) in May. Come and hear, hot off the press, some of the important highlights from these important meetings!

T2 Current Best Practices for Treatment of Lateral Epicondylitis

8:00 - 9:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Hands-on learning session

David Plutschack (Drake University, Des Moines) David.Plutschack@Drake.edu

Objectives: 1. Demonstrate minimum of 2 evaluation techniques for clients with lateral epicondylitis. 2. Demonstrate knowledge of evidence-based practice for clients with tennis elbow through trials of Flexbar exercises and Kinesio Taping. **Introduction:** Lateral epicondylitis (Tennis elbow) is a common diagnosis treated by occupational therapists that can have a negative impact on occupations (Fedorczyk, 2006). **Objectives:** Participants will establish evaluation techniques for clients with lateral epicondylitis and demonstrate knowledge of evidence-based practice for clients with tennis elbow through active participation. **Approach:** This course will provide a hands-on experience to evaluate and treat lateral epicondylitis. Attendees will demonstrate knowledge of basic evaluation techniques for lateral epicondylitis including postural evaluation and provocative testings. Hands on training of treatment methods will be demonstrated by the instructors and performed by participants including Flexbar exercises and Kinesio Taping. **Practice Implications:** Hands-on trials of evidence-based treatment methods for tennis elbow will be a focal point. Recent research supports the use of eccentric strengthening to decrease pain and increase strength (Cullinane, Boocock, & Trevelyan, 2014). Participants will trial Flexbar exercises using the TylerTwist method as a means of eccentric strengthening to treat tennis elbow. The TylerTwist method has been shown to be an effective treatment method to decrease pain and increase function in clients with lateral epicondylitis (Tyler, Thomas, Nicholas, & McHugh, 2010). Finally, participants will trial one Kinesio Taping method for treatment of tennis elbow. Research demonstrates that Kinesio Tape can improve grip strength, pain reduction, and functional status (Dilek et. al, 2016). **Conclusion:** Evidence-based practice through eccentric strengthening and a multi-dimensional approach should be implemented by occupational therapists in the treatment of lateral epicondylitis to provide best practice.

T3 Implementing best practices in cognitive rehabilitation: A knowledge translation initiative

8:30 - 9:00 Finback

Paper presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Valérie Poulin (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Marc-André Pellerin, Alexandra Jean, Marie-Ève Lamontagne, Annabelle Viau-Guay, Marie-Christine Ouellet valerie.poulin@uqtr.ca

Rationale: For occupational therapists, the implementation of best practices in cognitive rehabilitation post-acquired brain injury is challenging, as it involves complex interventions, which must be adapted to the person's needs and delivered through inter-professional collaboration. **Objective:** To develop a tailored and multifaceted intervention to support the implementation of best practices in cognitive rehabilitation post-acquired brain injury. **Methods:** Cases studies with two teams (8 and 12 clinicians) including occupational therapists (n=11), neuropsychologists, speech pathologists and educators from two rehabilitation centers. A consensus technique [1] was used to prioritize one practice among a list of evidence-based practices. Then, learning tools, including videos with evidence-based content and patient scenarios, pocket cards for key stakeholders and checklists summarizing key components of these practices, were created based on the results of two rapid reviews and consultations with team members. These tools will be implemented within each team in January 2017. Three weeks later, a 90-minute group-based session will be held to foster sharing of experiences and knowledge integration. An opinion leader in each team will encourage the implementation of the practice. **Results:** The best practices selected consist of interventions to improve self-awareness and to facilitate generalization of trained skills to daily activities. During the presentation, participants will be introduced to the tools developed, as well as the overall process of the knowledge translation intervention built. **Conclusions:** This intervention addresses the need to support occupational therapists in the implementation of best practices in cognitive rehabilitation. The next step is to evaluate its impact on clinicians' practices. *Key words / Mots clés :* Evidence-based practice, Interprofessional

T4 Playing on the edge in a Canadian inner city

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Alison Gerlach (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Emily Jenkins, Cara Ng, Ray-Cam Cooperative Centre alison.gerlach@telus.net

Introduction: The childhood occupation of play is recognized as a universal human right and essential to children's optimal development and wellbeing. Currently, the predominant discourse on play is derived primarily from research involving middle-class families and children. Objectives: Participants will learn about the challenges and opportunities for enhancing play for families and children who experience multifaceted forms of social marginalization in a major Canadian municipality. Methods: A yearlong community engagement process in a socially disadvantaged neighbourhood in a Canadian inner city generated knowledge and actions on play from the perspectives of diverse community members and stakeholders (N=46). Results: Children's equitable access to play in a Canadian inner city is constrained by a complex interplay of social and structural factors that are largely beyond families' individual control and immediate environment. In this context, enhancing children's health and wellbeing through play requires broad and intersectoral micro- and macro-level policy and practice interventions across multiple agencies. Conclusions: Discourses on play need to be inclusive of how this fundamental childhood occupation can be shaped by the impact of intersecting socio-economic, historical, and political structural inequities on families' lives and neighbourhoods. These results also indicate that occupational therapists working with families and children living in marginalized urban municipalities need to broaden the scope of how play is understood and taken up in their routine practices, and engage in political activism with community partners.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational science

T5 Occupational therapy in post-secondary settings: Where health and education collide

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult General | Education

Laura Turner (Conestoga College, Kitchener) Ashley Kirk, Jillian McWhinnie, mcwhinnj@mcmaster.ca

Introduction. Post-secondary settings are an emerging practice environment for occupational therapists, who possess skills and competencies to navigate the complex interplay between health and education. Although the literature is limited, existing articles describe various roles for which occupational therapists are well-suited.

Objectives. The Objectives of this article are threefold: (1) to describe current literature on occupational therapy roles in post-secondary settings, (2) to describe existing occupational therapy roles in accessibility services and in leadership, and (3) to present future directions for occupational therapy within this setting.

Approach. A systematic literature search was conducted to inform an understanding of the current state of occupational therapy roles within post-secondary settings. After reviewing titles, abstracts, and full-text, six articles were selected as most being relevant to meeting the Objectives. Anecdotal information from an occupational therapy practicum experience and an ongoing leadership role provided the basis for achieving the second objective.

Practice Implications. Occupational therapists must advocate for the profession's suitability for practice in post-secondary settings. A network of occupational therapists working in post-secondary settings should be created to foster intra-professional collaboration, and a strong presence in this practice environment. Furthermore, curricula of occupational therapy graduate programs should include content pertaining to post-secondary settings to encourage growth in this practice environment.

Conclusions. Disabilities, environmental barriers, and health issues create challenges for students navigating post-secondary education. Existing literature and anecdotal evidence support the need for occupational therapists to be employed within post-secondary settings to facilitate student engagement, support academic success, and promote health and well-being.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Teaching/education

T6 Guiding principles and best practices for occupational therapists in supporting clients requesting medical assistance in dying

8:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom D

Professional Issue Forum

Kevin Reel, Kim Hewitt, Marie-Josée Drolet

Comprehensive end-of-life care is a shared commitment and medical assistance in dying is a new care option that has implications for the practice of occupational therapy. For the Canadian occupational therapists who are or who will be involved in medical assistance in dying, this PIF will provide a platform to start a collaborative identification of best practices, future directions and most pressing needs.

T7 Learning from bloggers who have Autism

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Christie Welch(Etobicoke) Helene Polatajko, Patty Rigby, Margaret Fitch christie.d.welch@gmail.com

Introduction: People with autism are increasingly using blogs to share their experiences (Gillespie-Lynch et al., 2014). This opens exciting opportunities for qualitative research in autism, which to date, has been sparse (Tager-Flusberg, & Kasari, 2013). Objectives: This study is the second phase in a project aiming to build new understanding of autism by exploring insider perspective. Approach: The first phase of this project analyzed memoirs written by three youths with autism. The youths described being unable to control their bodies, as well as experiences of being misunderstood by others. The second phase of research will use blog content analysis and online interviews with 8-12 bloggers to explore these concepts with a greater number of people, in a way that allows for discursive interaction. Analytic methods will follow structure proposed by Braun and Clarke (2006): a recursive process of coding, collating, mapping, reviewing, creating clear themes and then reporting using compelling extracts. Practice Implications: Findings could have implications pertaining to the intersection of movement control and observable behaviour for people who have autism. Conclusions: This study offers a glimpse into experiences and perspectives of some people who have autism. If this brain-behaviour disconnect is a common experience, this new knowledge can profoundly impact approaches to interventions.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism

T8 Collective occupations' utility for Autistic Individuals- An Autoethnography

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Bill Wong (Interface Rehab, Placentia, USA) billw1628@gmail.com

Introduction- Kantartzis and Molineux (2017) suggested occupational therapy practitioners to consider collective occupations to enable just and inclusive societies. Sensory and social deficits are two common features for individuals with autism (Tomchek, 2010). Occupational therapy practitioners are experts at identifying benefits and risks for their clients to engage in occupations.- Participants will identify how collective occupations may be challenging to individuals with autism. Participants will identify alternative occupations if a collective occupation is too overwhelming for individuals with autism. Methods- This paper is an autoethnography by the presenter from his experiences in collective

occupations since he started occupational therapy school. Each meaningful collective occupation the presenter had participated would be analyzed. Practice Implication- When working with individuals with autism, the benefits of collective occupations must be balanced by their abilities to meaningfully participate in these occupations. If individuals with autism cannot participate in collective occupations meaningfully, they may not participate in these occupations at all. Conclusion- Occupational therapy practitioners should consider collective occupations in providing client-centered interventions. However, it is important for occupational therapy practitioners to understand their clients' abilities to participate in such occupations meaningfully before suggesting them to individuals with autism.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Community care

T9 Expanding the edges of conventional autism interventions using animal interaction

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Cherry Au (Dalhousie University, Halifax) Jennifer Fleming ch957123@dal.ca

Introduction: Social participation influences many aspects of everyday life and thus is important to consider in occupational therapy practice. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterised by impairments in social communication, creating challenges in daily functioning. Animal interaction can offer a non-pharmacological and innovative way to encourage social interaction in the occupations of people with ASD; however, further examination of its impact is required.

Objective: To systematically examine the current state of literature regarding the use of animals in interventions with the autistic population as a means to improve social interaction in everyday activities.

Methods: Four databases were searched for peer-reviewed literature looking at effects of animal-assisted interventions on autistic individuals' social functioning. Two student researchers conducted this integrative review incorporating two levels of review using systematic review software DistillerSR.

Relevant articles were retained for critical appraisal and analyzed for themes. Results: Preliminary findings show that inclusion of animals into therapy is beneficial for individuals with ASD, though it remains imperative to consider personal factor influences in intervention planning. Animal-assisted interventions improved individuals' social skills (e.g., emotional regulation, empathy) while reducing social withdrawal and anxiety. Implications of these benefits on daily activities are proposed.

Conclusions: Acknowledging the benefits and relatively low risks of incorporating animals into ASD interventions aimed at improving social functioning is an important step in expanding the breadth of evidence-based interventions available to clients. Occupational therapists can play a key role in collaborating with others to integrate animals into daily life to foster social participation.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Evidence-based practice

T10 Scoping review: Wheelchair mobility in the winter

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Lauren von Bulow, Melanie Killen, Shahriar Parvaneh, 16lvb@queensu.ca

Introduction: Canada commonly experiences harsh winter conditions and people with functional limitations can subsequently experience mobility barriers. Objective: to understand the current online literature on wheelchair mobility in the winter. Methods: a scoping review was completed using articles found through searching four healthcare/science databases. Results: 18 eligible articles from 307 were reported upon in the scoping review. Many common challenges were noted throughout the papers. Snow, ice, cold temperature, inaccessibility to transportation, ramps and cross slopes conditions, and wheelchair designs were identified as winter problems for wheelchair use due to poor clearing and issues with wheelchair design. Additionally, cold temperatures cause health concerns and impact wheelchair function and crosswalk buttons. Moreover, clothing and mittens are also not appropriately

designed currently for wheelchair users in the winter. There is very little research to develop or improve winter wheelchair designs. Consequences of these challenges were decreased wheelchair use in winter, negative impacts on psychological and emotional wellbeing, and safety risks. Although some individual strategies are currently used to manage winter mobility issues, most were reported or suggested by youth wheelchair users, and more research is needed in order for them to be generalized and applicable for all wheelchair users. Some suggested solutions to winter challenges included improving policy around snow removal and transportation, more research on appropriate clothing/mittens and wheelchairs designed for winter use. Conclusion: Further research is needed in the area of wheelchair mobility in winter conditions; more specifically, research should be conducted on wheelchair design, policy, and snow removal.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Technology

T11 Evaluation of The Nino®: Advancement in assistive power mobility technology

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Bryn Matheson (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Jazzmin Tavares, Johanne Mattie, Emma Smith, Ian Denison, William Miller, Jaimie Borisoff brynmatheson@alumni.ubc.ca

Rationale: A manual wheelchair is an effective and functional means of mobility for many individuals, but may pose restrictions to participation due to diverse physical, environmental and psychosocial barriers. In recent years, novel assistive power mobility devices have emerged that aim to combat barriers manual mobility users face. However, little research exists examining the experience of the Nino in order to evaluate the effectiveness. Objectives: The proposed study aims to explore the experience of using the Nino®, a two-wheeled Segway-technology assistive power mobility device. Approach: This mixed-methods study will explore the skills and subjective evaluations of 12 participants who are current manual wheelchair users in order to evaluate the Nino®. Participants will complete the Wheelchair Skills Test in their manual wheelchair and in the Nino. Task-load and confidence variables will be measured in conjunction with a qualitative interview exploring experience. Practice Implications: The proposed study will provide insight into suitability of the Nino as a wheelchair prescription option for individuals who are looking for an assistive power mobility device and are currently using a manual wheelchair. Conclusions: Occupational therapists need to evaluate the efficacy and functional characteristics of new assistive power mobility devices in order to properly inform and educate clients around their options. Results will provide insight into the benefits and limitations of assistive power mobility devices, such as the Nino®.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Seating

T13 MusicCohort: Canadian validation of an assessment protocol for student musicians

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Julius Bruder (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Christine Guptill, Christoff Zalpour, guptill@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Identifying student musicians who are at risk of playing-related physical and mental health problems is an important means of reducing the impact of these problems during training, and in their future careers. We will present the results of a Canadian pilot validation and English translation of an assessment protocol for student musicians. Objectives: 1. Successfully deploy the protocol in a Canadian setting and present the first results of this pilot sample. 2. Investigate the physical and psychological health profile of first year Canadian university music students. Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design with a control group. The protocol examined demographics and history of pain; pain intensity and interference; performance anxiety; and mental health concerns using paper-based tools (Ware, Kosinski & Keller, 1996; Antony et al, 1998; Kenny, 2009; Berque, 2014). Physical testing included

pain perception (algometer), active range of motion of the upper extremity, cervical spine and hips, and general mobility (DeBrito et al, 2012; Beighton, 1989). Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics24. Results: 15 student musicians and 40 non-music students were tested in this pilot study. Implementing the assessment in Canada was successful and effective with minor adjustments. Data analysis is ongoing at the time of submission. Conclusions: The updated assessment protocol is feasible in Canada.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Orthopaedics

T14 Outcomes from an arts-based psychosocial rehabilitation program

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Alana Marshall (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Graeme Hughes Lauer, Chris Stellar, Stephany Berinstein, Catherine Backman alana.marshall@alumni.ubc.ca

Rationale: Program evaluation is fundamental to evidence-based practice. Psychosocial rehabilitation (PSR) programs help people with mental health issues achieve recovery, but may fail to demonstrate recovery in their program evaluations because recovery outcomes are multi-faceted, dynamic and difficult to measure. A combination of individualized, occupation-focused measures and standardized tools anchored in psychosocial recovery philosophy may help capture intervention effects. Objectives: To evaluate recovery in an arts-based, community out-patient PSR program serving adults with persistent mental illness. Methods: Independent evaluators (not involved in program delivery) employed a pre-/post-test design to measure occupational performance and a repeated-measures design to track recovery from mental illness. Occupational performance and satisfaction with performance was measured using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) at baseline and two years. Recovery was measured with a new recovery outcome measure, routinely administered at beginning and end of each 12-week set of art classes over a period of one year. Evaluators used chart reviews to extract data and map outcome trajectories. Paired t-tests will be used to assess changes in COPM scores and repeated measures ANOVA to assess changes in psychosocial recovery scores. Results: Chart reviews are in progress. It is anticipated that COPM scores will be available for 20-25 clients and recovery scores for 80-100 clients. Conclusions: Adequate recovery measures are instrumental in providing evidence of PSR program efficacy. This program evaluation integrates findings from an individualized, occupation-focused outcome measure and a new, theoretically robust measure of psychosocial recovery to demonstrate outcomes from an arts-based psychosocial rehabilitation intervention.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Mental health

T15 Development of a practice guideline for cognitive evaluation and intervention

10:00 - 10:30 Finback

Paper presentation | Adult General | Institution

Alison McLean (Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver) Teresa Green, Melissa Austin, Sandy Leznoff, Heather Burrett alison.mclean@vch.ca

Introduction: Occupational therapists within two large health authorities in Canada identified the need to develop a practice guideline for occupational therapists relating to cognitive evaluation and intervention. Objectives: (1) To develop a clinical practice guideline (CPG) applicable to occupational therapists working with adults within both physical and mental health programs, and across sites including acute, rehabilitation, community and residential settings. (2) To translate this CPG into clinical practice. Approach: Occupational therapists with clinical expertise across practice areas collaboratively reviewed research evidence, regulatory standards, and existing cognitive assessment algorithms prior to writing the CPG. They then developed a knowledge translation plan to serve as a feasibility study for the

implementation of the guidelines across clinical practice settings, focusing initially on cognitive evaluation in acute care. Practice implications: The CPG provides an evidence-based guideline to assist occupational therapists in their clinical reasoning for cognitive evaluation and intervention. The knowledge translation project supports occupational therapists in all aspects of cognitive evaluation including planning, interviewing, assessing, analyzing and initial treatment planning. Conclusions: We found that a collaborative approach was vital to the development of a robust clinical practice guideline applicable across practice areas. Through the knowledge translation project we have learned what support clinicians need to implement the CPG and how best to provide this support. During this presentation we will share our CPG and the knowledge translation project including key learning from the leadership strategies used.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Evaluation

T16 Parental perceptions and tolerance of risk in children's play

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Nicole Farmer (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Alex England, Shanon Phelan, David McConnell
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Introduction: Free and risky outdoor play is thought to be important to children's social-emotional development. Some researchers suggest that a decline in free and risky outdoor play may explain the rising prevalence of mental health issues in children. Influences on children's inclusion in free and risky outdoor play however remain poorly understood. Objectives: This study, now underway, is investigating influences, including facilitators and constraints on children's participation in free and risky outdoor play. Such influences may include, for example, parent perceptions of neighbourhood safety, and tolerance of risk in children's play. Methods: In-depth interviews are being conducted with a purposive sample of parents of children 4/5 years of age. The sample is culturally and socioeconomically diverse, and includes parents of children with and without disabilities. The method of qualitative description will be used to analyse the data. Results: A number of factors likely influence children's participation in free and risky outdoor play, including interacting community, family, parent and child level influences. For parents of children with disabilities, perceived social threats, or the expectation that others will find fault in them as parents or marginalise their child, may be a particularly salient factor. Conclusions: For occupational therapists, understanding facilitators and constraints on children's participation in free and risky play is key to fostering positive social-emotional development and promoting meaningful inclusion for children with disabilities.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community development

T17 Implementing occupation based entry-level education programs: Perspectives from professional leaders

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Georgia Canty (Griffith University) Melanie Roberts, Matthew Molineux, Jacqueline Broadbridge
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Introduction: Occupation is the primary domain of concern for occupational therapy and should be the central focus of practice across all contexts. Entry-level education of occupational therapists is the place where understanding of this core domain of concern is developed, and this education shapes the way these future therapists think and practice. As such, it is important for this education to reflect the core philosophy of occupation as central in delivering education. To date there has been little enquiry into how to ensure this philosophy is at the core of education programs. Objectives: To explore the professional opinion of key leaders in regards to identifying occupation-based approaches to education;

and to identify and understand strategies to promote the occupation-based nature of occupational therapy entry-level programs. Methods: A qualitative descriptive design was utilised with participant selection identified through a combination of expert and snowball sampling to ensure variation and depth of the perspectives. Ethical approval for the study was granted. Six in-depth, semi-structured interviews of 60 minutes duration were conducted utilising a pre-determined interview schedule.

Results: Three themes emerged across the interviews, they were: Embodied knowledge and understanding of occupation and its link to health and well-being; educator development; and conflicting perspectives. Conclusion: This research illustrated the importance of individual academics in the development of a student's understanding and passion for occupation and occupation-based practice. Along with the curriculum, educators must continue to develop and grow their own skills in teaching occupation as a core construct.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

T18 Screening medically at-risk drivers: Knowledge-to-action approaches to improve clinical competence

10:00 - 10:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Adult General | Administration Health Policy

Ruheena Sangrar (McMaster University, Hamilton) Lauren Griffith, Lori Letts, Brenda Vrkljan
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Introduction: Occupational Therapists (OTs) in many generalist practice settings are expected to screen medical fitness-to-drive. However, regulations governing their duty-to-report vary across Canadian jurisdictions. In times of changing legislation specific to reporting medically at-risk drivers, OTs need to be aware of their regulatory responsibilities. Hence, educational resources should reflect these needs and support practice across contexts in which such screening is expected. Objectives: To describe the application of Knowledge Translation (KT) frameworks as tools to examine OTs' legal and professional responsibilities with addressing medical fitness-to-drive and identify educational resources that support clinical practice. Methods: The Knowledge-To-Action (KTA)¹ and Understanding-User-Context (UUC)² frameworks were used to explore perspectives of frontline OTs and other key stakeholders in relation to their professional role with screening medical fitness-to-drive. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with seven OTs from diverse practice settings, including one with advanced training in driver rehabilitation, medical practitioners, as well as representatives from professional regulatory organizations and licensing authorities. Practice Implications: This study describes a process for examining OT knowledge and practice with respect to medical fitness-to-drive. Gaps in knowledge specific to reporting requirements as well as clinical and ethical risks to client-OT rapport were identified. Understanding the impact of changes in policy on clinical practice is critical to ensure resources that support practice are in place. Conclusions: Improved awareness of legislative and regulatory practice requirements has been identified as a learning need for OTs. Increased knowledge and access to appropriate educational resources can enhance OT competencies to meet regulatory requirements.

Key words / Mots clés : Older drivers, Theory

T19 Exploring mother-child cooperative occupational engagement: Discerning key features

10:00 - 10:30 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Tamar Chemel (University of Toronto, Toronto) Jazmine Rei Que, Jane Davis, Helene Polatajko, Mary Motz
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Introduction: In mother-child interactions, cooperative occupational engagement occurs when children show interest in both the person with whom they are engaging and the activity they are performing.

Literature examining mother-child dyads has focused predominantly on relationships and related outcomes (e.g., attachment style, emotional availability). However, the nature of mother-child cooperative occupational engagement is relatively unknown. Objectives: This study aims to describe the nature of cooperative occupational engagement between mother and child and its impact on the child. Methods: An observational descriptive research design will be used to examine pre-recorded videos of successful and unsuccessful interactions during play and clean-up activities of mother-child dyads enrolled in an early intervention program for mothers with substance use issues. Videos will be selected through an extreme sampling approach. Movement of the mother and child in space will be tracked using activity mapping, and their interactions during the video sessions will be documented descriptively. Data analysis will incorporate the triangulation of data collected from the activity mapping and the content analysis of the descriptive video transcripts. Results: Preliminary findings suggest the presence of key features of mother-child interactions pertaining to activities that support successful cooperative occupational engagement and facilitate children's motivation to explore their environment. Conclusions: Occupational therapists are often involved in early prevention programs, such as educating at-risk parents about the importance of play, and suggest strategies to overcome occupational performance issues. Findings from this study will propose key targets for intervention to enable mothers and their children to engage cooperatively in daily activities.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care

T20 Parents' disclosure of their child's autism diagnosis to relatives

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Sandy Hodgetts (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Laura Rogers, Rinita Mazumder, Shanon Phelan
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Introduction: Parents of children with autism spectrum disorder are faced with immediate and ongoing decisions of who to inform about the diagnosis. Little research exists to support parents or consulting occupational therapists regarding disclosure decisions. Objectives: To investigate why, when and how parents disclosed their child's autism diagnosis to relatives, including decision-making processes and perceived impact of these disclosure decisions. Methods: These data represent a sub-theme from a constructivist grounded theory study that included interviews with 25 parents (19 mothers, 6 fathers, 28-56 years) of 23 children (19 males, 4 females, 3-13 years) with autism. Results: Factors affecting disclosure to relatives included the relationship, age, geographic distance, and ongoing contact from relatives, and whether disclosing diagnosis to a relative offered perceived benefit to the child or parent. Relatives' responses ranged from support and acceptance to well-meaning but not helpful responses, denial of the diagnosis, lack of understanding of autism, and imposing judgment on the parents for poor parenting and family genetics. Parents rarely disclosed to their elderly parents or those who were geographically distant if they thought the diagnostic information would worry them. Further complicating the disclosure process were cultural and societal factors of stigma and blame that were imposed on the parents from relatives and others. Conclusions: The processes involved in disclosing the diagnosis of autism to relatives are complex. Relatives were often available to support parents, but could be a source of additional worry and stress for the parents at a time when they desired support.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism

T21 Disclosure of an ASD diagnosis in community recreation contexts

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Rinita Mazumder (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Sandra Hodgetts rinitamaz@gmail.com

Introduction: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are at high risk of experiencing participation restrictions, including in community settings. Contextual factors, including stigma and policies based on diagnoses, can shape opportunities for inclusion and participation. As such, parents often grapple with whether to disclose (or not disclose) their child's ASD diagnosis to community-based programs.

Objectives: To investigate (1) the expectations for parents to disclose their child's diagnosis of ASD to community programs, and (2) the perceptions of the outcomes of disclosure/non-disclosure of an ASD diagnosis, both from the perspective of people employed within a community program. Methods: A multi-layer case study approach was used. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six individuals who represented various roles and degrees of seniority within one community recreation program. In-depth thematic analysis of these data is underway. Results: Preliminary analysis reveals four emerging themes associated with disclosure in community settings: (1) what kind of information is helpful, (2) language used in communication, (3) perceived outcomes of disclosure, and (4) the importance of a point person knowledgeable about ASD. In depth data analysis is ongoing and results will be further refined. Conclusions: This study aims to better understand how to promote participation in community programs for children with ASD, including the focus on contextual factors such as stigma and organizational practice and policies. This approach is of high relevance to occupational therapists striving to shift the focus of enabling occupation and participation for children with ASD from individualistic, impairment-focused approaches to those that target social change.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Community development

T22 Parents' disclosure of their child's autism diagnosis to the child

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: Parents of children with autism face ongoing decisions of who to inform about the diagnosis, included sharing the diagnosis with the child him/herself and siblings. Objectives: To explore if, why, when and how parents disclosed their child's autism diagnosis to their child with autism and siblings. Methods: These data represent a sub-theme from a constructivist grounded theory study that included interviews with 25 parents (19 mothers, 6 fathers, 28-56 years) of 23 children (19 males, 4 females, 3-13 years) with autism. Results: Parents waited to tell their children about their autism diagnosis until they perceived the child was old enough to understand the information. Reasons for disclosure included preparing the child for potential negative feedback from peers, and including the child in decisions of disclosing to others. Examples of planned versus accidental disclosures were provided. Some parents had not disclosed to their child because they lacked a disclosure plan. Other parents choose not to disclose due to beliefs that their child is no different than others and did not want differential treatment or excuses. Parental acceptance of the diagnosis influenced disclosure practices. Parents often disclosed the child's autism diagnosis to siblings to help explain behaviours, or invite sibling support for the child with autism. Conclusions: Disclosing the diagnosis to the child and siblings is an important component of the broader disclosure process. Findings can help increase sensitivity and understanding for occupational therapists related to parents' decisions regarding disclosing their child's autism diagnosis to the child and siblings.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism

T23 Evaluating common approaches to improve visibility of mobility device users

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: Orange flags are frequently recommended as means of increasing wheelchair user visibility; however, some users find them stigmatizing (Mortenson et al., 2005). Recently, a light emitting diode (LED) system has been developed to increase wheelchair user visibility, especially during nighttime conditions. Unfortunately, there is no empirical evidence supporting the use of any of these visibility strategies among wheelchair users. Objectives: To investigate the effectiveness of four different visibility strategies (i.e., LED lighting system, safety vests, orange flags, or black clothing) for wheelchair users in nighttime and daytime conditions. Methods: Participants will be shown videos from the driver's perspective depicting a wheelchair pedestrian waiting to cross the street while using one of the four visibility strategies in isolation during nighttime and daytime. Participants will indicate when they first see the pedestrian at the roadside, if at all. A repeated measures ANOVA test will be performed to determine which strategy allows for the longest reaction distance. Practice Implications: This study will provide evidence about which visibility strategy is the most effective at increasing wheelchair pedestrian conspicuity. Conclusions: Results will enable wheelchair users to make informed choices about which visibility strategy to use.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Technology

T24 Outdoor recreation among wheeled mobility users: Perceived barriers and facilitators

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Ashley Menzies (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Carolyn Mazan, William Mortenson, Jaimie Borisoff, Johanne Mattie ashley.menzies@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Participation in outdoor recreation is associated with improvements in physical, mental, and emotional health (Beringer, 2004). Individuals with impairments affecting mobility, particularly wheelchair users, face physical, social, and environmental barriers to participate in outdoor recreation (Burns, Paterson, & Watson, 2009). Although a number of formal programs exist to enable outdoor recreation, these programs are often oversubscribed and may not offer participants with opportunities to participate more spontaneously (James, Shing, Mortenson, Mattie, & Borisoff, 2017). Objectives: 1) To explore the experiences and impact of participation in outdoor recreation activities by wheelchair users with an emphasis on more informal activities; and 2) to identify perceived barriers and facilitators to participation in outdoor recreation activities. Methods: This interpretive description study (Thorne, 2016) will conduct semi-structured interviews as the main means of data collection. We will interview 12-20 wheelchair users in a Canadian city. These data will be analyzed thematically. Results: This study will explore barriers and facilitators to participation in outdoor leisure recreation. This may help identify ways to enhance participation for wheelchair users in informal outdoor recreation activities.

Conclusions: Expected results of the study include the use of adaptive technology as a facilitator to participation in outdoor recreation, while barriers may include environmental factors such as terrain. We also hope to identify changes that should be made to the built environment in order to facilitate participation and aide in the development of new adaptive devices.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Community development

T25 Wheelchair service provision education in health care professional university programs

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Paula Rushton (University of Montreal, Montreal) Karen Fung, Taavy Miller, Mary Goldberg, Nicky Seymour, Jon Pearlman, The International Society of Wheelchair Professionals pwrushton@gmail.com

Introduction: Inadequate wheelchair service provision violates the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Article 20 and may negatively impact performance of daily

occupations. Inadequate training among wheelchair service providers (e.g., occupational therapists) has been identified as an important factor in wheelchair service provision. Objective: To develop an enhanced understanding of the current state of wheelchair education offered in occupational therapy, physical therapy and prosthetics and orthotics university programs. Methods: Qualitative methodology was used to conduct semi-structured interviews that queried wheelchair content, pedagogic approach, as well as barriers and facilitators to integration of wheelchair content into curricula. Data was analyzed using content analysis. Results: Representatives of occupational therapy (n=7), physical therapy (n=4) and prosthetics and orthotics (n=4) university programs located in high- (n=6), middle- (n=6) and low-resourced (n=2) settings were interviewed. Three overarching themes derived from the data regarding the wheelchair education provided were: (1) the picture is different, depending on where you live', depicting the impact of context (e.g., population needs, governance, access to wheelchairs); (2) the WHO packages" ; as a benchmark', describing the content, pedagogic approaches and evaluation methods; and (3) never enough time', explaining the development and approval of wheelchair content, the integration process and associated facilitators and barriers. Conclusions: All participants described a need to improve the wheelchair education provided in their university health care professional program and most identified associated barriers and facilitators. Findings will inform the development of a Wheelchair Education Integration Tool Kit that may be used to enhance educational programs.
Key words / Mots clés : Seating, Teaching/education

T26 Innovative apps and occupational therapy: Potential interventions for neurological conditions

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

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Introduction, Mobile software applications (apps) can be used to improve occupational outcomes for clients. Apps may help clients overcome symptoms related to neurological conditions, or aid in the completion of an individual's activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). Objective, This integrative review synthesizes current evidence on the therapeutic implications of mobile apps for individuals with Parkinson's disease, stroke, and acquired brain injury. Methods, Five databases were systematically searched using keywords such as brain diseases, cell phones, computer handheld, therapeutics, and rehabilitation. The search returned 876 articles which were then uploaded to DistillerSR and reviewed by four researchers to increase inter-rater reliability. Data extraction and critical appraisal was performed on 26 articles meeting inclusion criteria. Results, Preliminary results do not provide concrete evidence to support the use of apps within clinical practice. Currently, there is a lack of articles written by occupational therapy researchers. However, limited results suggest a promising future for the use of apps in occupational interventions related to memory and gait. It is important for therapists to consider the implications of utilizing apps within their clinical practice. Conclusion, With the rise in mobile technologies and the normalcy of their use, occupational therapists could embed apps into interventions to foster inclusion and meaningful participation in therapy. App utilization could potentially reflect an opportunity for improved clinical outcomes for clients.
Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Technology

T27 Working memory training induces neuroplasticity in adults with FASD

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

Patrick Mihalicz (University of Alberta) Sharon Brintnell, Ada Leung, pmihalic@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Current literature on interventions for adults with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is limited. FASD creates lifelong physical, cognitive and behavioural deficits. Occupational therapy using a

holistic approach is a critical service in providing support and community participation opportunities to adults with FASD. Objectives: This case study investigates working memory (WM) training effects on neural plastic changes in two male adults with prenatal alcohol exposure. Understanding neural characteristics in adults can help develop intervention strategies for optimizing executive function and daily living skills. Methods: Participants performed visuospatial WM tasks (1-back and 2-back tasks) in three fMRI testing sessions, with four weeks between sessions. The first two fMRI sessions provided baseline measurements. Between the second and third fMRI sessions, participants performed identical WM tasks as training for five days a week for four weeks (i.e., total of 400 minutes). Results: Neuroimaging results showed significant neural activation at the frontal but not at the parietal regions at baseline, typical for these tasks. In the final fMRI session, results showed strong activation at both the middle frontal gyrus and inferior parietal lobes. Functional connectivity analysis revealed significant neural connections between the frontal and parietal regions, and the cerebellum, only after the WM training. Conclusions: WM training induced positive neuroplastic effects. These changes demonstrate the potential for functional improvement in adults with FASD through cognitive training. Future studies should evaluate the conditions under which cognitive training is most beneficial, and how WM training can augment occupational therapy intervention outcomes for adults with FASD.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury

T28 Occupational therapy program to address cognitive function in Multiple Sclerosis

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

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Introduction: Individuals with cognitive dysfunction due to multiple sclerosis (MS) often experience difficulties in their ability to participate in meaningful occupations. While intervention programs currently exist that treat specific cognitive components, there is no individualized program that focuses on function. The Functional Individualized Cognitive Intervention Program (FICIP) was developed to provide clinicians with a systematic program to address the functional impact of cognitive dysfunction in persons with MS. The program offers modules that include client education, supportive exercises, tangible solutions, and online and community resources. Objectives: To test the clinical utility, acceptability and feasibility of the FICIP by seeking input from occupational therapy clinicians. Methods: This ethics approved study targets ten occupational therapy clinicians using purposive recruitment. Clinicians receive a copy of the FICIP and are asked to use the program with an appropriate client in their practice. Their feedback regarding its clinical utility, acceptability and feasibility are gathered through questionnaires and one-to-one interviews. Results: The FICIP is revised based on clinician feedback on the use, acceptability and feasibility of the program. The FICIP is regarded as an easy to use individualized, evidence-based, functional program. Conclusions: The FICIP will provide clinicians with an individualized intervention for cognitive dysfunction that they are able to use in their everyday practice to improve function in clients with MS.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Multiple sclerosis

T29 Muriel Driver Memorial Lecture

10:30 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom ABCD

Special event

Lili Liu

Dr. Lili Liu, PhD, M.Sc, B.Sc, is this year's lecturer. Known for her determination, drive, and passion for research, Dr. Liu will draw upon an unparalleled depth and breadth of experience in her Muriel Driver

address. As a noted speaker, mentor and collaborator, she will no doubt deliver a thoughtful and multi-faceted view of the changing landscape of occupational therapy practice.

-----Brain injury symposium-----

T30 Predictors of discharge destinations from acute care after brain injury

13:00 - 14:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult General | Institution

Sareh Zarshenas (University of Toronto, Toronto) , Colantonio Angela, Mohammad Alavinia, Susan Jaglal, Laetitia Tam, Nora Cullen

Introduction: With the increasing rate of survival after Traumatic Brain injury (TBI), more attention has been given to discharge destinations from acute care as an important measure of clinical improvement and path way of care. Several studies were carried out on patients with brain injury in the context of acute care with the focus on the determinants of discharge to various discharge destinations. However, their results were not consistent. Objective: to appraise and systematically review studies on clinical and non-clinical predictors of discharge to rehabilitation facilities versus home from acute care in patients with TBI. Methods: The search was conducted using seven main databases up to November 2016 based on predefined protocol and inclusion criteria. A systematic review and in-depth quality synthesis were conducted on eligible articles using the quality in prognostic studies tool. Results: Included studies demonstrated that a large proportion of patients with TBI were discharged home than other settings. The main predictors of discharge to rehabilitation facilities included age, race/ ethnicity, accessibility to insurance coverage, severity of the injury and acute care length of stay. There was insufficient evidence to determine the relevance of other factors. Discussion: The results of this review provide evidence that may guide health care providers in making more informed and timely discharge decisions to the next level of care for patients with TBI. These findings also suggest the need for further studies with a stronger methodology to distinguish the predictors of discharge to specific rehabilitation facilities.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Brain injury

T30 Financial management: opening up communication and improving occupational therapy assessment

13:00 - 14:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult General | Community

Lisa Engel (University of Toronto/Rotman Research Institute/Baycrest, Toronto) Dorcas Beaton, Robin Green, Deirdre Dawson lisalynnengel@gmail.com

Introduction: Practitioners increasingly assess the financial management occupations of clients with cognitive impairments. However, many questions abound on how best to do this, with limited guidance available. Our qualitative research indicates that occupational therapists are not always aware of evidence-based practice options, may view the occupation from a personal financial lens, and may be hesitant to address this area secondary to perceived ethical concerns. Objective: To provide evidence regarding (1) the holistic view of financial management occupations inclusive of individual financial differences and (2) professional and ethical issues in addressing financial management in Canadian practice. Approach: We will present the Financial Management Activity Process (FMAP) conceptual framework as a holistic view of financial management that emerged from a grounded-theory study of adults after brain injury. Inter-disciplinary literature will contextualize an examination of financial management assessment issues (i.e., capacity versus performance, individual variability, facilitators and limiters of financial performance and well-being). We will conclude with a discussion of professional standards and ethical issues related to assessing financial management. Practice Implications: This presentation will examine the complexity in assessing financial management occupations. By having a more holistic view of financial management that accounts for individual differences in financial decisions

and experiences, occupational therapists can more adequately address clients' needs and advocate for changes to current systems. Conclusions: Financial management impacts many other occupations but can be a sensitive or private topic. Occupational therapists need to feel comfortable in holistically assessing financial management limitations to maximize the well-being of clients and their dependents.
Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evidence-based practice

T30 Clinical reasoning underlying assessment of rehabilitation potential following brain injury

13:00 - 14:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Priscilla Lam Wai Shun (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Carolina Bottari, Bonnie Swaine,
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Introduction: Occupational therapists (OTs) are asked to assess the rehabilitation potential of patients in acute care and to participate in referrals to inpatient rehabilitation. However, early identification of appropriate rehabilitation candidates and rapid decision making remain challenging. Few studies have investigated the clinical reasoning underlying efficient assessment and decision-making regarding patient selection for rehabilitation. Objectives: To examine acute care OTs' knowledge (i.e. what are they reasoning about) and clinical reasoning processes (i.e. how they are reasoning) involved in the assessment of acquired brain injury patients' rehabilitation potential. Methods: A grounded theory study was conducted with ten OTs recruited from five hospitals in a city in Quebec. Data were collected through the use of 'think aloud' protocols and semi-structured interviews conducted at different times during OTs' assessment process. Results: Preliminary findings suggest that a considerable part of OTs' reasoning consists of early cue gathering from patients' charts. Cues from an initial representation of the patient help generate early hypotheses and plan the most efficient assessment. Initial assessment focuses on gathering specific complementary information and confirms or refutes initial hypotheses of patient's rehabilitation potential and likely discharge destination. An overarching theme related to OTs distinguishing between rehabilitation potential and rehabilitation candidacy where the former involves prediction of patient's recovery and identification of rehabilitation goals and the latter considers rehabilitation potential in relation to admission criteria to rehabilitation. Conclusion: This study provides insights on elements characterizing the hypothetico-deductive approach used by OTs to perform efficient rehabilitation potential assessments.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Clinical reasoning

T31 ACOTRO sponsored session: Complaints: Realities, Myths, and Practical Advice

13:00 - 14:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Sponsored session

Sherry Just, Jonathan Belbin, Kim Doyle

Have you ever been worried that a client or another professional may file a complaint against you? Do you worry whether your practice would withstand scrutiny of a complaint investigation? Come and hear about what the complaints statistics reveal about where complaints arise, how complaints are fairly addressed, and the outcomes of complaints. Through case scenarios and some myth busting, you will learn about the regulator's role and what to expect if participating in a complaint. Join ACOTRO members for a review of common complaints, practice pitfalls, and some effective safeguards in your practice.

T32 Development of an innovative curricular approach to enhance knowledge application

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Karin Werther (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Kimberly Coutts, Mary Roduta Roberts,
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Introduction: Students, faculty and stakeholders identified a need for increased experiential learning opportunities in the curriculum allowing students to implement knowledge and work on practical skills. In response, a series of integrative courses scaffolding on itself was developed. The purpose of the series is to build on and implement information taught in concurrent courses supporting exploration and enhancement of clinical reasoning. Objectives: The purposes of this presentation are threefold: 1) To describe the principles and process used to develop a sequence of four integrative courses within an OT curriculum, 2) To illustrate implementation of the courses through sharing of content and assessments, and 3) To summarize educational outcomes and impacts of the integrative courses from the perspectives of students and faculty. Approach: Two frameworks were used to inform the development of course content and formulation of Objectives: 1) CAOT Profile of Occupational Therapy Practice (2012), and 2) Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning. The main foci of the courses are: professionalism, knowledge implementation, communication, collaboration, and reflection. To obtain the student perspective, a survey was administered after completion of the integrative courses. Ongoing feedback from faculty was obtained through post-course critical reflections. Practice Implications: This session will provide participants with an educational approach allowing students to implement new learning through experiential opportunities using practical scenarios. Preliminary data suggests the integrated courses help students prepare for practice. Conclusions: Experiential learning provides students an opportunity to build on their knowledge and practical skills within the classroom.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

T33 Inspiring Actions: Occupational Therapy Paths to Truth & Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples | S'inspirant des actions : Cheminement ergothérapeutiques menant à la vérité et réconciliation avec les peuples Autochtones

13:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom D

Professional Issue Forum

Alison Gerlach, Gayle Restall, Angie Phenix, Kaarina Valavaara, Elder Roberta Price

In response to the question, "How are occupational therapy practitioners, educators, and researchers across Canada responding to the Truth & Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and contributing towards the health and wellbeing of Indigenous peoples?" this PIF, to be held on National Indigenous Peoples Day, will explore and document how occupational therapy can play a greater role in partnering with Indigenous communities and organizations, and contribute to addressing the social injustices and health inequities that many Indigenous peoples continue to experience.

-----Older driver symposium-----

T34 Comparing naturalistic driving performance between older and younger adults

13:00 - 14:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult General | Community

Barbara Mazer (McGill University, Cote St Luc) Isabelle Gelinias, Yu-Ting Chen, Brenda Vrkljan, Shawn Marshall, Judith Charlton, Sjaan Koppel barbara.mazer@mcgill.ca

Introduction: As the population of older drivers increases, it is crucial to accurately detect age-related at-risk driving behaviors. The electronic Driving Observation Schedule (eDOS) was developed to systematically observe and rate older drivers' naturalistic driving in their vehicle on familiar roads. Understanding how older drivers compare to low-risk younger drivers is critical to identifying individuals at increased risk of collisions. Objectives: To compare naturalistic driving between older adults (>74y) and younger low-risk adults (35-64y) using the eDOS. Methods: Older (n=160) and younger (n=52)

drivers completed a 20-30 minute drive from their home to destinations of their choice. Appropriate and inappropriate behaviors were recorded during different driving manoeuvres (e.g. intersection negotiation, merging, lane-change) in real-time by an evaluator in a following car. Types of errors were compared using independent t-tests. Results: Older drivers consisted of more males (68% vs. 44%; $p=0.003$), drove more kilometers (13.3 vs. 9.5; $p<0.001$) and navigated fewer intersections (35.1 vs. 47.2; $p<0.001$) compared to the younger group. Younger drivers committed significantly more errors at intersections (16% vs. 9%; $p<0.001$; specifically signalling, speeding and lane position errors) and while merging (28% vs. 10%; $p=0.05$). Both groups rated their driving comfort highly. Conclusions: The eDOS is an ecological approach to assessing on-road driving performance. Both groups committed few on-road errors, with younger drivers exhibiting more errors, most likely related to bad habits'. Older drivers follow the rules of the road more than younger drivers. Further investigation is needed to determine whether changes in driving behavior ensures their driving safety.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Older drivers

T34 Improving older drivers' confidence and behind-the-wheel skills: An evidence review

13:00 - 14:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult General | Community

Ruheena Sangrar (McMaster University, Hamilton) Joon Mun, Michael Cammarata, Lauren Griffith, Lori Letts, Brenda Vrkljan sangrarr@mcmaster.ca

Rationale: Decreased on-road exposure, declines in driving confidence, bad habits, and health-related changes due to aging and medical conditions have all been implicated in crashes of older drivers. While evidence suggests tailored feedback can improve behind-the-wheel skills, the effectiveness of retraining older drivers remains unclear. Such retraining interventions offer a tremendous opportunity to expand the scope of Occupational Therapy (OT) practice, but must be based on the best available evidence.

Objectives: 1) To synthesize evidence on the effectiveness of older driver retraining interventions; 2) To describe components of such interventions as well as barriers and facilitators specific to program design and delivery. Approach: A systematic review of evidence on retraining programs aimed at drivers aged 55+ was conducted. Databases searched included the Cochrane Reviews database, CINAHL, PsychINFO, MEDLINE, and AMED. Risk of bias assessments (e.g., GRADE approach) guided critical appraisal by two raters. Studies were categorized based on targeted outcomes (e.g., on-road skills, driver perceptions). Practical Implications: Traditionally, clinical roles and responsibilities have focused on risk assessment when medical fitness-to-drive is questioned. Evidence from this review suggests OTs are optimally positioned to facilitate health promotion initiatives aimed at improving behind-the-wheel skills.

Conclusion: Existing programs vary in theoretical approaches and intervention strategies, limiting the ability to compare their effectiveness or replication in clinical settings. Similar to programs that prevent falls, initiatives aimed at driving provide an opportunity for OTs to demonstrate leadership in the development of novel, evidence-based approaches that support the mobility of Canada's aging population.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Older drivers

T34 Co-developing an older driver health promotion intervention to optimize mobility

13:00 - 14:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult General | Community

Ruheena Sangrar (McMaster University, Hamilton) Joon Mun, Lauren Griffith, Lori Letts, Brenda Vrkljan sangrarr@mcmaster.ca

Rationale: Older Canadians (aged 65+) want to drive, need to drive, and live in communities where driving is both valued and necessary for mobility and social engagement. A recent report by the National Seniors Council identified losing one's license as a major risk factor for social isolation.¹ A call to action

by Canadian physicians emphasized the need for proactive programs that keep seniors safe behind-the-wheel and provide advanced preparation for driving retirement.² Occupational Therapists (OTs) are uniquely positioned to partner with key stakeholders in developing programs using a health promotion lens. Objectives: 1) To explore stakeholders' perspectives of older adults' driving performance and community mobility; and 2) To examine barriers and facilitators of delivering health promotion interventions. Approach: In this qualitative description study, focus groups with older drivers elicited their attitudes, beliefs, and concerns about driving. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with OTs working on health promotion initiatives, as well as driving instructors who have experience working with older adults. Practical Implications: This study informs the development of an innovative OT-led health promotion program designed for older drivers to optimize driving skills and community mobility in older adulthood. Conclusion: Lessons-learned in delivering health promotion programs across primary care sectors (e.g., fall prevention) can inform older driver health promotion interventions. By including the perspectives of older adults and key stakeholders in the development of interventions, OTs have a critical role in leading the development of health promotion initiatives aimed at improving the mobility of older Canadians.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Older drivers

-----Maternal symposium-----

T35 Role for occupational therapy in postpartum depression: A scoping review

13:00 - 14:00 Parksville

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Kayla Mackirdy (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Randi Weiss, Skye Barbic, Vanessa Kitchin
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Introduction: Postpartum depression can have a myriad of negative psychological and functional impacts on mothers and their children (O'Hara & McCabe, 2013). In Canada, the majority of women with postpartum depression are either not diagnosed or do not receive treatment (Zauderer, 2009). Occupational therapists are well suited to support women with postpartum depression who experience psychosocial and functional challenges associated with this new role. Objectives: The objective of this study was to understand the current evidence supporting the role of occupational therapy to enhance the health and quality of life of women with postpartum depression. Methods: We conducted a scoping review of the literature, searching the CINAHL, MEDLINE, and PsycINFO databases using a list of keywords agreed upon by experts and information librarian specialists. Results: Our review found a total of 1, 731 studies. After screening for inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 17 studies were reviewed. Key roles identified include: screening with specialized assessment tools, role preparation, and interventions aimed at returning function and attaining goals. The study also highlighted current gaps in services offered to women with postpartum depression related to occupational deprivation, self-management, and connection to resources. Conclusions: Considering the negative outcomes of postpartum depression, there is a need for person-centered interventions focused on the needs and priorities of mothers. There is a clear role for occupational therapists in this area, and a strong incentive to develop an evidence base to support an impetus for the expansion of the profession into this field.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Mental health

T35 Psychosocial needs of women living in social housing

13:00 - 14:00 Parksville

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Carrie Anne Marshall (Queen's University, Kingston) Emily Downs, Rebecca DeVries, Fiona Drake, Carina Tjornstrand cannemars@hotmai.com

Introduction: Although poverty and the environments of public housing place women at increased risk for poorer psychosocial health, little is known about the level of disability experienced by these women, their specific psychosocial needs, and how they meet their needs formally or informally.

Objectives: To describe the psychosocial health of women living in social housing, disability associated with their health challenges, and an overview of their met and unmet psychosocial needs.

Methods: We used a cross-sectional, exploratory design. Fifteen women were recruited from a social housing complex in a mid-sized Canadian city. They were interviewed using a protocol including the following measures: Camberwell Assessment of Need Short Appraisal Schedule; World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule; Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale; USDA Food Security Survey Module; Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-10; Drug Abuse Screening Test-10; and Community Integration Scale. Additional questions related to how participants met their psychosocial needs, and how their unmet needs could be met.

Results: Participants identified a significant degree of psychiatric and physical comorbidity, and associated disability. A variety of their psychosocial needs went unmet, with 60% of participants reporting difficulty in caring for their home, and 60% feeling dissatisfied with daily activities. 67% of participants reported some degree of food insecurity. They emphasized the need for client-centred services and benefit programs, and services to help with engagement in meaningful activity.

Conclusions: Occupational therapists supporting women in social housing may benefit from awareness of their met and unmet psychosocial needs. Research implications will be discussed.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T35 Navigating the transition to motherhood: Exploring experiences of new mothers

13:00 - 14:00 Parksville

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Jennifer Burnside (University of Toronto, Toronto) Emma Adams, Jane Davis, Debra Cameron

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Introduction: Becoming a mother is considered a major developmental transition that is often accompanied by significant life changes and a period of occupational disruption. The transition to the motherhood role is often envisioned as an exciting and fulfilling time; however, many new mothers experience difficulties in managing the dynamic shift in roles and incorporating their newborn's daily routines into theirs. Although new mothers often face challenges adapting to the significant occupational and role changes that accompany this transitional period, motherhood has rarely been examined from an occupational perspective. Objectives: This study explores how new mothers navigate the transitions in their occupations and roles in their first year of motherhood. Methods: This qualitative interpretive study used semi-structured interviews with new mothers who self-identified as having experienced difficulties adapting to motherhood. Maximum variation sampling was used to obtain a broad understanding of their experiences. As part of the interview, participants constructed an occupational timeline and shared their experiences of navigating motherhood. Constant comparative method of data collection and analysis was used to uncover the occupational process that new mothers undergo, the obstacles they face, and strategies they use. Results: Preliminary themes for this study include the process of occupational disruption and restructuring at times accompanied by feelings of social isolation and a discrepancy in their envisioned motherhood and their perceived reality of motherhood. Conclusions: An understanding of the occupational and role changes new mothers face will enable occupational therapists to better serve and address the needs of mothers during this transitional period.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Mental health

-----Return to work symposium-----

T36 Occupational therapy & return-to-work interventions in mental health: A scoping review

13:00 - 14:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Megan Edgelow (Queen's University, Kingston) Laura Harrison, Meghan Miceli, Heidi Cramm
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Rationale: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and stress-related conditions can influence a person's ability to participate in work, and can result in disruptions in employment. However, best practice guidelines for occupational therapy interventions for return to work in these populations are limited. **Objectives:** To search the literature for occupational therapy interventions that could assist persons with PTSD and stress-related conditions in returning to work. **Methods:** A scoping review methodology was used to examine the breadth of literature available. In consultation with a health sciences librarian, searches were carried out in Medline, Embase, PsycInfo and CINAHL. **Results:** The search produced 19 relevant papers that included occupational therapy and return to work interventions for the chosen mental health conditions. The interventions described were often person-level and symptom based (rather than occupation and/or environment focused) and were carried out by multidisciplinary teams, making it difficult to evaluate best practices for occupational therapists in this area. Emerging practices include the Swedish "ReDO" program, work-focused cognitive behavioural therapy, and exposure-in-vivo. **Conclusions:** Occupational therapists are making a contribution to return work for clients with PTSD and stress-related conditions. Further research, including studies with a direct focus on the efficacy of occupational therapy interventions for return to work, is required.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T36 Mental health among Canadian Public Safety Personnel: A national pulse

13:00 - 14:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Rationale. Canadian Public Safety Personnel (PSP; e.g., Firefighters, Paramedics, Police) experience exposure to potentially traumatic events as a regular function of their productivity occupations. These foreseeable exposures enhance their risk for developing clinically significant symptoms related to mental disorders, sometimes characterized as operational stress injuries (OSIs), that may disrupt the ability to maintain productivity. No national data existed to understand the scale of the problem. **Objectives.** We used a national survey to determine the frequency and severity of OSI symptoms among Canadian PSP. **Results.** More than 5800 PSP (33% women) from six broad PSP categories (i.e., Call Center Operators/Dispatchers, Correctional Workers, Firefighters, Municipal/Provincial Police, Paramedics, RCMP) completed self-report questionnaires online between September 2016 and January 2017. Available in both English and French, questionnaires assessed current mental health symptoms (e.g., past month) and lifetime suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts. Socio-demographic, work, and trauma-related variables were also collected. Substantial proportions of participants reported current symptoms consistent with 1 (i.e., 15.1%) or more (i.e., 26.7%) mental disorders. There were significant differences across PSP categories with respect to proportions screening positive based on each measure. **Conclusions.** The estimated proportion of PSP reporting current symptom clusters consistent with 1 or more mental disorders appears higher than previously published estimates for the general population. Occupational therapists are ideally positioned to engage with these at-risk populations to help maintain their productivity occupations and community occupations.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T37 Family perspectives on assisted dying

13:00 - 13:30 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

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Introduction: Medical assistance in dying (MAiD) was legalized in Canada in June 2016 as an end-of-life care option for eligible individuals. Presently, there is limited research regarding family caregivers' perspectives on MAiD. This study aims to understand how to best support family members in the context of MAiD. **Objectives:** To explore the needs, attitudes, perspectives, and experiences of family members who are involved in the care of individuals with grievous and irremediable conditions.

Methods: This ongoing study employs a qualitative descriptive design. Family members who are or have been involved in the care of someone living with a grievous and irremediable condition are being recruited. Data is collected through either a semi-structured telephone interview or an anonymous online survey. Data is transcribed and analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. **Results:** Preliminary findings from five participants identified a primary theme describing the universal perception of support as being central to the role of family caregiver. Three sub-themes were also identified: 1) complex and varied experience of emotions by family caregivers; 2) the need for knowledge and education; and 3) lack of awareness of existing resources for support. Data from an additional 5-10 participants will support and/or evolve these themes. **Conclusions:** Findings may assist occupational therapists or other healthcare professionals to support family members involved in the care of individuals in the context of MAiD. Additionally, findings may lead to the development of resources to support these families, and direct future research and curriculum development.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Palliative care

T38 Excellent in quality care for patients with severe obesity

13:00 - 14:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Hands-on learning session

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Introduction: It is estimated that up to 35% of patients admitted to hospital have a body mass index of 35 kg/m² or more that is classified as moderate to severe obesity. Patients with obesity in health care settings are at significantly higher risk for injury and complications due to inadequate facility design, equipment, and/or staff competencies in their care. These factors also contribute to in-hospital lengths of stay up to twice as long compared to patients with similar conditions who do not have obesity.

Creating bariatric friendly care settings that address these issues have the potential to reduce risk, increase safety, decrease stigma, save money and, improve patient experience. **Objectives:** This session aims to: increase awareness about the challenges of providing occupational therapy interventions to clients with moderate to severe obesity and; will provide participants with key resources and recommendations to assess and plan safe and sensitive care for patients with bariatric care needs.

Method: Guidelines for the care of hospitalized patients with bariatric care needs are currently being developed, lead by an occupational therapist. Participants in this session will learn about the impact of obesity on access to and engagement in healthcare settings. Recommendations from this guideline and strategies will be shared that will support occupational therapists to work effectively and compassionately with patients with obesity; develop competencies in patient and staff safety; and delineate processes for patient transitions between hospital units and across care settings. **Practice Implications:** This workshop will provide opportunities for participants to consider ways, including

weight bias and sensitivity training, identification of bariatric care needs and, safe patient handling, in which to impact change in the environments in which they provide occupational therapy services.

T39 A scoping review: Psychosocial outcomes of arts-based programs for children

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Brydne Edwards (University of Toronto, Toronto) Eric Smart, Gillian King, C.J. Curran, Shauna Kingsnorth
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Introduction: There is a growing movement in pediatric rehabilitation to understand how non-traditional approaches focusing on real-world experiences can enhance care delivery. Among such approaches is the use of theatre and visual arts. Objectives: A scoping review was undertaken to synthesize current literature on arts-based programs and outcomes for children with disabilities. Methods: Data sources included CINAHL, MEDLINE, and PsycINFO. Eligible articles described programs involving theatre or visual art activity in community and ambulatory care settings, delivered to children between six and 18 years with physical or developmental disabilities, and reported on at least one psychosocial outcome. Domains of interest included emotional, social, behavioral, physical and/or communication functioning which are known to impact wellbeing and participation. No limits were applied to study design. Results: 12 articles employing primarily case study and quasi-experimental designs were identified over a 10-year period. Most programs focused on theatre as the central modality. A majority of papers addressed changes in physical, cognitive and communicative function (n = 8), followed by social function (n = 6), emotional function (n = 5), and finally, behavioral function (n = 3). Across individual papers, diverse study designs, measures and outcomes were examined with positive qualitative and/or quantitative findings across all domains noted. Conclusion: Within an emerging evidence-base, arts-based programs show potential to positively impact psychosocial wellbeing and warrant further investigation with broader populations of children with specialized needs. A greater emphasis on programmatic approaches and enhanced methodological rigour to establishing benefits is needed to advance understanding in pediatric rehabilitation.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Community development

T40 Occupational therapy in primary mental healthcare for children and youth

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Occupational Therapy plays an important role in the assessment and treatment of children and youth requiring mental health services. Currently, occupational therapy services tend to be concentrated within tertiary care settings, despite the need for presence in early intervention (Arbesman, Bazyk, & Nochajski, 2013). The current study will address the essence of occupational therapy in primary care for children and youth as well as the presence of such service within Southwestern Ontario. Objectives: To conceptualize the nature of occupational therapy in primary care for this population and to identify the availability of these services in Southwestern Ontario. Methods: Seven articles met relevance criteria for inclusion in the scoping review. An environmental scan was conducted of organizations within Southwestern Ontario that met the following criteria: provision of mental health services for children and youth; existed within a primary care model; and offered occupational therapy treatment specific to mental health. Results: Thematic analysis identified four major themes with respect to the role of occupational therapy in this setting: involvement in assessment, involvement in intervention, involvement of client's family in the treatment, and the need for educating occupational therapists specifically for mental health care. The environmental scan

indicated that 3.7% organizations offer occupational therapy services to children and youth in the identified setting within the Southwestern Ontario area. Conclusion: Occupational therapists play a valuable role in this setting and limited access to these services within Southwestern Ontario demonstrates the need to advocate for improved access to these services for this population.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T41 Understanding and measuring needs of youth with mental illness

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Adelena Leon (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Adelena Leon, Steve Mathias, Ian Manion, Sarah Irving, Tamara Throssel, Stephanie Gillingham, Oluseyi Oyedele, Skye Barbic
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Introduction: The use of patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in youth mental healthcare settings presents an opportunity to inform services provided by occupational therapy practitioners. Unfortunately, there is limited consensus on rating scales fit for purpose to measure recovery outcomes for youth with mental illness. Objectives: Through the engagement of peer partners, patient and family identified mental health and recovery needs will be collected in parallel to the evaluation of existing outcome assessments. Methods: A mixed methods approach has been adopted: a cross-sectional assessment package to evaluate the reliability and validity of PROs used by clinical staff, and four focus groups to identify the health and recovery needs of youth with mental illness. Results: The preliminary results of this project will be presented. This will include the recovery needs profile of youth, psychometric evaluation of 5-8 scales, and findings about the experience of this patient- and family-collaboration for developing meaningful and informative use of PROs in clinical care. Conclusions: PROs that are fit for purpose can be used by occupational therapy practitioners to improve and prioritize the delivery of mental health services for youth. In addition, results from this study will inform how youth mental health services can grow, support, and sustain the capacity for a collaborative, interdisciplinary and innovative patient- and family-oriented research environment.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Mental health

T42 Optimizing community mobility: Transit access for all

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Accessible and affordable transit is critical to upholding the rights of individuals with disabilities to participate fully in their communities. Individuals with cognitive impairment may benefit from paratransit services offering door-to-door service because conventional transit requires higher cognitive demand. Some transit agencies in large urban metropolitan areas have recently enhanced access to paratransit services by expanding their eligibility criteria to include those with cognitive impairment. Whether these changes enhance community integration and how the service is used is largely unknown. Objectives: To determine if access to paratransit services has improved community integration (including community mobility, community participation, and overall independence) of users with cognitive impairment. Method: A qualitative exploratory design will be used to gather data from paratransit users with cognitive impairment within a large urban metropolitan area. Collaborating with the community's transit agency, customers will be recruited via email and be asked to complete an online survey (written at a sixth-grade reading level) about transit usage and related changes to community integration. Participants' current self-reported community mobility and integration status will be compared to their pre-paratransit status. Results: Descriptive data will be presented outlining

improved community mobility, community participation, and overall independence for paratransit service users with cognitive impairment. Conclusions: The anticipated findings may support consumers and occupational therapists advocating for enhanced eligibility for paratransit services in other geographical locations. Occupational therapists will have a better understanding of how services are being used and the influence of access to paratransit services on community integration.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Occupational justice

T45 Integration of recovery in residences for persons with mental illness

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Nadine Larivière (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Camille Gauthier-Boudreault, Paul Morin, Richard Boyer nadine.lariviere@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction: Following a major reorganization in the housing sector of mental health services guided by recovery principles and supported housing model, key stakeholders collaborated with researchers to examine the impact of this change. Objectives: This study assessed the perceived integration of recovery principles in residential facilities for persons with mental illness according to three groups: 1) service users; 2) owners of the housing environment; 3) social and health care professionals. Methods: A descriptive design was used with mixed types of data. The Recovery Self-Assessment was completed by all participants. In addition, persons with mental illness (service users) filled the Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale. Additional qualitative questions were asked to identify positive elements and aspects to improve. Results: Most service users (n=21/25) were satisfied overall with their current residence but noted that intervention options could be improved. Social and health care professionals perceived significantly less integration of the various dimensions of recovery principles than the two other groups ($p<0.001$). All groups (n=74) identified that persons with mental illness should be more involved in service planning in residences. Owners and service providers appeared to have differing values regarding rehabilitation and enabling autonomy and this possibly affected occupational opportunities for persons with mental illness. Conclusions: Integrating the perspectives of different key stakeholders highlighted the need to clarify the meaning of supporting a recovery process in a housing facility and occupational therapists are well placed to contribute. Persons with mental illness have a crucial role to play in management decisions and service planning.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Mental health

T46 Recovery needs of young adults receiving early psychosis intervention services

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Nicole Nairn (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Morgan Nohnychuk, Adelen Leon, Tom Ehman, Kacey Dalzell, Joel Collard, Skye Barbic nicole.nairn@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Early Psychosis Intervention (EPI) teams are mental health services designed to support young adults with their illness trajectory and recovery. Given that the onset of early psychosis often coincides with junctures of life that entail significant life transitions, there is an important need to understand the priorities of EPI clients so that care can be recovery-oriented and contextualized around what is meaningful to this population. Objective: The purpose of the study was to understand the recovery and rehabilitation needs of young adults receiving EPI services. Methods: This study was a prospective survey of young adults accessing EPI services from two urban centers. We asked participants to complete a recovery assessment package, which included a demographic questionnaire and six recovery questionnaires. We summarized the data using descriptive and correlational analyses and used the CHIME framework (Leamy et al., 2011) to organize the findings. Results: We recruited 61 participants (median age=22 years, IQR=21-26). Males represented 56% of the sample, with 38%

reporting to be Caucasian and 37% East Asian. The reported recovery needs included 1) maintaining participation in meaningful activities 2) management of symptoms, self-esteem and stress, and 3) building a healthy support network. The data also suggested that 66% of participants spend less than 15 hours/week in structured time use. Conclusions: The recovery needs of youth extend beyond disease-specific outcomes. Occupational therapy can play an important role to ensure EPI services are recovery-oriented, client-centered, and contextualized around the needs and priorities of young adults receiving EPI services.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T47 Innovative home-like environments and the inclusion of individuals with dementia

13:00 - 13:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Institution

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Introduction: Care for individuals with dementia and dementia-related illnesses is a growing concern. Increasingly, long-term care and other health facilities are seeking new models for care that are inclusive and economically feasible. An intriguing new option is to change current facility settings to resemble a more home-like environment, increasing familiarity and comfort for individuals with dementia. Such changes may prove beneficial in increasing residents overall well-being, inclusion, and participation in everyday occupations. Objective: This integrative review analyzes current evidence on the effects of home-like environments on the person components of the CMOP-E model (cognitive, affective, and physical) in individuals with dementia in health facilities. Methods: Four key databases were searched using relevant search terms. DistillerSR was used for the primary and secondary article screening to increase inter-rater reliability. Results: The preliminary screening of titles and abstracts retrieved a total of 157 articles. Overall, results demonstrate improved well-being, increased participation, and increased comfort for those living with dementia in more home-like facilities compared to traditional facilities. Conclusions: Findings support the idea that environmental modifications that make facilities more home-like have positive outcomes for individuals with dementia, such as increased participation and influences on person factors. These findings can assist occupational therapists in modifying facility environments to enhance the person components of the CMOP-E and, ultimately, contribute to occupational engagement for individuals with dementia. Occupational therapists can play a key role in educating, advocating for, evaluating, and developing health care environments that support patients with dementia and their participation in daily life.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Long term care

T48 Building better together: An educational initiative

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Susanne Murphy (Queen's University, Kingston) Catherine Donnelly, Claire Davies, Elizabeth Delarosa
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Introduction: Occupational therapists and engineers have roles in designing, building, and providing access to technology (AT) for members of society. However, people with disabilities report challenges in accessing functional, affordable and appropriate assistive devices when they need it(1). The Canadian Interprofessional Health Collaborative (CIHC) has developed a competency framework to inform interprofessional education and collaborative practice across health professions(2). While developed for use in a health context, the framework provides competencies to inform collaboration across multiple disciplines. Objectives: To apply an interprofessional competency framework to a design process,

enabling students to work together with an end-user. Approach: Building Better Together (BBT) sought to apply the CIHC framework to a collaboration between rehabilitation and engineering students within an academic environment, informing the design process of AT with members of the community. Practice Implications: Both disciplines work extensively in teams and require the competencies for effective collaborations. There is increasing evidence that to develop competencies in collaboration students must learn with, from and about each other². Evaluation to date has found that BBT enables students to understand their respective roles and sparked innovation to address challenges in accessing AT. Conclusions: The BBT initiative provided an opportunity for students from two disciplines to come to create and perform as effective players in a team environment.
Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Teaching/education

T49 Disability and violence against women: A critical policy analysis

13:30 - 14:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Natalie Ball (University of Alberta, Edmonton) David McConnell, Shanon Phelan, ball1@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Violence against disabled girls and women is a global problem cutting across geographic, cultural, and economic boundaries. Disabled girls and women are more likely to be exposed to violence than their non-disabled peers, and experience different kinds of violence, such as refusal to provide care, and institutional abuse. Objectives: The purpose of this study, now in progress, is two-fold: to investigate how local policies pertaining to violence against girls and women takes the experiences of disabled girls and women into account; and, to examine how the problem of violence against disabled girls and women is 'constructed' in and through public policy. Methods: Using an intersectionality lens and critical disability theory, a critical analysis of official texts and 'talk' is underway, encompassing relevant public policy, accessed from the Queen's printer and the local government website, and Hansard transcripts of relevant debates in the local legislative assembly. Results: Violence against girls and women is a problem that is attracting increased public concern. Earlier scholarship however suggests that, IF violence against disabled girls and women is addressed at all, it is constructed as an individual problem (attributable to intrinsic characteristics), rather than a social problem. Conclusions: Occupational therapists have a traditional role in supporting the participation of disabled girls and women in cultural life. The results of this critical analysis point to the need for occupational therapists to engage in social-systemic advocacy for equal protections for disabled girls and women from all forms of violence.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Occupational justice

T50 Mental health safe spaces: Addressing health inequities for marginalized communities

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Rebecca Evans (McMaster University, Hamilton) Caitlin Ross, Fiona Wilson, Claire Kislinsky, Valerie Sadler, Susan Strong evansr10@mcmaster.ca

Introduction: Access to mental health services is inadequate for marginalized individuals. Improving access calls for innovative approaches to engaging their community to reduce stigma associated with mental illness and address systemic inequities. Objectives: Create a model of training and support for local organizations to better support community members who may be in emotional/mental distress or wanting mental health services and evaluate potential for future replication. Can a network of safe workplaces with on-site trained, activated champions supported by peer support specialists impact neighbourhood members': a) awareness of mental illness and b) relationships with each other and services? Methods: A mixed methods observational study in a program development framework examined the question. A cadre of organizations and designated champions were trained and activated

with ongoing support and onsite mentorship. Questionnaires were used to measure change at three intervals of attitudes and awareness of mental illness, community resources and confidence in supporting individuals in distress. Interaction logs documented use of training and supports. Key informant interviews and questionnaires will capture participants' experiences. Results: The project is expected to increase awareness and discussions of mental illness, available services, and improve access to mental health services for marginalized community residents. A program logic model supports stakeholder discussions for further development and model replication. Conclusions: Addressing barriers to access mental health services amongst marginalized community members takes a creative, collaborative approach. As primary care providers, OTs can promote health equity by working with community members to implement neighbourhood models of intervention.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Mental health

T51 Occupational therapist and psychiatric inpatient experiences of sensory modulation rooms

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Institution

Nicole Chan, Amanpreet Rang, James Bradley, Kerri Brockmeter, Sandy Leznoff, Yojo Smolski, Gagan Toor, Adelen Leon, Skye Barbic a.rangi@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Sensory modulation rooms are environments that utilize different sensory stimuli to modulate an individual's arousal levels. Such rooms promote self-driven coping strategies in times of acute distress, and reduce the use of coercive measures such as seclusion and restraints. Recently, sensory modulation rooms have been introduced to acute psychiatric units. Opportunity exists to understand how sensory modulation rooms can be used to enhance the treatment experience and health outcomes of patients receiving care in this setting. Objectives: To evaluate client and occupational therapist experiences regarding the use of sensory modulation rooms in an acute urban psychiatric setting. Methods: Two graduate students will conduct semi-structured interviews with ten clients and five occupational therapists regarding their experiences of the sensory modulation rooms located on three acute inpatient units in a large urban tertiary care hospital. We will use thematic analysis to find common subthemes and explore the data. Practical Implications: Information regarding the experiences of sensory modulation rooms is essential to contribute to the reinforcement of recovery-oriented and trauma-informed mental health practices in acute inpatient settings. Our findings will be used to help inform and enhance current healthcare delivery, specifically the role of occupational therapy to promote the use of sensory modulation rooms in this setting. Conclusion: Sensory modulation rooms may provide people receiving inpatient care with a safe place to cope with distress and develop self-modulating routines, thereby acting as a recovery-oriented alternative to coercive measures like seclusion and restraints.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Sensory integration

T52 The recovery continuum: Mapping occupational therapy services in mental health

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Improving access to mental health services in Canada is a priority. The Canadian Personal Recovery Outcome Measure (C-PROM) is a person-centred measure of recovery designed to connect Canadians to mental health services and guide clinical care. The C-PROM has 30 items that describe a person's recovery needs from low to high. The structure of the C-PROM offers an opportunity to standardize and coordinate care delivered to clients across different disciplines. Objective: To use the C-PROM to describe the types of services that occupational therapy provides to people with psychiatric

disabilities living in the community. Methods: We will use purposive sampling to recruit 10-20 community occupational therapists working in a mental health setting. In two focus groups, we will ask participants to use the C-PROM to describe the types of assessments and interventions used to support the recovery needs of Canadians. We will use constant-comparison analysis of data to generate and organize themes. Practice Implications: The projected outcome of this project will be a preliminary map of occupational therapy services delivered in community mental health settings. This is an essential step toward marketing occupational therapy services to clients, families, clinicians, and stakeholders to ensure the right clients receive occupational therapy at the right time. Conclusions: The need for client-centered care to direct services informed by the principles of recovery has been identified. This study will contribute to a deeper understanding into the contributions of occupational therapy to community mental health and our impact on outcomes for people with psychiatric disabilities.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T53 The CMOP-E: A bridge between military and veteran well-being strategies

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Suzette Bremault-Phillips (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Ashley Pike, Harold Koenig, Kenneth Pargament, Thomas Plante, Terry Cherwick apike@ualberta.ca

Introduction A priority for both the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) and Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) is to support the wellbeing and health of serving members, Veterans and their families. Attentive to the WHO definition of health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being,” each organizations has recently developed new, holistic wellbeing strategies. While the initiatives independently are comprehensive, their differences are difficult integrate in a manner that reflects differences of priorities across the military life course. A model bridging these two worlds may be helpful. Objectives To identify a bio-psycho-social-spiritual model of well-being aligned with military and veteran-centric priorities of both VAC and CAF. Methods A literature review, consultations with international experts and key stakeholders, and critical analysis of identified models to determine alignment with components of VAC and CAF initiatives. Results The Canadian Model of Occupational Performance and Engagement (CMOP-E) (Polatajko, Townsend & Craik, 2007) biopsychosocial-spiritual model was determined to offer a framework for holistically approaching wellbeing, prevention, promotion and recovery reflective of the military life course and aligned with VAC and CAF strategic initiatives. Conclusions. The CMOP-E and its constructs and bio-psycho-social-spiritual approach align well with the well-being and total health and wellness constructs presented by VAC and CAF. As a model, the CMOP-E offers a potential means by which to align the vision of both organizations, bring greater coherence to their joint mandate, while respecting their distinct priorities, practices and policies across the military journey.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Interprofessional

T54 Systematic review of the DASH Measurement Properties for joint-specific disorders

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Charlotte Usas (University of Toronto, Toronto) Samuel Yiu, Dorcas Beaton, sam.yiu@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: The Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH) Outcome Measure was developed to measure physical functioning and symptoms in persons with any or multiple disorders across the upper extremity (UE). Generally considered a regional measure, the DASH suits many research and clinical settings with its whole extremity focus. Recently, the DASH has been criticised by joint-specific groups questioning its use for representative proximal and distal disorders. Therefore, there is a need to evaluate the current evidence supporting its measurement properties. Objectives: To determine if

sufficient evidence exists to support the use of the DASH in evaluating change for two patient populations: painful shoulder conditions and hand osteoarthritis. Methods: A review was conducted on the measurement properties of the DASH. 19 articles were identified examining test-retest reliability, construct validity, responsiveness, and thresholds of meaning. Results were compared to international standards and an overall synthesis will be provided. Practice Implications: The findings will help resolve if an UE regional measure can provide one instrument to be used across multiple disorders, or for clients with multiple joint involvement. These results have the potential to inform best-practice for UE assessment, and simplify outcome assessment in busy clinical settings. Conclusions: An evidence-based approach was used to review the performance of the DASH in two common UE conditions: shoulder pain and hand osteoarthritis. The results of this study will address the concerns about whether a region-specific measure like the DASH has enough evidence to support its use in both proximal and distal UE conditions.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evidence-based practice

T56 Developing and validating a Big Store Multiple Errands Test

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction. The Multiple Errands Test is an ecologically valid assessment that characterizes how executive dysfunction manifests in everyday activities. To date, clinicians have been required to develop site-specific versions in order to use the assessment. However, clinical time constraints may impede this process. For others, the wide variety of non-standardized versions of the Multiple Errands Test makes it difficult to interpret the test results. Therefore, a standardized, community based version that can be used in various locations is needed. Objectives. The aim of this study is to develop a version of the Multiple Errands Test that can be used in large department stores, to establish its content validity, and to assess the feasibility and interrater reliability with community dwelling adults. Methods. To assess content validity, experts on the Multiple Errands Test will be asked to review the proposed Big Store version and evaluate the task consistency with previously published versions. To assess feasibility and interrater reliability, a convenience sample of 30 community dwelling adults will be recruited via a research volunteer database and assessed by two trained raters. Intra-class correlation coefficients will be calculated to determine reliability. Results. Anticipated results are the development of a valid and reliable version of the Multiple Errands Test for use in large department stores in a variety of locales with demonstrated feasibility in administration and scoring. Conclusions. The Big Store Multiple Errands Test will mean clinicians no longer have to develop their own site-specific versions and will promote consistency in score interpretation.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Brain injury

T57 Occupational therapy assessments in private practice: A critical review

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Stacey Baboulas (Stacey Baboulas & Associates, Stouffville) staceybaboulas@rogers.com

Occupational Therapists are uniquely trained in not only the medical and physical limitations of a disability or injury, but also in the psycho-social and psycho-emotional factors that affect an individual's ability to function independently, thus making us an important part of an assessment and treatment team. Objectives: The purpose of this poster presentation is to critically review the various approaches and methodologies that are currently being used by occupational therapists when conducting assessments, and to explore how some of them may not be providing us with a true reflection of the

client's overall functioning from a mental/behavioural perspective. Approaches: This poster presentation will provide various case studies and outcomes to illustrate the importance of utilizing the medical and psychological foundation when designing our functional assessments for the determination of benefits. Practice Implications: When our functional assessments are not designed with the medical and psychological foundation as the forefront, it often results in various areas of the client's functioning being neglected, and limited functional data being obtained. This often results in an inaccurate representation of the client's functioning, a delay of benefits and a disruption in the client's recovery and rehabilitation. Conclusion: This poster presentation will highlight how the gaps in our current functional evaluations, as well as our disregard of the medical foundation (physical, emotional and cognitive) when designing functional assessment, ultimately impact on our client's access to health care services.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

T58 Construct validity of the Occupational Balance Questionnaire

13:30 - 14:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

Carita Håkansson (Lund University, Lund) Petra Wagman, Peter Hagell, carita.hakansson@med.lu.se

Introduction: Many people in the Western world are on sick leave due to stress-related disorders, and excluded from the labour market. One reason to this is that people do not experience occupational balance. Occupational therapy can contribute to people's occupational balance, but we need to be able to measure it. Therefore, the Occupational Balance Questionnaire (OBQ) was developed. The first version of OBQ consisted of 13 items with 6 response categories. Objectives: To investigate psychometric properties of the Occupational Balance Questionnaire. Methods: Samples from general populations were used to investigate psychometric properties of OBQ with Rasch analysis. Response categories, item fit, reliability, differential item functioning (DIF), and logical hierarchical ordering of the items were assessed. Results: The construct validity of a new version of OBQ with 11 items and 4 response categories can be regarded as good. The ordering of the response categories worked properly, the targeting was good, and all items represented the same construct. The overall fit to the model was good, and no DIFs were found. The reliability was good, and ordering of item locations was logical hierarchical. Conclusions: The new version of OBQ satisfies the measurement criteria defined by the Rasch model, and OBQ seems to be promising. OBQ could also be a useful complement to other occupational balance instruments. However, further studies are needed in different groups to validate the generic properties of the OBQ.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Occupational science

-----Stroke symposium-----

T59 Proprioception deficits at the chronic stage post-stroke

14:00 - 15:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Community

Debbie Rand (Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv) drand@post.tau.ac.il

Introduction: Proprioception deficits are common post-stroke and predict poor functional outcome. It is unknown if proprioception deficits are associated with the motor and functional ability of the affected upper extremity (UE) and daily living at the chronic stage post-stroke. Objectives: 1) To describe proprioception deficits of individuals with chronic stroke, 2) to correlate the severity of proprioception deficits with the motor and functional ability of the UE, and 3) to compare independence in basic and instrumental activities in daily living (BADL, IADL), UE motor and functional abilities between individuals

with and without proprioception deficits. Methods: 102 adults aged 29-85 years with chronic stroke participated in this cross sectional study. The UE was assessed for proprioception (Thumb localization Test), motor (Fugl-Meyer Motor Assessment) and functional ability (Action Research Arm Test, Box and Block Test), grip strength and daily use (Motor Activity Log). Independence in BADL and IADL was also assessed. Results: 71 participants had intact proprioception, 31 participants had mild-moderate proprioception deficits. Negative moderate significant ($p < 0.01$) correlations were found between the severity of proprioception deficits to the motor ability (FMA) ($r = -.41$), functional ability (ARAT) ($r = -.48$), dexterity (BBT) ($r = -.43$), grip strength ($r = -.41$) and daily-use (MAL amount and quality) ($r = -.55$ and $r = -.54$, respectively) of the affected UE. Significant between-group differences were found for BADL, IADL and UE measures. Conclusion: Proprioception deficits of individuals with chronic stroke are associated with UE motor and functional abilities and independence in daily living. Therefore, proprioception should be addressed at the chronic stage post-stroke.

Key words / Mots clés : Stroke

T59 Towards increased patient-centredness in the Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations

14:00 - 15:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Administration Health Policy

Mary Egan (University of Ottawa/Bruyere Research Institute, Ottawa) Debbie Laliberté-Rudman, Monique Lanoix, Matthew Meyer, Nicole Rutkowski

Introduction: The Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations (CSBPR) have been an important force in improving the effectiveness and equity of in-patient stroke care, but their application to post-discharge rehabilitation may be problematic. Objectives: To examine explicit and implicit messages regarding post-discharge rehabilitation in the CSBPR, identify potential tensions and inequities, and suggest modifications to address these. Methods: Problematization (Alvesson & Sandberg, 2011) of post discharge rehabilitation within CSBPR documents. Practice implications: Within CSBPR post-discharge rehabilitation is implicitly viewed as an acute biomedical intervention aimed at normalization of impairment. Substantial tension exists between this implicit goal and the explicit goal of providing patient and family-centred care that helps the person experiencing stroke return to valued occupations. An alternate vision of post-discharge rehabilitation is proposed, taking its inspiration from chronic disease self-management intervention. Specifically, the goal of rehabilitation is re-engagement in a satisfying life post stroke. Rather than identify and treat impairment, the central task of rehabilitation is to help patients envision such a life, and develop problem-solving skills to work towards it. In addition to promoting more patient- and family-centred care, this approach would allow work on participation goals within time frames typically available in outpatient and community-based service. Conclusion: Occupational therapy with people who have experienced stroke is guided by the CSBPR. Modification of these guidelines to explicitly promote a change in focus to helping people envision a satisfying life post stroke, with relevant evidence additions, could improve service delivery.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Stroke

T59 Justifying length of stay of individuals undergoing inpatient stroke rehabilitation

14:00 - 15:00 Finback

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Jeanne Yiu (GF Strong Rehabilitation Centre/Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver) Kelly Oliver, Erin Hartnett, Jeanne.yiu@vch.ca

Introduction: Length of stay (LOS) has been identified as a key quality stroke care indicator in Canada(1) and a performance measure of inpatient rehabilitation by the Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations (CSBPR).(2) Reducing LOS is cost saving(3) and therefore is in the best interest of health administrators. Given this, occupational therapists (OT) are under pressure to discharge clients

earlier while struggling to maintain optimal client outcomes. Objectives: To develop a decision-making guideline for determining discharge readiness of individuals with stroke undergoing active inpatient rehabilitation with the goal of maintaining optimal client outcomes. Methods: A discharge decision tree was developed by 3 experienced OT. It is client centered and based on the Person-Environment-Occupation conceptual model of practice.(4) It incorporates discharge determinants relevant to occupational therapy and important components of the CSBPR. Therapists will trial using the decision tree for 6 months and provide feedback via a structured questionnaire with member checking. Practice Implications: OT can use the discharge decision tree to guide their clinical decision making process and therefore justify LOS estimation for their clients during weekly team rounds. Reasons for delaying discharge, such as personal client factors affecting LOS, and information on potential service gaps in the rehabilitation process can be identified. Conclusions: A discharge decision tree can be a useful tool for determining discharge readiness of individuals with stroke undergoing inpatient rehabilitation. It can highlight the importance of OT's role in discharge planning while achieving both client and administration outcomes.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Stroke

T60 CAOT Provincial Chapter Updates with CAOT-BC and ACE-QC

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Sponsored session

Giovanna Boniface (National Director of Professional Affairs), France Verville (Managing Director, ACE-Qc) and Sarah Slocombe (Service Coordinator, CAOT-BC)

Join staff from CAOT-BC and ACE-Qc who will discuss highlights of the past year, plans for the upcoming year and respond to questions about the chapter model of provincial-national representation.

T61 Applying suicide prevention across occupational therapy practice

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Kim Hewitt (Canadian Mental Health Association, Waterloo Wellington) Michèle L. Hébert, Heather Vrbanac, info@BudsinBloom.org

Introduction: Over 88% of occupational therapists provided suicide intervention in their career (Vrbanac, H., Collins, R. & Hewitt, K., 2015). In fact, suicide is one of the ten leading causes of death in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2017). The probability of being referred a client or family who experiences suffering is extremely high. Yet, the role of occupational therapy in suicide prevention in Canada, whether in paediatric, adolescent, adult or geriatric care, is misunderstood. A recent initiative by the CAOT and co-authors, hopes to transform that uncertainty into self-efficacy, by producing a manuscript to begin to answer this question. The paper sheds light on shared roles with other professionals, and discipline-specific roles, unique to occupational therapy throughout the lifespan. Therefore, this paper likely applies to all occupational therapists. Objectives: This session aims to provide clinicians, researchers and academics a practical and doable approach to interpreting and using the role paper in matters related to suicide prevention. Methods: Following a brief overview of the paper, small group discussions will serve to generate case examples, questions, comments, and clinical decision-making in various fields of occupational therapy. Practice implications: Ultimately, all participants should leave with a clear, applicable take-away lesson, no matter what their background, clientele served or professional responsibilities. Conclusion: This session is open to all occupational therapists, not only those practicing in mental health. Session feedback will be gathered for continued improvement.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Evidence-based practice

T62 Longitudinal changes in older drivers' self-awareness of driving ability

14:00 - 15:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult General | Community

Yu-Ting Chen (McGill University, Montreal) Barbara Mazer, Isabelle Gélinas, yu-ting.chen@mail.mcgill.ca

Background. Awareness of one's driving ability is critical for older adults to make voluntary modifications in response to changing driving behaviors. Accuracy of self-awareness may be examined by comparing subjective and objective assessments of driving performance. Changes in self-awareness over time may relate to maintaining or not maintaining driving safety in older drivers. **Objectives.** To describe changes in older drivers' self-awareness in driving ability over one year and determine its association with demographic, cognitive, and executive functioning. **Methods.** Older drivers (≥ 74 y) were recruited from the Candrive National Longitudinal Study. Demographic information, cognition (MoCA and TMT-B), and perceived driving ability (Perceived Driving Ability Questionnaire) were retrieved from Candrive annual assessments. Change in naturalistic driving performance was evaluated over one year using the Electronic Driving Observation Schedule (eDOS). Older adults' lane changing and merging behaviors and errors during the 20-25-minute drive near their home were recorded by trained research assistants. **Results.** Fifty-three drivers (mean=80.3y, 26% male) completed two driving observations. During the first drive, the percentage of drivers who under-, accurately-, and over-estimated their driving ability were 26.5%, 50.9%, and 22.7%, respectively. Ratings for the second drive were 22.7%, 24.5%, and 49.2%. Over one year, 40% of participants remained accurate in their estimation of driving performance, while 17.7% made more conservative and 43.2% made more exaggerated estimations. There was no significant association between initial or change in cognitive/executive functioning with change of self-awareness. **Conclusions.** Cognitive/executive functioning was not found to be associated with change in older drivers' self-awareness of driving ability.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Older drivers

T62 Occupation-based metacognitive intervention for older-adults experiencing memory problems

14:00 - 15:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Administration Health Policy

Shlomit Rotenberg (Rotman Research Institute/Baycrest, North York) Adina Maeir shlomitr@gmail.com

Rational: Subjective memory complaints in older adults are related to depression, functional deficits, negative self-perceptions and poor well-being. Interventions for this population showed initial positive results in improving functioning, but further research is required. **Objectives:** This study examined the feasibility of an occupation-based metacognitive group intervention. The Objectives were to: (1) examine compliance and satisfaction with the intervention; and (2) estimate training benefits on occupational goals, metamemory and life satisfaction. **Method:** A pre-post study design was used, with 23 participants in three groups. The 15 week intervention included metacognitive learning embedded in a social-leisure book-club' activity, and mediated learning of strategies to support attainment of individualized occupational goals. Measures included the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure, Goal Attainment Scaling, Meta-Memory Questionnaire and Life-Satisfaction Questionnaire. Qualitative post-intervention interviews were performed. **Results:** All participants completed the intervention. Most (68%) targeted occupational goals were obtained, with very little transfer to untrained goals. Statistically significant improvements were found on perceived memory ability in daily life and life-satisfaction. No changes were found on memory-beliefs or frequency of strategy use. The qualitative data revealed more intentional use of strategies, with consequent feelings of control. Also, the social context was described as comforting and supportive and the book-club activity normalized the treatment by framing it as a

leisure activity. Conclusion: The results suggest that this intervention was feasible and has the potential to promote attainment of occupational goals, reduce memory-related mistakes in daily life and improve life satisfaction.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

T62 Subjective memory problems in older adults warrant attention

14:00 - 15:00 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Shlomit Rotenberg (Rotman Research Institute/Baycrest, North York) Shelley Sternberg, Adina Maier, shlomitr@gmail.com

Introduction: Older adults who seek help from health care providers for subjective memory problems, defined as help-seekers', may be at risk for depression^{1, 2}, poor quality of life³ and functional limitations^{3, 4}. Objectives: (1) To examine biopsychosocial factors in help-seekers, and their relationship to participation and quality of life; (2) To explore help-seekers' lived experience, and how they make sense of their memory problems. Methods: Quantitative measures of cognition, meta-cognition, emotional status, social support, participation, and quality of life were used to compare 51 help-seekers referred from geriatric clinics to 40 age-matched controls non-help-seekers. Twelve help-seekers also participated in qualitative interviews, analyzed using thematic analysis with an interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results: Help-seekers exhibited significantly more objective memory impairment, depression, restrictions in instrumental activities of daily living, social and leisure activities, negative memory beliefs, lower perception of memory abilities and less positive social interactions than controls, all significantly associated with lower quality of life. An exploratory hierarchical linear regression showed that participation contributed to the prediction of quality of life, beyond cognition and emotional status. Qualitative analysis revealed four themes: (1) memory problems in daily life, including loss of meaningful occupations; (2) negative beliefs and emotional responses; (3) coping strategies, including active problem solving, reframing and avoidant behaviours; and (4) memory problems in context: the social environment and aging processes. Conclusions: Help-seekers were found to have restrictions in multiple factors beyond their reported memory problems. These findings suggest a role for occupational therapists with this population, focusing on participation, depression and memory beliefs.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science

-----Preterm symposium-----

T63 Occupational performance, health and life-satisfaction among mothers of preterm infants

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Adult General | Theory

Michal Avrech Bar (Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv) Orit Bart, Meirav Rosenfeld, Iris Morag, Tzipora Srauss michaavr@post.tau.ac.il

Introduction: A Preterm infant's birth, defined as one occurring before the 37th week of pregnancy has significant implications on the parents' lives, in particular on the mother's. Objectives: To compare between mothers of preterm and term infants, pertaining to parameters of occupational performance, social support, perceived health and life satisfaction and to assess whether occupational performance, social support and the infant's characteristics such as birth weight, explain health and life satisfaction among mothers, four months after discharge. Methods: The study included 30 mothers of preterm singletons, who gave birth between weeks 27 and 33 of pregnancy and 30 mothers of term infants (age 22-41). Data were collected by using the Occupational Performance History Interview II; Satisfaction with life Scale; Short Form Health Survey Questionnaire and Maternal Social Support Index. Results:

Mothers of preterm infants exhibited lower occupational competence and identity scores than mothers of term infants. No differences between the two groups were found in social support, life satisfaction and perceived general and mental health. In addition, occupational competence, occupational settings and social support predicted perceived mental health and life satisfaction among all mothers.

Conclusions: The findings shed new light on occupational aspects pertaining to mothers of preterm infants after discharge. Their ability to engage in varied occupations is lower than mothers of term infants and it appears that prematurity add complexity to their occupational identity. Therefore, as part of health promotion agenda, mothers of premature infants may benefit from an intervention that will also focus on their own needs.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science, Theory

T63 Self-regulation of preterm and term babies at age 7

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

orit Bart, Aviva Mimony Bloch, Iris Mark, Iris Morag oritbert@tauex.tau.ac.il

Introduction: Self-regulation incorporates physiological conditions including sleep-awake cycles, hunger-satiation cycles, self-soothing, modulation of alertness and attention and control over adaptive responses to sensory stimuli Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the self-regulation of late preterm and full term babies between the ages of 5.6 to 7.4 years. Methods: The study population included 91 children between 5.6 and 7.4 years old (Mean 6.72, SD = .42). The study group comprised 45 children who were preterm infants born between 34-0/7 and 35-6/7 weeks of gestation. The control group included 46 children who were born at full term. Parents from both groups were contacted by the research assistant and completed four questionnaires; (1) Short Sensory Profile, (2) Conners' Parent Rating Scale, (3) Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, (4) and Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire. Results: No significant main effects were found between the LPI group and the control group in attention, behavior, sleeping patterns and sensory modulation. However, when using an aggregate score of self-regulation significant differences were found between the groups. Conclusions: Our results are in consistence with previous studies that did not find significant differences between late-preterm and full-term children in measures of cognition, achievement, social skills, and behavioral/emotional problems from age 4 to age 15. The new findings suggest that although children who were born preterm are not diagnosed with a specific diagnosis, their self-regulation is decreased in comparison to children born at full term. Therefore, it is recommended to follow preterm children and intervene as necessary.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care

T63 Calmer: A novel approach for reducing stress in preterm infants

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Liisa Holsti (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Nicholas Williams, Karon MacLean, Jean-Paul Collet liisa.holsti@ubc.ca

Introduction: For preterm infants in the NICU, early exposure to repeated procedural pain is associated with adverse effects on neurodevelopment. Providing brain protection to optimize development is a key goal of neonatal occupational therapy. Skin-to-skin contact with parents has pain-mitigating properties (1), but parents may not always be available during procedures. Calmer (PCT Utility Patent # CA2015/051002) is a robot that mimics skin-to-skin contact, including heart beat sounds, breathing motion and touch. Objectives: To examine the effects of Calmer on heart rate variability (HRV) during routine blood collection in infants in the NICU. Methods: In a randomized controlled pilot trial, 10 infants (mean GA 28.7 weeks [SD 1.8 weeks]; BW 1355g [SD 399g], were assigned to either Standard

Care (n=5, Control: Facilitated tucking [FT]) or Calmer treatment (n=5). HRV was recorded from a single lead surface ECG (lead II) (Biopac, Ca) and digitally sampled at 360 Hz. HRV was recorded continuously 5 minutes, before (Baseline), during (Poke) and 5 minutes after (Recovery) blood collection. Changes in HRV across the 3 procedure phases were compared between groups. Results: Infants on Calmer had 87% greater parasympathetic (PS) activation (were less stressed) during Baseline, 43% greater PS activation during Poke and 73% greater PS activation during Recovery than infants in the FT group. Conclusions: Pilot data suggest Calmer induces greater PS activation (reduced stress) during blood collection. A nationally funded, randomized controlled trial is underway to evaluate Calmer for reducing stress in preterm infants in the NICU in more detail.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care

T64 Occupational therapy addressing military members and first-responders: A scoping review

14:00 - 14:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Janice Young (University of Toronto, Toronto) Laya Polowin, Heather Colquhoun, Bonnie Kirsh

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Introduction: Military members and first responders are front-line workers exposed to traumatic incidents in their work environments to protect the public, putting them at uniquely higher risk for mental and/or physical injury. Environmental trauma can impact occupational engagement, and an individual's health and well-being. The Canadian Model of Occupational Performance and Engagement introduces the interdependent relationship between person, environment and occupation. It posits that disruption in one domain, such as environmental trauma, will impact other domains. This study was interested in examining how occupational therapy (OT) perspectives are applied to rehabilitate these populations. Objectives: To synthesize the extent, range, and nature of literature on OT research and services regarding military and first responder. Methods: A scoping review was conducted to examine peer-reviewed and grey literature. Arksey and O'Malley's methodological guidelines for scoping reviews were followed. Medline, PsycINFO, Embase, AMED, CINAHL, SportDiscus and Cochrane were searched for relevant literature. Papers included those that address OT theories, services, and interventions regarding the research population. Extracted data included information on publication, source, methodology, intervention/theory, and demographics. Data was analyzed for relevant trends and themes. Practice Implications: Results describe number of papers found, type of research conducted, and types of OT services being provided. Through summarizing the literature and identifying research gaps, this study lays groundwork for future OT research examining best practice in this population. Conclusion: Identifying theories and scope of OT practice with this population can inform future research and practice within military members and first responder population.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Occupational science

-----Critical perspectives symposium-----

T65 Critiquing the sustainability of practice models

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Heleen Reid (AUT University, Auckland, NZ) Clare Hocking, Liz Smythe, hreid@aut.ac.nz

Rationale At least eight English occupational therapy practice models exist, each addresses the professional cornerstones; person, occupation and environment. Whilst models provide a structure for organising knowledge, and are held up as epitomising practice, they are often not critiqued in terms of

relevance or accuracy in how they portray the complexity of people's experiences. Objectives This presentation will highlight the limits placed on practice by continued use of models from an era past. It will raise awareness about the insufficiency of practice models, especially in relation to the complexity of the human experience of the world. Approach Based on preliminary findings of a critical analysis of selected dominant models is presented which highlights their genesis and impact. By interpreting real-life stories in relation to the models we begin to see how the models are unsustainable for the profession's future. Practice Implications The continued hegemony and depiction of practice models needs to change, to bring the nature of lived experience into view. Recent challenges from a transactional and critical perspective reveal shifts in thinking and an acknowledgement that practice is perhaps no longer cutting edge if it continues to use the same ideas and ways of expressing them. Conclusions Occupational therapists must challenge outdated theory and assumptions so that the profession may advance beyond the limits and inadequacies set by practice models. Advocating for an ontological perspective is important for practice to move past the dualistic or pluralistic stance the profession has held for decades.

Key words / Mots clés : Models, Theory

T65 Emancipating the environment: Release from physical, social, cultural, institutional constraints

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Heleen Reid (AUT University, Auckland) Clare Hocking, Liz Smythe, hreid@aut.ac.nz

Rationale: The way the environment has been categorised in occupational therapy theory has been useful for the organisation, portrayal and broadening of knowledge and scopes of practice. But conceptualisations of the environment have not been critiqued as thoroughly as the person' and occupation'. The relative lack of consideration of the nature of environment limits practice and theory development. Objectives: This presentation presents preliminary results on a critical analysis of the environment in occupational therapy theory. Methods: An intellectual history approach was used to analyse the origins and development of the environment in two dominant theories. Key ideas and thinkers were identified in relation to the Canadian Model of Occupational Performance and Engagement and the Model of Human Occupation. The concept of environment was traced back to the early 1900s. Results: The typical environmental categories (physical, social, cultural and institutional) were developed in stages across more than 40 years. Some have morphed or been added along the way as fresh theory and research have extended the profession's ideas. However, the ideas around the environment have stagnated. This is made more obvious as new research, in areas such as occupational science and justice, reveals the limits that these categories may now be placing on occupational therapy. Conclusions: Examining the history of the environment in occupational therapy theory makes clear that its categorisation and definitions have become fixed. More critical analysis will emancipate the profession by allowing consideration of people and occupations in ways that transcend established physical, social, cultural and institutional boundaries.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science, Theory

T65 Beyond cultural competencies: Re-thinking rehabilitation services in Canada

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Christina Nelson (University of Alberta, Edmonton) David McConnell crnelson@ualberta.ca

Introduction: In Canada, Indigenous, Métis and Inuit peoples face barriers to accessing healthcare that contribute to poor health outcomes in these populations. Legacies of colonization have resulted in intergenerational traumas that contribute to poor physical and mental health, sometimes affecting whole communities. Objectives: The purpose of this report is to respond to the Call to Action and begin

to move the conversation around cultural safety and rehabilitation medicine towards action at the institutional level. This may require a paradigm shift away from Eurosettler values. Within the context of Occupational Therapy specifically, this paper seeks to answer the question of how a restructured system would impact clinical practice. Methods: Narrative synthesis of qualitative and quantitative data from studies about approaches to rehabilitation services delivery in Indigenous communities, practice guidelines published by Indigenous groups, and research on Canadian Indigenous health needs and barriers. Practice Implications: To date, many documents have been published to guide multicultural competencies and cultural safety at the practitioner level in Occupational Therapy practice in Canada, however few so far have addressed the broader issue of institutionalized, culturally unsafe practices. Conclusions: By applying Indigenous values to current Occupational Therapy practice guidelines, we may provide relevant rehabilitation medical services to Canada's Indigenous, Métis and Inuit peoples and further efforts towards Decolonization in Canada by righting an historical imbalance.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Theory

-----Teaching and learning tools symposium-----

T66 Using Simulation and reflective tools to develop preceptorship in students

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Carmen Moliner (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Annick Bourget, Éric Constantin,
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Introduction: Simulation based-learning and peer-learning partnerships are gaining terrain as valued pedagogical activities which expose students to significant and meaningful learning experiences. Objective: Describe how simulation based-learning and peer-learning partnerships were used to develop preceptor skills in a graduating class. Approach: Prior to graduation, senior students role-played “preceptor” for novice students who performed three simulated clinical scenarios. Prior to supervising novice students, the seniors were presented theory and reflective tools and practiced the role-playing with other seniors. Seniors then assumed the preceptor role with the novice students. The filmed sessions facilitated feedback. All participants completed reflective questionnaires and evaluated their peers. Furthermore, the seniors produced an essay on “Becoming a preceptor”. Results: Seniors reported challenges: applying diplomatic skills; formulating constructive feedback; going beyond evaluating performance; avoiding a pedantic attitude which inhibits autonomy; selecting communication skills appropriate to students' characteristics. Enhanced integration of preceptor skills was associated with the opportunity to “replay” the preceptor role at least twice. Reflective tools were deemed supportive of learning the preceptor role. Video-augmented feedback was not a preferential tool. Role-playing demystified preceptor skills. Senior students recognized challenges and reflected that being a “content expert” was not pivotal to successfully preceptorship, whereas establishing a pedagogical alliance was. Conclusion: This pedagogical activity enabled acquisition of preceptor skills and strengthened professional identity for all. The experience, embedded into the curriculum prior to graduation, contributed to a feeling of readiness for practice and developed interest in assuming the preceptor role early on in their career.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Teaching/education

T66 Identifying priorities for competency-based simulated experiences as fieldwork

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Nila Joshi, Niki Kiepek, Cathy White, Diane MacKenzie niki.kiepek@gmail.com

Introduction. Preparing students for entry level practice remains a key objective of occupational therapy programs. Use of simulation as fieldwork holds promise as an emerging approach structured to replicate complex interactions in supportive learning environments. **Objectives.** The key objective of this project was to inform the content of simulation scenarios by identifying key competencies preceptors most frequently reported on the Competency Based Fieldwork Evaluations for Occupational Therapy (CBFE-OT) in need of further learning. **Methods.** To inform the development of competency-based simulated experiences for fieldwork, 340 CBFE-OTs were analysed for two MSc(OT) cohorts (N =118 students) to identify strengths and areas for improvement. Average scores and a thematic analysis (using NVivo) was completed with qualitative comments related to the following categories: practice knowledge, clinical reasoning, facilitating change with a practice process, professional interactions and responsibility, communication, professional development, performance management, and overall performance. **Results.** Preliminary results show relative strengths in the categories of professional interactions and responsibility, communication, and performance management. Areas for improvements include articulating clinical reasoning, articulating the application of theory and evidence in practice, adapting and grading interventions during the therapeutic process, and responding to unanticipated situations. Students were commended for a respectful, client-centred approach, time management, problem-solving, collaborative professional relationships, and acquisition of practice knowledge. **Conclusion.** Well-designed simulations targeting key competency development may provide an ecologically relevant opportunity for students to acquire increasingly complex practice competencies, engage in self-reflection, and receive individualised feedback. The findings of this project will inform simulations that could serve as fieldwork hours.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

T66 Preparing learners for practice: Evaluating enduring occupational therapy skills through simulation

14:00 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Niki Kiepek(Halifax) Diane MacKenzie, Cathy White, Joan Versnel, Jonathan Harris, Brenda Merritt, Lynn Shaw niki.kiepek@gmail.com

Introduction: An innovative pilot study was launched to design and evaluate simulations for MSc(OT) students to optimize deep learning by practicing relevant skills and competencies. Simulations were designed to satisfy national criteria for fieldwork credit requirements for accreditation. **Objective:** Objectives are to determine i) the feasibility of developing and delivering onsite core competency simulation for Level 1 fieldwork learners, and ii) whether performance differences exist over successive simulations, depending on degree of preceptor-facilitated reflection versus self-directed reflection. **Method:** This mixed method study involved twenty first-year MSc(OT) students. Volunteer occupational therapists participated in the role of preceptor/debriefer during student interactions with simulated patients. In one intervention group, students were provided guided feedback by preceptors using an appreciative inquiry style of debriefing. The other intervention group completed a written self-reflection. To evaluate performance difference between groups, simulation rubrics were designed to evaluate the expected enduring skill level of students, aligned with the competencies in the Competency Based Fieldwork Evaluation for Occupational Therapists and the first four steps of the Canadian Practice Process Framework. **Results:** Findings will be presented according to standardised evaluations, including The Confidence & Competence Screen, The Situation Awareness Global Assessment Technique, The Objective Structured Clinical Examination, The Satisfaction with Simulation Experience Scale, and simulation rubrics. **Conclusions:** A long term outcome of this project is to develop sustainable core competency modules that can be embedded within the curriculum and offer consistency in student fieldwork experiences across diverse occupational therapy practice areas and populations, positively impacting client care and safety.

T67 Physical activity program delivered through Facebook to adolescents with arthritis

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Education

Sabrina Cavallo (University of Montreal, Montreal) Karine April-Toupin, Jennifer Stinson, Ciarán Duffy, Lucie Brosseau sabrina.cavallo@umontreal.ca

Introduction: Accessible and more appealing methods of acquiring evidence-based knowledge on the benefits of physical activity (PA) based treatment among adolescents with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA). Our study is the first to date to investigate the effectiveness of Facebook as a knowledge translation (KT) strategy in delivering an evidence-based PA program shown to be effective in mitigating the effects of disease in JIA. Objective: To examine the improvement in self-efficacy in disease management, as well as knowledge acquisition, adherence, and physical activity level assessed mid-intervention (Time 6 weeks) and immediately post-intervention (Time12 weeks), and 6 months Follow-up. Methods: This KT randomized controlled trial (RCT) will be conducted across rheumatology clinics in Canadian tertiary care hospitals. Adolescents (12 to 18 years) with JIA are eligible for recruitment and will be randomly assigned to one of three intervention arms: evidence-based PA program and The Arthritis Society's (TAS) general e-pamphlet on PA delivered via Facebook; evidence-based PA program URL link and TAS' general e-pamphlet delivered via e-mail; and TAS' general e-pamphlet via e-mail. Analysis of covariance will assess effects of the interventions on outcomes between groups and within group differences. Practice Implications: The results will provide much needed insight into the effectiveness of using Facebook as a platform for disease self-management in JIA. Conclusion: If effective, this strategy could be used across a wide variety of childhood chronic health conditions, which may benefit from PA.

Key words / Mots clés : Arthritis

T68 Plateforme web en ergothérapie : utile pour soutenir les parents?

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Enfants/ Adolescents santé physique | Communauté

Gabrielle Pratte (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Chantal Camden, Mélanie Couture, gabrielle.pratte@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction : Le trouble développemental de la coordination (TDC) a un impact significatif dans l'ensemble des domaines de l'occupation (ex : habillage, écriture, sports). Les meilleures pratiques en ergothérapie recommandent d'outiller les parents pour maximiser le rendement occupationnel de leur enfant. Les plateformes web étant utilisées auprès d'autres populations, leur efficacité pour soutenir les parents dans le contexte du TDC mérite d'être vérifiée. Objectif : Évaluer l'effet d'une plateforme web sur la perception des parents de leurs connaissances et compétences parentales. Méthodes : L'étude randomisée de faisabilité incluait des parents d'enfant ayant un diagnostic ou une hypothèse médicale de TDC. Le groupe « intervention » (n=15) a eu accès à une plateforme web (page de ressources, forum avec une ergothérapeute et messagerie privée avec l'ergothérapeute). Le groupe « témoin » (n=13) a eu accès seulement à la page de ressources web. Les tests de U-Mann Whitney et Wilcoxon ont été utilisés pour évaluer l'effet de la plateforme sur les scores du Questionnaire sur les Connaissances et Compétences Parentales par rapport au TDC (QCCP-TDC). Résultats : Les résultats ne démontrent pas d'amélioration dans le groupe « intervention » (p=0, 859) et pas de différence entre les groupes en « post » (p=0, 190). Toutefois, la plateforme a permis d'améliorer les connaissances perçues chez les parents d'enfants ayant une hypothèse de TDC (p=0, 036) ou n'ayant pas reçus de services (p=0, 024).

Conclusion : Les ergothérapeutes pourraient recommander l'utilisation de plateformes web dès l'hypothèse de TDC afin d'améliorer les connaissances des parents quant au TDC et de favoriser un rendement occupationnel optimal de l'enfant.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Developmental coordination disorder

T69 PEM-Plus: An e-health tool for family-centred care planning support

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

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Introduction: Family-centred care, a well-established principle of pediatric occupational therapy practice, involves collaborative goal setting and planning with caregivers. Recently developed patient-reported outcomes, such as the Young Children's Participation and Environment Measure (YC-PEM), enable therapists to collect caregiver input to set participation-focused goals. PEM-Plus (PEM+) is a new user-centred e-health tool to extend the use of the YC-PEM for eliciting family perspectives about activity priorities, relevant goals, and viable strategies for goal attainment. Objective: To examine the usability and technical effectiveness of PEM+ for accelerating family-centred care planning. Methods: Six caregivers of children 0-3 years old with developmental delays completed the YC-PEM online and received an electronic summary report that provided a web link to complete PEM+. Caregivers evaluated technical effectiveness according to ease of navigation, ease of use, ease of learning and satisfaction. Usability estimates were derived for the total study sample, including percent completion rate, completion time, task difficulty scores, and summary scores for ease of use, ease of learning, and user satisfaction. Results: All six caregivers completed the PEM+ in an average of 13.6 minutes (range = 3.0 to 22.0 minutes). During PEM+ completion, mean usability ratings were 6.3 out of 7.0. Following PEM+ completion, usability ratings ranged from 4.8 to 5.5 out of 6.0. Conclusions: We developed PEM+ to extend the use of the YC-PEM for care planning purposes. Initial usability findings suggest that clients can navigate this technology-based tool with relative ease. These results informed further PEM+ revisions and feasibility testing is currently underway.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Community care

T70 Are student occupational therapists prepared to address socioeconomic inequities?

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: As a main social determinant of health, poverty negatively impacts physical and mental health, access to health services, and overall quality of life. Poverty is complex and is strongly correlated with disability, age, gender, race, and mental illness (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2013). Additionally, poverty can present barriers to participation in employment, self-care, and leisure occupations. Occupational therapists are well-positioned to help in reducing these socioeconomic, environmental, and personal barriers faced by low income groups. However, research on occupational therapy students' knowledge and preparedness to work with the one in seven Canadians living below the poverty line (CANSIM, 2014) is unexplored and unmeasured. Objectives: This study aims to understand occupational therapy students' perceptions and experiences related to poverty and measure perceived student preparedness and knowledge of their professional role towards poverty reduction. Methods: Final year students from 14 Canadian occupational therapy programs were invited to complete an online survey with Likert-style rating and open-ended written questions. Resulting qualitative and quantitative descriptive data was analyzed for student knowledge of professional roles, personal experiences, classroom and fieldwork

learning experiences related to poverty. Practice Implications: With a better understanding of students' perceptions, widely available, evidence-based resources can be proposed to target reported gaps in students' knowledge and improve competence in supporting low income groups. Conclusion: With 4.7 million low income Canadians (CANSIM, 2014), student occupational therapists need to be better prepared to advocate for and address socioeconomic inequities of occupational engagement.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Teaching/education

T71 A pilot study to standardize the Cognitive Timed-Up-and-Go Test

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Community

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Introduction: Timed-Up-and-Go (TUG) and Cognitive Timed-Up-and-Go (cogTUG) are commonly used as part of the Mini-Balance Evaluation Systems Test (Mini-BEST) to evaluate single- and dual-task performance of mobility and cognitive-mobility interference respectively. Dual-tasking is important to assess as it is essential in functional daily life. However, due to limitations of the conventional cogTUG administered with mathematical serial subtractions, we proposed an alternative cogTUG (ALTCogTUG) with a 1-back letter task. Objectives: (1) collect normative data on TUG, cogTUG and ALTCogTUG in healthy older adults aged 60-89 years; (2) compare and contrast the single- and dual-task performance in three age groups (60-69, 70-79 and 80-89); (3) validate the acceptable healthy' cutoff scores used in the Mini-BEST for cogTUG and ALTCogTUG. Methods: Sixty-six healthy community-dwelling older adults were recruited for assessment of single- (TUG, serial-subtractions, 1-back) and dual-task (cogTUG, ALTCogTUG) performance. Repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted on time and speed-accuracy outcome differences due to age (60's vs. 70's vs. 80's) and task (single vs. dual). Results: Significant main effects on time were found due to age ($p < 0.05$) and task ($p < 0.05$). Significant differences were found between 60's and 80's groups on TUG, cogTUG and ALTCogTUG performance. Overall, the costs on mobility due to cognitive demands for both the cogTUG and ALTCogTUG far exceeded the currently acceptable 10% cutoff used in the Mini-BEST. Conclusions: Results suggest that the acceptable cutoffs used in the Mini-BEST should be reconsidered. ALTCogTUG is an acceptable and feasible alternative to the cogTUG as an evaluation of cognitive-mobility interference in older adults.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Falls

T72 Psychometric properties of the Comprehensive Battery of Measures for TBI

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

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Introduction: The Comprehensive Battery of Measures for Traumatic Brain Injury (CBOM-TBI) was developed to address the need for a systematic and psychometrically robust assessment of function in adults with traumatic brain injury (TBI). After 5 phases of content development and pilot testing with clinicians and patients, the CBOM-TBI is ready for large-scale psychometric testing in the target population. Objective: To test the extent to which the CBOM-TBI is fit for purpose to assess function in adults with TBI. Methods: Community-dwelling adults with TBI were recruited who were registered with a local rehabilitation center or a regional brain injury association. Participants completed a study package that included the CBOM-TBI, a demographic survey and three additional measures for validation purposes. Traditional and Rasch methods were used to determine the extent to which the items worked together (testing response options, redundancy, local dependency, and response bias) and were targeted to the population under investigation. Practice Implications: Currently there is no gold standard measure that comprehensively assesses function among community dwelling persons

with TBI. This work provides clinicians with a clinically meaningful measure of function to systematically guide treatment decisions for adults with TBI seeking occupational therapy services. Conclusions: This study suggests that the CBOM-TBI, a psychometrically-tested assessment, will be a valuable tool to guide decision-making and improve the quality, accountability, and accessibility of community occupational therapy services for adults with TBI.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Brain injury

T73 Finding the right fit: Adaptive clothing for women with hemiparesis

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Education

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Introduction: Physical and cognitive challenges experienced by individuals following stroke can impact their engagement in activities of daily living such as dressing. The inability to dress independently and limited adaptive clothing options can decrease one's self-esteem and create barriers to community participation, particularly for women with chronic hemiparesis. Limited research has examined the dressing experiences of women with chronic hemiparesis following stroke, including their perspectives on clothing, and methods they use to dress. Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine the physical challenges and compensatory methods used by women with chronic hemiparesis during donning and doffing clothing, and to investigate the clothing preferences of this population. Methods: A qualitative design will be used to collect descriptive data on thirty female stroke survivors with chronic hemiparesis, 18 years and older. Phenomenological qualitative data will be collected using a "think-aloud" method while observing participants donning and doffing clothing. Data will be thematically analyzed. Results: The study expects to identify the clothing preferences, compensatory methods, and physical difficulties experienced by women with chronic hemiparesis during the act of dressing. Conclusions: A better understanding of the clothing preferences and challenges experienced by women with chronic hemiparesis during dressing will inform adaptive clothing designs and help occupational therapists to provide dressing recommendations that can enhance clients' independence.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science, Stroke

T74 Assessment of arm movement quality in neurology: A review

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

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Rationale: Motor performance can be defined as the task-related endpoint performance in external space while movement quality refers to how the joints move alone or together in body space. For the upper limb (UL), it is suggested that assessment of movement quality is essential to assist occupational therapists in designing effective treatment interventions for retraining lost motor elements, distinguishing true motor recovery from compensation and providing more detailed measurements of motor improvements over time. Objectives: To determine the extent to which current outcome measures used in neurological practice assess UL movement quality. Methods: Outcome measures used in adult neurological populations to assess UL function at the International Classification of Function activity level were reviewed. UL measures that are part of a general mobility assessment or those strictly evaluating body function/structure or participation levels were excluded. Results: Only 1 of 15 outcome measures reviewed, Reaching Performance Scale for Stroke, simultaneously evaluates both movement performance and quality as well as the presence of maladaptive compensatory strategies. Most outcome measures poorly capture UL movement quality. Specifically, performance-based measures in which performance is exclusively timed, and self-report measures (n=6), do not assess any parameters

related to movement quality nor distinguish between improvements due to motor compensation or recovery of desired movement strategies. Conclusions: This review highlights an important problem with outcome measures used in neurological occupational therapy. Outcome measures that do not assess movement quality are limited in their ability to track changes over time, distinguish compensation from recovery and identify specific motor impairments.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Stroke

T75 Examining Long Term Occupational Participation of Living with an ABI

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Occupational therapists work with individuals with ABI to enable their participation in the community, and re-engagement in valued life roles. However to date, there is limited data describing long-term participation outcomes, and the studies that exist often consider the population as a whole. Objective: The aim of this study is to identify subgroups of individuals with ABI that differ from each other in terms of their occupational participation patterns, quality of life, psychological well-being and community support services received. Methods: The study will involve a secondary analysis of pre collected descriptive questionnaire and demographic data from 300 adult clients with mild to moderate ABI. The study will use a cluster analysis approach to group participants into subgroups and to describe long-term outcomes with ABI. Descriptive statistics (means for continuous variables and percentages for categorical variables) will be reported for each dimension within the clusters (e.g., gender, participation, quality of life). Results: The study will present a potential classification scheme for understanding outcomes following ABI not in terms of injury severity but in terms of participation. It's anticipated that subgroups where individuals report greater participation in occupations, will also report higher quality of life, psychological well-being, and access to rehabilitation and social supports. Conclusions: This study will have scientific benefits by characterizing the long-term occupational participation patterns, outcomes and factors that might account for these differences. This project will provide information on important life outcomes after ABI, which can help in evaluating programs, and informing future decisions about service delivery.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Community care

T77 In face of a conflict area: Mothers' experiences of hope

14:30 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Hope is increasingly recognized as an important factor in coping with difficult situations. Little is known however about experiences of hope among caregivers to patients with mental illness living in conflict areas. Objectives: This study aimed to explore hope experiences among mothers living alongside adult children struggling with mental illnesses in a conflict area. Methods: A qualitative methodology, narrative inquiry, guided this study. Two Palestinian and two Israeli mothers were recruited from community mental health centers in Jerusalem. Tape-recorded conversations, hope collages, field notes, and research journals were used as the sources of data. To ensure credibility, narratives were negotiated through on-going conversations and in a follow-up meeting with each mother. Results: Five themes were identified: (1) socio-political conflict markedly threatened experiences of hope; (2) mental illness challenged hope; (3) hope was a process in motion; (4) hope

reverberated through generations; and (5) hope was experienced by doing occupations in a spiritual way. Conclusions: Living in a conflict area threatened hope. What inspired the mothers to continue hoping was doing occupations in a spiritual way, and recalling past experiences, which reverberated towards their children. In these ways, the experiences of hope functioned as a bridge that allowed them to move forward and gave them a sense of possibility amidst the uncertainty of their lives. These findings have important implications for future research and practice in occupational therapy, mental health, and rehabilitation worldwide in conflict areas.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Spirituality

T78 Cerebellar differences in children with Developmental Coordination Disorder

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

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Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) affects motor coordination and learning, impacting a child's ability to learn motor skills and perform everyday activities. The etiology of DCD is unclear, however differences in brain development are likely involved. The cerebellum has been hypothesized to be implicated in DCD; however, to date, no known studies have specifically investigated the cerebellum in children with DCD. Objective: To characterize cerebellar volumetric differences using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) in children with DCD. Methods: A cross-sectional MRI study in children (8-12 years) with DCD (n=30) and typically-developing children (n=30) will be performed. Voxel Based Morphometry will be used to explore differences in grey matter volumes throughout the cerebellum. Pearson correlation analysis will examine the relationship between grey matter volume and clinical measures of motor skills and attention. Results: Preliminary findings indicate that children with DCD (n=9) have decreased grey matter volume in sensorimotor-associated cerebellar regions (Lobule VIIIa, $p < 0.001$) and in regions considered essential for visual guidance of movement (Lobule IX, $p < 0.001$) compared to typically-developing children (n=10). Children with DCD have increased grey matter volume in cerebellar regions that are engaged during cognitive tasks (Lobule VI, $p < 0.001$; Crus I, $p < 0.004$; and Crus II, $p < 0.001$). Conclusion: These cerebellar findings may help to explain why children with DCD struggle with learning motor tasks and why cognitive strategies are effective to learn motor skills. The next step is to determine if Cognitive Orientation to Occupational Performance (CO-OP) intervention is associated with neuroplastic change in the cerebellum.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder, Evidence-based practice

T79 Developmental Coordination Disorder: Consulting with parents

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

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Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a neuromotor disorder of unknown cause that affects a child's ability to learn motor skills and perform daily activities. Despite its prevalence, DCD is under-recognized and under-diagnosed. While research related to DCD has increased in recent years, few studies have examined parents' perspectives of what is most valuable for future research and improving the diagnostic process. Objectives: Our objective is to engage parents of children with DCD to better understand their experiences with the diagnostic process and determine what parents perceive as important to inform future research. Methods: Parents of children with DCD who consented to be contacted for future research (n=~150) will be invited to participate in focus group and interviews. We anticipate conducting 5-6 focus groups with 6-10 participants in each group. Transcripts from focus

groups will be coded to identify common themes. Results: We anticipate parents will identify a lack of support in the field of DCD, provide meaningful suggestions for future research, and identify barriers to receiving a diagnosis for their child. We believe this information will be clinically meaningful, as it will help improve the diagnostic process and direct future research towards what is most valuable for families. Conclusions: Conducting a study which looks at the unique perspective of parents provides an invaluable point of view, which can only be understood through lived experience. This study provides a forum for parents and researchers to work collaboratively with the common goal of improving the experience for families of children with DCD.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder

T80 Reflecting on advisory committees and professional association regional chapter effectiveness

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Laura Yvonne Bulk (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Gabrielle Trépanier, Flora To-Miles, Giovanna Boniface, Sarah Charles laurabulk@gmail.com

Introduction. Professional Associations recently expanded to a Regional Chapter (RC) model, whereby occupational therapists (OTs) associate by region following the National Association's framework. Regional Advisory Committees (AC), comprising OTs from diverse practice areas, provide guidance and input to Chapter direction. They meet regularly and report to the National Association. Objectives. Participants will be able to describe the role, effectiveness, and areas of improvement for the AC. Approach. To assess the AC's effectiveness, data was gathered and analyzed from: a) A RC satisfaction survey (2016) and b) AC member survey (2017). Results. The items identified as being most valued by RC survey respondents are: advocacy, promotion, and representation; professional development; practice networks; and communication. Input from the AC suggests that members increase their knowledge of government and stakeholder relations within their 2-year term. AC members also indicate that value and understanding of occupational therapy (OT) is increasing as, in response to chapter efforts, external stakeholders advocate for access to OT and a strengthened workforce. Finally, the AC identified improvement areas including keeping pace with issues affecting OTs and adopting a leadership framework to further enhance AC effectiveness. Conclusion. The AC has effectively supported the chapter framework as outlined by the Association's board of directors, and can support the advancement of OT practice and leadership capacity in a specific region. The full potential of the regional AC is not yet realized. With the lessons learned, the AC is well positioned to further advance excellence in OT.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Evidence-based practice

T81 Using electronic devices to aid recovery on a neuropsychiatric unit

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Institution

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Introduction: Hand-held devices such as smartphones and tablets may support symptom management, as they are commercially available; integrated into daily life; have multiple functions; offer a high degree of interactivity with buttons, touch screens, and voice recognition; and can be used effectively by various populations, including people with neurocognitive disorders. Objectives: This study examined the effects of using a hand-held electronic device on function and recovery for clients on a neuropsychiatric unit. Secondly, participant experience, including factors impacting device utilization and barriers and facilitators to adoption, were explored. Method: A mixed methods pre post study design was used. Clients receiving services on an inpatient neuropsychiatric unit with access to a hand-

held electronic device were recruited to the study (n=5). Performance of activities of daily living, group attendance, recovery (using the Recovery Assessment Scale), and behavior (using the Neuropsychiatric Inventory) was assessed before and after a four-week period of device utilization. Paired t-tests were used to examine change over time (SPSS). Participants completed a weekly Electronic Device Utilization Survey to determine frequency of device utilization and functions used. Semi-structured interviews were completed post-utilization and responses analyzed using basic thematic analysis to extract major themes. Practice Implications: Study findings will help to increase understanding of potential benefits of implementing hand-held electronic devices in neuropsychiatric and mental health care and factors impacting adoption. Conclusion: Results from this study can help to inform the development of future research and programs incorporating technology to support daily function of clients with neuropsychiatric and mental health disorders.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Technology

T82 Usability of an online consumer guideline for locator technologies

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Adriana Rios-Rincón (University of Alberta / Universidad del Rosario, Edmonton) Noelannah Neubauer, Cathy Conway, Don Juzwishin, Alex Mihailidis, Lili Liu aros@ualberta.ca

Introduction: We created a web-based guideline of locator technologies for carers of persons who have dementia and at risk for wandering. This allows vendors to describe their products, and consumers to access this information when choosing an acceptable device. Objective: To examine the ease of use, acceptability, and usability of this guideline for use by caregivers and vendors. Methods: Ease of use was examined through a “think aloud” procedure that included 2 vendors and 3 caregivers. Participants were invited to interact with the webpage. Vendors added a product on the website and caregivers looked for a product. Verbal responses were recorded and transcribed. Acceptability and usability were evaluated by inviting 23 caregivers who visit the website to go to a link that contained an 8-item online 5 point Likert scale survey. Results: Analysis of the think aloud protocol revealed that information on the website was relevant and useful for caregivers and vendors. Survey results indicated that the information from the website was easy to understand and useful. Caregivers were likely to recommend the webpage to a friend or relative (Median=4), however, the webpage did not fully meet caregivers' expectations of information they wanted to find (Median=3.5). Conclusion: The guideline showed ease of use, was acceptable and usable by caregivers and vendors. Suggestions such as increased font size, improved navigation of the product comparison page, and including a feature that allows users to give feedback to other users and vendors, will be applied to the next version of website.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Technology

T83 Mobile applications quality checklist

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Theory

Peyman Azad-Khaneghah (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Mary Roduta Roberts, Eleni Stroulia, Lili Liu azadkhan@ualberta.ca

Rationale: There are more than 2000 mental health mobile applications (apps) available to the public. Very few apps have considered the needs of older adults in their design. Objective. The objective of this study was to develop a checklist for use by family or professional caregivers and clients in the selection of mental health apps acceptable to older adults. Methods. A multi-method three phase study was conducted. In phase 1, an item pool was developed through a systematic review of the literature and six focus groups with older adults, practitioners, and app developers. In phase 2, face validity and relevance of items will be evaluated using a Delphi survey strategy. In Phase 3, we will evaluate inter-rater and

test-retest reliability of the checklist. Results. Phase 1 of the study is complete. Twelve constructs, representing important app criteria/components/features, and 581 items were identified from the literature and focus groups. The identified constructs are usefulness, content validity, ease of use, appearance, privacy and security, learnability, customizability, error prevention, enjoyability, compatibility, and technical support. Phases 2 and 3 will be completed by March 2018. Conclusion. Our checklist can be used by family or professional caregivers, clients and community service providers to identify mental health mobile apps available via online app stores that are acceptable to older adults. Researchers can use the checklist to better identify and rank quality apps for research purposes. Finally, app developers can use this checklist to guide the creation of mental health apps that are acceptable by older adults.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Technology

T84 Knitting: a low-cost innovative and effective intervention for hand osteoarthritis

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Paulette Guitard (Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa) Lucie Brosseau, Karine Toupin-April, Sabrina Cavallo, Nicole Paquet, Guillaume Leonard, Georges Wells, Gail Paterson, Sibel Z. Aydin guitardp@uottawa.ca

Introduction. The prevalence of hand osteoarthritis (HOA) has been reported to be higher amongst women over 50 years old compared to men of the same age. Although exercise therapy has been shown effective in reducing symptoms and disability associated with HOA, adherence to treatment programs remains low. The premise of this study is to use a meaningful occupation as the main component of a daily "exercise" program. The primary objective of this study is to examine the effectiveness of a 8-week knitting program on reducing morning stiffness and increasing pain relief 2 hours post-wakening in females (50 to 85 years old) with mild to moderate HOA. Methods: A single blind, two-arm pilot randomised control trial (ratio 1:1) with a parallel group design was used to compare a knitting intervention to a waiting list control group. Group 1 (n=18) were assigned to the knitting program (bi-weekly 20-minute knitting sessions at a senior's club and 20-minute home daily knitting sessions for the five remaining weekdays); group 2 (n=19) received an educational pamphlet only. Clinical evaluations were performed at baseline, four weeks, 8 weeks and 4 weeks post-intervention for participants in both groups. Results: We hypothesized that participants in the knitting program will have significant improvements in all clinical outcomes compared to the control group. Practice implications: This study proposes a low-cost, community-based, innovative and accessible intervention that could potentially reduce hand impairment, improve occupational performance, as well as enhance the self-efficacy, coping strategies and quality of life of the older women with HOA.

Key words / Mots clés : Arthritis

T85 Consumer experiences of acquiring assistive technology: Considerations for occupational therapists

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Alisha Olds (Griffith University) Michelle Bissett, Matthew Molineux, alisha.olds@gmail.com

Introduction: Occupational therapists have a long tradition of supporting people with disabilities to acquire and use assistive technology. Significant transformations in assistive technology acquisition and provision across Australia provided an opportunity to reflect on client experiences and explore best practice in relation to working with clients who have assistive technology needs. Objectives: This study examined consumer experiences of assistive technology acquisition and preferences for working with occupational therapists under the new model of assistive technology provision. Methods: A cross-sectional survey, examining previous assistive technology acquisition and preferences for future

collaboration with health professionals, was used to elicit the experiences of assistive technology consumers. Results: Consumers valued occupational therapists' contribution in their previous equipment acquisition experiences. Under the new funding model, consumers want therapists to share their professional knowledge and expertise. Specifically, consumers requested that occupational therapists support them by providing information about the funding scheme and the eligibility requirements, work with them to establish their assistive technology needs, present them with a range of equipment options, provide opportunities to trial equipment in their own home, and assist them through the application process. Conclusion: Participants provided clear directions regarding how therapists can support them in acquiring assistive technology. This presentation will be of value to practitioners who work with consumers with assistive technology needs.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Assistive devices

T86 Clinician experiences with knowledge translation: Implementation of a cognitive approach

15:30 - 16:00 Finback

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Institution

Foujan Minooei Saberi (University of Toronto, Toronto) Claire Racette, Jane Davis, Beth Linkewich, Sara McEwen claire.racette@mail.utoronto.ca

Rationale: Clients with cognitive impairments following a stroke often do not receive optimal rehabilitation treatment. Cognitive Orientation to daily Occupational Performance (CO-OP) Approach is a complex, evidence-based, top-down approach that is feasible to use in inpatient stroke rehabilitation and has been associated with occupational performance improvements in people with cognitive impairments post-stroke. A multi-faceted knowledge translation support program was developed and provided to healthcare staff from five Canadian inpatient stroke rehabilitation units to facilitate the implementation of CO-OP with clients with cognitive impairment. Objectives: This study will describe clinician experiences with CO-OP implementation following a multi-faceted knowledge translation program. Methods: This qualitative study utilizes semi-structured interviews to describe the experiences of 10 to 15 clinicians regarding CO-OP training and implementation in practice. Directed content analysis, guided by the Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services framework, is being used to uncover categories, along with triangulation of data from consolidation sessions, facilitator logs, and a focus group with champions. Results: Preliminary results suggest clinician experiences with implementing CO-OP may be related to clinician expertise and experience for evaluating client readiness to use a cognitive-based approach (evidence), organizational fit and pressures to meet health system demands (context), and feasibility of CO-OP within clinicians' scope of practice (facilitation). Conclusions: Understanding clinician experiences during knowledge translation highlights the competing priorities that clinicians must balance when implementing a complex new approach. This study will improve understanding of how best to implement CO-OP and other emerging interventions that may require significant changes in practice culture.

Key words / Mots clés : Stroke, Teaching/education

T87 Children's perceived meaning of occupations : A pilot study

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

Limor Rosenberg (Tel Aviv University, Israel) limbo@bezeqint.net

Introduction Correlations among the perceived meaning of occupations, health, and well-being were found among adults. However, the perceived meaning of occupations was rarely studied among children. For that purpose, the Perceived Meaning of Occupation Questionnaire, PMOQ was developed. It assesses the children's perceived value, challenge, felt time and autonomy in everyday activities. Objectives To assess the correlations between the perceived meaning of occupations among children

and their parents, and to assess the correlations between the perceived meaning and psychosocial and environmental factors of the child. Methods 132 healthy children (6-12 years) and their parents participated in this study, 12% were children of a parent with a physical disability. The parents completed the Engagement in Meaningful Activities Survey, EMAS and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, SDQ. The children completed the PMOQ and the Self-Perception Profile, SPPC. Results the children's perceived challenge was associated with self-perception. The children's perceived value and felt time were associated with extraversion behavior. The children's perceived meaning of occupations was not associated with the parental EMAS. However, the children of a parent with a disability experienced higher challenge and autonomy compare to their peers. Conclusions Children are capable of reflecting on their everyday activities. The perceived meaning of occupation is a multi-dimensional construct, affected by personal and environmental factors that need to be further explored. The PMOQ may assist pediatric occupational therapists to elicit their young client's perspectives of their everyday occupations. The PMOQ may contribute to the occupational science's literature in the context of child development.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science

T88 Factors influencing professional transitions of occupational therapists: A scoping review

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Jeanette Boily (Vancouver Coastal Health/University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Mary Clark, Susan Forwell, jeanettea.boily@gmail.com

Introduction: Occupational therapists (OTs) experience transitions throughout their careers. Employers, educators, professional associations and regulatory bodies have identified the potential impact of professional transitions on client care. Depending on the number and nature of transitions experienced, environmental supports, and one's capacity to adapt, a health professional may exhibit undue stress, even burnout, and a reduced ability to provide safe and effective care (Gupta, Paterson, Lysaght, & Von Zweck, 2011; Shanafelt, Bradley, Wipf & Back, 2002; Westerman et al., 2013). Yet these transitions also present learning opportunities for rapid growth both professionally and personally (O'Brien, Cooke, & Irby, 2003; Teunissen & Westerman, 2011). A deeper understanding is needed to characterize professional transitions experienced by OTs and the factors which influence their success, and in turn client outcomes. Objectives: To identify the types of professional transitions described in the literature and factors that facilitate and impede OTs' successful professional transitions throughout a career. Methods: A scoping review methodology (Peters et al., 2015) was used to map the literature published between 1990 and 2017 on the professional transitions of occupational therapists. Analysis includes narrative and descriptive summaries of key themes across the literature, the identification of research gaps, and make recommendations for future research. Practice Implications: With deeper understanding of OTs' professional transitions, identifying the education, supports, and policies needed for successful professional transitions can be implemented. Conclusions: Professional transitions are inevitable, and if managed well, can improve the quality of care provided by occupational therapists across their career lifespan.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science

T89 Colonization and coercion in informed consent: Implications for occupational therapists

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Janna MacLachlan (University of Toronto, Toronto) Lisa Boivin jannamaclachlan@hotmail.com

Introduction: Occupational therapists are required to obtain informed consent for all services they provide. In work with Indigenous clients, Canada's legacy of colonization acts as a coercive force,

inhibiting free and informed consent. The most notable of Canadian colonial services imposed upon Indigenous children are the Indian residential school system, sixties scoop and present over-representation of Indigenous children in child welfare. This legacy contributes to ongoing reports by Indigenous peoples of distrust of and systemic racism in Canada's institutions. Objectives: This paper discusses how access to informed consent can be impacted in services for Indigenous children and what occupational therapists can do to mitigate this. Methods: Employing concepts from bioethics, critical approaches and Indigenous worldviews, and reflecting on lived experiences, an Indigenous healthcare educator and non-Indigenous occupational therapist review the context of colonization in Canada and report on barriers to and solutions for informed consent in services provided to Indigenous children. Practice Implications: Values and assumptions taught in western societies, including education programs, normalize dominant positions that lead to negative judgements of those whose values differ. Such judgments maintain medical colonialism and allow non-Indigenous health-care professionals to overlook the power and privilege they have relative to Indigenous clients, or the extent to which colonization denies a client's right to self-determination. Conclusions: Canada's legacy of colonization makes Indigenous clients vulnerable in all clinical settings. Occupational therapists are encouraged to reflect on their positions of power and privilege in working with Indigenous families and practice principles of allyship.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Occupational justice

T90 Stroke, driving, and crash risk: A systematic review of evidence

15:30 - 16:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

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Background: Stroke can impair motor and cognitive skills required to safely drive a motor vehicle. Returning to driving is identified as an important goal of rehabilitation post-stroke. While there have been significant improvements in assessment of medical fitness-to-drive, the relationship between stroke and collision risk remains unclear. Objective: The primary goal of the present study was to determine the magnitude of risk for a Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) following stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA). Method: A systematic review of evidence from major databases (Medline, CINAHL, Embase, PsychInfo, TRID) was undertaken. Pairs of reviewers reached consensus on study inclusion and data extraction, including their rating of the quality of such evidence. Results: From the 5, 605 citations identified, 12 articles met the inclusion criteria. Of the three case-control studies, only one showed an increased MVC risk associated with stroke (OR 1.9, 95% CI 1.0-3.9). Of the five cohort studies, only one study found an increased crash risk with stroke or TIA (RR 2.71, 95% CI 1.11-6.61). Two of the four studies that used a driving simulator identified crash risk more than doubled among those with stroke as compared to the control group. Conclusion: The evidence to date does not support a clear relationship between stroke and crash risk. Further research is needed to quantify MVC risk after stroke and to identify robust clinical predictors of risk. Clinical guidelines should thus reflect the need for individualized assessments based on functional implications of stroke and include both off and on-road testing, where appropriate.

Key words / Mots clés : Older drivers, Stroke

T91 Measurements for self-determination in pediatric rehabilitation: A systematic review

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Sharon Wu (University of Toronto, Toronto) Shekinah Resella ssharon.wu@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction. Youth with disabilities face significant barriers to achieving adult roles and participation in daily occupations due to a myriad of personal, family and community factors. Research has shown that higher levels of self-determination are consistently associated with positive occupational outcomes in youths with disabilities. However, it is unclear whether currently available measures for this complex and multifaceted construct are psychometrically appropriate for youth with disabilities. Objectives. The aim of this systematic review is to explore the literature that uses the ARC self-determination scale (ARC) and the AIR self-determination scale (AIR) in studies involving youth with cognitive, behavioural and physical disabilities and to assess the psychometric properties and clinical utility of the two measures. Methods. An electronic search will be conducted to search for articles that used or analyzed ARC and/or AIR for youth ages 8-21. The psychometric properties of the measures used in each study will be extracted and evaluated using an adapted version of the CanChild Outcome Measure Rating form. Practice Implications. Occupational therapists and other clinicians are seeking ways to enhance participation and facilitate better occupational outcomes by increasing self-determination in youths with disabilities. The knowledge resulting from this study will inform whether the measures can be used with confidence in clinical and research settings. Conclusions. By assessing the use and psychometric properties of these two outcome measures in current literature, this study will inform the future use of the ARC and AIR and also the evaluation of other measures related to self-determination in pediatric rehabilitation.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Clinical reasoning

T99 Early identification of preterm born children with daily functioning problems

15:30 - 16:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Pascale Fortin (University of Montreal, Montreal) Thuy Mai Luu, Nellie Ouellet-Scott, Élise Girouard-Chantal, Perrine Peckre, Marie-Noëlle Simard, Mélanie Gagnon pascale.fortin.2@umontreal.ca

Introduction: Very preterm born children (VPT; <30 weeks of gestation) are at high risk of developmental delays (DD) that can affect activities of daily living. Long-term outcomes of VPT children with DD are better in those who benefited from early enrollment in a rehabilitation program offered by, among others, occupational therapists. Therefore, identification of preschool-aged VPT with DD is crucial. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) is a parents-completed developmental screening tool aiming to identify children at risk of DD. However, no studies validated the ASQ for the identification of preschool-aged VPT with DD associated with atypical daily functioning. Objective: To determine the accuracy of the ASQ to identify 36-month-old VPT with DD and atypical daily functioning. Methods: VPT (n=109) were recruited in a neonatal follow-up clinic at 36 months corrected age. Parents completed the ASQ two weeks prior to the child's assessment. An ASQ score <-1 standard deviation (SD) was considered abnormal. DD was defined as scoring <-1 SD on any of the developmental assessments. Atypical daily functioning was present if a score <-1 SD was obtained on the Adaptive Behavior Assessment System. Sensitivity and specificity were calculated to determine accuracy of the ASQ in identifying both DD and atypical daily functioning. Results: The ASQ had sensitivity of 85.7% and a specificity of 56.7% to identify DD with atypical daily functioning. Conclusion: Despite low specificity, the ASQ-3 is a promising screening tool to identify a high percentage of preschool-aged VPT who could benefit from occupational therapy services.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evaluation

T92 A review of assessments of theory of mind in school-aged children

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

Meng-Ru Liu (National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan) Kuan-Lin Chen els7022@gmail.com

Introduction: Theory of mind (ToM) enables an individual to comprehend mental states of self and others. ToM has been evidenced to be multidimensional, including cognitive and affective ToM as well as intrapersonal and interpersonal ToM. Furthermore, ToM develops rapidly in childhood. Especially in school-aged period, children develop more complicated ToM by developmental components. Therefore, to review ToM assessments for school-aged children based on multidimensional and developmental perspectives is necessary as an empirical foundation for better clinical evaluation and intervention. Objectives: This review aims to identify ToM assessments in school-aged children through multidimensional and developmental perspectives. Methods: An electronic search was executed using PsycINFO to include studies of ToM assessments in school-aged children from 6 to 12 years. Results: Of the 91 studies retrieved, 50 studies on applying or constructing ToM assessments were selected. Among these 50 studies, 26 studies measure single aspects of ToM. Of these 26 studies, 14 and 6 involve only cognitive or affective ToM, respectively. Although 24 studies measure both cognitive and affective ToM, only 12 studies measure multiple developmental components. On the other side, only 8 studies measure both intrapersonal and interpersonal aspects. However, when considering both multidimensional and developmental perspectives, no study simultaneously adopts both. Conclusions: Most ToM assessments for school-aged children focus on single aspects of ToM and developmental components and no comprehensive ToM exists. Therefore, developing a ToM assessment involving both multidimensional aspects and covering the whole developmental ToM spectrum of for school-aged children is warranted for better clinical application.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evaluation

T93 A mindful OT: How Canadian occupational therapists use mindfulness-based approaches

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Melissa Ferguson, TJ Isherwood (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Tal Jarus, Katie Lee Bunting, Tom Heah, Kathy Wong, Melanie Tait, Kendall Miller, t.isherwood@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Mindfulness-based approaches (MBAs) are used in clinical practice to support clients to increase awareness by intentionally paying attention, from moment-to-moment, non-judgmentally and compassionately. While MBAs are gaining popularity in occupational therapy (OT) and show potential to innovate practice, there is limited understanding of the specific profile of practice for OTs using MBAs in Canadian healthcare. Objectives: To better understand the mindfulness practice parameters, and potentially unique contributions of OTs facilitating MBAs. Methods: This study will use a mixed-methods approach. Canadian OTs will be recruited to participate in an online survey through regulatory bodies, professional associations, educational programs, clinical network, and social media. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with an additional 10 OTs for an in-depth understanding of clinical reasoning related to the use of MBAs. The survey and interviews will explore the education, intervention parameters, approaches and outcomes used when OTs employ MBAs. Survey data will be analyzed using SPSS software to determine trends. Interview data will be coded and thematically analyzed. Results: Findings will help in understanding who, where and how Canadian OTs are using MBAs and what it is that OTs uniquely bring to MBAs. Conclusions: The findings will increase collective understanding of the profession as a whole, the individuals receiving MBAs across Canada, and of the broader research community on how these innovative approaches support meaningful occupations of clients, are uniquely used by OTs, as well as how mindfulness is an inclusive occupation in and of itself.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Evidence-based practice

T95 Stakeholder partnership on an online consumer guideline for locator technologies

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Community

Noelannah Neubauer (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Adriana Rios Rincon, Lili Liu, Ron Beleno, Cathy Conway, Alex Mihailidis noelanna@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Product information about dementia-related locator technologies is provided by vendors and may not address the needs of consumers trying to compare features across products. An online consumer guideline of commercially available locator technologies is needed to allow: (1) Vendors to describe their products according to a standard list of features relevant to consumers, and (2) Consumers to access this information when choosing a product. **Objectives:** To engage representatives from key stakeholder organizations on the design of a web-based consumer guideline for locator technologies. **Methods:** Perspectives of over 100 participants representing stakeholder groups were collected and recorded during a consultation session at the Locating Technology Forum in December 2016. Participants represented Alzheimer Society of Ontario, police, industry, health practitioners, researchers, and caregivers. Participants responded to questions about the need for a consumer guideline, the content and format, and whether they would use the website. **Results:** Participants perceived the consumer guideline to be valuable in helping them choose which technology would meet their needs or their clients' needs. They suggested ways to improve the user interface, and that the website also include low-tech solutions. They suggested that information is needed on efficacy and privacy of locating technologies and that there should be information on the costs. **Conclusion:** These results have been used to create an online consumer guideline that is usable and acceptable to vendors and consumers.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Technology

T97 Smartphone delivered peer physical activity program for spinal cord injury

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Rachel Degan (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Hanna Kirsten, Krista Best, Jaimie Borisoff, Bill Miller h.kirsten@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Physical activity (PA) has numerous physical and mental health benefits. Integrating more PA into everyday life to attain such health benefits can be challenging, especially for individuals with a spinal cord injury (SCI) who use a wheelchair. While there is some evidence for PA programs, less than 50% of people with SCI are active enough to attain the health benefits. Peers and smartphones represent one way for integrating important psychological factors known to influence PA participation. **Objectives:** The study aims to determine if the Smartphone Peer Physical Activity Counseling (SPPAC) program improves PA levels in a group of manual wheelchair users with a SCI and explore participants' thoughts and experiences participating in this program. **Methods:** This mixed methods study will recruit 10 community dwelling adults with SCI to participate in a 14-session program. A datalogger will measure PA levels in a single group pretest-posttest design and secondary outcomes will collect information about leisure-time PA, motivation, and satisfaction with PA. A focus group will then be held to determine participants' experience with the SPPAC program. **Results:** It is anticipated that the SPPAC program will improve PA levels, secondary outcome measures, and the use of a peer and technology will be well-received by participants. **Conclusions:** This study will help determine if the SPPAC program provides individuals living with a SCI the knowledge and skills to empower them to engage in more PA throughout their everyday occupations in order to promote health and well-being.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Technology

T98 Engagement in meaningful activities by adults who use assistive technology

15:30 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Alisha Olds (Griffith University) Michelle Bissett, Matthew Molineux, alisha.olds@gmail.com

Introduction: The Introduction of the National Disability Insurance Scheme in Australia has mandated that people with a disability should be actively supported to participate in and contribute to community life. Occupational therapists are key health professionals that can support people with disabilities to achieve engagement in a range of meaningful activities. The Introduction of the new funding model prompted investigation into whether people who use assistive technology are currently engaging in the activities that are meaningful to them. Objective: The aim of the study was to determine the current levels of activity participation of people who use assistive technologies. Methods: The Meaningful Activity Participation Assessment (MAPA), a standardized questionnaire, was distributed through an online survey platform to people who use assistive technology. Results: Participants (n = 76) reported low MAPA scores indicating they are not all engaging in activities which are meaningful to them. The activities that participants most frequently engaged in were computer use for email, other computer use and talking on the telephone. Activities most meaningful to participants were computer use for email, other computer use and managing finances. Conclusions: This study was the first to use the MAPA with people who use assistive technology. To support clients to participate and contribute to community life, occupational therapists need to consider meaningful activity engagement when completing assessments with adults who require assistive technology. This presentation will be relevant to all occupational therapists who assist clients in finding assistive technology solutions.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Assistive devices

T100 Awards Ceremony / cérémonie de remise des prix

16:00 - 17:15 Pavilion Ballroom ABCD

Special event

CAOT and COTF will honour fellow occupational therapists that have made outstanding contributions to advancing the profession by presenting our award winners.

Friday, June 22 | vendredi le 22 juin

F1 Assistive Technology for post-secondary students with mental health disabilities

8:30 - 9:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Sarah Ko (University of Toronto, Toronto) Linda Petty linda.petty.ot@gmail.com

Introduction: While Assistive Technology (AT) is commonly funded and implemented to support post-secondary students with learning disabilities or physical disabilities, there is an apparent lack of evidence to support its application for students with mental health disabilities. This has resulted in inconsistent funding and implementation and lack of inclusion for these students in AT services. Objectives: A scoping review was undertaken in September 2017, to provide an overview of existing literature regarding the use and efficacy of AT with this population, and to identify the gaps in the literature and areas requiring further study. Methods: A literature search in Medline, CINAHL, PsychInfo and ERIC databases is in progress. The abstracts will be reviewed using inclusion/exclusion criteria and selected full articles reviewed. Those included will be analysed to detail the types of AT used and the efficacy for the target population and the implications for practice, policy and research. Results: Projected results, available May 2018, will provide research findings from across the medical, educational and psychological spectrums to identify the need and utility of AT for students with mental health disabilities in post-secondary institutions. Conclusions: These results are anticipated to encourage occupational therapists to take on innovative and leadership roles as subject matter expert professionals

in prescribing and recommending AT accommodations for young adults in this population. This scoping study will also inform practices around recommending AT for students with mental health disabilities, to demonstrate that AT is no longer just for students with physical disabilities or learning disabilities.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Technology

F2 Evidence based sex-education for students with developmental disabilities

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Education

Megan Richmond, Breanna Ling, Debra Cameron, Mona Sidler-Hosios, Tracey Methven

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Introduction: Sexual health education is important to occupational therapy and occupational science because sexual identity and expression have a profound effect on an individual's life. Individuals with developmental disabilities mature sexually in the same way as individuals without developmental disabilities; however, there is a lack of evidence regarding the best practices for an education program that delivers sexual health education to this population. As a result, individuals with developmental disabilities lack important knowledge on sexuality and are more vulnerable to risky sexual behaviours and their implications. **Objectives:** The aim of this study is to develop an evidence based sexual health education program for high school students with developmental disabilities to be used by health practitioners and educators at a school board within a large city. **Methods:** An estimated 5 teachers, 5 students with developmental disabilities, and 5 caregivers will participate in individual, semi-structured interviews which will be conducted through a qualitative descriptive paradigm. Interview data will be transcribed and analyzed through content analysis. **Practice Implications:** Anticipated findings will inform occupational therapists and educators of the best practices for teaching sexual health education to high school students with developmental disabilities. The results will include topics that should be addressed in the program and strategies that can be used to teach sexual health to this population. **Conclusions:** The occupation of sexuality affects one's overall physical and emotional health. An evidence based sexual health program will promote occupational engagement by providing this population with knowledge to safely engage in sexual relationships.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Teaching/education

F3 Recovering from critical illness: Patients' experiences

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Hannielle Bernard (University of Toronto, Toronto) Hannah Pape, Jill Cameron,

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Introduction: Improvements in the care of patients with critical illness in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) have helped increase survival rates. However, in the months following discharge from the ICU, these patients continue to experience physical, psychological, and/or cognitive challenges, which can impact their well-being and engagement in daily life. There is limited research on the perspectives of survivors of critical illness and their long-term recovery needs, which could help inform how to most effectively address their challenges. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to understand the recovery experiences of survivors of critical illness and their needs as they transition from the ICU to the community. **Methods:** This qualitative descriptive study included nine participants who experienced a critical illness and were ventilated in the ICU for at least seven days. Participants completed semi-structured interviews about their recovery experiences at six and twelve months after discharge from the ICU. The data were analyzed using a thematic analysis to detect patterns in these patients' experiences. **Results:** Three themes were identified: 1) impact of physical, cognitive, and emotional changes on patients' occupations; 2) inconsistencies in the delivery of health services; and 3) changes in patients' identities,

roles, and relationships. Conclusion: Personal, occupational, and systemic factors can play a role in the recovery experiences of survivors of critical illness. Understanding the experiences and long-term needs of these patients can help healthcare professionals address patients' needs, enhance well-being, and enable engagement in daily life.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Interprofessional

F4 Employing a capabilities approach in occupational therapy theory and practice

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Karen Whalley Hammell (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) ik.hammell@sasktel.net

Introduction: Occupational therapy is informed by models centred on three occupational categories - self-care, productivity, leisure - that are non-empirical, individualistic, value-laden, artificially restrictive, culturally specific and culturally unsafe, prompting calls for a re-thinking of the models dominating our global profession. Sen's Capabilities Approach has been employed by many health and social-care professions; has demonstrated relevance and usefulness as theory of human well-being "across all societies, rich and poor, East and West" (Venkatapuram, 2011); and offers a fruitful basis from which to develop a culturally-inclusive theoretical tool for occupational therapy. Objective: To explore an innovative theoretical framework for occupational therapists informed by a capabilities approach. Approach: Disability scholars have contributed to the evolution of Sen's capabilities approach and their work is used to inform a new framework for occupational therapy theory and practice, which will be described and discussed. Practice Implications: Occupational therapy requires theoretical tools relevant to diverse people in diverse contexts. Moreover, as occupational therapy's areas of practice expand, a theoretical framework is required that employs language and concepts shared with other professionals and understood by clients. The proposed framework responds to demands for professional models that are culturally-responsive, non-prescriptive and that focus, not solely on dysfunctions and disabilities, but on abilities and strengths; and that attend both to environmental resources and to structures that perpetuate inequitable occupational opportunities. Conclusions: This session outlines the capabilities approach, examines its applicability in the context of disability, and explores a new framework for occupational therapy that builds on this evolving approach.

Key words / Mots clés : Theory

F5 Functional interventions addressing productivity in the management of cancer-related-fatigue

8:30 - 9:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Naomi Dolgoy (University of Alberta, Calgary) dolgoy@ualberta.ca

Rationale. Cancer-related-fatigue symptoms are the most commonly identified ongoing cancer-related issues reported by cancer survivors. Cancer-related-fatigue is a consequence of cancer and cancer treatments, marked by ongoing, disproportionate tiredness, negatively impacting 50-90% of cancer populations (Campos et al., 2011). Diagnosis and rehabilitative treatment for cancer-related-fatigue remain inconsistent and limited. As more younger persons are diagnosed with cancer, and advanced treatments result in improved survival outcomes, there is a growing cancer survivor population who require ongoing support for quality of life and productive activity engagement. There is a nationally identified unmet need for cancer-related-fatigue management. Despite over two decades of cancer-related-fatigue research, minimal intervention-based evidence exists, with no occupational therapy specific interventions in productive engagement. Objectives. Healthcare-professionals interested in oncology will be introduced to cancer-related-fatigue symptoms, triggers, assessments, and clinical implications. Approach. This presentation will (1) review pathological and causal factors of cancer-related-fatigue, (2) discuss developing cancer-related-fatigue research and current care, and (3) offer

practical strategies for implementing functions-based productivity interventions. Practice Implications. As consideration of chronic issues and self-management strategies become consistent aspects of cancer-care, occupational therapy has a significant role in supporting cancer survivors. Understanding cancer-related-fatigue, recognizing symptoms, and facilitating interventions for engagement in productive activity, such as return-to-work, is crucial to patient-centred-care. Conclusion. The current medical-acute focus for cancer-related-fatigue is neither sustainable nor efficient; limited treatment opportunities result in barriers to productive activity, evidenced by increasing unemployment in working-aged cancer survivors with cancer-related-fatigue symptoms. Developing research supports the need for occupations-based functional interventions to facilitate productive engagement.

Key words / Mots clés : Cancer, Community care

F6 Sleep in pediatric occupational therapy: A family-centered approach

8:30 - 9:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

Nicole Quint (Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale) Jason Browning, Kaylee Gardiner, Nathan Sharbaugh, Grace Evasco quint@nova.edu

Introduction Occupational therapy practice underemphasizes sleep as an occupational area of focus. However, recent evidence supporting the health benefits of sleep encourage occupational therapists to address sleep as both a means and an end to participation and performance in occupations. Researchers link sleep deficits in children to poor behavior, worse school performance, and negative family well-being (Bathory & Tomopoulos, 2017). With 20-30 percent of children experiencing sleep deficits, it is important to consider the occupational influences for both child and family. Objectives Participants will identify occupational performance discrepancies using the Person-Environment-Occupation Model (PEO, Law et al., 1996) and top down approach, constructing evidence-based occupational therapy interventions using a family-centered perspective. Approach Using the PEO model and behavioral sleep disorder categories (Blunden, 2012), the authors created a family-centered approach to the assessment and intervention process to promote sleep. Practice Implications The behavioral sleep disorder categories, synthesized with person, environment, and occupational approaches and aligned with categories of rest, sleep preparation, and sleep preparation, facilitate the use of sleep as both a means and an end in occupational therapy practice. Sleep transitions, sustained sleep, and prevention of behavioral sleep disturbances, co-constructed with the family's occupational routines, enable both functional sleep and occupational participation and performance. The Extended Discussion option allows participants to complete two case study scenarios using the approach. Conclusions This framework provides an effective process to utilize sleep as a means to occupational performance as well as focusing on the end goal of successful performance in the occupation of sleep.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Theory

F7 CAOT Townhall

8:00 - 9:00 Pavilion Ballroom ABCD

Special event

Nicola MacNaughton

Join CAOT President, Board of Directors and national staff for an informal town hall meeting. This get-together will provide members with a brief Association update followed by the opportunity to discuss emerging issues or to voice concerns and preferences for CAOT activities.

F8 Computer games for older adults: Findings of a usability study

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Christine Daum (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Adriana Rios-Rincon, Antonio Miguel-Cruz, Danielle Pertschy, Chelsea Altura, Victor Guana, Eleni Stroulia, Lili Liu c_daum@yahoo.com

Introduction: Computer games for cognitive assessment and therapy are becoming more common. Recent studies demonstrate that computer games can improve memory, attention, and processing speed. Although promising, evidence of beneficial effects and whether older adults engage in such games, is scarce. Our team has developed a suite of such games (Whack-A-Mole, Word Search, Bejeweled) specifically for older adults. A two-phase study is underway to examine how playing this suite of games improves engagement and cognitive functions in older adults with and without dementia. This presentation will focus on the findings of Phase 1, a usability study. Objectives: (1) To trial an engagement scale, adapted for use with older adults; (2) To evaluate the ease of use of the computer games developed by our team. Methods: Six older adults have been recruited from seniors organizations. Participants play games for 30 minutes twice a week for 3 weeks. The adapted engagement scale and the Positive and Negative Affect Scale are administered after each game-play session. Observational data (participants' behaviours, questions) are recorded. An interview guide is administered to elicit participants' perspectives about the scale and games. Results: The adapted engagement scale seems to be appropriate for use with older adults and may need further adaptation for those with moderate dementia. It appears that participants can successfully use the three games. Some games were easier to understand and play than others. Conclusion: The adapted scale and games are feasible for use with older adults in practice and research.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Technology

F9 Stratégies d'adaptation utilisées dans le cadre des troubles obsessionnels compulsifs

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adultes santé psychosociale | Communauté

Yannick UNG (Institut de Formation en Ergothérapie de Paris (ADERE) / Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris) Yannick UNG yannick.ung@me.com

Introduction : Le Trouble Obsessionnel Compulsif (TOC) est un trouble anxieux qui est caractérisé par la présence de pensées intrusives (obsessions) et de comportements répétitifs (compulsions) ou d'actes mentaux (Association Américaine de Psychiatrie, 2015). Le TOC cause une détresse significative et affecte les routines occupationnelles des personnes concernées. Objectif : Cette étude vise à explorer les stratégies d'adaptation utilisées par des personnes présentant des TOC pour maintenir un équilibre occupationnel. Méthode : Huit personnes présentant un TOC sévère (score supérieur à 32/40 à l'échelle Y-BOCS : Goodman et al., 1989) ont participé à l'étude exploratoire. L'inventaire de l'équilibre de vie (Larivière et Levasseur, 2016 ; Mastuska, 2012) a été administré pour chaque participant. Des données qualitatives ont été recueillies lors d'entretiens semi-dirigés réalisés dans l'environnement domiciliaire. De plus, une cartographie temporelle des occupations et une modélisation 3D des TOC à domicile ont été réalisées pour chaque participant. Résultats : Le TOC a des retombées sur la vie sociale, sur les occupations signifiantes ainsi que sur la santé mentale et physique. La triangulation des données a permis de mettre en évidence six catégories de stratégies d'adaptation utilisées quotidiennement : (1) comportementales, (2) occupationnelles, (3) émotionnelles, (4) sociales, (5) cognitives et (6) environnementales. Conclusion : La compréhension de l'équilibre occupationnel et l'identification des stratégies d'adaptation des personnes présentant un TOC fournissent des indications sur la nature de leurs occupations et sur les facteurs qui modifient les routines quotidiennes comme l'utilisation du temps, la gestion de l'anxiété et l'adaptation des rythmes de sommeil.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Occupational science

F10 Not all fun and games: Overcoming barriers to leisure participation

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Catherine White (Dalhousie University, Halifax) Karen Gallant, Robyn Burns, Susan Hutchinson, Barbara Hamilton-Hinch cathy.whiteot@gmail.com

Introduction: Participation in meaningful leisure occupations can be a cost-effective contributor to mental health recovery and social inclusion, but people with mental health challenges face many barriers to participation. An interdisciplinary collective of researchers has completed research focused on overcoming barriers and supporting social inclusion through the development of welcoming spaces. To enhance knowledge translation, we have developed a game (“Recreation for Mental Health”) to train community recreation practitioners about how to make recreation programs and places more welcoming and inclusive for adults with mental health challenges. **Objectives:** Participants will learn about person-level and environmental barriers to leisure participation and view components of the game which is intended as an environment-level intervention to support the creation of welcoming leisure spaces. **Approach:** This poster will present the barriers to leisure participation, and will illustrate the key components of the game. Participants at the poster presentation will be asked to offer suggestions regarding its utility in practice settings as an environment-level intervention tool to support social inclusion. **Practice implications:** While working at the level of the person is a key focus of occupational therapy, addressing environmental barriers is also important. This game provides an evidence-informed tool to facilitate a better understanding of these barriers, serving as a first step to removing them. **Conclusion:** Creating welcoming spaces for all will support social inclusion and enable all to benefit from meaningful leisure.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Occupational justice

F11 Informing occupational therapy education with Indigenous Perspectives

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Kaarina Valavaara(Calgary) Michele Moon kaarina.valavaara@albertahealthservices.ca

Introduction: In the spirit of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada recommendations, Occupational Therapists are called to critically reflect on our practice with Indigenous Peoples in Canada (Restall et al. 2016). This includes learning about the impact of historical and current policies and practices on the health of Indigenous peoples and focusing on responses and solutions informed by Indigenous perspectives and ways of knowing. **Objectives:** This poster reflects the development and delivery of an elective, 13-hour module course for MScOT students entering practice. The module explores occupational therapy practice in the context of Canada's colonial history and the ongoing impact of colonial practices and discrimination on Indigenous peoples in Canada. **Approach:** Students are called to critically reflect on the impacts of colonization, oppression, racism and reconciliation within occupational therapy practice. Occupational justice concepts are applied and research practices are critiqued. At the same time students practice using and promoting strengths-based responses, such as resilience and self determination, to foster allyship with Indigenous peoples. **Practice Implications:** The critical reflection modelled and encouraged within the module is intended to foster ongoing reflexivity in entry level occupational therapists so that they might act as allies to Indigenous peoples. **Conclusions:** This module was an effective first step in improving the representation of Indigenous health and ways of knowing within occupational therapy curriculum. It may serve as a potential model for other programs and may also be adapted to be delivered to registered occupational therapists.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Teaching/education

F12 Cultural safety on the edge: Bathtub assessments with moose carcasses

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community
Caitlyn DeBruyne (Northern Therapy Services, Smithers) caitlyndebruyne@gmail.com

Introduction: This presentation will explore the impact of wellbeing in First Nation communities when interventions are delivered within a cultural safe context, with emphasis placed on relationship building and incorporation of cultural practices. **Objectives:** The Objectives of this presentation are to initiate practice change by providing culturally safe interventions, which leads to positive engagement and increased wellbeing of First Nation communities. **Approach:** The occupational therapist entered an adventure of moving to northern Canada to provide service to isolated First Nation communities which were dominated by poor health outcomes, poverty, unemployment, isolation, poor living conditions and distrust of health care professionals resulting from a complex history of forced disengagement of traditional culture. The occupational therapist honors the traditional value of oral story telling, sharing adventures in entering a moose call competition, completing a bathroom assessment with moose carcass in the bathtub, learning slang in the local language, eating raw whale blubber, attending traditional ceremonies and participating in healing ceremonies of reconciliation. The occupational therapist will discuss the impacted engagement in occupational therapy and community wellbeing. **Practice Implications:** Results have the potential to re-frame how interventions are delivered in First Nation communities, which involves an increase in client engagement, empowerment of communities, increases in health literacy, trust in health care providers and wellbeing. **Conclusion:** By providing culturally safe interventions with emphasis placed on relationship building and incorporating local cultural practices, there is potential to positively shape the wellbeing of First Nation communities by increasing engagement in health services and empowerment of clients.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Spirituality

F13 Determining the knowledge gaps of occupational therapists in Indigenous Health

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Monique Lizon (Canadian Mental Health Association) Kassandra Fritz, Claire Jacek, Matthew Ellies, Jasper Moedt mlizonot@gmail.com

Introduction: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission findings present calls to action that outline steps to engage in the process of reconciliation with Indigenous populations. There is a pressing need for the occupational therapy (OT) profession to respond to the call and work towards improving the health and well-being of Indigenous populations. **Objectives:** 1) To determine the knowledge gaps of OTs about Indigenous health and 2) to create recommendations, including education to address identified gaps, to inform the response of the profession. **Approach:** Using the Delphi method, we will work with Indigenous health experts in the OT community to create and distribute a needs survey to OTs across Canada. The survey will incorporate questions to determine the present knowledge of OTs about Indigenous health concerns and practices. Data collected from the surveys will assist in informing themes that will guide recommendations. **Practice Implications:** The project will identify how OTs currently address Indigenous health issues and the existing knowledge gaps within the profession. This project will further determine the culturally sensitive theories and models currently used in OT practice. **Conclusions:** The project will offer needed insight into the role of OT in the process of reconciliation and in working with Indigenous populations, and should evoke awareness of these issues within our profession. The project will create recommendations that inform action steps in response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report. The findings will actively work to reframe, integrate and build upon Indigenous health knowledge from a systems-level perspective.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Teaching/education

-----Assistive technology symposium-----

F14 Evaluation of PostureCoach: A wearable caregiver feedback system

9:30 - 10:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Community

Chloe Ng (University of Toronto, Toronto) Kevin Ledda, Mohammadhasan Owlia, Megan Kamachi, Tilak Dutta chloek.ng@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: Musculoskeletal injuries are more prevalent in healthcare workers compared to other industries. Excessive bending (spine flexion) during patient handling can lead to low back pain and injury. Current training methods to improve caregiver movement patterns to reduce risk of back injury have been shown to be ineffective. The use of real-time feedback provided by a novel wearable device, PostureCoach, has potential as an improved training intervention. Objectives: To determine if PostureCoach can reduce the time novice participants spend in unsafe postures during caregiving tasks compared to participants who view a training video on safe lifting techniques. Methods: 25 novice participants (simulating untrained family caregivers) will be divided into a control and experimental group, and be asked to repeat a series of simulated caregiving activities six times across two days. Both groups will perform the tasks before and after watching an educational video on lifting mechanics. Participants will repeat the same tasks four more times, with the experimental group receiving feedback from PostureCoach (a gentle vibration) in two trials when they bend too far forward. Both groups will complete surveys on the usability of PostureCoach. An analysis of variance, planned contrasts and paired t-tests will determine if there are significant differences within and between the two groups in reducing time spent in extreme spine flexion. Results: Preliminary results indicate that PostureCoach reduces the time spent in extreme postures. Conclusions: PostureCoach shows good potential as a training device for using proper patient handling postures in novice health professionals and caregivers. *Key words / Mots clés* : Assistive devices, Technology

F14 Utility of mobile applications to enhance coaching in occupational therapy

9:30 - 10:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Adult General | Community

Miranda Setoguchi (Queens University, Kingston) Veronica Frank, Sylvia Motruk, Dorothy Kessler 16mks1@queensu.ca

Introduction Mobile applications may be useful in occupational therapy practice to support coaching and self-management; however knowledge to support the selection and use of these apps is lacking. Objectives The primary objective of the present study was to formulate criteria for mobile applications in coaching-based occupational therapy interventions, and evaluate the utility of current mobile applications. Methods Criteria for evaluation of the mobile applications were based on coaching interventions identified in a review of coaching use in occupational therapy (Kessler & Graham, 2015). This review was updated to identify more recent interventions and ensure a complete list. Mobile application were identified through systematic searches in iTunes and Google Play. Search terms based on Boolean logic (combined with AND) include coach*, health*, motivation, education, occupational therapy, goal, behaviour, choice, and routine. Mobile applications will be evaluated based on established criteria, and recommendations will be made for use and future mobile application development. Practice Implications The present study has direct practice implications for OT using coaching-based interventions. The applications have not been evaluated at this time. This paper will provide a resource for occupational therapists in selecting and evaluating mobile applications that can be used in practice with specific clients. As mobile applications are developing at a rapid rate, having criteria to evaluate a new application may also be useful for clinicians. Conclusions The current study will provide information on the potential utility of mobile applications to facilitate or augment coaching in

occupational therapy practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Technology

F14 Access to assistive technology in Canada: Implications for occupational therapists

9:30 - 10:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Adult General | Administration Health Policy

Rosalie Wang (University of Toronto, Toronto) Evelyne Durocher rosalie.wang@utoronto.ca

Introduction. Assistive technology (AT) can compensate for limitations in sensory, cognitive, or physical functions and enhance occupational performance. The need for AT is rising owing to an increase in the number of people living with chronic conditions. Variable access to assistive technology funding and services can create situations of inequity for Canadians. Objectives. This presentation highlights findings from this scan and identifies funding and service gaps that may inform program and policy development. Methods. The scan applied scoping review methods and was limited to AT programs for adults/older adults. Included were government and charity programs offering direct funding or service for AT for mobility, communication, sensation, cognition, and mental health. Data were collected from websites, program and policy documents, and the Canadian Legal Information Institute for 14 national, provincial, and territorial jurisdictions. Results. In Canada 87 government and 135 charity programs create a complex, fragmented, and uncoordinated complement of funding and services. National programs tend to focus on specific population groups and programs across provinces and territories vary. Program differences relate to eligibility criteria, devices and services provided, and funding and service delivery mechanisms. Most programs address mobility or sensory impairments with few programs addressing cognitive and mental health needs. Conclusions. Canada's programs and variations between jurisdictions can result in inequities in accessing AT, which can mean that Canadians cannot access AT that would enhance their occupational performance, leading to situations of injustice. Occupational therapists can play leading roles in system change through program evaluation, policy development, and advocacy.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Assistive devices

-----School based interventions symposium-----

F15 Improving printing skills of struggling writers

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Education

Ivonne Montgomery (Sunny Hill Health Centre for Children, Vancouver) Jill Zwicker
aimontgomery@shaw.ca

Introduction: Despite advances in technology, printing and handwriting remain key occupations of school-aged children. Many children struggle to print legibly, leading to frustration in school tasks, decreased motivation, and difficulty in keeping up with written demands. Teachers struggle to address these challenges because of limited resources, funding, and time. Occupational therapists (OTs) are experts in supporting handwriting, but have limited and variable funding to provide direct school-based therapy. The printing program under study is an innovative and freely available resource that can be delivered by teachers, with OT consultation. While the printing program is based on current evidence and motor learning theory, no research has examined its effectiveness. Objectives: To evaluate the preliminary effectiveness of this program in a school-based teacher-taught printing club with OT support. Methods: After training from the OT, a resource teacher used the printing program (24 semi-weekly 30-minute sessions) in a group format with 11 children in grades 2 and 3 with persistent handwriting difficulties. The Minnesota Handwriting Assessment evaluated handwriting performance pre- and post-intervention. Results: Handwriting performance improved both meaningfully ($\geq 10\%$

change score) and statistically, with significant improvements in legibility, form and letter size ($p < .008$). Students with the lowest initial scores showed the greatest improvements. Conclusions: Twice-weekly participation in a teacher-taught printing program improved children's handwriting legibility. OTs may wish to share this printing program with schools and advocate for further trial and evaluation of this program as an innovative and efficient method of improving skills of students with printing challenges.
Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Teaching/education

F15 Collaborative occupational therapy: Teachers' impressions of Partnering for Change (P4C)

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Andrea Wilson (School District 71, Comox) Susan Harris andrea.wilson.ot@gmail.com

Rationale. Occupational therapists (OTs) often face barriers when trying to collaborate with teachers in school-based settings. Partnering for change (P4C), a collaborative practice model designed to support children with developmental coordination disorder, could potentially support all students with special needs. **Objectives.** The aim of this study was to explore how teachers experience OT services delivered using the P4C model to support children with a variety of special needs. **Methods.** P4C was implemented at one elementary school. Eleven teachers participated in two focus groups and a one-on-one interview to gather descriptive, qualitative data. Grounded theory techniques were used for data analysis. **Results.** Four themes (collaborating in the thick of it all, learning and taking risks, managing limited time and resources, and appreciating responsive OT support) represented teachers' experiences of P4C. **Conclusions.** Teachers strongly preferred collaborative OT services based on the P4C model. Students with a variety of special needs were supported within their classrooms as teachers learned new strategies from the OT and found ways to embed these strategies into their daily routines.
Key words / Mots clés : Models, School health

F15 Creating a competency framework for collaboration in school-based occupational therapy

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Education

James Wintle (Queen's University, Kingston) Terry Krupa, Heidi Cramm, Chris DeLuca 3jjw@queensu.ca

Introduction Current inclusive approaches to education create challenges for teachers, who must meet the educational needs of diverse students. Occupational therapists (OTs) assist some of these students through the provision of school-based occupational therapy (SBOT). Despite the need for OTs and teachers to work together, there is no competency framework in the interprofessional collaboration literature to guide collaboration specifically between these two professions. **Objective** The objective of this study was to develop a competency framework for collaboration between OTs and teachers. **Methods** A scoping review (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005) of the literature on tensions in collaboration between OTs and teachers was conducted. This was followed by interviews of OTs ($n=5$), teachers ($n=5$), and parents ($n=3$) with SBOT experience. An inductive analysis of the data was performed to create a conceptual framework of collaboration between these two professions. Lastly, competency modelling techniques (Marrelli, Tondora, & Hoge, 2005) were used to create a competency framework based on data from the scoping review and interviews. **Results** The scoping review identified a total of 46 unique tensions. These tensions were combined with interview data to create a conceptual framework that elucidates the tensions and enabling factors in collaboration between OTs and teachers. The conceptual framework guided development of a competency framework consisting of 28 different competencies. **Conclusions** The competency framework developed in this study rectifies a shortcoming in the literature on interprofessional collaboration. This competency framework can inform learning opportunities for OTs and teachers and potentially improve collaboration between these two professions.
Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, School health

F16 Enhancing occupational therapy scope in primary care through interprofessional collaboration

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Cara Brown (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) Lisa Diamond-Burchuk, Catherine Donnelly, Leanne Leclair, Pamela Wener Cara.Brown@umanitoba.ca

Introduction or Rationale: Occupational therapists working to their full scope of practice are positioned to enable occupation in primary care settings. To work to full scope, interprofessional primary care team members must have a clear understanding of the contributions of occupational therapy. Team member's knowledge and value of occupational therapy supports collaborative practice and drives team referrals. Objective: Maximize the scope of occupational therapy practice in primary care by equipping occupational therapists with skills to strengthen interprofessional collaboration. Approach: First, the presenters will introduce: i) the Interprofessional Collaborative Relationship-Building (ICRB) model (Wener & Woodgate, 2017), ii) research describing the perspectives of residents and physicians on the role of occupational therapy in a primary care clinic and, iii) research describing how primary care occupational therapists have strategized to promote interprofessional collaboration. Second, as primary care practice is context-specific, the audience will engage in small group discussion to link the presentation content to their own practice context. Third, attendees will develop strategies to promote interprofessional collaboration that considers the stage of development of their own interprofessional team and their practice population. Practice Implications: Attendees will gain an understanding of primary care team member perspectives that will directly enhance their ability to develop and expand their roles within primary care teams. The proceedings of the discussion will be collated and shared nationally with primary care occupational therapists. Conclusion: This session will enhance personal knowledge of interprofessional practice in primary care, and provide a forum for collaboration among primary care therapists across Canada.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Models

F17 Collaboration on Inclusive Education

9:30 - 11:30 Junior Ballroom D

Professional Issue Forum

Alison Hoen, Margo Young, Kathy Corbett, Tal Jarus

Panellists including experts in education, human rights and disability studies will introduce topics regarding challenges and facilitators for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in education and training of occupational therapists. Participants will be asked to discuss and provide recommendations on identifying ways to promote inclusive education and practice in Canada.

-----Vision symposium-----

F18 Identifying seniors' vision loss during mobility assessments in the community

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Older Adult Physical Health | Community

Linda Petty (Private Practice, Blackstock ON) Julia Foster, Patty Rigby, linda.petty.ot@gmail.com

Introduction: Concurrent impairments in mobility and vision are prevalent in the aging population. Additionally, ambulation difficulties and falls are impacted by vision loss from age-related eye conditions, such as macular degeneration, glaucoma and others. Community-dwelling older adults

frequently require mobility aids. Occupational therapists providing assessment for mobility aids need to ensure that clients have adequate vision for safe mobility aid use; however, they may not have access to medical documentation on vision status. Standardized vision assessment or screening tools are not widely used with seniors living in the community in all jurisdictions (Wittich, Barstow, Jarry & Thomas, 2015). Objective: This paper presentation presents the results of a scoping review, which identified screening and assessment approaches to determine functional vision loss to guide mobility aid prescription. Method: A scoping review was conducted including literature on eye conditions and mobility in older adults from Medline and CINAHL databases. Results: Abstracts for 385 articles were screened; 66 articles received full text assessment. Twenty-three papers described screening questions, questionnaires or assessment tools such as vision tests and portable eye charts to screen for deficits in visual fields, contrast sensitivity and visual acuity in community settings. Conclusions: Visual screening questions, questionnaires and assessment tools were identified which are appropriate for community use by occupational therapists. The various tools identified can better prepare therapists to prescribe mobility aids appropriate for the seniors' level of functional vision or to refer seniors for further vision assessment and intervention if warranted.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Assistive devices

F18 Personal experience versus social perceptions of being blind

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Laura Yvonne Bulk (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Tal Jarus, Sarah Wex, Meaghan Schaefer, Andrea Smith, Taku Kawai laurabulk@gmail.com

Introduction. Blind/partially blind adults experience occupational injustices, including unemployment, social isolation, and poverty. Examining what influences occupational opportunities can help identify enabling/disabling factors and those that hinder and/or promote inclusion. Objectives. To expose societal perceptions of blind/partially blind people and their occupational participation, and to explore social factors they identify as influential in their participation. Method. The research team used a mixed-method study including a cross-sectional survey and in-depth interviews. The survey, exploring perceptions of blindness, was broadly distributed, and analyzed using quantitative software. Questions were developed in collaboration with an advisory committee, comprised of experts in the field, the majority of whom are blind/partially blind. Occupational experiences were explored via interviews with five blind/partially blind adults. Narrative thematic analysis was performed using qualitative software. Survey and interview results were then compared. Results. Survey participants tended to imply blind/partially blind people are limited in their ability to engage in occupations. Participant narratives reveal how enacted and perceived societal, interpersonal and internalized stigma impact their occupational opportunities. Conclusion. Blind/partially blind people are confronted with barriers rooted in ocularcentrism, a societal perspective whereby vision is considered to be of higher value than other senses, privileging those with full vision while disadvantaging those without. A social paradigm of disability posits that, while an individual may experience impairments, the social environment is disabling. Stigma and ocularcentrism restrict occupational opportunities, and lead to occupational deprivation. Occupational therapists and scientists must challenge this occupational injustice in practice, research, and society, and advocate for change.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice

F18 Harnessing practice network power: An example from low vision

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Laura Yvonne Bulk (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Julia Foster, Tanya Packer, Debbie Hebert laurabulk@gmail.com

Introduction. Practice networks support expanding capacity to serve marginalized clients. Low Vision Rehabilitation (LVR) is a growing area of occupational therapy (OT) practice in Canada (though already common in countries such as Australia). Vision loss is often comorbid with other conditions, especially within an aging population, warranting a need for expertise in this area to bring individuals with low vision in from the margins of OT practice. Objectives. To increase participants' knowledge regarding sustainably building capacity through practice networks. Approach. OTs from across Canada are working together in a practice network to build the capacity of OTs through education, research, and advocacy initiatives. The LVR practice network is conducting environmental scans to assess the education needs of clinicians and students, developing resources and curriculum, and partnering with researchers to expand the evidence base and support best practice and effective service delivery. Network members are collaborating with other professions and identifying opportunities to promote an interdisciplinary approach to LVR. Practice Implications. An environmental scan of Canadian universities has identified relevant curriculum in entry level programs. Research evidence and current best practices are guiding the development of education, a toolkit, and practice guidelines for OTs. Collaborating with LVR colleagues is helping to define the OT role to enhance care. Conclusion. This practice network is expanding the OT scope and building capacity among Canadian OTs to improve continuity of care and strengthen LVR in Canada. This initiative, comprised of education, research, and advocacy efforts, offers a framework for building capacity to support clients.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

F20 Supporting clients in the goal of biking following brain injury

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Kathryn Mckall (Vancouver Coastal health, VANCOUVER) katmckall@gmail.com

Introduction: Community based rehabilitation focuses on supporting clients to secure positive self-identity, personal competence, and return to valued activities. Community mobility promotes maintenance of social networks and independence, both positive indicators of health (Hawley, 2001). For many people, bicycle commuting promotes productive roles for completing instrumental activities of daily living in addition to recreation/leisure goals. In current practice, there is no standardized protocol for evaluation of cycling safety following brain injury. Objectives: To review current literature, practice, and gather collateral information related to the assessment of client return to cycling following brain injury in order to provide direction to clinicians working with such clients. Approach: The presentation includes a review of current practice standards spanning primary care, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and recreational therapy. Case studies are presented to facilitate reflection on process and aid discussion regarding the feasibility of a systematic approach and to identify decisional pathways. Screening and assessment tools currently used in practice are discussed for suitability and appropriateness. Qualitative semi-structured interviews with clients as well as clinicians are included to generate discussion on current perspectives. Practice implications: Enabling clinicians to follow established guidelines will provide clarity in occupational therapy scope of practice, as well as increase the clinicians' confidence addressing this client stated goal. Conclusions: Determining client safety in cycling following brain injury is a relevant practice skill for occupational therapists. Encouraging discussion and development of a clinical process allows consistency across practice settings as well as increased role clarity.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Interprofessional

F21 Up on the hill: The experiences of adaptive snow sports

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Olga Mavritsakis (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Michelle Stevens, Delphine Labbé, Anne Bethune, Ewa Holender, William Miller michelle.stevens@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Literature supports the benefits of involvement for persons with disabilities (PWD) in competitive snow sports, such as skiing, snowboarding, and sit-skiing. However, there is limited evidence exploring the impact of adaptive snow sports for recreational purposes. Objectives: This study will explore the experiences of individuals with disabilities participating in recreational adaptive snow sport programs, the perceived benefits and barriers to participation, and will provide health-care professionals with the impact adaptive snow sports have in the lives of PWD. Methods: This study will recruit 15 past or present participants from recreational adaptive snow sport programs through purposive sampling. Data will be collected through semi-structured interviews and/or informal observations through the use of GoPro™ footage and photography. Data will be transcribed verbatim and a thematic data analysis will be conducted. Results: This study anticipates to better understand the experiences of PWD participating in adaptive snow sport programs and to explore the impact of these programs on their participants. Conclusion: Participating in recreational adaptive snow sports is an understudied area and may be an alternative outlet for PWD as a way for them to connect with a community. Results from this study may inform adaptive snow sport programming and provide clinicians with evidence supporting the value of such programs.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Evaluation

F22 Effects of table tennis on attention in chronic schizophrenia patients

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Institution

Hsing-Dan Wang (Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Chaiyi, Taiwan) Chao-Hsiang Chang, Wei-Chin Hong, wang_donna@hotmail.com

Introduction. For the majority of patients with chronic schizophrenia the attention defect was the most important component of cognitive impairment. In Sports, attention plays a decisive role in behavioral control. In uncertain conditions, both the arousal and attention of athletes or non-athletes would be elevated. Purpose: This study utilized table tennis as a intervention tool to investigate whether this sport improves the attention of patients with chronic schizophrenia. Methods: Seventeen subjects between 20 to 50-year-old diagnosed with schizophrenia were selected and randomly divided into the table tennis intervention group (experimental group; 9 subjects) and non-table tennis intervention group (control group; 8 subjects). The Intervention group received the practice of playing with table tennis serving machine at the frequency of 30 minutes per session and 2 sessions per week in a total experimental period of 4 weeks. Subjects were assessed by Chu's Attention Test before and after the intervention to determine the effect of table tennis on attention and its retention four weeks after training. Results: The performance in attention test was significantly higher in experimental group compared with control group after training; as well as the retentive test carried out four weeks after training. In experimental group, attention was significantly improved after training and the effect was reserved after four weeks. Conclusion: Table tennis training improved attention in chronic schizophrenia subjects and could be utilized in the rehabilitation of patients with chronic schizophrenia to enhance and maintain their daily and vocational functions in the future.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F23 Enjeux éthiques de la supervision de stages: 23 ergothérapeutes s'expriment

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Éducation

Nancy Baril (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Marie-Josée Drolet, Anick Sauvageau, Rébecca Gaudet nancybaril@hotmail.com

Introduction : Les enjeux éthiques de la pratique de l'ergothérapie commencent à être documentés. À ce jour, aucune étude n'a documenté les enjeux éthiques que pose la supervision de stagiaires. Or maints ergothérapeutes font de la formation clinique et vivent divers enjeux éthiques en exerçant ce rôle. Objectif : L'étude visait à décrire les enjeux éthiques rencontrés par des ergothérapeutes du Québec qui supervisent des stagiaires. Méthodes : Un devis qualitatif phénoménologique a été utilisé. Des ergothérapeutes ayant supervisé des stagiaires ont participé à un entretien individuel pour discuter des enjeux éthiques que pose la formation clinique. Les entretiens ont été enregistrés, intégralement transcrits et analysés suivant les étapes proposées par Giorgi. Résultats : 23 ergothérapeutes québécois ont participé à l'étude. Tous rapportent rencontrer des enjeux éthiques lorsqu'ils supervisent des stagiaires. Ils mentionnent être parfois partagés entre diverses allégeances comme leur allégeance envers la clientèle (ex. donner des services de qualité), envers le stagiaire (ex. lui permettre de développer ses compétences), envers leur établissement (ex. être productif), envers la profession (ex. prendre des stagiaires) et leur allégeance envers la société (ex. former des ergothérapeutes compétents). Ils mentionnent que l'enjeu suscitant le plus de détresse est lorsqu'un stagiaire est en situation d'échec. Les participants estiment qu'il faut alors du courage éthique pour faire échouer un étudiant. Conclusions : La description des enjeux éthiques que pose la formation clinique est une première étape en vue d'identifier des moyens visant à habiliter les ergothérapeutes à résoudre ces enjeux avec plus d'aisance.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

F24 Le rapport au savoir de finissants à la maîtrise en ergothérapie

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Éducation

Martine Brousseau (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivieres) Martine.Brousseau@uqtr.ca

Introduction : L'articulation théorie-pratique est un élément essentiel au développement de la pratique réflexive (Altet, 2000). Le développement de ces compétences par les étudiants en ergothérapie n'y échappe pas! Comment ceux-ci peuvent-ils faire une réflexion en profondeur si les liens théories pratiques ne sont pas valorisés et explicites? Qu'en est-il des finissants en ergothérapie? La présente communication expose les résultats d'une étude obtenus auprès de 3 cohortes de finissants de la maîtrise en ergothérapie. Objectifs : Décrire la perception de finissants en ergothérapie quant à l'articulation théorie-pratique et le rapport au savoir dans un contexte de programme par compétences. Méthodes : Les données ont été obtenues via un questionnaire inspiré d'une étude similaire auprès de finissants en éducation (Viola, 2014). Les données quantitatives ont fait l'objet de statistiques descriptives simples (pourcentage et fréquence). Résultats : 87 % des finissants accordent une très forte importance aux liens théorie-pratique. La majorité (79, 7 %) trouve que leur programme de formation permet souvent de créer des liens entre la théorie et la pratique. Cinq dispositifs pédagogiques y contribuent fortement. Ce sont : l'alternance cours théorique-stage, les stages, les discussions avec le superviseur de stage dans le milieu, les discussions avec les autres étudiants et les démarches personnelles pendant les stages. D'autres dispositifs y contribuent aussi mais dans une moindre mesure. Les données qualitatives font valoir des thématiques ayant aidé à se positionner autrement en ergothérapie. Conclusions : Les résultats inédits viennent éclairer la compréhension du développement de la pratique réflexive. Les recherches futures sont suggérées.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F25 Evaluating competency development for student occupational therapists: A qualitative study

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Elise Bocknek (Queens University, Kingston) Kamille Colucci, Katelyn Bridge, Lacey Cann, Susanne Murphy, Lindsay Ruiter, Gail Woodbury ebocknek@gmail.com

Introduction The Competency Based Fieldwork Evaluation for Occupational Therapists (CBFE-OT) was created in 2001 and is widely used to evaluate occupational therapy (OT) students' performance during clinical placements. Opportunities for improvement of the CBFE-OT were identified by students and preceptors through surveys conducted in 2016 by OT university students. Based upon the Essential Competencies of Practice for Occupational Therapists in Canada and the Profile of Practice of Occupational Therapists in Canada, a draft tool has been developed. **Objectives** The purpose of this study was to explore preceptors' opinions of what is necessary for effective evaluation of students' competencies and to compare these opinions to the draft tool. **Methods** Two focus groups were conducted. The focus groups were conducted with a purposive sample of six occupational therapy preceptors from various practice settings at a rehabilitation hospital. Student moderators conducted the focus groups over two different sessions and guided discussion regarding OT competencies and ideal evaluation methods. An iterative process of data analysis was then used to identify codes, and establish patterns and themes. **Results** Preliminary results include the following three emerging themes: 1) the importance of including the competencies of clinical reasoning, communication, interpersonal skills, facilitating change in the practice process, and establishing therapeutic relationships in the evaluation tool; 2) difficulties surrounding collaborative goal setting; and 3) the need for the evaluation of goals to be flexible. **Conclusions** Future research should be focused on piloting the new evaluation tool, including the evaluation of psychometric properties.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

F26 Evaluation of an Outpatient Tube Transition program

10:00 - 10:30 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Institution

Rochelle Stokes (BC Children's Hospital, Vancouver) Vishal Avinashi, Kathryn Urquhart, Ali Browes rochellestokes@gmail.com

Introduction: Few services exist for complex paediatric patients who are safe to eat but dependant on tube feeds. To address this gap an intensive outpatient hunger-based interdisciplinary tube transition program was established. **Objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of this program as defined by the % decrease in tube feeds after completion. Secondary outcomes include adverse events, % change of body weight and increased in oral consumption. **Methods:** A retrospective review was performed on patients who initiated the program where feeds were rapidly weaned using a standardized protocol. Therapists modelled mealtime routines, eating, and provided support to patient/families twice daily over 2 weeks. Chart review includes age, diagnosis, weights, oral intake and tube feed volumes (baseline and post program). Data was collected at 4 intervals over 1 year. **Results:** 29 patients went through the program over the last 3 years. Mean age is 4 years. 4 patients discontinued prematurely: 1 irritability (parent withdrew), 2 gastroenteritis and 1 viral respiratory illness. Of the remaining 25 patients, formula was decreased by a mean of 75% (900 to 250 ml). 6 (24%) completely weaned off enteral feeds, and 1 patient was unable to decrease enteral feeds. 88% of patients were eating more orally at the end of the program. Average weight loss was 2.5% (range -6.1% to +1.9%). Preliminary analysis shows ongoing response at 5 weeks and beyond. No aspirations were noted nor attributable admissions. **Conclusions:** Our recently established, outpatient interdisciplinary tube weaning program is effective, novel and safe. Longer term analysis is needed.

Key words / Mots clés : Dysphagia, Interprofessional

F27 Evaluating occupational and social engagement in dementia care homes

10:00 - 10:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Joan Brangan (Trinity College, Dublin) Mark Morgan-Brown jbrangan@tcd.ie

Rationale. Denying people with dementia who cannot initiate occupation and interaction the opportunity to engage in everyday tasks and occupations in residential care homes is occupational deprivation. Unfortunately occupational therapists focus more on ADL independence, training in adaptive equipment, seating, swallowing, falls risk and behavioural supports associated with dementia symptoms. Occupational therapists have a mandate and a responsibility to address occupational injustice (Occupational Therapy, Australia, 2016). A rigorous focus on occupational and social engagement to reduce injustice and support inclusion, self-esteem and well-being is imperative. **Objectives.** To examine how the ATOSE assessment (Morgan-Brown & Chard, 2014) reveals resident disengagement in dementia care settings and to scrutinise environmental contexts which create this occupational injustice. **Approach.** This presentation will: i) discuss measuring occupational and social engagement using the ATOSE quantitative tool, ii) present research findings which use an occupational justice perspective, iii) consider solutions which promote a more occupationally inclusive culture of care. **Practice implications.** To challenge therapists to improve engagement levels of people with dementia in care settings. To describe an occupational therapy specific tool which offers a method to assess and quantify occupational marginalisation and occupational injustice among this vulnerable group. **Conclusions.** Identifying levels of engagement in communal settings highlights the needs to be addressed and solutions which promote inclusion. Occupational therapists can expand their role in care homes to promote occupational justice and a better care environment for their clients with dementia. *Key words / Mots clés :* Dementia, Occupational justice

-----Indigenous health symposium-----

F28 Application of a global initiative to Northern Canadian practice

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Janna MacLachlan (University of Toronto, Toronto) Natasha Altin, Angie Phenix, Stephanie Nixon
natasha.altin@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: The Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE) initiative was developed by the World Health Organization to provide guidance in stimulating equitable access to assistive technology. Access to and fit of assistive technology are issues in Northern Canada, where unique assistive technology needs are produced by intersecting socio-political and physical features, including a small and predominately Indigenous population, colonization and ongoing legacies of oppression, a large geographic area with cold climate, and a lack of accessible infrastructure. **Objectives:** This paper aims to critically explore the role of occupational therapists in applying the GATE initiative to support assistive technology advocacy efforts within Northern Canada. **Approach:** Drawing on the Indigenous Intersectionality-Based Policy Analysis, principles of occupational justice, literature about colonization and Indigenous worldviews in Northern Canada, and reflections of Indigenous and non-Indigenous health-care providers with Northern practice experience, we analyze GATE's relevance for Northern Canada and occupational therapists. **Practice Implications:** GATE's values and foundations are relevant for Northern Canada, but its proposed solutions risk preventing opportunities for Indigenous self-determination and rely largely on neoliberal ideology, which may not be effective in this setting. Occupational therapists' interest in holistic, occupation-focused and client-centred practice position them to employ GATE values and foundations to collaborate with Northern communities for advocacy and to develop context-specific assistive technology solutions.

Conclusion: Critical reflexivity and community collaboration are required for occupational therapists to apply global solutions, such as GATE, to specific contexts. Indigenous knowledge and an understanding of arctic communities must contribute to assistive technology solutions for Northern Canada.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Occupational justice

F28 Considering rehabilitation services as reconciliation from Indigenous and critical perspectives

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Janna MacLachlan (University of Toronto, Toronto) Katherine Minich, Earl Nowgesic, Angie Phenix, Stephanie Nixon jannamaclachlan@hotmail.com

Rationale: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action ask health-care providers to value Indigenous healing knowledge and incorporate it into services in collaboration with communities. Canada's legacy of colonization has produced health-care services that often do not align with Indigenous worldviews, contributing to poorer health outcomes. Rehabilitation services with Inuit may improve this alignment by valuing Inuit knowledge, or Inuit Qaujimagatugangit, and critically reflecting on the status quo to identify areas of disconnect and needs for change. Intersectionality is a critical approach that may be used in this endeavor as it supports analysis of how the identities and conditions of people's lives are shaped by and intersect within complex systems and power structures. Objectives: Through a focus on rehabilitation services with Inuit, this paper critically appraises the insights that Inuit Qaujimagatugangit and intersectionality offer to health-care professions' responses to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Approach: An in-depth review of Inuit Qaujimagatugangit and intersectionality literature was conducted and analyzed in consideration of requirements for a rehabilitation axiology aligned with an Inuit worldview. Practice Implications: The literature review and analysis revealed specific values, assumptions and practices present in rehabilitation services that do not align with an Inuit worldview. Implications were found for practice, theory and research methodology. Conclusions: Critical and Indigenous perspectives enable health-care systems to be viewed in new ways, enabling new possibilities for change to emerge. This paper's insights support rehabilitation service providers to collaborate with Inuit to respond to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.

Key words / Mots clés : Theory

F28 Intergenerational solidarity: Developing the wellness of Indigenous communities

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Chantal Viscogliosi (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Hugo Asselin, Suzy Basile, Yves Couturier, Marie-Josée Drolet, Dominique Gagnon, Kimberley Borwick, Natasa Obradovic, Diana Zhou, Mélanie Levasseur chantal.viscogliosi@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction: Indigenous peoples face unique challenges concerning their inclusion in service planning and health inequities in Canada. The contribution of Indigenous elders to intergenerational solidarity could be part of a holistic approach to community health and wellness. However, few studies have examined these intergenerational relationships. Objective: This study aimed to identify opportunities to promote meaningful activities based on intergenerational solidarity. Method: With the support of a research team including three occupational therapists-researchers, a scoping review on the contribution of Indigenous elders to community wellness and a secondary analysis of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (2012) were conducted and discussed with elders and representatives of eight Indigenous nations. Results: Indigenous elders contribute primarily through their interactions and different forms of communication. Through their participation in community, social and civic life, volunteering and their

work, they provide many benefits in terms of interpersonal relationships, health, education, and attitudes. To foster more evidence-based occupational therapy practice, courses of action based on their contributions as speakers, organizers, facilitators, counselors, artisans, mediators, creators or co-therapists are presented. Conclusion: This study highlights respect, empowerment, mutual sharing, cultural safety and knowledge appropriation to produce lasting effects. Intergenerational solidarity is a promising avenue for developing individual and collective strengths to improve wellness.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational justice

F29 Basic introduction to splinting

10:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom D

Hands-on learning session

Kim Durlacher(BC Children's Hospital, Vancouver) Susan Garret, Keith O'Connor kdurlacher@cw.bc.ca

A 30 min presentation on basic principles of splinting and 60 min hands on fabrication of a wrist splint. Goals and Learning Objectives: 1. Review basic principles of splinting and mechanical splint design. 2. Review clinical reasoning and decision making related to splinting, with a focus on the hand/wrist. 3. Discuss custom vs. pre-fabricated wrist splints. 4. Fabricate a basic wrist splint.

F30 Acceptance and commitment therapy for breastfeeding promotion and perinatal health

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Alyssa Barrie (private practice, North Vancouver) alyssabarrie@gmail.com

Introduction For parents who desire to breastfeed, a disruption of this co-occupation can result in intense emotions and perceived feelings of failure. Both breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding parents experience shame and emotional vulnerability. Shame is associated with postnatal depressive symptoms and less positive attitudes towards help-seeking (Dunford and Granger, 2017). Pitonyak's (2014) call for an expanded role in breastfeeding promotion highlights occupational therapy's fit to support parents' mental health and the breastfeeding relationship. Acceptance and commitment therapy can treat shame and improve flexible thinking and self-compassion. This approach may be a promising method for addressing psychological distress in perinatal women (Bonacquisti, Cohen and Schiller, 2017). Objectives This presentation will discuss how core concepts of acceptance and commitment therapy can fit within an occupational therapy framework and will describe a proposed pilot perinatal class that incorporates acceptance and commitment therapy to strengthen parents' sense of coherence (manageability, comprehensibility, and meaningfulness) towards infant feeding and enhance the shared occupational experience. Practice Implications Acceptance and commitment therapy assists clients in being present while establishing roles and routines and if the client or contextual factors have prevented participation in intended occupations cultivates commitment towards adapted activities that bring meaning and purpose. This approach would provide comprehensive consultation for breastfeeding dyads, nurture parents' resiliency and address parents' emotional needs with alternate feeding methods. Conclusion Occupational therapists can contribute to the well-being of new parents with holistic services. Acceptance and commitment therapy is a tool that may improve mental health outcomes and engagement in meaningful co-occupations.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Mental health

F32 Mothers' perspectives on family quality of life

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Fiona Roome (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Megan DeLeon, Catherine Backman,
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Introduction: Inflammatory arthritis (IA) disrupts quality of life and impacts the entire family. The Family Quality of Life Survey (FQLS) is a 25-item inventory designed to measure satisfaction with various aspects of family life (Hoffman et al., 2006; Park et al., 2003). Prior studies of mothers with IA have not considered family quality of life (FQoL). **Objectives:** 1. to describe how perceptions of FQoL differ among mothers with and without IA, and 2. to identify key predictors of FQoL. **Methods:** We analyze data from a larger cross-sectional survey of 342 women (n= 190 IA; 152 without). This analysis is limited to describing and predicting FQoL. Potential predictors are health status (e.g., pain, fatigue), parenting (e.g., task ability, sense of competence), social support, and demographic characteristics. T-tests will be applied to examine differences between groups on the FQoL total scores and five separate domains (Family Interaction, Parenting, General Resources, Health & Safety, and Support for People with Disabilities). Multiple regression will be used to identify salient health, parenting, social, and demographic predictors of FQoL with the combined sample. **Results:** Data analysis is in progress. FQLS was completed by 335 women. Participants ranged in age from 21 to 60 (mean = 42) and typically had two children <21 at home (range = 1 to 6 children). **Conclusion:** This analysis has potential to elucidate factors associated with FQoL when the mother has a chronic illness thereby informing and advancing innovative occupational therapy practices aimed at helping women sustain valued roles within their families.

Key words / Mots clés : Arthritis, Occupational science

F33 Special Olympics Canada: Concussion knowledge of coaches and healthcare professionals

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Education

Jennifer Gabel (University of Toronto, Toronto) Sebrina Said, Brandy Tanenbaum, Lee Verweel, Nick Reed
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Introduction: There is sparse evidence supporting application of interventions providing education and improving safety in the cohort of athletes with intellectual disabilities. Little is known about the concussion knowledge, attitudes, and practices of coaches and healthcare professionals affiliated with the largest organization working with this population, Special Olympics Canada. A better understanding of concussion knowledge and practice patterns around return to play guidelines can support safer sport participation and healthier lives in this underserved population. **Objectives:** The aim of this study is to describe the current concussion knowledge, attitudes, and practices of coaches and healthcare professionals associated with Special Olympics Canada and athletes with intellectual disability. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative cross-sectional study design. A sample of coaches and affiliated healthcare professionals will participate in an online survey. Descriptive statistics and regression-based analyses will be used to evaluate and predict relationships between participant demographics and concussion knowledge, attitudes, and practices. **Practice Implications:** These findings may help inform the need for further education to optimize diagnosis, management, and return-to-play for athletes with intellectual disabilities, and in turn, enable occupational performance. **Conclusion:** This study acts as an initial step towards informing safer concussion management of athletes with intellectual disabilities in Special Olympics Canada and can act as a catalyst for further concussion research in this underserved sport population.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Evaluation

F34 Exploring professional identity: A scoping review in the rehabilitation professions

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Susanne Mak (McGill University, Montreal) Matthew Hunt, Jill Boruff, Alik Thomas
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Introduction: Professional identity (PI) is a person's acknowledgement and understanding of the beliefs, values, attitudes and roles he/she assumes in the context of a professional group. PI is believed to foster self-regulation, self-confidence and resilience amongst health care professionals. While there is a growing body of literature on PI and its development in medicine, little is known about the nature and development of PI in the rehabilitation professions (occupational therapy (OT), physical therapy (PT) and speech language pathology (SLP)). **Objectives:** To determine the extent, range and nature of the literature on PI and its development in rehabilitation professions. **Methods:** In this presentation, we will report on the preliminary findings of a scoping review. We used Arksey and O'Malley's scoping review methodological framework, and searched the following databases: Embase, AMED, CINAHL, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses, and OVID Medline. Studies of OT, PT, and SLP clinicians and students published from 1996 onwards were included to capture entry-level undergraduate and graduate professional programs. Articles were included if they reported: 1) empirical or theoretical research that defined PI and its development, and 2) empirical research that assessed PI and its development. **Results:** Our database search yielded 4927 citations; 3741 remained after duplicates were removed. Preliminary results suggest that very few studies have examined the development of PI and/or evaluated PI formation in OT/PT/SLP. **Conclusions:** Findings from this review may increase our understanding of PI in rehabilitation professions and help identify gaps for further empirical inquiry.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F35 Current fieldwork preceptorship challenges in occupational therapy: A scoping review

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Katrina Martin (Western University, London) Melissa Ververs, Justin Desroches, Karol Nega, Dylan Menezes, Michael Ravenek mravenek@gmail.com

Introduction: In response to the evolving healthcare climate, changes in the worldwide education standards, and efforts to improve the quality of fieldwork education, occupational therapy preceptors can experience a variety of new challenges when offering a fieldwork placement. **Objective:** This scoping review sought to develop an understanding of where the literature currently exists in relation to challenges faced by fieldwork preceptors, and where additional research is needed. **Methods:** An extensive literature search was carried out using electronic databases, hand-searching of targeted peer-reviewed and non peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, and citation tracking. Contextual data related to the placement settings and the clinical experience and challenges described by preceptors were extracted. Descriptive and thematic analyses were completed to organize the data and develop key themes related to challenges. **Results:** A total of 16 articles met the inclusion criteria and were reviewed. Of these articles, the main themes were organized into the following categories: general supervisory challenges, challenges related to the 2:1 supervision model, challenges related to the role emerging supervision model, challenges related to first time supervision, and challenges related to the multiple mentor supervision style. **Conclusion:** The themes developed through this review highlight a number of common challenges experienced across settings, but also support the need for future research to focus on specific preceptor supervision models and experiences. Developing a greater, contextualized, understanding of these challenges could be used to develop initiatives and strategies to better support fieldwork preceptors.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork

-----Orthotics symposium-----

F36 Orthoses efficacy on balance and gait in elderly with thoracic-kyphosis

10:30 - 11:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Older Adult Physical Health | Administration Health Policy

Farzad Farmani (Hamadan University of Medical Sciences) Seyed-Davood Mohammadi

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Introduction: Osteoporosis is a common orthopedic condition mostly in elderly women which potentially could lead to many clinical problems such as increased risk of vertebral fracture, hyperkyphosis, poor balance, and decreased functional mobility and quality of life. Most often, different spinal orthoses are prescribed for rehabilitation after vertebral fracture and spinal kyphosis. Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of three widely used orthoses on postural stability and gait in elderly with post-osteoporosis thoracic kyphosis. Methods: 29 women (aged between 55 to 75) were voluntarily participated in this study. Two force platforms (KISLER) were used to collect data. Outcome measures included center of pressure (COP) medio-lateral and posterior-anterior displacement, step length, step width and cadence. Tests were performed in four conditions in random sequences including using 1- no orthosis, 2- Spinomed orthosis, 3-Posture training support (PTS), 4-Posterior shell thoracolumbosacral orthosis (TLSO). Results: All orthoses resulted in decreased COP displacement in medio-lateral and anterior-posterior directions and increased step length, step width and cadence in participants ($P < 0.05$). Also, no significant difference was seen in gait characteristics while patients used three types of orthoses ($P > 0.05$). However, COP displacement in both directions was significantly less using posterior shell TLSO compared to Spinomed orthosis and PTS. Conclusion: Finding of the present study showed that all three types of orthoses could improve postural stability and gait ability in elderly with post-osteoporosis thoracic kyphosis, although posterior shell TLSO may more affect the postural control compared with the two others.

Key words / Mots clés : Orthotics

F36 Orthotic interventions for improving elbow range of motion in adults

10:30 - 11:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Adult Physical Health | Community

Erin McQuay (University of Western Ontario) Troy Taylor, Christian Savoni, Dan McIntosh, Asma Imtiaz

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Introduction: Elbow stiffness is common after acute trauma to the elbow (Doornberg et al., 2014). Two previous systematic reviews have examined non-surgical treatments to improve elbow range of motion (ROM) following trauma (Muller et al., 2013; Veltman et al., 2015). These reviews were made up of several studies that included data from children. Children are less prone to stiffness after immobilization, and could potentially skew the effects of the aforementioned treatments in a positive direction. Objectives: The purpose of this scoping review was to specifically examine adults participating in orthotic treatment to improve range of motion in the elbow after trauma. Methods: A comprehensive search of the literature was performed using the following databases: MedLine, CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), Scopus, Nursing and Allied Health, and Cochrane. The main key search terms were elbow, trauma, range of motion, and orthosis. Results from any study that included children in the data was re-analyzed with only adults included. Results: 6 studies met inclusion criteria. 179 subjects were available before children excluded, and 169 once removed. Mean arc of motion changed from 40.2° to 38.7° once children were excluded. Conclusions: . Previous systematic reviews have shown a clinically relevant improvement with the use of static progressive orthoses for improving elbow ROM, and the inclusion of children did not bias the results of these previous contributions to the literature.

Key words / Mots clés : Hand therapy, Orthotics

F36 Effectiveness of petrie hip abduction splint post hip containment surgery

10:30 - 11:30 Finback Theater

Symposium | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Institution

Anica Villamayor (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Dan Hurst, Sonja Magnuson, Daphne O'Young, Kishore Mulpuri, Jill Zwicker anica.villamayor@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: The Petrie Abduction Splint is current standard of practice at a Children's Hospital to maintain positioning in the hip joint after varus derotation surgery in children with Cerebral Palsy. Although use of the splint is based on biomechanical theory, little evidence has been published to support its use. Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of the Petrie Abduction splint by measuring hip migration post-surgery through x-rays and range of motion using a goniometer. We hypothesize that the splint maintains effects of surgery, specifically decreasing hip migration and increasing hip range of motion. Methods: Using a single subject research design, we have measured change in the hip migration and range of motion post reconstructive hip surgery for four children with Cerebral Palsy with GMFCS level 4 and 5; data collection is ongoing with a target of eight participants by May 2018. Data have been collected by the health care team pre-operatively at baseline and post-operatively at 2-4 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, and one year post-surgery. Results: Preliminary results demonstrate maintained effects of the surgery through decreased bilateral hip migration percentage but results are inconclusive regarding range of motion. Conclusions: Preliminary evidence suggests that use of the Petrie hip abduction splint post hip containment surgery may assist in maintaining hip migration percentage while more data are needed for conclusive effects on range of motion. Further data collection for this pilot study will determine if the Petrie hip abduction splint is effective for long-term hip positioning.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Orthopaedics

-----Youth concussion symposium-----

F37 Grip strength and reaction time: Dual-task performance in youth concussion

10:30 - 11:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

Chelsea Holung, Matthew Sutherland (University of Toronto, Toronto) Karolina Urban, Nick Reed, Katherine Wilson, Anne Hunt, Kelsey Gamble, Stephanie Raheb chelsea.holung@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: Current concussion assessment protocols for youth (ages 13-18) are limited by the reliance on subjective symptom reporting, which may not reflect an accurate index of neurological deficits, putting youth at risk for re-injury. Single-task protocols assess objective measures (e.g. cognition and physical abilities) in isolation, which lacks sensitivity in detecting functional limitations. Dual-task protocols are a first step to establishing ecological validity. Exploring the use of objective functional performance measures through single- and dual-task paradigms may provide a more accurate index of readiness to return to activity for youth with concussions. Objectives: Using single- (grip strength and reaction time) and dual-tasks (tasks concurrently performed), we aim to understand the effect of concussions on grip strength and reaction time compared to healthy, non-concussed youth. Methods: Single- and dual-tasks will be measured in youth who have sustained a concussion within 2-weeks (N=20) and 2-weeks post-injury (N = 20) and compared to their non-concussed peers matched for age and sex (N = 20). Multivariate analyses will be used to explore the effect of concussions on single- and dual-task performance while controlling for age, sex, and concussion symptoms. Results: Our research may illustrate that objective dual-task assessment of cognitive and physical performance can provide a more sensitive index to gauge deficits following concussion, compared to single-task protocols and

subjective reporting. Conclusions: Our findings may demonstrate a more sensitive and objective measure in detecting neurological injury presence in concussed youth. This study acts as an initial step towards improved approaches to the management of concussion amongst youth with an emphasis on ecological validity and functional performance.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Evaluation

F37 Concussion in youth soccer: Evaluating coaches' knowledge, attitudes and practices

10:30 - 11:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Education

Kate Robertson (University of Toronto, Toronto) Laura Burnett, Katherine Wilson, Nick Reed

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Introduction: Despite the high incidence of concussion amongst youth soccer players, there is a lack of evidence on the impact of education strategies on concussion knowledge, attitudes, and practices in this population. As team coaches are important stakeholders in youth sport, it is vital that we understand the role that coach concussion education may play in promoting a safer environment for young athletes.

Objective: The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of a concussion education session on the knowledge, attitudes, and intended practices of youth soccer coaches. Methods: This study used a quantitative, pre-test post-test quasi-experimental design. A survey on knowledge, attitudes, and intended practices was completed by 110 youth soccer coaches from a large soccer association before and after an in-person concussion education session led by an occupational therapist. Data analysis will determine if significant changes occurred as a result of the session, and assess the influence of demographic factors. Practice Implications: By changing coaches' knowledge, it is hypothesized that attitudes and practices in concussion reporting and management will be positively impacted, demonstrating the need for education initiatives. Occupational therapists are well suited to deliver these education sessions, allowing young athletes to engage in play in safer environments. Conclusions: The results of this study can inform the content and structure of future concussion education programs run by occupational therapists. These results will make a valuable contribution to the limited literature on concussion in youth soccer, and may promote safer environments for youth sport.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Teaching/education

F37 Neurophysiology relates to function in paediatric mild traumatic brain injury

10:30 - 11:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Julia Schmidt (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Katlyn E. Brown, Samantha Feldman, Shelina Babul, Jill G. Zwicker, Lara A. Boyd julia.yve.schmidt@gmail.com

Introduction: Paediatric concussion or mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) is common, but recovery is poorly understood. Most return-to-activity management plans rely on symptom-based measures, as the underlying brain injury is not known. As such, it is not evident when the brain is healed after mTBI; return to activity may be premature, making an individual at risk for future damage. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a form of non-invasive brain stimulation that can quantify underlying neurophysiology to provide insight into brain excitability, relating subtle brain changes to function.

Objectives: (1) to establish the relationship between underlying neurophysiology, indexed by TMS, and function (e.g., symptomology, behaviour, cognitive outcomes), and (2) to determine the difference in neurophysiology between children/adolescents with mTBI and age- and sex- matched healthy controls.

Methods: In this cross-sectional controlled cohort study, 15 children aged 11-17 years old with mTBI were compared to 15 healthy matched-controls within 1-month post-injury. Neurophysiological measures of cortical excitability using TMS were obtained; functional outcomes were collected using symptom-scales, brain-injury specific cognitive measures, and physical assessments (e.g., balance and

visual-ocular-motor). Outcomes were collected within one-month post-injury. Results: Our results identify relationships among function and neurophysiological measures. Additionally, differences in neurophysiology were observed in children/adolescents with mTBI compared to healthy controls. Conclusions: Our results demonstrate the impact of paediatric mTBI on neurophysiology. This may be useful as a potential brain biomarker of injury to stratify individuals and to determine effect of occupational therapy intervention.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury

F38 Applying economic evaluation methods to occupational therapy

10:30 - 11:30 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Noémi Cantin (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) noemi.cantin@uqtr.ca

Introduction: There is no need to argue: occupational therapists are effective in enabling people to engage fully in the occupations of life. Then why is it so difficult to argue the economic benefits of occupational therapy? Why are we struggling to demonstrate the need to invest in occupational therapy and the economic value of our interventions to decision makers? Maybe it is time to explore how we can argue what we are really worth. Objective: After this extended session, participants will be able to 1) discuss the state of the art of economic evaluations in occupational therapy, and 2) explain how different economic evaluation methods can be applied to their own clinical reality. Approach: The session will begin with a presentation of the state of the art of economic evaluations in occupational therapy. Then, using a real-life example, the presenter will guide participants to reflect on how various economic evaluations methods can be used to enrich discussions of clinical effectiveness. Finally, in small groups, participants will apply the knowledge gained through this session to demonstrate how economic evaluation methods apply to their clinical reality. Practice implications: While a one-hour discussion will not suffice to master economic evaluation methods, it is a necessary first step to fill knowledge gaps and to begin a reflection on its usefulness to occupational therapy. Conclusion: Understanding and mastering the language of decision makers is becoming a necessary competence if we are to continue to demonstrate our relevance within our financially stretched health care system.

Key words / Mots clés : Theory

F39 Exploring occupational therapy practice in vision assessment and intervention

10:30 - 11:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Salma Kassam (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital) Simmin Kassam, Marilyn Robertazzi, Heidi Schweltnus, Jacque Ripat salmakassam@rogers.com

Introduction: Vision enables humans to see and engage within their environment. When vision becomes impaired, it impacts participation in daily occupations and can affect quality of life. Since occupational therapy focusses on enabling participation in meaningful occupation, occupational therapists play a critical role in assessment and intervention of vision. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to explore the current practice of occupational therapists in Ontario in vision assessment and intervention. This study identified attitudes and current practices of occupational therapists working in various settings and the potential barriers encountered in practice. Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional study design using an internet-based survey approach was utilized. One hundred twenty-five occupational therapists completed a structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using non-parametric descriptive statistics and inferential statistical analyses. Results: Informal assessment methods were used more frequently than standardized assessments. Occupational therapists who completed post

professional training in vision completed vision assessments more frequently ($p=.002$) than those who did not. There was no significant correlation between receiving education regarding vision impairment in entry to practice program and completing vision assessments more frequently ($p=.097$).

Compensatory strategies were used more frequently than remedial strategies for vision interventions. The three most significant barriers to providing vision assessment and intervention were limited availability of training courses, limited access to vision specialists and lack of knowledge or skills.

Conclusion: Study results indicate a need for enhanced education, interdisciplinary collaboration and further research in the area of vision assessment and intervention in occupational therapy practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Interprofessional

-----Autism symposium-----

F40 Parent perspectives on touch pressure interventions for children with ASD

10:30 - 11:30 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Moira Pena (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, Toronto) Yvonne Ng, Jacquie Ripat, Evdokia Anagnostou mpena@hollandbloorview.ca

Rationale: Deep touch pressure sensory-based interventions are recommended by occupational therapists to enable function and participation in children with autism spectrum disorder. There is a paucity of research on parents' perceptions of these interventions when administered within naturalistic settings. Objectives: To examine parents' perceptions of the value, uptake, and acceptability of these interventions. Methods: Using a survey design, an online questionnaire was created. The questionnaire was sent to 399 families registered at the Province of Ontario Neurodevelopmental Disorders' database; 152 parents completed the study, yielding a response rate of 39%. Data were analyzed for frequency of responses and open-ended responses were reviewed and grouped by the researchers. Results: The most frequently recommended interventions were trampoline (54.6%), massage (47.8%), and oral-motor tools (43.8%). Of the recommended interventions, the percentage of use was highest for massage (96.3%), followed by trampoline (89.2%), and joint compressions and brushing (89.2%). The majority of parents found the interventions helpful in addressing challenging behaviours and most viewed their use to be important (31.7%) or very important (43.1%). Main barriers included: interventions were not recommended to parents, parents found them difficult to use, and families did not have access to equipment. To increase use of these interventions, parents wanted ongoing support from the occupational therapist and access to therapeutic equipment.

Conclusions: These interventions are valued and accepted by parents of children with autism spectrum disorder, but that there are barriers to their use. By gaining an understanding of, and addressing, these barriers occupational therapists may support improved uptake of these interventions.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Sensory integration

F40 Autism Spectrum Disorders and sensory-based Interventions

10:30 - 11:30 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Moira Pena (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, Toronto) mpena@hollandbloorview.ca

Rationale: In light of recent findings suggesting a relationship between atypical sensory processing skills and challenging behaviours in children with ASD, the use of sensory-based interventions with children with ASD is worth examining. Objectives: Participants will gain an understanding of evidence-based sensory-based interventions to target challenging behaviours in children with ASD. The results from the presenter's research study on this topic will be discussed. Participants will also gain an understanding of the theoretical differences between employing Ayres Sensory Integration (ASI) versus sensory-based

interventions (SBIs) when targeting challenging behaviours in children with ASD. Participants will also gain an understanding of other child-focused interventions that can be used to complement the occupational therapist's treatment plan. Methods: A power point presentation as well as a discussion format will be included. The presentation will be didactic as well as interactive in nature with participants receiving ample opportunities to engage in discussions and reflect on their practice. Results: Results from a literature review and a research study completed by the presenter and colleagues on this subject will be reviewed. Conclusions: By identifying and gaining an understanding of evidence-based sensory-based interventions, occupational therapists can become more comfortable in implementing these within their practice to target challenging behaviours in children with ASD.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Sensory integration

F40 Processes informing parents' disclosure of the autism diagnosis to others

10:30 - 11:30 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

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Introduction: When children are diagnosed with autism, parents are faced with numerous decisions, including when, why, and to whom they should disclose this information. Objectives: This study investigated the decision-making processes by which parents of a child diagnosed with autism choose to disclose their child's diagnosis to others; for example, educators, healthcare professionals, family, friends, other parents, and communities. Methods: This constructivist grounded theory study included semi-structured interviews with 25 parents (19 mothers, 6 fathers) of 23 children diagnosed with autism (19 males, 4 females; aged 3 to 13 years). Results: Five sequenced processes informed disclosure: (1) Making sense of the diagnosis, (2) Assessing the benefits and risks, (3) Adhering to values and beliefs, (4) Managing peoples' responses, and (5) Adjusting along the way. Parents initially sought to understand the diagnosis to fit with their knowledge of their child. All parents disclosed to the school with the expectation that the child would receive services and understanding. Parents then considered whether disclosure supported them and related it to their values and beliefs related to privacy, disability, and family culture. Parents needed to then manage the varying responses and advice from others, and made future disclosure decisions, in part, based on those responses. Conclusions: The process of disclosing a child's diagnosis of autism to others is multifaceted. For occupational therapists, understanding the processes parents navigate when making decisions of whether or not to disclose their child's diagnosis of autism is crucial for providing optimal support and family-centred care.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Theory

F41 Critical policy analysis of inclusive homes for adults with intellectual/developmental disabilities (IDD)

10:30 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Denise DuBois (University of Toronto, Toronto) Emily Nalder, Barbara Gibson,
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Rationale: Ideally, 'home' is an aspect of a sociospatial network where an individual may experience inclusion and participate in meaningful roles, routines, and relationships (13). Although deinstitutionalization broadly benefitted adults with IDD (47), the current reality is that many westernized regions, such as Ontario, are now failing to provide the quality or quantity of community

homes required (8). Additionally, governments faced with this residential crisis have limited evidence available on what constitutes an optimal, or 'inclusive,' home for this population.

Objectives: Framed by critical occupational science (COS), this study aims to identify notions of inclusion and home in public policy as part of a multi-perspective project investigating: How is an inclusive home understood within the developmental sector network and how do these understandings translate into residential service provision for adults with IDD? **Approach:** A COS approach interrogates macro-level sociopolitical forces (e.g., public policy) to surface taken-for-granted notions (e.g., about inclusion, home) and problematize how these notions might contribute to marginalization within the developmental sector network (9). This study will include analysis of 3 provincial policies and 5 developmental sector organizational policies following Bacchi's WPR approach, which has previously been applied in COS (1012). **Results/Implications:** Practically, findings will be used to (a) make recommendations about residential service provision to stakeholders in Ontario, and (b) offer alternatives to the "taken-for-granted" assumptions that influence current policies/practices. Theoretically, this project will add knowledge of macro-level forces to OS understandings of home and inclusion relevant for similar populations and other geographical contexts.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Occupational science

F42 Contribution of occupational therapy in pelvic floor and sexual dysfunction

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Education

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Rationale: Pelvic floor dysfunction (PFD) is a broad term that can include incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, pelvic pain, and sexual dysfunction. It is projected that PFD incidence in women will increase due to factors of stress, lifestyle changes, and age. PFD can have a significant impact on an individual's quality of life, often restricting occupations. Sexual dysfunction has often been an area of occupation that can remain unaddressed in practice settings. Occupational therapy (OT) endeavours to address areas of occupation that are impacted. Pelvic floor interventions that occupational therapists are equipped to implement can include education, physical remediation (breathing and pelvic floor exercises), psychosocial interventions (CBT), equipment, and environmental adaptations. **Objectives:** Describe an OT based sexual health program framework in pelvic floor health with a larger focus on sexual dysfunction in women. **Methods:** Scoping review of OT roles and interventions in pelvic floor and sexual dysfunction with consultation of clinicians working in the area. Based on the data gathered, a sexual health program framework will be developed to implement in practice settings. **Practice Implications:** After describing the contribution OT provides and development of the program framework, specific clinical strategies will be provided for occupational therapists to incorporate pelvic floor and sexual health management in to their daily practice. **Conclusions:** After exploring the roles and interventions OT can provide in PFD and sexual health, further areas to explore could include the institutional barriers occupational therapists encounter working in this area.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Teaching/education

F43 Experiences of intimate relationships in young women with brain injury

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Valérie Poulin (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Mélissa Laflamme, Madiha Saleem, Peraveena Balachandran, Catherine Wiseman-Hakes, Emily Nalder, Caron Gan, Angela Colantonio valerie.poulin@uqtr.ca

Rationale: Adults with traumatic brain injury (TBI) often experience difficulties initiating and maintaining intimate relationships as part of their meaningful occupations. While most previous studies have

focused on male survivors, there is a need to further explore the specific experiences of young women with TBI, which is a particularly vulnerable population given their limited experiences with intimate relationships. Objectives: To explore the lived experiences of young women with moderate to severe TBI in relation to how they engage in intimate relationships as well as the experiences of their parents. Methods: A qualitative study using interpretative phenomenological analysis was conducted with four women (18-25 years old) with moderate to severe TBI and two parents. Data were collected through individual semi-structured interviews and analysed by two coauthors. Results: The women described a loss of friends and social networks after their TBI and a lack of opportunities to build intimate relationships. Positive support from their close social environment was a facilitator. They also discussed the benefits of engaging in valued occupations to promote their sense of self-worth. Parents reported being concerned with various issues regarding their daughter's occupational participation related to sexuality as well as the limited access to services. The lack of occupational balance in their life since their child's TBI was another theme. Conclusions: This study represents a first step towards a better understanding of the development of intimate relationships in young women with TBI. Findings may contribute to inform the development of future interventions involving the contribution of occupational therapists.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury

F44 Understanding quality of life in occupational therapy: A scoping review

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: There is little consensus regarding the meaning of quality of life (QOL) within occupational therapy (OT) literature. As a result, measurement of QOL has varied in both research and practice.

Objectives: The aim of this scoping review was to examine the definitions and measures within OT research to evaluate QOL as an outcome of intervention. By highlighting potential gaps in the literature, areas for future research can also be identified. Methods: The review was completed by searching six databases (CINAHL, PubMed, Embase, ERIC, Scopus, and PsychINFO) for titles that contained occupational therapy-related terms and QOL-related terms. Data was extracted from each article and the authors performed descriptive statistics to establish trends for both definitions and measures.

Results: Thirteen publications met the inclusion criteria for this review. Five articles provided clear definitions of QOL. All five focused on different domains of the concept, but in general, included the domains related to physical, psychological, and social functioning. Eight studies discussed QOL but did not provide an explicit definition. Thirteen different standardized measures and two non-standardized measures were utilized, ranging from indexes of life satisfaction to measures of functional status.

Conclusions: There is a lack of consistency when defining QOL in the field of OT, which was reflected in the diversity of measurement tools used in the studies. A clear conceptualization of QOL which incorporates OT values such as client-centeredness and holism is needed to advocate for the profession's role in health care and to encourage the development of suitable outcome measures.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Teaching/education

F45 Exploring newcomer integration into a Canadian metro city from an occupational perspective

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

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Introduction: According to Bennett et al. (2012), newcomers face numerous occupational challenges related to role changes, employment, and identity that influence their integration into the host society. Language proficiency, inadequate policies, cultural discrepancies, and discrimination create barriers for immigrants and refugees to achieve career development, maintain routine, and engage in meaningful occupations. This paper uses an occupation-based perspective to examine the integration experiences of newcomers residing in a Canadian metro city. Objective: Adopting an occupational perspective to analyze existing literature we aim to gain insight into factors that affect immigrants' and refugees' engagement in meaningful occupations. Method: A scoping review methodology informed by Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) six stage approach guided the study. The identification of relevant studies was systematically completed using search terms related to population, location, methodology, and issue. Study selection was guided by inclusion and exclusion criteria that were applied during title, abstract and full text screenings. Selected articles were read and relevant data were extracted into a chart. Finally, charted data were collated and summarized into key themes. Results: By focusing the scoping review to a specific geographic area, the findings will be more transferable locally. Adopting an occupational lens to interpret data from interdisciplinary literature will help identify factors influencing immigrants' and refugees' integration and participation within the host community. Conclusions: Understanding occupational transitions experienced by newcomers following relocation will enable the identification of gaps in existing settlement services and in recent research to generate recommendations for moving forward and supporting successful integration.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Occupational science

F46 Private sponsorship and refugee occupational engagement: A narrative inquiry

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Rationale: The need for refugee resettlement has never been greater as unprecedented numbers of displaced persons flee their homelands. Upon arrival in host countries, refugees experience occupational challenges related to systemic barriers including poverty, inadequate social support, and discrimination. Canada's private refugee sponsorship program engages small groups of community members to provide refugee resettlement support, though how this supportive relationship is framed is unclear. An anti-oppressive response to this lack of clarity is the notion of allyship. While there is growing international interest in private sponsorship, there is a lack of research examining how the private sponsorship relationship shapes the resettlement journey nor how occupational therapists working from an anti-oppressive framework can be allies in this process. Objectives: This presentation aims to share insights from the narratives of sponsors and refugees about their private sponsorship relationship as they pertain to key principles of allyship and occupational engagement. Methods: Qualitative narratives of former sponsors and refugees are analyzed using conventional content analysis to explore how the private sponsorship relationship shapes their journey towards resettlement into Canada and how power is navigated and operationalized within this relationship. Results: Preliminary inquiry raises questions about the unique contributions that occupational therapists might bring to questions about trust, power inequities, enablement, and sponsor motivations in the refugee-sponsor relationship. Conclusion: The private sponsorship model provides a venue for occupational therapists to serve as allies in the refugee resettlement journey. By framing the occupational therapy role in terms of allyship, power inequities and structural barriers are highlighted.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Occupational justice

F47 The meaning of community integration for older immigrants: Scoping review

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Community
Martyna Kamela, Swanti Deut, Shahriar Parvaneh mdkamela@gmail.com

Introduction: The challenge of integrating older adult immigrants within the community has been well documented within the literature. Increasing emphasis on community inclusion for this population can act as a preventative measure of deteriorating health and isolation, and can also provide meaning through involvement in various occupations. **Objectives:** This phenomenological scoping review seeks to understand how previous literature defines community integration and what it means for older adult immigrants. Furthermore, this review included the established barriers and facilitators that contribute to the degree of inclusion older adult immigrants face in a new country. **Methods:** The scoping review framework developed by Arksey and O'Malley was used to identify 66 relevant articles. Articles were included if they involved individuals 65 and older, described experiences related to community integration, focused on immigrants, and were studies based in North America. **Results:** Findings reveal that community integration is defined by 6 themes: (1) social integration; (2) healthcare access/availability; (3) religious/spiritual participation and cultural practice; (4) availability and access to services/community/leisure services; (5) "feeling at home"/related to family; (6) employment. The barriers and facilitators for each are listed for each theme based on the findings. **Conclusions:** This research evidence reveals the significance of community integration for older adult immigrants and addressing the service gaps should be a priority for North America's healthcare system.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational justice

F48 La déficience visuelle chez l'aîné: Exploration des connaissances à domicile

11:00 - 11:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Personnes âgées général | Communauté

Marie-Pier St-Cyr (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Jacqueline Rousseau marie-pier.st-cyr@umontreal.ca

Introduction. La déficience visuelle chez l'aîné a des impacts considérables (perte d'autonomie, dépression, chute). Considérant l'accroissement de la population vieillissante et la prévalence des problèmes visuels qui augmente avec l'âge, envisager une hausse du nombre d'aînés avec une déficience visuelle et conséquemment, l'augmentation des besoins en matière de soins et services, est des plus réalistes. En cohérence avec les objectifs politiques et des aînés de vivre à domicile, les intervenants oeuvrant en CLSC seront davantage sollicités. **Objectifs.** Ce projet explore les connaissances des intervenants en CLSC sur la déficience visuelle chez l'aîné. **Méthode.** Un devis de recherche qualitatif a été utilisé. Les données ont été recueillies à l'aide d'entrevues individuelles semi-dirigées, enregistrées (audio) auprès d'intervenants en CLSC. Les critères d'inclusion étaient: démontrer de l'intérêt à ce projet, être un professionnel de la santé en CLSC, octroyer des soins et services aux aînés à domicile et avoir un minimum 3 ans d'expérience, s'exprimer en français. L'analyse des données de quatre participants sera présentée. Des analyses de contenu qualitatives ont été réalisées. **Résultats anticipés.** Les résultats permettront de documenter le niveau de connaissances relatives au dépistage des problèmes visuels et de répertorier les stratégies utilisées. **Conclusion.** Cette étude exploratoire offre un aperçu des connaissances actuelles des intervenants pour dépister les problèmes visuels. Elle sert de base pour identifier les lacunes au niveau des connaissances et développer une étude exhaustive pour identifier les besoins de formation. Conséquemment, les besoins des aînés seront mieux identifier pour optimiser leur participation sociale et leur fonctionnement quotidien.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care

F49 Inspiring change - Confronting stigma using harm reduction as example

11:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Elizabeth Taylor (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Marliss Taylor, JoAnne Davies, liz.taylor@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Students often do not recognize their own biases towards clients in areas such as mental health and addiction. Education often approaches the topic from a traditional medical model, which does not appear to lessen the stigma in health care professionals, including occupational therapy.

Objectives: To address this stigma, a module was developed by a community harm reduction program and a team of educators. Its Objectives were deal with stigma early on in training, while working on core course competencies of community level client care and communication skills. **Method:** Student interprofessional teams worked on a three stage scenario based on a client and are facilitated by one faculty and a health professional in practice. Staff from the community program act as standardized patients and students are given more information at each stage. Pre and post scenario surveys were administered to examine personal attitudes as well as learning. **Results:** Overall six hundred students responded: 72% recognized a new realization of the complexity of the issues, as well as significant learning; 82.3% of the occupational therapy students experienced a significant attitude shift; 5.9% of the students stated that they had learned nothing and would not support harm reduction. One unexpected outcome was the number of practicing facilitators requesting similar workshops in their home hospital or community setting. **Conclusions:** This experience not only engaged students actively in learning about addictions and their personal attitudes, but it allowed them to understand the diversity of attitudes that can exist on an interdisciplinary team.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Teaching/education

F50 Preparing students for culturally safe occupational therapy with Indigenous peoples

11:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Natasha Gill (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) Alexandra Jansen, Lindsay Koehn, Melissa Neufeld, Alison Gerlach, Gayle Restall gayle.restall@umanitoba.ca

Introduction: In keeping with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's (2015) Calls to Action, occupational therapy university programs must equip graduates to create culturally safe encounters with Indigenous clients and reduce health disparities. **Objective:** To identify the perceptions of occupational therapy students at one Canadian university program about their preparedness and confidence for working with Indigenous peoples. **Methods:** A cross-sectional mixed methods online survey design was used. Likert scale and open-ended questions elicited students' perceptions of the extent to which the program covered concepts relevant to providing culturally safe care including power and privilege, human rights, occupational justice, and Indigenous history and health, as well as students' perceived preparedness and confidence to provide culturally safe services. Analysis included descriptive statistics, inferential statistics and inductive qualitative methods. **Results:** Fifty-three students complete the survey for a response rate of 54%. Students reported the program teaches concepts of human rights and occupational justice in more depth than topics related to Indigenous peoples' history and health. Second year students felt more prepared ($U=163.0$, $p=.044$, $r=.29$) and confident ($U=149.0$, $p=.018$, $r=.35$) than first year students to work with Indigenous peoples. However, 81% of second year students felt only slightly or somewhat confident. Qualitative responses identified curriculum gaps related to Indigenous history and resources, and strategies to address barriers to care, including racism. **Conclusion:** Addressing gaps in the education of occupational therapy students is important to improve graduates' confidence and preparedness to provide culturally safe services with Indigenous peoples and reduce health disparities.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Teaching/education

F53 “What’s going to happen now?”: Addressing needs of parents of children with scoliosis

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

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Introduction: This Community Engaged Research study, done as a partnership between a pediatric hospital scoliosis clinic and a Canadian university, addressed the community and social support needs of parents of children with back conditions including scoliosis. Objectives: When general scoliosis clinic education groups had poor attendance, the clinic requested a needs assessment of parents of children attending the clinic, to understand the ways in which the clinic and the related community network could best provide the necessary supports. Methods: Participants were mothers or fathers of children with back conditions, with or without other comorbidities (e.g. autism, Down syndrome), recruited through the clinic. Preliminary data represent themes from this descriptive qualitative study, which included interviews with nine parents [7 mothers, 2 step-fathers, of children aged 11-16 (7 female, 2 male)]. Five to eight more interviews are anticipated. Data were transcribed and analyzed using thematic and content analysis and managed through NVivo 11. Results At the various stages including initial diagnosis, bracing, pre-surgery, and post-surgery, parents sought connection with other parents who understood their journey, education materials for teachers, and reliable medical and rehabilitation information. When considering surgery, parents expressed uncertainty about their child's future abilities in activities of daily living, mobility, school return, and participation in community activities. Conclusions Parents of children with back conditions undergo many stressors, and this study provides a model for occupational therapists to use. Asking parents about their needs can inform clinic, school and community supports in relevant social, emotional, and medical- rehabilitative areas.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Orthopaedics

F52 Occupational therapy practice in adolescent eating disorders: A Canadian perspective

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Institution

Cheryl Fiske (Ontario Shores Centre for Mental Health Sciences, Whitby) Rama Arora-Persaud, Melanie Stuckey, cherylafiske@gmail.com

Introduction: Adolescents with eating disorders experience global occupational dysfunction; however, the role of Occupational Therapists working with this population has not been defined. During the first phase of this study, a scoping review explored the role of Occupational Therapists in adolescent eating disorders and only three studies were found. Objectives: The second phase of this study aims to examine the role of Occupational Therapists in adolescent eating disorder assessment, treatment, and recovery across Canada. Methods: Occupational Therapists working across Canada with adolescents with eating disorders have been recruited to participate in one-on-one, semi-structured telephone interviews to explore their role in this practice area. Interviews will be recorded and transcribed verbatim and thematic analysis will be completed to categorize findings related to assessment, treatment, and recovery. Results: It is anticipated the themes extracted from the qualitative study will closely align with those from the scoping review: Occupational Therapists typically work in inpatient settings, and frames of reference, assessments, and treatments are used to inform practice. It is hypothesized that Occupational Therapists in this area are seeking new resources and opportunities to advance their role. Conclusions: Qualitative data collection will identify the current scope of practice of Occupational Therapists working with adolescents with eating disorders. Furthermore, identification of gaps in practice knowledge will help guide the third phase of this study to develop best practices for Occupational Therapists working with adolescents with eating disorders that are innovative, sustainable, and inclusive of the needs of this population.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F54 High education for Israeli Ethiopian immigrants: Privilege or basic right?

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Einat Olinky, Navah Ratzon einatol@tauex.tau.ac.il

Introduction: Young Ethiopian immigrants experience social, cultural, economic and educational difficulties. This leads to low standardized test scores which do not meet the entrance requirements for the universities in Israel. While the Ethiopian immigrants comprise of 1.7% from Israeli population, they are less than 1% from the Israeli student population. A special program was developed to suit the needs of this specific population. Objective: To describe a unique program for Ethiopian immigrant students, Occupational Therapy (OT) Department. Method: In 2008 the department initiated a special program for Ethiopian students in order to contribute to social/occupational justice. Every year the department accepts two students who did not reach the prerequisites but passed successfully a personal interview. The program's coordinator provided emotional support, and monitored the students' academic and personal progress. Each student received academic support by a personal tutor (top-performing upper classman) and a full scholarship for their tuition. Results: Since 2008, 15 students started the program: 1 dropped-out, 6 graduated and 8 are still learning. The students expressed high satisfaction and significant relationship with their program peer and trust relationship with the program coordinator, along with minor adjusting difficulties. The average final graduation grade was 85.5, 3/6 can apply for graduate studies. The demand for the program extremely increased, more than 12 nominees per year compared with 2 at the beginning. Conclusion: The highly promising results of this unique program, integrating Ethiopian immigrants into OT studies, promote their participation in high education.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Teaching/education

F55 Implementing community-based rehabilitation in an underserved country

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Lauren Crump (University of Toronto, Toronto) Emma Lee Shepherd, Debra Cameron, emma.leeshepherd@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) is a strategy proposed for lower-resource countries to deliver basic rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities. CBR has been shown to be an effective way for lower-resource countries to provide rehabilitation and promote inclusion, rights and equal opportunities for this population. Currently, many countries do not have government-funded rehabilitation programs in the community. Objective: The aim of this study is to discover current attitudes and opinions that healthcare professionals, policy-makers, and disability organizations have towards rehabilitation in order to determine the barriers and enablers of implementing successful programming and protocols for CBR in one underserved country. Methods: We will be interviewing 10-15 health care professionals, policy makers and disability organizations using a qualitative descriptive framework. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted, transcribed and analyzed using a qualitative thematic approach. Results: Our projected findings include identifying the barriers and enablers to implementing CBR in one underserved country. These results may assist in advocating to policymakers for more resources for rehabilitation in underserved nations. Conclusion: Information collected from these key stakeholders has the potential to provide insight into the rehabilitation needs in one underserved country and determine if CBR can and should be implemented into the healthcare system of this country.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community development

F56 Participatory action research and occupational therapy: A framework for change

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Stephanie Zubriski (McMaster University, Hamilton) Lorie Shimmell, Rebecca Gewurtz, Moss Norman, Lori Letts stephaniezubriski@gmail.com

Introduction: Returning to the community post-incarceration is a complex transition. Current policies, research, and practice target decreasing recidivism as the primary outcome, without considering the processes that lead to desistance from crime or the perspectives of people making this transition.

Objectives: The objective of this project is to consider how men with a criminal record define and conceptualize community integration. Specifically, the aim is to understand how aspects of social location and embodiments of masculinity impact the day-to-day lives of the men in this study will be explored. **Approach:** A participatory action research (PAR) framework was used to guide the facilitation of an Occupational Therapy (OT) group with men with a criminal record currently living in the community. PAR positioned the men as co-researchers, allowing politically and socially disenfranchised people to have a voice. **Practice Implications:** OT groups, informed by a PAR framework, permit clinicians working in emerging areas of practice to implement a client-centered, evidence-based approach while simultaneously contributing to the growing evidence about the occupational lives of marginalized populations. **Conclusion:** PAR can promote understandings of the meaning and value of everyday life for marginalized populations, and self-growth for participants in emerging practice settings. Participants develop new skills as they consider how to best tell and showcase their experiences. Rethinking how occupational therapists facilitate groups in the community can pave new directions for practice, while advocating for occupational justice for men with criminal records.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Occupational justice

F57 Plenary – The current state of Canada’s opioid crisis

13:00 - 14:00 Pavilion Ballroom ABCD

Skye Barbic, Niki Kiepek, Seonaid Nolan, Havelin Arand

Canada’s opioid crisis and the despair and death that results from it has galvanized families, communities and, indeed, the country, in a battle to combat this most pressing societal issue. What is the role that occupational therapists can and should play in this epidemic? We begin this national discussion by gathering a panel of four diverse experts to take a pan-Canadian look at what is being done and what needs to be done to leverage occupational therapist expertise in the assessment, treatment, management and relapse prevention of individuals with mental health and substance use disorders.

F58 Negotiating competing occupational identities of caregiver and performing arts worker

14:00 - 14:30 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Maya Stein (University of Toronto, Toronto) Jasmine Forbes, Hanna Wolf, Jane Davis
mayarl.stein@mail.utoronto.ca

Rationale: Occupational balance contributes to overall health and well-being. Imbalance can occur for workers who must follow nonstandard schedules (Bohle, Quinlan, Kennedy, & Williamson, 2004), and these work schedules are common in the performing arts sector. Literature suggests that being passionate about an occupation, such as the performing arts, can influence one's choice of occupation despite the challenges of nonstandard work schedules (Mullen, Davis, & Polatajko, 2012). These challenges are accentuated when paired with caregiving responsibilities. Limited literature describes the experiences of occupational balance for caregivers working in the performing arts industry. **Objectives:** This study aims (a) to understand how individuals negotiate the competing, passion-fueled occupations

of both performing arts work and caregiving, and (b) to uncover strategies for achieving occupational balance, health, and well-being. Methods: This study uses a qualitative interpretive approach for understanding and interpreting the multiple, subjective, context-bound experiences of 12 to 15 participants using in-depth semi-structured interviews. Braun and Clarke's (2006) six-phase thematic analysis is being used to analyze the interview data. Results: Preliminary themes include threat of financial instability due to precarious nature of the work, difficulty obtaining unemployment insurance, and isolation after becoming a caregiver within an inflexible industry that was previously perceived as community oriented. Participants spoke to the need for flexible work solutions to mitigate occupational imbalance and to accommodate increasing demands at home. Conclusions: Caregivers working in the performing arts industry would benefit from education about strategies to support occupational balance and changes to culture and organizational policy in this field.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science

-----DCD symposium-----

F59 Early identification and intervention for children with Developmental Coordination Disorder

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Emily Lee (Nurture Society for Learning and Development, Vancouver) Jill Zwicker emilyblee@gmail.com

Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a highly prevalent disorder affecting 5-6% children, but is often not recognized or diagnosed until school-age. Emerging evidence supports early identification and early intervention for children (≤ 5 years) with/at risk for DCD. Objectives: To determine the current state of evidence for early identification and early intervention of infants and young children at risk for DCD. Methods: We recently conducted a scoping review of five databases and grey literature that comprehensively maps the available evidence for assessment of and intervention for children ≤ 5 years of age with/at risk for DCD. Results: We have summarized the literature into the following categories: (1) early signs of and risk factors for DCD; (2) questionnaires and checklists that can be used to screen for DCD; (3) standardized assessments for infants and preschoolers to identify potential DCD; and (4) interventions that have shown to be effective for children with/at risk for DCD. Conclusion: Results of our scoping review indicate a growing momentum of research supporting earlier assessment and intervention for children with/at risk of DCD prior to school entry, which may help prevent the negative developmental trajectory typically experienced by these children.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder, Evidence-based practice

F59 Brain changes associated with CO-OP intervention for children with DCD

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

Sara Izadi-Najafabadi (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Meisan Brown-Lum, Jill Zwicker, saraizadinajafabadi@gmail.com

Introduction: Cognitive Orientation to Occupational Performance (CO-OP) is current best-practice for children with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) to improve functional motor goals, but the neural basis of this approach is unknown. Objective: To examine the effect of CO-OP on motor outcomes and brain structure in children with DCD. Methods: To date, 24 children (8-12years) with DCD have participated in this study. Children were randomly assigned to treatment or waitlist group. Children in the treatment group received CO-OP intervention once weekly for 10 weeks. Motor outcomes were assessed using Canadian Occupational Performance Measure, Performance Quality Rating Scale, and the Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency-2 (BOT-2). Brain structural connectivity was measured using diffusion tensor imaging; our primary outcome was fractional anisotropy (FA), a reflection of

microstructural brain development. Higher FA suggests better structural connectivity. Results: Preliminary results show significant improvement in children's perceived performance (pre mean (SD): 3.4(2.1); post: 7.4(2.0), $p < 0.05$) and satisfaction (pre: 2.8(1.5); post: 7.8(1.5), $p < 0.001$) as well as objective functional performance (pre: 4.1(2.2); post: 7.4(1.7), $p < 0.001$) of their goals after intervention. BOT-2 showed no significant improvement in overall motor skills. We found a significant interaction of group*session ($p < 0.05$), with higher FA in the posterior limb of internal capsule, splenium of corpus callosum, corona radiata, and superior cerebellar peduncle in the treatment group. Conclusion: CO-OP intervention is effective in improving functional motor goals that are the target of therapy. This is the first study to show that CO-OP intervention enhances white matter structural connectivity in motor regions of the brain.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder

F59 Which CO-OP strategies are most effective for children with DCD?

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Sara Schwartz (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Sarah Northrup, Sara Izadi-Najafabadi, Jill G. Zwicker sara.schwartz@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder impacting motor coordination, which interferes with participation in everyday activities across the lifespan. Current best-practice for treating children with DCD is Cognitive Orientation to daily Occupational Performance (CO-OP), an individualized intervention that focuses on skill acquisition using cognitive strategies. The specific strategies that are most effective for children with DCD have not been systematically explored. Objective: This study aims to determine the domain-specific CO-OP strategies (e.g., attention to doing, task modification/specification, verbal mnemonic) most used to enable children with DCD to achieve their self-care, productivity, and leisure motor goals. Methods: A retrospective chart review will be conducted to explore occupational therapists' use of domain-specific strategies within CO-OP for 50 children with DCD (8-12 years). CO-OP effectiveness will be determined through pre- and post-intervention ratings of performance and satisfaction on the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests. Results: Results thus far ($N = 30$) demonstrate a significant increase ($p < 0.001$) in COPM performance scores (pre-mean (SD): 3.01 (1.96); post: 7.02 (1.60) and in satisfaction scores (pre-mean (SD): 2.86 (2.32); post: 7.51 (1.78)). Supplementing task knowledge has been identified as the most frequently used strategy and leisure as the most common goal category. Conclusions: Identifying the most common domain-specific strategies will increase occupational therapists understanding of CO-OP's effectiveness for child-chosen motor goals. Recognizing goals that are most important for children with DCD will provide insight for occupational therapists about the areas in which children with DCD require support.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder

F60 Starting the conversation: Deadoptio

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Katie Churchill (Alberta Health Services, Calgary) Carmen Lazorek, Samantha Seaton, Heather Colquhoun katie.churchill@ahs.ca

Introduction: Health care services must be safe, effective and efficient. Occupational therapists (OT) must be judicious in their choice of evidence-based interventions. Choosing high quality interventions can be challenging and many OT interventions have not stood the test of time. Deadoptio

knowledge translation research that describes how new treatment approaches replace older methods. The ability to introduce or adopt new practices requires OTs to identify low value practices that lack sufficient evidence to deadopt. Objectives: The aim of the session is to i) introduce the concept of deadoption ii) encourage active reflection on low value OT practices iii) start the conversation about deadoption from a practical and theoretical approach. Approach: The facilitators will provide foundational concepts on deadoption. Participants will be asked to contribute examples of perceived low value OT practices by entering suggestions through an online app via their smart phone. The facilitators will work through a theory driven deadoption model (Niven et al. 2015) using participant's examples and discuss practical concepts of deadoption. Practice Implications: Occupational therapists are encouraged to be critical thinkers and deliver high quality care. This seminar will encourage active self-reflection and professional growth through the Introduction of deadoption concepts and increased awareness of low-value OT practices. Conclusions: Occupational therapy has evolved significantly over the last century. Decreasing health care resources have resulted in a push to do more with less. Occupational therapists need the knowledge and skill to think critically to ensure they are delivering high quality and effective care.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

F61 ACOTUP sponsored session: Occupational therapists as change agents: Building competencies

14:00 - 15:00 Junior Ballroom D

Sponsored session

Deidre Dawson, Catherine Vallée

Introduction: Change agent is one of six supporting roles specified in the CAOT Profile of Practice 2012 for being an Expert in Enabling Occupation. A critical reflection on how Canadian occupational therapy (OT) university programs foster competency in this role is imperative given the growing awareness of, and knowledge about, the impacts of socio-political-historical forces on (1) the occupational opportunities available to individuals and collectives, and (2) on OT practice itself. Objectives: The aim of this ACOTUP Forum is to facilitate sharing of multiple perspectives on curriculum theories, content, processes, and learning outcomes best suited to increase competencies related to the role Change Agent in order that OTs will be prepared to respond effectively to socio-historical- political forces shaping their practice and the occupations of their clients. Approach: Through Igniter Talks, current issues associated with the development of political competencies will be presented with illustrations of, and reflections on, strategies/approaches currently in use and being considered for use. Audience members will then be invited to participate in a World Café to share their own knowledge and perspectives and to critically dialogue on how Change Agent competencies could be developed and operationalized within Canadian OT curricula and/or ongoing professional development. Practice implications: This forum provides a timely opportunity for constructive and creative dialogue and strategic thinking to help transform OT education in Canada to advance competencies in clinicians in their roles as Change Agent

F62 All aboard: Users' experiences of adapted paddling programs

14:00 - 14:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Darien Merrick (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Kyle Hillman, Alice Wilson, Delphine Labbé, Alex Thompson, Ben Mortenson darien.merrick@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Leisure activities in natural environments are associated with improvements in mental and physical well-being (Shanahan et al., 2016). People with disabilities may be prevented from engaging in such activities due to physical, societal, and psychological barriers (Dorsch, Richards, Swain, & Maxey, 2016). Adaptive kayaking and paddleboarding programs enable people with disabilities to engage in

outdoor activities in a unique, water-based context. Little is known about how people experience these activities, but one study suggested adaptive kayaking provides a sense of freedom and equality with able-bodied paddlers (O'Broin & Collins, 2009). Objectives: To explore paddlers' experiences in two adaptive kayaking and paddleboarding programs: one focused on therapeutic skill-development; the other was recreational. Methods: This ongoing ethnographic study involves participant observations and semi-structured interviews. Participants include children and adults living with a range of physical, cognitive, and/or developmental impairments. Data are being analyzed thematically (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Results: Seven days of observations have been conducted and ten interviews have been completed with a goal of fourteen. Our preliminary analysis has identified three themes. "A Whale of a Time" characterizes the meaning paddlers' associate with their experiences. "Making a splash" describes the physical experience of being on the water. "Different strokes" explores the diversity of physical and social contexts of the programs. Conclusions: Paddlers see adaptive paddling programs as a valuable opportunity to engage in outdoor leisure pursuits. Program coordinators, therapists, and outdoor enthusiasts may use this research to develop programs and encourage access to outdoor activities. *Key words / Mots clés* : Assistive devices, Community development

-----Inclusion symposium-----

F63 Exploring children's perspectives of social inclusion in a recreation setting

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Brydne Edwards (University of Toronto, Toronto) Gillian King, Debra Cameron, Amy McPherson

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Introduction: Despite efforts to promote social inclusion in childhood, Canadian children/youth with disabilities continue to be socially excluded. Integrating children/youth with disabilities into community recreation programs with their typically developing peers is one strategy assumed to promote inclusion during childhood. However, the social processes facilitating social inclusion in recreation settings are not fully known and children's/youth's perspectives are missing from the literature. Objectives: Drawing on the perspectives of children/youth with and without disabilities who participated in the same inclusive arts-based recreation program, this study aimed to explore: (a) how social inclusion is perceived and experienced; (b) how social inclusion is fostered and promoted, and; (c) whether the program influenced their thoughts or perspectives outside the program. Methods: This study adopted a generic qualitative methodology (Kalhke, 2014). 17 children with and without disabilities who were registered for the same integrated arts-based program were recruited. Each child participated in two semi-structured interviews. Three two-hour observations were also conducted while the child/youth participated in the program's activities. Inductive thematic analysis was used to analyze interview and observation data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Results: This study's preliminary results illustrate children's/youth's unique perspectives and experiences of social inclusion in a recreation setting. This study helps clinicians, scientists and program developers to appreciate the importance of such inclusion experiences, and to consider how meaningful inclusion experiences can be facilitated at a program level. Conclusion: By drawing on children's/youth's perspectives and behavior, this study informs how social inclusion can be understood, fostered and promoted in a recreation setting.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Community development

F63 Disability and public spaces: Navigating family identity and belonging

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Alex England (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Nicole Farmer, David McConnell, Shanon Phelan

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Introduction: How do families to children with disability experience public spaces? Considerable research attention has focused on the inclusion and exclusion of families to children with disabilities in education and healthcare settings. Less attention has been given to the everyday experiences of these families in public spaces. Objectives: Drawing on critical disability studies theory, the broad aims of this research are to investigate how families to children with disabilities (1) experience disabilism in public spaces and (2) negotiate family identity and belonging. One objective is to explore strategies used by families to manage stigma and perceived social threats in public spaces. Methods: In-depth interviews are being conducted with a culturally and socioeconomically diverse sample of parents of 4-5 year old children with disabilities. Using disablism as a sensitizing concept, a critical qualitative descriptive analysis of interview data will be conducted to identify recurring themes. Results: Many families experience public spaces as disabling. Negative social interactions reinforce a deep sense of living on the margins. Strategies used by families to manage stigma and social threats may include, on occasion, overtly challenging assumptions of others and taking reprieve in the safety of the family home and supportive relationships. Conclusions: Occupational therapists have an important role to play in advancing the rights of children with disabilities and their families to meaningful inclusion in public spaces and cultural life. Further, occupational therapists can work with families to develop generative strategies for negotiating family identity and belonging.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community development

F63 The exclusionary effects of inclusion today: Parent and child perspectives

14:00 - 15:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Shanon Phelan (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Paige Reeves, Meghan Harris, sphelan@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Past research on education for children with disabilities has been entrenched in a deficit discourse. Although more recent research has shifted from an emphasis on impairment towards examining environmental factors and school level structures; powerful, potentially oppressive, underlying assumptions surrounding disability remain uncontested. Objectives: Through the application of a critical lens, this study (1) investigates child and parent experiences of inclusion and exclusion in inclusive education settings and (2) illuminates implicit and explicit assumptions about disability' in inclusive education contexts. Methods: Informed by critical social theory and critical disability studies perspectives, this collective case study (Stake, 2006) examines the experiences of 9 parents and 9 school-aged children in inclusive education settings. Individual, in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with parent-child dyads. The medical, social, affirmative, tragedy, and relational models of disability were used as sensitising concepts to guide data analysis (Bowen, 2006). Results: The following four themes were generated from the data: disability as inconvenient, disability as identity, disability as governed, and disability as deviant. Analysis revealed parents and children as social actors, resisting, taking up, and holding disability discourses in tension as they reconciled them with their own experiences. Conclusions: Despite the intentions of promoting inclusion in the school context, current school-based policies and structures unintentionally perpetuate negative disability discourses and negate an affirmative perspective on disability and identity. Occupational therapists practicing in school-based contexts are positioned to play a pivotal role in reframing disability, impairment, and what it means to be fully included.

Key words / Mots clés : School health

F64 Identification of socio-emotional problems in 36 months preterm born children

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Elise Girouard-Chantal (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Thuy Mai Luu, Pascale Fortin, Nellie Ouellet-Scott, Perrine Percke, Marie-Noelle Simard, Mélanie Gagnon elise.girouard-chantal@umontreal.ca

Introduction: Very preterm children (VP; <30 weeks of gestational age) are at high risk of developmental problems and need follow-up by a specialized healthcare team. Occupational therapists (OTs) are amongst the professionals that will be involved during the entire course of follow-up. Thus, OTs are well-positioned to observe manifestations of socio-emotional problems and to recommend further assessments if needed. Screening tools with strong psychometric properties are needed to support their observations and recommendations. The Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is a parents-completed questionnaire aiming to screen for socio-emotional problems in children aged 3 to 16 years old. However, its utility with VP children has not been yet demonstrated. **Objective:** To determine the concurrent validity of the SDQ for identifying 36-month-old VP children in need of further socio-emotional assessment. **Methods:** VP children were recruited at the age of 36 months corrected age in a neonatal follow-up clinic. Socio-emotional problems were assessed with the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL), a parent-completed diagnosis questionnaire of socio-emotional problems. Concurrent validity was determined with Pearson's correlation coefficient and the calculation of sensitivity and specificity. **Results:** A significant but moderate association between the SDQ and the CBCL was obtained (0.614, $p < .000$). The SDQ showed a sensitivity of 71% and a specificity of 83% suggesting good concurrent validity. **Conclusions:** The SDQ is a useful screening tool for the identification of VP children at higher risk of socio-emotional problems. Our results support its use by OTs to orient VP children in need of further socio-emotional assessment.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evaluation

F65 Functional impact of prematurity and related deficits

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Marie-Noelle Simard (University of Montreal, Montreal) Pascale Fortin, Thuy Mai Luu, Nellie Ouellet-Scott, Élise Girouard-Chantal, Perrine Peckre, Mélanie Gagnon

Introduction: Preterm children (PT; <30 weeks of gestational age) are at high risk of developmental delay that can affect activity of daily living. The associations between specific developmental domains and functional abilities are still unknown. Knowing which domain is linked to specific functional abilities could contribute to the development of evidence-based rehabilitation intervention. **Objective:** To determine which developmental domains (fine and gross motor, cognition, behavior, receptive and expressive language) is associated with functional abilities. **Methods:** PT children are recruited at the corrected age (CA) of 36 months. Each developmental domain is assessed with standardized tools. Functional abilities are measured with the Adaptive Behavior Assessment System 2nd edition. The General Adaptive Composite (GAC) score and the three functional subscales scores (Conceptual, Social and Practical) are calculated. Associations between developmental domains' standard scores and GAC and specific functional subscales will be assessed with the Pearson's correlation coefficient. Regression analyses will be performed to determine which developmental domain(s) predict specific functional areas. **Preliminary Results:** 112 PT children have been recruited. Significant associations between the GAC score and each developmental domain are demonstrated (r between .267 and .433; $p .01-.000$). Associations between developmental domains and functional subscales and regression analyses will also be performed when all data will be compiled. **Conclusion:** Preliminary results suggest strong associations between specific developmental domains and general functional abilities in PT children at 36 months CA. Demonstrations of the correlations between developmental domains and specific functional areas could allow targeted rehabilitation interventions and improve daily functioning of PT children.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation

F66 Early screening of motor delays in the very preterm population

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Theory

Nellie Ouellet-Scott (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Luu Thuy Mai, Élise Girouard-Chantal, Pascale Fortin, Audrey Gabriella Conarroe, Perrine Percke, Jean Lambert, Marie-Noëlle Simard nellie.ouellet-scott@umontreal.ca

Introduction : Children born very preterm (VP; <30 weeks of gestation) are at high risk of motor delays during preschool years. Those motor delays have a significant long-term impact on the child's social participation. Valid screening tools are needed to identify preschool VP children who should be referred to occupational therapists (OT) for further services. The Ages & Stages Questionnaires3 (ASQ-3) and the Little Developmental Coordination Disorder Questionnaire (LDCDQ) are among the most recommended parents-completed screening tools but their validity is unknown for the identification of motor delays in preschool VP children. Objective: To determine the accuracy of the motor subscales of the ASQ-3 and of the LDCDQ to identify preschool VP children with motor delays. Methods : VP children (n=102) were recruited at the corrected age of 36 months. Both the ASQ-3 and LDCDQ were completed two weeks prior to the motor assessment. An ASQ-3 score <-1 standard deviation and a total score of ≤ 67 (boys) and ≤ 68 (girls) on the LDCDQ were considered abnormal. Motor delay was defined as scoring <16th percentile on the total score of the Movement Assessment Battery for Children. Sensitivity (Se) and specificity (Sp) were calculated. Results : The ASQ-3 Fine motor and Gross motor subscales respectively achieved a Se of 30% and 40% and a Sp of 82% and 79%. The LDCDQ yielded a Se of 70% and a Sp of 66%. Conclusion : The LDCDQ is a promising motor screening questionnaire to identify VP children who should be referred to OTs.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder, Evaluation

F67 A creative art activity in problem-based learning: A qualitative study

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Education

Sarah Gat (Tel Aviv University) Margalit Pade, Michal Avrech Bar, gatsarah@gmail.com

Introduction: Recently, a considerable literature has grown up around the need of active learning and teaching due to the criticisms of traditional teaching methods. One of the techniques that meet the definition of active learning and teaching is problem-based learning (PBL). PBL develops skills such as clinical reasoning, creativity, responsibility for learning and group collaboration. Research has shown that implementation of a creative art activity into a learning process promotes these skills. However, only few studies have investigated the influence of adding a creative art activity to a PBL course. Objective: The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of an implementation of a creative art activity in a PBL course on occupational therapy (OT) students and their tutors. Method: A qualitative-ethnographic study was conducted during 2016-2017. In one of the meetings of the PBL course, 126 first year OT undergraduate students were asked to create a collage reflecting the case study they chose, followed by a discussion of their experience. Thirty-four students and nine tutors participated in the study. We collected data by using focus groups, semi-structured interviews, open questionnaires, and observations. A content analysis was used. Findings: Findings revealed four main themes: attachment to the client, change in the meeting atmosphere, developing learning skills and a creative art activity as a pedagogical and therapeutic tool. Conclusions: The study sheds new light on the use of a creative art activity in higher education and its contribution to the teaching and learning processes.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F68 Simulation and technology: Key Resources for occupational therapy education

14:00 - 14:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Catherine White (Dalhousie University, Halifax) Carmel O'Keefe, Crystal Dieleman,
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Introduction: The use of simulation in occupational therapy education is gaining popularity as an innovative teaching modality to achieve interdisciplinary and discipline-specific competencies. The use of simulated clients, and associated technologies, support occupational therapists to create well-designed simulations as creative learning opportunities. **Objectives:** To share our experience of how university faculty from two courses collaborated with each other and with community occupational therapists using innovative technologies in our new collaborative health education facility to develop learning activities based on simulation. These activities addressed competency development relevant to both client interactions and providing and receiving peer feedback. **Methods:** With input from community occupational therapists, a scenario relative to mental health practice was developed. Simulated clients were hired and briefed on the scenario. In one session, small student groups completed an initial assessment with the simulated client. In the second meeting, individual students were audio-visually recorded carrying out a goal-setting session, based on the initial assessment. Videos of the interaction were provided to an assigned class peer to review with a rubric, and students gave and received feedback with this peer. **Results:** Students appreciated the opportunity to view their own video, and the video of a classmates, and gained an appreciation of the challenges involved in the practice process as well as both giving and receiving feedback. Issues of confidentiality and privacy were important considerations. **Conclusions:** As innovative technologies continue to emerge, there are opportunities and challenges as we look to combine them with simulation and embed them into teaching and learning.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education, Technology

F69 Mental and physical health of musicians: A scoping review

14:30 - 15:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Christine Guptill (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Bronwen Ackermann, John Chong, Dwayne van Eerd,
Paul St-Pierre guptill@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Neuroscience has informed healthcare practice about the deep connection of physical and mental health. We understand that neuroplasticity is mediated by reward, emotion, and motivation. We also know that chronic stress accelerates disease, and that trauma carries a health risk equivalent to tobacco and asbestos. In addition, occupational health research has concluded that mental health factors (e.g. stress; self-efficacy) have a significant impact on health and return-to-work outcomes. **Objectives:** The purpose was to determine how the research literature addresses the relationship between physical and mental health of instrumental musicians. **Methods:** The team consists of two academic clinician scientists; one medical researcher and physician; one methodology expert and researcher; and an academic librarian. Databases searched included: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, PsycINFO, Google Scholar, Cochrane, and EMBASE. We also searched the reference lists of key papers. Search terms included music*, musician* and music; wounds and injuries; occupational diseases; musculoskeletal diseases; Cumulative trauma disorders; mental health; psychol*; psychology*; psychophysiology*; perceptual disorder*. Authors screened titles and abstracts in pairs, and disagreements were discussed until consensus was reached. **Results:** Findings suggest that most papers focus more on either physical or mental health, rather than giving full attention to the interdependence of both aspects. **Conclusions:** The persistence of Cartesian dualism contradicts what is known about the interdependence of physical and mental health. Research that does not adequately consider both aspects risks misleading clinical practice, and causing harm to the artists we seek to help. Research must

evolve to consider all aspects of health.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Orthopaedics

F70 Improving well-being and participation through adapted leisure

14:30 - 15:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Delphine Labbé (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) William C. Miller, Ruby Ng, Kathleen Martin Ginnis delphine.labbe@ubc.ca

Introduction. People with disabilities continue to experience low rates of social participation (e.g. work, leisure) that may have adverse effects on their well-being and health and may translate into disengagement from their community. It is well documented that leisure activities could contribute to well-being and participation, but the benefits and meaning for people with disabilities still need further consideration. Moreover, leisure activity participation is an understudied component of occupational therapy. **Objectives.** This communication will present findings from a qualitative study assessing the impact of adapted recreational activities on well-being, health and social participation of people with disabilities **Methods.** Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with participants in adapted activities (n=18), volunteers (n=9) and staff (n=7). The focus groups and the interviews addressed the benefits of participation, the facilitators and barriers of access. **Results.** The thematic analysis revealed that the adapted activities contributed to participants' psychological, physical and social well-being. Moreover, the activities offered opportunities to experience autonomy, belongingness, challenge, and a sense of mastery. The low cost, the adapted facilities and the volunteers were facilitators reported by the participants. Transportation and program procedures such as scheduling and location were among the barriers to participation. **Conclusions.** This study allowed a better understanding of the impact of adaptive leisure for health, well-being and social participation of people with disabilities. This study also informed on challenges, opportunities, and best practices to offers adaptive community recreational programs for people with disabilities in the community.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Mental health

F71 Together we do: Sustainable innovations for social inclusion in Kenya

14:30 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Regina Casey (Douglas College, Vancouver) Rosemary Lysaght, Terry Krupa, Elizabeth Price, Mitchell Canes, Ruth Ruhara, Marlene Jansen Le Ber, Niamh Ngan, Sean Kidd, Victoria Mutiso, David Ndetei, Arlene MacDougall regina.casey@gmail.com

Rationale: People with serious mental illness (PWSMI) in low and middle income countries often do not receive health care and are socially marginalized. Employment and opportunities for individual empowerment can facilitate social inclusion. The CREATE (Community REcovery Achieved Through Entrepreneurism) initiative in Kenya engaged PWSMI in an innovative social business model that paired community employment with a low-cost, culturally sensitive educational intervention. The "Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR) Toolkit" is an evidence-based, recovery-oriented strategy that includes psychoeducation and self-management strategies while actively engaging participants' social supports. The current study expanded the PSR Toolkit to a District Hospital and a local community clinic. **Objectives:** This study aimed to build capacity in stakeholders while assessing the feasibility of implementing the PSR Toolkit in hospital and community settings. **Methods:** Using a mixed-methods repeated measures design, 24 PWSMI and 24 family care providers (three groups of eight PWSMI and family members) participated in 12 Toolkit group sessions facilitated by trained Kenyan mental healthcare staff and peer co-facilitators. **Results:** Pre- and post-intervention evaluations sought to identify stakeholder changes in activity and social participation and attitudes towards recovery, illness

management and quality of life. Early results demonstrate effectiveness of the intervention in terms of both occupational engagement and PWSMI and family member attitudes. Conclusions: The CREATE PSR Toolkit is an innovative, sustainable low-cost tool for local care providers in hospital and community settings that can assist stakeholders in low and middle-income settings manage their illness, engage in meaningful activities and become socially included and valued.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Mental health

F72 Preserving privacy in practice: Contemporary issues with self-care assessments

14:30 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Richard Kellowan (Bridgepoint Hospital, Toronto) Meridith McClenaghan, Carolyn Alma,
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Rationale: Preserving client privacy during self-care assessments is essential for client dignity, professional standards and client-centred practice. Despite numerous occupational therapy self-care assessments, there are few resources to guide occupational therapists on how to preserve physical privacy. This may foster a medical model approach and neglect the intersectional experiences of clients during self-care assessments. Objectives: This poster will identify clinical approaches to preserving physical privacy during occupational therapy self-care assessments. These approaches will be critically analyzed to reflect contemporary realities in hospital and community settings. Approach: The clinical approaches will be identified through three methods. 1. Scan of seven current occupational therapy textbooks discussing self-care assessment. 2. Review of six standardized self-care assessments used by occupational therapists. 3. Literature review of databases on occupational therapy, nursing, physiotherapy, medicine and massage therapy. Findings will be compared to results of a semi-structured, online survey of occupational therapists (n~25) at 4 hospital and community settings. The survey will identify contemporary approaches and obtain therapists' perspectives on efficacy and implementation. The Canadian Model of Occupational Performance and Engagement (Polatajko & Townsend, 2007) will be employed to visualize relevant person, environment and occupation factors affecting privacy during self-care assessments, and Intersectionality theory described by Angell (2012) will be employed to discuss interconnections between these factors. Practice Implications: Practical approaches to preserving physical privacy may promote client participation and satisfaction during self-care assessments. Conclusions: Preserving physical privacy during self-care assessments may maintain client dignity, professionalism and client-centred practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Models

F73 Investigating children with medical complexity's feeding performance; the caregiver's perspective

14:30 - 15:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Institution

Mairi McGuire (Queen's University, Kingston) Nora Fayed, Shirin Ataollahi-Eshqoor, Phyllis Turner
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Introduction: Children with medical complexity (CMC) have medical fragility and difficulties in eating and drinking safely. CMC caregivers' experience of feeding their children has been understudied, representing a gap in practice knowledge. They have high levels of interaction with occupational therapists to address the occupation of feeding, both of whom have jointly identified feeding occupations for CMC as a priority for care. The traditional approach to assessment and intervention of feeding in CMC focuses on performance of feeding and swallowing of the child, while the client-centred perspective, what constitutes successful or stressful feeding for the caregiver, remains unknown. Objective: To describe the CMC caregiver perspective on successful and stressful feeding for children with CMC. Methods: One on one interviews were conducted with CMCs' (aged 18 months to 18 years)

caregivers from 3 outpatient tertiary care centres in Ontario using purposive sampling. An interpretive descriptive approach to content analysis was conducted by two occupational therapy students and two occupational therapists using an inductive coding scheme. Results: 18 CMC caregivers described common themes of: CMC caregivers' confidence knowing their child's feeding cues, Difficulty acquiring feeding supplies due to cost, Satisfaction with training for feeding tube, and Learning to adapt to child's complex feeding needs. Conclusions: Caregiver defined areas of concern were based in issues of self-efficacy in feeding their child and practical issues of cost and training with feeding tubes. Implementing the caregiver perspective will enhance a client centred approach to assessment and intervention for the occupations of feeding in CMC.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Dysphagia

F74 Concurrent validity of the 18-month Bayley-III Motor and Peabody

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Theory

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Introduction: Occupational therapists frequently evaluate children suspected to have motor delays using standardized assessments. Two of the most commonly administered assessments at 18 months of age are the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Third Edition (Bayley-III) and the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales, Second Edition (PDMS-2). Objective: To determine concurrent validity of the Bayley-III and the PDMS-2. Methods: Both assessments were administered to 184 preterm children at 18 months corrected age; standard scores for total score, gross motor, and fine motor were calculated for each child. Cross-tabulation and Pearson correlation coefficient (r) determined the concurrent validity between the Bayley-III and the PDMS-2 for all motor domains. Results: High correlations were found between total motor ($r=0.88$), gross motor($r=0.88$), and fine motor scores ($r=0.78$). Based on the cross-tabulation results, both assessments had 93% agreement; 23 children were identified by both assessments as having motor impairments, but 13 children were identified differently on each assessment (7 as impaired on PDMS-2 but average on the Bayley-III; 6 as impaired on the Bayley-III but average on the PDMS-2). Most children with motor impairments were identified as 1SD below the mean on the PDMS-2 (27/30) and Bayley III (19/29); however, the Bayley-III identified more children 2SD below the mean (10/29) compared to the PDMS-2 (3/30). Conclusions: Both the Bayley-III and PDMS-2 identify motor delays in children; however, occupational therapists should be aware of the concurrent validity of both assessments. The Bayley III and PDMS-2 may lead to differing results, implicating the decision for further testing or intervention.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Developmental coordination disorder

F75 Sensory processing in 5 years old preschool children born preterm

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Marie-Noelle Simard (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Elise Girouard-Chantal, Melanie Couture, Emmanuel Ouellet, Nadine Forget-Dubois, Sylvie Belanger, Francine Lefebvre, Thuy Mai Luu, Bruno Piedboeuf, Rejean Tessier, Yves Tremblay, Gina Muckle elise.gir

Introduction: Sensory processing refers to the way information from our senses is discriminated, interpreted, modulated and organized in the central nervous system to allow optimal functioning. Atypical sensory processing features are associated with behavioural/psychosocial, cognitive and functional problems. The biological vulnerability inherent to their premature birth and the stressful multisensory environment to which they are too soon exposed may put preterm born children (PT) at risk of developing atypical sensory processing. Objectives: 1) To describe the prevalence of atypical

sensory processing features in 5-year-old PT children; 2) to determine the neonatal and socioeconomic variables associated with atypical sensory processing features in 5-year-old PT children. Methods: Children born <29 weeks of gestational age (GA) were recruited in two neonatal follow-up clinics. Sensory processing features were assessed with the Short Sensory Profile (SSP). Descriptive analyses were used to describe the prevalence of sensory processing features and multivariate regression, to explore associations with risk factors. Results: 118 PT children were assessed (mean GA 26.7, 54% male). Overall, >half of our cohort displayed definite atypical sensory processing features in at least one of the SSP's categories. Definite atypical sensory processing features were found in tactile sensitivity (11%), taste/smell sensitivity (7%), movement sensitivity (13%), underresponsive/seeking sensation (35%), auditory filtering (19%), low energy/weak (28%) and visual/auditory sensitivity (12%). Being small-for-gestational age independently predicted atypical sensory processing features. Conclusion: PT children are at high risks for atypical sensory processing features. Assessment of sensory processing by an occupational therapist should be systematically performed during the follow-up of those children.

Key words / Mots clés : Sensory integration

F76 Comparing standardized and parent-reported outcomes of extremely preterm infants

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Institution

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Introduction: Extremely preterm infants are at increased risk of later motor impairment. Neonatal Follow-Up Programs in Canada conduct standardized assessments to track developmental outcomes, yet few studies have examined the relationship of standardized motor measures and parent-reported outcomes. Objective: Our objective is to compare 18-month motor outcomes with parent-reported functional outcomes at 3 years for preterm infants born at <29 weeks gestation. Methods: We will use data from the Canadian Neonatal Follow-Up Network (n=2340) to compare the proportion of infants with Bayley-III motor composite scores at 18-24 months corrected age (CA) <85 (-1SD) and <70 (-2SD) to the proportion of participants with parent-completed 36-month Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) gross or fine motor scores in the monitoring zone and below the clinical cut-off zone using chi-square analyses. Spearman correlations will examine relationships between Bayley-III and ASQ motor scores. We expect that a high proportion of infants with motor difficulties at 18-24 months CA will have functional difficulties at age 3 years and that standardized assessments and parent-reported outcomes will be moderately correlated. Results: This project will determine what proportion of extremely preterm infants scoring <85 and <70 on the Bayley-III composite motor score at 18-24 months have parent-reported functional motor difficulties at 3 years, and whether the Bayley-III gross and fine motor subscale scores are associated with the gross and fine motor domains of the ASQ. Conclusions: Study results may help occupational therapists better understand Bayley-III motor findings in relation to later motor function.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evidence-based practice

F77 Looking back on innovation! Lessons learnt from a university program

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Susan Mulholland (University of Alberta, Calgary) Kimberly Coutts, Michele Moon, Jutta Hinrichs, Shaniff
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Introduction: A Masters entry-level OT program using an innovative model of delivery was initiated and piloted [number] years ago. The primary purpose of this program was to increase inclusion by facilitating access to education in the region with the additional expectation of potentially increasing local

workforce capacity. The program was proven sustainable, and in its current configuration allows for the trial of diverse teaching and learning strategies. While best practices in distance education delivery continue to emerge, this program relies on innovations led by local occupational therapists, educators, and support staff. Objectives: This presentation will provide a [number] year retrospective look at this program and share key learnings. Approach: Primary stakeholders including students, instructors, support staff and community members provided ongoing feedback and participated in aspects of program evaluation. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to gather data and appropriate analysis applied. For knowledge translation purposes, results were organized using an established OT model of practice, the Person Environment Occupation Performance (PEOP) framework. Results: A brief outline of the program and model of delivery will be followed by a summary of preliminary evaluation results. Evaluation questions will address user experience and pedagogy. "Lessons learnt" will be highlighted. Conclusions: The results of this evaluation will be used to 1) determine the effectiveness of the model of delivery, 2) inform ongoing quality improvement of the current program and, 3) identify any potential impacts on the local OT community.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Teaching/education

F78 Anticipating the edge: An online tool to help manage change

14:30 - 15:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Mary Clark (College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia, Victoria) mclark@cotbc.org

Introduction. Throughout their careers, occupational therapists (OTs) experience transitions impacting their competence, and the delivery of safe, ethical, and effective care. These may or may not trigger rapid learning to acquire needed competencies. Several factors influence the outcomes of these transitions, including the individual's capacity to adapt to the transition, practice contexts, access to resources that support learning, and timely feedback triggering the realization that their knowledge and/or competence is not current. Objectives. To report on the delivery and perceived value of an online tool which annually guides over 2, 200 OTs to review current practice roles, transitions and resources, and provides immediate feedback on the accuracy of their application of new or shifting knowledge related to legislation, practice guidelines, and scope of practice. Methods: Four years of data was collected and redacted on participants' recorded roles, transitions, resources, practice quiz scores, and responses to the evaluation survey. Results: In 2017, 84% reported balancing four or more work roles, 71% were managing transitions, and 65% reported access to at least ten resources. The top three reported transitions in all four years related to system changes. The 2017 practice quiz mean score was 14.26/20. 83% (n=934) agreed/strongly agreed they plan to change their practice based on the review, and 73% reported that the previous year's review guided at least one aspect of their professional development. Conclusions: An online tool providing feedback and access to resources shows promise in supporting OTs to anticipate changes, consider options, and adapt practice to improve client care.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Teaching/education

Conversations that matter:

F79 Issues for occupational therapy assistants and occupational therapy assistant educators

15:15 - 16:00 Finback Theater

F80 Are you covered? Extended health benefits for occupational therapists

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom AB

F81 The opioid crisis and the role of OT

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom C

F83 Setting your fees for practice

15:15 - 16:00 Orca

F84 Occupational therapy in the 21st century: Perspective and vision from CAOT Fellows

15:15 - 16:00 Parksville

Grab a coffee and connect with like-minded colleagues from across Canada. Facilitated by CAOT, these informal discussions will provide delegates with an opportunity to engage on topics that matter to the profession.

F82 Student Event

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Ballroom D

Student forum

CAOT National Staff

CAOT- your career partner for life. All students are welcome to attend this interactive forum. Come meet and chat with CAOT staff to learn about the National Occupational Therapy Certification Examination (NOTCE) preparatory tools, the importance of professional liability insurance, how CAOT will support you throughout your career, and more. Get all your questions answered.

-----End of life symposium-----

F85 Occupational roles and relationships: Patients' experiences in hospice

15:15 - 16:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Institution

Laura Yvonne Bulk (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Laura Nilsson, Nigel King, Joanna Bates, Gil Kimel laurabulk@gmail.com

Introduction. Occupational justice requires people have access to meaningful occupation across the lifespan. Dying and the associated occupations offer opportunities for growth, reconciliation, and closure. However, the role of relationships in shaping patients' occupational engagement and quality of life in the end of life are not well understood. This research enriches understandings about end of life's relational dimensions, and how they impact patient experiences. Objectives. Participants will demonstrate increased understanding of how relationships impact quality of life and occupational engagement at end of life. Method. This study is framed by an understanding that meaning resides not in individual minds, but is negotiated between people in through social interaction and occupational engagement. Data collection involves in-depth interviews with patients and individuals identified as central in their care network (health professionals, family, friends, etc). Pictor charts are also created with patients and informal caregivers. These charts are graphical representations of the participants' worlds, and are used to guide discussion around experiences of roles and relationships. Results. Participants richly describe various factors impacting the ways they make meaning around their relationships at end of life. These include fluctuating and non-linear understandings of time, centering spirituality or a philosophy of life and death, and shifting roles and occupational identities. Conclusions. As members of interdisciplinary teams serving people at the end of life, Occupational Therapists require a greater understanding of factors influencing patient experiences. These insights will help Occupational

Therapists support the relational dimensions of experience that foster quality of life and occupational engagement.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science, Palliative care

F85 Occupational therapy at the end-of-life: Practice network innovation

15:15 - 16:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Institution

Julie Wilding, Catherine Dirks, Isabella Cheng, Kevin Reel kevin.reel@utoronto.ca

Introduction: Across Canada, quality end-of-life care initiatives are increasingly prevalent; occupational therapy contributions should be recognized and available as an option for the public. A practice network is a method to gather diverse experiences about innovation and to sustain those innovations in practice.

Objectives: There are two key Objectives: 1) To describe the current state of a CAOT Practice Network focused on end-of-life care, that evolved from an informal working group consisting of occupational therapists who are passionate about palliative and end-of-life care, and 2) To invite dialogue amongst Canadian occupational therapists, in order to advance next steps of this nascent Network and its aims.

Approach: Benefiting from the national forum where Canadian occupational therapists gather in the same location, we will use an appreciative inquiry approach to invite dialogue that determines best next steps for how to effectively use the Network. Development stages of the Network will be reviewed, including reflections on the success factors such as personal interest, formal connection, and interconnections with strategic priorities outside of occupational therapy.

Practice Implications: The Network is anticipated to support the dissemination of information, resources and ideas for introducing palliative and end-of-life approaches into occupational therapy practice in any context. The Network is strengthened with multiple perspectives from across Canada, and decisions made in this session will guide the work of the Network for the year.

Conclusions: Committed practitioners of enablement in end-of-life care have the opportunity to share information about and sustain valuing the role of end-of-life occupational therapy.

Key words / Mots clés : Palliative care

-----Éthiques symposium-----

F86 Enjeux éthiques de la pratique de l'ergothérapie en contexte autochtone

15:15 - 16:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Communauté

Marie-Josée Drolet (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Marie Goulet marie-josée.drolet@uqtr.ca

Introduction : Environ 5% de Canadiens se considèrent Autochtones. Les iniquités rencontrées par ces Canadiens comparés aux autres Canadiens, en termes de santé, bien-être, éducation, logement et développement économique sont bien documentées dans les écrits, ce qui n'est pas le cas des enjeux éthiques rencontrés par les ergothérapeutes qui travaillent avec des membres de peuples autochtones au pays. Objectif : L'étude visait à explorer ces enjeux par l'entremise des perceptions d'ergothérapeutes du Québec travaillant avec des clients autochtones. Méthodes : Un devis qualitatif phénoménologique a été utilisé. Des ergothérapeutes québécois travaillant avec des clients membres de diverses nations autochtones ont été rencontrés en entretien individuel pour recueillir leurs perceptions des enjeux éthiques que pose leur pratique. Résultats : Dix ergothérapeutes femmes travaillant avec des clients algonquins, attikamekws, cris, innus, inuits ou métis du Québec ont pris part à l'étude. Toutes rapportent des enjeux éthiques de nature macroscopique ayant trait aux iniquités rencontrées par les

membres des peuples autochtones. Six valeurs ou principes éthiques sont, en tout ou en partie, compromis au quotidien : l'accessibilité aux services, le consentement libre, éclairé et continu aux services, le respect des droits humains fondamentaux, la protection des personnes vulnérables, le respect des standards de pratique et l'efficacité des interventions. Conclusions : Pour assurer la sécurité culturelle des clients autochtones, plus d'effort doit être mis pour développer des théories, modèles et outils d'intervention respectueux des épistémologies, ontologies et axiologiques des peuples autochtones. Aussi, le racisme systémique inhérent au système canadien de santé doit être endigué.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care

F86 Solutions pour résoudre les enjeux éthiques de la pratique privée

15:15 - 16:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Établissement

Marie-Josée Drolet (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Rébecca Gaudet, Chantal Pinard, marie-josée.drolet@uqtr.ca

Introduction : Un nombre croissant d'ergothérapeutes canadiens travaillent dans le secteur privé. Or la pratique privée de l'ergothérapie soulève des enjeux éthiques préoccupants. Si ces enjeux commencent à être documentés, peu d'études ont décrit les moyens qu'utilisent les ergothérapeutes pour les résoudre et leurs idées de solution. Objectif : L'étude visait à décrire les moyens utilisés par des ergothérapeutes québécois du secteur privé pour résoudre les enjeux éthiques de leur pratique et leurs idées de solutions pour y parvenir. Méthodes : Un devis qualitatif phénoménologique a été utilisé. Des ergothérapeutes québécois travaillant au privé ont été interrogés individuellement par téléphone pour discuter de ces moyens et de leurs idées de solution. Les entretiens ont été enregistrés, intégralement transcrits et analysés suivant les étapes proposées par Giorgi. Résultats : 24 ergothérapeutes ont participé à l'étude. Tous identifient des moyens et des idées pour résoudre les enjeux éthiques de leur pratique. Les ergothérapeutes ont plus de facilité à discuter de moyens ou d'idées de nature micro-environnementale (ex. développer ses compétences éthiques) que méso-environnementale (ex. gestion éthique de la clinique) ou macro-environnementale (ex. encadrement sociétal de la pratique). Conclusions : Bien qu'individuellement les ergothérapeutes ne soient pas toujours capables d'identifier des moyens ou idées de nature micro, méso et macro environnementales pour résoudre les enjeux éthiques de leur pratique, collectivement ils sont à même d'en recenser plusieurs. Les moyens et idées de solution ici documentés permettent d'habiliter les ergothérapeutes du secteur privé et les étudiants à résoudre les enjeux éthiques de leur pratique.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Orthopaedics

F87 The International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative (IDDSI): Getting ready for implementation in Canada

15:15 – 17:30 Pavilion Ballroom D

Hands-on learning session

Janice Duivesteyn, Gabrielle Trépanier

The session will provide an overview of the need for international standards for dysphagia diets, a brief description of the development process and a focus on the framework, descriptors and testing methods. Testing methods will be shown in video format followed by practical sessions where participants can try out the testing methods for fluids and various foods. The session will end with a brief overview of implementation initiatives in Canada.

Goals and Learning Objectives: i.e. participants will become familiar with : 1. The rationale behind having standardised terminology for dysphagia diets 2. The evidence informed process used to develop the

IDDSI framework 3. The various resources available for clinician use including food and drink descriptors and testing methods. 4. The various testing methods through hands-on experiences 5. The various implementation approaches and initiatives currently in process in Canada.

F88 Robots in the home: The acceptability and preferences across generations

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Community

Charmaine Chiang (University of Toronto, Toronto) Caiwei (Michelle) Li

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Introduction. With the increased rate of aging in Canada's population, current and future older adults are more inclined to "age in place". Service robots have gained recognition for their ability to assist older adults in performing daily occupations. However, there is limited research on how these individuals prefer service robots to look, act, and function. Objectives. The aim of this mixed methods study is to identify the acceptability and preferences of robots in current (aged 65+) and future (aged 35-64) older adults to understand how to develop and incorporate robots into their daily occupations. Methods. 30 current and 30 future older adults recruited via social media from retirement homes and recreation centres will complete a quantitative survey with questions regarding their attitudes on service robots. From this sample, two current and two future older adults will participate in a qualitative interview to elaborate on their survey answers. Descriptive statistics, an independent sample t-test and MANOVA will be used to analyze quantitative data and a content analysis will be used to analyze qualitative data. Data will be merged with a side-by-side comparison. Practice Implications. Preferences in the design and function of service robots identified by current older adults may differ from their younger counterparts. Findings from this study will assist occupational therapists and their clients in decision-making regarding service robots to age in place. Conclusions. Information gathered from current and older adults has the potential to inform health care professionals and researchers in the development and application of user-centred service robots.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Technology

F89 Robot-assisted video game rehabilitation for individuals with unilateral spatial neglect

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

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Introduction: Recently, technology use in neurorehabilitation has increased as a result of an increase in stroke victims and rehabilitation demands. Current literature suggests the potential of video games as a technique for rehabilitation of unilateral spatial neglect (USN). Additionally, robot-assisted therapy for upper limb has shown to safely increase the intensity of practice through increased repetitions. However, effects of video gaming with the use of robotics as a form of rehabilitation has not been thoroughly explored. Objective: This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of robot-assisted gaming rehabilitation compared to conventional therapy to improve attention in peripersonal space for individuals who have USN due to stroke. Methods: Thirty individuals will participate in a pilot randomized controlled trial. Participants will be randomly assigned to a conventional therapy or robot-assisted therapy group. Therapy sessions will be one hour long, twice a week for 4-weeks and will consist of reaching or searching for several different targets. A line bisection test, a Bell's Test, a Dynavision assessment, the Catharine Bergio Scale and the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory will be used as outcome measures. Measures will be collected pre and post therapy and at 6 weeks follow-up. A repeated measures ANOVA will be used to determine significant treatment effects. Results: Video game therapy is expected to improve peripersonal spatial awareness in individuals with USN. These

improvements may help reduce the impairment and functional ramifications. Conclusion: Findings from this study will contribute to current literature on video games as a form of therapy for USN.

Key words / Mots clés : Stroke, Technology

F90 Sighted perspectives on academic belonging for people who are blind

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Education

Minnie Teng (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Mary-Lou Brown, Laura Yvonne Bulk, Laura Nimmon, Tal Jarus minnie.teng@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Belonging has been associated with increased engagement and participation in academic occupations and well-being. There is lack of research about perceptions of sighted people regarding belonging for people who are blind or partially blind. As sighted people constitute a large proportion of the academic environment, exploring their perceptions may define barriers and facilitators to creating an environment wherein blind people can experience belonging, thus increase their occupational engagement. Objectives: The purpose of the study is to (1) examine factors that sighted students, staff, faculty, and instructors perceive as facilitating or hindering belonging for blind or partially blind people in academia; and (2) explore the experiences and opinions of sighted students, staff, faculty, and instructors regarding what helps or hinders them from enacting these factors. Methods: Semi-structured focus groups and interviews will be used to explore perspectives of 30 sighted students, instructors, and staff. Data will be transcribed and coded thematically. Practice Implications: This study explores the experiences and opinions of sighted people regarding what helps or hinders them from enacting factors that contribute to sense of belonging for people who are blind or partially blind in academia. Results of this study could inform best practices for educators, including those in occupational therapy, with regard to advocating for more inclusive learning opportunities that support belonging for people who are blind or partially blind. Conclusion: Understanding facilitators and barriers to belonging for blind and partially blind people could result in more successful program planning and influence educational system policies.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F91 Experiences of Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists transitioning into Canadian practice

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Education

Jacob Colby (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Natalie Carrion, Katie Lee Bunting, Suzanne Huot, Susan Forwell jacob.colby@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: British Columbia (BC) has an increasing demand for Occupational Therapists (OTs) that is not currently being met by OTs trained in the province. One way this shortage is met is through the registration of Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists (IEOTs). Becoming a registered OT is a transition with potentially complex effects on the IEOT's life and occupations and about which little is known from an occupational perspective. Objectives: This study aims to: (1) understand the process, barriers and facilitators for IEOTs becoming registered OTs, (2) explore the experience of transition from an occupational perspective for IEOTs who are registered OTs, (3) appraise the fit of the Predictable Transitions from an Occupational Perspective (P-TOP) Model (Romanyk, Young, Lee Bunting & Forwell, 2016) with the experience of IEOTs who are registered OTs. Methods: IEOTs will be recruited through the College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia (COTBC). An online survey will address the process, barriers and facilitators for IEOTs obtaining registration with COTBC. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted to explore the transition experience of IEOTs and further refine the P-TOP model. Results: Findings will address the current knowledge gap in understanding the transition experiences of

IEOTs as they become registered OTs in BC from an occupational perspective. Results will explore how this transition affects the person, environment and occupation and inform further refinement and validation of the P-TOP model. Conclusion: Exploring transition in the lives of IEOTs will contribute to a deeper understanding of transition from an occupational perspective.

Key words / Mots clés : Models, Teaching/education

F92 Lost no more: Implementation of a regional orientation strategy.

15:15 - 16:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Teresa Green (Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver) Sarah Sinanan, Sarah Pike, Kevin Waldorf
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Introduction: Orientation is a key process to enable newly hired occupational therapists (OTs) to work successfully. OT practice leaders working in a large health organization spread across several communities and a full spectrum of practice worked to create a sustainable, consistent orientation process to effectively support new hires. Objectives: (1) To review the process used to develop a standard, regional OT orientation strategy (2) To review the results of a review of the literature (3) To share the strategy developed and the challenges and successes encountered with implementation. Approach: This presentation will describe how a group of OT practice leaders developed, implemented, and evaluated a regional orientation strategy. The session will include an overview of the results of a literature review, the resources developed and recommendations from the evaluation. Practice Implications: Orientation is necessary to ensure newly hired occupational therapists have the knowledge and skills to become effective, competent team members. Orientation is a strategy to improve staff retention. Conclusion: Identifying effective orientation processes created a framework for regional orientation process to build confidence and competence in newly hired occupational therapists.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F93 Fostering immigrant inclusion through occupational engagement in community sites

16:00 - 16:30 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Suzanne Huot (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Luisa Veronis suzanne.huot@ubc.ca

Introduction: This study investigated the participation of French-speaking immigrants in three different community sites a community centre, a church, and a community group. Objectives: 1) Understanding combined personal and structural factors shaping immigrants' participation in different community sites; 2) Examining immigrants' expectations, motivations and agency in processes of engagement, and the role of their participation in their longer-term integration; and 3) Attending to the influences of intersectional identity markers, such as gender, race, ethnicity, and language in shaping immigrants' participation within particular contexts (e.g. institutional, geographic, social, historic). Methods: A critical ethnography involving three stages of data collection was conducted. Following completion of a literature review (stage 1), participant observation occurred within the three selected community sites and in-depth personal interviews (N=36) were conducted with immigrants (stage 2). Key informant interviews (N=6) were then completed with organizational representatives (stage 3). Results: To address the objectives of this presentation, an analysis informed by Omoto and Snyder's (2002) three stage model was conducted. Findings are presented in relation to three related themes: the antecedents of participation (e.g. motivations, circumstances), immigrants' experiences of participation, and the outcomes of their participation. Conclusions: Deepening understanding of how integration and inclusion are negotiated in community sites can inform the development of evidence-based practices to enable full participation of immigrants at the neighbourhood level. We will highlight innovative strategies developed by different types of community sites to motivate and sustain migrant participation through

fostering their engagement in meaningful occupations.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational science

F94 Enabling best practices in early detection of cerebral palsy

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Community

Zachary Boychuck (McGill University, Montreal) John Andersen, André Bussi eres, Darcy Fehlings, Adam Kirton, Patricia Li, Maryam Oskoui, Charo Rodriguez, Michael Shevell, Laurie Snider, Annette Majnemer, The PROMPT Group, zachary.boychuck@mcgill.ca

Rationale: Early identification is considered best-practice for children with cerebral palsy (CP), but research efforts have primarily focused on children considered “high-risk”. Primary care practitioners are uniquely positioned to identify and refer children for diagnosis and rehabilitation services, but many lack the knowledge of early clinical signs of CP. Objectives: (i) To determine the clinical attributes that manifest early in life and have a high association with CP or other neurodevelopmental disability. (ii) To develop user-friendly knowledge translation (KT) tools for primary care providers and parents that will enhance early detection. Methods: Mixed-methods design, using an integrated KT approach. Phase 1 - Knowledge synthesis: Evidence on age-at-referral for diagnosis and for rehabilitation services was ascertained from a scoping review, and through a national environmental scan of referral practices. Phase 2 KT tool creation: Consensus methodologies were used to develop the content of KT tools; two consensus groups with national experts, the results of which were validated through a Delphi survey of international experts. Phase 3 - KT tool creation; focus groups and interviews with stakeholders to determine tool format(s). Results: An important subset of children with CP are experiencing delayed referral for diagnosis and for rehabilitation services, particularly children with hemiplegia and diplegia. Consensus was reached on 6 attributes that should prompt referral for diagnosis, and 5 referral recommendations to rehabilitation specialists and other professionals. Conclusions: Adopting an integrated KT approach that involves key stakeholders adds value and enhances the quality and relevance of the research.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Interprofessional

F95 Engaging stakeholders for effective knowledge translation

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Parisa Ghanouni(Vancouver) Tal Jarus, Jill Zwicker, parisa.ghanouni@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Knowledge translation is a two-way process, involving research users and research producers. Healthcare providers frequently emphasize the importance of applying research findings into their practice, helping them to make informed clinical decisions to optimize the quality of services for clients. However, barriers exist in integrating research into clinical practice, leading to a gap between knowledge (research) and action (practice). Objectives: To explore perspectives of stakeholders on the barriers and facilitators of knowledge translation process in pediatric rehabilitation. METHOD: We interviewed 17 stakeholders, including 4 parents of children with disabilities, 11 clinicians/service providers (e.g., speech language pathologists, occupational therapists, special educators) with at least one year working experience, and 2 administrators of organizations supporting children with disabilities. Participants were asked to identify issues around knowledge translation and how to facilitate disseminating the knowledge. Results: Constant comparative qualitative analysis resulted in several themes on effective knowledge translation, including “using lay language and tailored materials”, “accessing reliable sources of information”, and “leveraging digital media to disseminate findings”. Participants set priorities on involving all stakeholders at the initial stages of the research to bridge the existing gap among researchers, families, and health care providers. Conclusion: This study identifies

factors that play a vital role during successful knowledge translation strategies in the field of occupational therapy. Furthermore, this allows clinicians to target effective knowledge translation that will ultimately help in integrating research into clinical practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Interprofessional

F96 Juggling the 3 P's: Post-professional studies, parenting, and professional practice

16:00 - 17:00 Junior Ballroom D

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction Increasingly, occupational therapists are pursuing graduate studies in anticipation of scholarly careers. Graduate studies can be challenging and can be made even more so by the added responsibilities of family/childbearing, along with clinical practice. Despite literature on burdens placed on new/early career investigators, there's a lack of resources and discussion on how to successfully balance these roles, leaving current students feeling overwhelmed and prospective students uncertain about whether to pursue graduate studies or not. This session extends an enthusiastic discussion from the 2017 conference with a new audience. **Objectives** This session is relevant for prospective and current graduate students who wish to learn about juggling parental and/or clinical practice responsibilities with their studies. Participants will share experiences and practical recommendations for balancing life roles and concomitantly succeeding in the research world. **Approach** Panelists will share their experiences in balancing studies, parenting, and/or professional practice to generate topics for small group discussion, providing a platform for eliciting new ideas. The session will wrap up with a facilitated master list of recommendations. **Practice implications** The profession is dependent on research evidence and collectively should mentor trainees and new investigators for research success. Audience members will identify with challenges, joys, and strategies for successfully balancing advanced studies, practice, and parenting. **Conclusions** To sustain and keep our profession on the edge, we need to attract and retain ambitious occupational therapy graduate students. Inclusive and innovative supports shared in this discussion are needed to help students pursue advanced studies while balancing other life roles.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F97 Rethinking home: Exploring older adults' occupational experiences in alternative housing

16:00 - 16:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Community

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Introduction: Canada's population is rapidly aging and by 2031 approximately one in four Canadians will be over the age of 65. With already long waiting lists for retirement homes and long-term care, there is increasing concern about the future availability of appropriate senior housing solutions. Although many older adults prefer to age in their own homes, this model can restrict occupational engagement and foster social isolation. As a result, alternative housing models such as cohousing and shared housing are beginning to gain popularity with older adults in North America. **Objectives:** This study will explore older adults' perceptions of their occupational engagement while living in cohousing and shared housing arrangements. **Methods:** Structured as a qualitative multiple case study, this research will examine a shared home in Canada and a cohousing model in Sweden, where cohousing is well established. Residents will participate in semi-structured interviews and researchers will observe home activities to understand older adults' occupational experiences at each site. Document analysis will provide insights into socio-political and cultural context. Data from interviews, observation and documents will be

analyzed thematically both within and across cases. Practice Implications: Study findings are expected to illustrate how alternative housing environments can support older adults' occupational engagement and thus promote health and wellbeing for this population. Conclusions: Study findings may provide realistic insight into innovative housing possibilities for Canadian older adults, as well as inform how more traditional senior housing is planned to promote occupational engagement.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational science

F98 Identifying self-feeding profiles: Foundation for assessment using an instrumented spoon

16:00 - 16:30 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Education

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Introduction: Children with cerebral palsy (CP) often encounter difficulty mastering self-feeding. Assessments are performed mainly through observations and questionnaires. Objective: The objective of this work was to identify the kinematic profiles of the upper extremity, head and spoon during self-feeding. Methods: 65 typically developing (TD) and 6 children with spastic CP children, aged 2.11 to 9.2 years participated in a home environment experimental session. Four miniature "TrakSTAR" electromagnetic sensors (240Hz) tracking position and orientation data including angles, and X, Y, Z coordinates were affixed to the forearm, upper arm, head and handle of a teaspoon. Each participant was seated according to ergonomic criteria and ate yoghurt during two trials. Kinematic data were analyzed offline via a Matlab routine, Following manual identification of eating cycle phases, kinematic variables associated with spatial and temporal movement parameters were calculated. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board. Results: Test-retest reliability for the identification of the eating cycle phases was high with mean ICC values of .93. Significant interaction and main effects ($p < 0.05$) were found between age and kinematic variables (e.g., velocity, duration and movement curvature) while transporting the spoon to the mouth and back to the plate. Significant differences ($p < 0.01$) were found between an age-matched group of children with CP and TD children for duration and velocity of eating cycle performance. Conclusion Kinematic data documenting self-feeding was demonstrated age-related changes in some key variables, supporting the use of this approach for novel assessment and interventions such as designing and fabricating instrumented eating utensils.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Technology

F99 La formation des ergothérapeutes en soins de fin de vie

16:00 - 16:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Éducation

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Introduction : Les soins de fin de vie ont été largement discutés dans les dernières années et certains gouvernements au Canada en ont fait une priorité. Les institutions d'enseignement doivent revoir leur programme de formation, afin de s'adapter aux nouvelles lois mises en vigueur. L'ergothérapeute a sa place comme professionnel de la santé dans les équipes de soins de fin de vie, afin de promouvoir la qualité de vie à cette étape particulière de la vie. Toutefois, ils reçoivent peu ou pas de formation à propos de cette clientèle. Objectif : Dresser un portrait synthèse de la littérature concernant la formation en soins de fin de vie des ergothérapeutes aux niveaux gradué et post-gradué. Méthode : Les cinq étapes méthodologiques d'un examen de la portée ont été réalisées. Résultats : Vingt articles ont été inclus dans la synthèse. Quatre thèmes principaux ont émergé et ont été formulés en quatre questions générales : 1) À qui doit-on enseigner les soins de fin de vie? 2) Qu'est-ce qu'on devrait enseigner concernant les soins de fin de vie? 3) Comment devrait-on l'enseigner? et 4) Quels sont les

écarts entre la situation actuelle et ce qu'elle devrait être ? Conclusion : Les ergothérapeutes nécessitent davantage de formation en soins de fin de vie. Plusieurs ressources sont actuellement disponibles pour enseigner les soins de fin de vie en ergothérapie. Toutefois, il y a un besoin d'en développer et d'en implanter davantage.

Key words / Mots clés : Palliative care, Teaching/education

-----Participatory research and relational ethics symposium-----

F100 Advocating for change: Participatory and emancipatory research and practice

16:00 - 17:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Laura Yvonne Bulk (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) laurabulk@gmail.com

Introduction. For several decades disability research has been widely criticized, including that done in rehabilitation sciences. Disabled people have felt misrepresented and used for someone else's gain. Participatory and emancipatory approaches (PA/EA) are one response to this injustice; however, especially for a disabled researcher, these approaches come with unique challenges. Objectives. Following this session, participants will be able to contrast PA/EA with traditional approaches, describe two challenges and ways to address them, and articulate the value of PA/EA for occupational science/therapy. Approach. A literature review and scholarly reflection upon the author's current research form the basis of this discussion. Two main challenges are addressed: finding common understandings of disability and navigating a dual insider/outsider status. Disability orientation is described and applied as a framework for addressing challenges in PA/EA. Practice Implications. It is vital for occupational therapists and scientists to consider how their approaches to practice/research may oppress or empower. This presentation assists scholars and clinicians in considering/reconsidering how their approaches might promote occupational justice in the ways they approach practice and research. Conclusion. Will occupational scientists/therapists use their positions within the existing structures of knowledge production and practice to contest the status quo, embracing the challenges this may bring? Or will they leave dominant paradigms unchallenged? They have the opportunity to challenge the structures that have for too long silenced, misrepresented, and erased disabled people. What role will they take in the process of promoting occupational justice through practice, research, activism, and advocacy?

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Occupational science

F100 Translating occupational science research findings into practice: An inclusive approach

16:00 - 17:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Rebecca Renwick (University of Toronto, Toronto) Denise DuBois, Debra Cameron, Jasmine Cowen
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Rationale: Traditional knowledge translation (KT) methods (e.g., peer-reviewed publications, presentations) for transferring disability-related research findings into practice are often not accessible for important, non-researcher stakeholders, including youths with disabilities and their networks (e.g., families, policymakers, practitioners). Innovative KT methods, made in collaboration with stakeholders, may ensure that these methods have greater reach and usefulness. Objectives: To present an innovative, inclusive KT approach to help make occupational science (OS) research findings more accessible to diverse stakeholders. Methods: The original multi-year inclusive, grounded-theory research project revealed a Belonging Framework through exploring perspectives of youths with disabilities about their occupational engagement. The inclusive research team included 3 youths with disabilities, thereby keeping the KT process grounded in their lived experiences of disability and belonging. The youths

collaborated in all research stages, including: making an accessible film (e.g., plain-language, including animation/text; following provincial accessibility guidelines) about research findings released at a public forum attended by diverse stakeholders (i.e., youths with disabilities and their networks). Practice Implications: This presentation highlights strengths and challenges of implementing an inclusive, accessible KT approach (e.g., time, cost, ethics, format) in collaboration with the community upon which the research focused: youths with disabilities. Examples of the youths' roles in the KT process and the reach/impact of the film are presented. Conclusions: This inclusive KT approach provides accessible formats to aid diverse stakeholders, including occupational therapists, in applying research findings (e.g., to program and policy development). These recommendations may also be used by other OS researchers to implement inclusive KT methods.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science, Theory

F100 Experiences of a clinical researcher: Relational ethics in research practice

16:00 - 17:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Elly Park (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Christine Daum, Lili Liu, elly1@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Relationships are at the core of occupational therapy as the basis of client-centred care (Taylor, 2008). Likewise, relationships are the foundation of many qualitative research methods. Development of mutually trusting and respectful relationships has been generally recognized as ethically important. Relational ethics are based on the ethical responsibility the researcher or clinician has for her participant or client (Bergum & Dosseter, 2005). However, upon further investigation, there is little attention given to the principles of relational ethics in occupational therapy research and practice. Objective: To consider how ethical tensions are confronted by an occupational therapist researcher while in the midst of qualitative health research. Approach: A qualitative research project involving technology and dementia was carried out from April 2016-July 2017. Based on a relational ethics framework including collaboration, context and nurturance (Bergum & Dosseter, 2005), the researcher contemplated the ethical tensions which surfaced throughout the research process. Results: During the research process, and retrospectively, the intricacy of being a clinician and researcher influenced the research overall, from the interactions between the researcher and participants to the interpretations of the findings and recommendations. As researchers who are health care practitioners, the relationships with participants influence the research process as well as the knowledge that develops. Conclusion: Moving forward, occupational therapists who are researchers can intentionally incorporate relational ethics principles into their projects to enhance the research experience for both participants and researchers.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Models

F101 Interventions for preschool children with sensory or motor difficulties

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Marilyn Gagnon (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Mélanie Couture, Caroline Hui, Natasa Obradovic, Chantal Camden, Louise Lemay, Julie Myre-Bisailon, Guadalupe Puentes-Neuman, Emmanuelle Jasmin marilyn.gagnon2@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction: Many preschool children suspected with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) present sensory or motor difficulties affecting their occupational performance. However, most of these preschool children respond negatively to the screening and therefore, do not have access to occupational therapy services. Objective: To analyze the needs and to experiment interventions for preschool children having sensory or motor difficulties for whom the suspicion of ASD was rejected. Methods: A multiple case

study design (n=12) is used. Each case includes the child (3-6 years old), his/her parents and his/her educator/teacher. Data will be collected between September and December 2017. Before the interventions, children's characteristics (e.g. sensory processing, motor skills) and needs in their living environments (home and daycare/school) will be documented through standardized or validated tools and interviews with parents and educators/teachers. Individualized Objectives will be determined using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) and the Goal Attainment Scale (GAS). Interventions, offered once or twice a week during 7-10 weeks, will include collaborative consultations based on the Occupational Performance Coaching and workshops based on the participants' needs. Occupational performance will be measured before and after the interventions with the COPM, the GAS and the Performance Quality Rating Scale (PQRS). Results: Results will offer a description of these children's characteristics and needs as well as to help determine the efficacy of the interventions. Conclusion: This project will lead to a better understanding of these children's needs and the proposal of a model for an occupational therapy services program for this population.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Sensory integration

F102 An innovative approach to measuring youth concussion recovery: Occupational performance

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

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Introduction: Concussion is a common injury in youth. While most youth recover within four weeks, a subset of 30% experience ongoing symptoms beyond this period (Zemek et al., 2016). These symptoms can impact a youth's capacity for occupational performance and engagement in meaningful activities. Low intensity active rehabilitation interventions have been found to reduce post-concussion symptoms in these youth. However, active rehabilitation studies have yet to measure change in occupational performance and satisfaction. Objectives: To identify occupational performance issues experienced by youth post-concussion, and how they change after completion of a six-week active rehabilitation intervention. This study also explores the relationship between changes in occupational performance issues and self-reported symptoms. Methods: This quasi-experimental study uses a pretest-posttest design on 41 youth ages 9 to 18 who completed a six-week low intensity active rehabilitation intervention. Data was collected pre- and post-intervention using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure and Post Concussion Symptoms Inventory. Paired t-test, Pearson correlation, and descriptive analyses were conducted. Results: Paired t-test analysis demonstrated a change in both performance and satisfaction of occupational performance issues after active rehabilitation intervention ($p < .001$). Pearson correlation analysis revealed that as self-reported symptoms decreased, occupational performance improved ($r = -.365$, $p = .019$). However, no significant relationship was found between self-reported symptoms and change in satisfaction scores ($r = -.154$, $p = .336$). Conclusions: Results inform understanding of the functional outcomes of active rehabilitation post-concussion, and application of innovative targeted functional approaches to paediatric concussion management.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Evaluation

F103 Prioritized needs of people living with HIV in rural areas

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

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Rationale: People living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and others with chronic conditions can benefit from occupational therapy to address challenges to daily living. However, specialist services

are mainly based in large centres, limiting access for people living in distant communities. Using technology to deliver services may facilitate access. Understanding the needs of people living with HIV in rural areas, and their use of technology can improve access to occupational therapy. Objectives: (1) Explore prioritized rehabilitation needs from the perspective of people living with HIV in rural areas; (2) Survey participants' access and use of telephone and Internet. Methods: Adults living with HIV in rural areas of one province were purposively selected through a provincial health program. As part of a larger mixed methods study, qualitative data was collected through semi-structured interviews, and participants completed a survey about technology access and use. Interview transcripts were analysed for themes and survey responses tabulated. Results: Seventeen people participated; 41% were women. Priority needs were: (1) Access to self-management resources; (2) Access to peer support; and (3) Public education to combat stigma. Most participants (88%) reported having a telephone. Sixty-five percent of participants reported using the Internet daily; 18% had no Internet experience, and 24% had no Internet access at home. Conclusions: Occupational therapists can facilitate identified needs of people living with chronic episodic conditions, like HIV, who live in rural areas. Occupational therapists can help advocate for Internet access for people living with chronic health conditions as a component of health self-management.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Technology

F104 Collaboration dans un contexte de réadaptation au travail

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adultes général | Établissement

Alexe Desaulniers (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières) Pierre-Yves Therriault

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Introduction : Au Canada, la valeur estimée du temps productif perdu en raison des absences au travail de longue durée imputables aux troubles musculo-squelettiques (TMS) s'élevait à 12, 6 milliards de dollars. Ces chiffres motivent ardemment le domaine de la réadaptation au travail à optimiser les pratiques pour ainsi favoriser un retour au travail prompt et durable. Pour arriver à rétablir l'interaction entre l'individu et son environnement de travail, plusieurs acteurs sont impliqués dans le processus de retour au travail. Objectifs : L'objectif général de cette étude est de mieux comprendre la collaboration interdisciplinaire dans un processus de réadaptation au travail. Plus spécifiquement, les objectifs secondaires sont : 1) comprendre le système clinico-administratif dans un contexte de réadaptation au travail; 2) comprendre comment chaque acteur présent dans un tel processus conçoit la collaboration interdisciplinaire; 3) élaborer, implanter et évaluer un outil web de collaboration interprofessionnelle. Méthodes: L'équipe a exploité la méthode du groupe de discussion focalisée composé des divers types d'acteurs inclus dans le processus de retour au travail. Une fois l'outil web interprofessionnel élaboré, un devis d'étude de cas multiples est utilisé pour l'implanter et l'évaluer. Conséquences pour la pratique: Les résultats de ce projet ont un potentiel majeur pour le développement de système d'aide à la collaboration interdisciplinaire dans le domaine de la réadaptation au travail. Conclusions: Un tel processus atteindra un niveau d'efficacité optimal lorsque les patients seront des partenaires de soins, non seulement de simples consommateurs et que tous les acteurs constitueront un maillon de la chaîne à parts égales.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Technology

F105 Resilience in work rehabilitation

16:00 - 16:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Eve Dulude (Université de Sherbrooke, Longueuil) Marie-José Durand, Marie-France Coutu

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Introduction: Long-term work disability is a major concern in industrialized countries. Musculoskeletal disorders and common mental disorders are the two most common causes of prolonged absence from work. Resilience is an emerging construct in rehabilitation and growing evidence supports its importance in the adjustment of clients to pain and mental health problems. However to date, little has been done to incorporate resilience into existing return to work programs. Objectives: To identify factors associated with resilience for individuals experiencing musculoskeletal disorders or common mental disorders and to inform a future resilience-based intervention in work rehabilitation. Methods: Two scoping reviews on resilience and associated factors for (1) musculoskeletal disorders and (2) common mental disorders were conducted, using a systematic identification and selection process. Data was extracted separately and synthesized into common themes. Results: (1) 531 titles were identified and 14 studies were finally included in this review. (2) 5159 titles were identified and nine studies were finally included in this review. Coping strategies, hope, spirituality, meaning, purpose in life, positivity, acceptance, self-efficacy, perceived control, social support, self-esteem, determination and quality of life were associated with resilience in both reviews. A resilience process framework was developed based on these findings, existing models of resilience and relevant theories. Conclusions: Within this framework, occupational therapists will be better oriented towards key processes and resources of resilience. Results of this study will form the basis for developing a systematic and structured intervention promoting resilience in work rehabilitation.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

F106 Occupational therapists support immigrants to settle in their new home

16:30 - 17:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Setareh Ghahari (Queen's University, Kingston) Shahriar Parvaneh, Alexandra O. Carlsson, setareh.ghahari@gmail.com

Introduction: Immigration or transition to a new country create different challenges and stressors for a person, such as loss of identity, occupational deprivation, occupational imbalance, and potential mental health concerns. Integration to a new community while achieving meaningful participation and well-being require a balance between preserving aspects of one's home culture and building new relationships with the host community. Objectives: Examine the literature on roles and interventions that occupational therapists (OTs) can utilize to contribute to the health and well-being of immigrant populations through employing a scoping review. Methods: Databases searched include CINAHL, Embase, Medline, Psycinfo, and Proquest. We used the Arksey and O'Malley (2005) framework to complete the scoping review. Results: A total of 253 articles were identified, seventy-two of which met the inclusion criteria for this review. Nine themes emerged highlighting the role for OTs, including: interventions to improve occupational engagement and health, to remove communication barriers, and to enable immigrants to advocate their needs to address occupational injustices. Systemic barriers and professional dilemmas faced by occupational therapists when working with immigrants were also discussed. Conclusions: This review outlines the experiences, barriers and benefits that immigrant populations and occupational therapists face while working together. The results highlight gaps in the literature and key factors that can contribute to improved OT service delivery for this client population.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development

-----Technology for children with Autism symposium-----

F107 Using participatory research to develop a virtual-reality program for autism

16:30 - 17:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Community

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Introduction: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have difficulty with socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in school, play, and community settings. Behavioural interventions are effective, though costly. Virtual reality (VR) programs can complement interventions in an interactive and inexpensive way. Despite the importance of socio-emotional skills and the value of stakeholders' perspectives, there is no VR program incorporating children's and youth's ideas. To meet the client's needs and interest, a participatory design approach during development of the program is required. Objectives: To explore the perspectives of end-users on their priorities for the content and design of a virtual-reality platform targeting social participation among children with ASD. METHOD: We interviewed 5 high function youth (11-16 years old) and 5 children with ASD (5-11 years old) during an iterative cycle of program development. Using a think aloud method, participants were asked to play with a prototype of the virtual-reality program and provide their feedback on how to improve it. Results: Content analysis resulted in several themes including "motivational aspects and how to maintain children's interest", "visual and auditory features of the program", and "providing constructive and adequate amount of feedback". Conclusion: This study bridges the existing gap between clients and clinicians in the field of ASD, using a community-based participatory approach to support children's social participation. Valuing stakeholders' ideas and incorporating the identified needs into a virtual-reality program will provide occupational therapists with a client-centered tool to facilitate social participation, enable inclusion, and improve quality of life among children with ASD.
Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Autism

F107 Tablet apps and Autism: Promoting social inclusion with innovative technology

16:30 - 17:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Education

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Introduction: Children living with Autism Spectrum Disorder struggle to develop peer relationships and engage in social occupations due to poor social skills. This review explores the current interests and trends in the use of tablet app technology as an intervention tool for evidence-informed occupational therapy practice. Objectives: To present an integrative review on tablet apps that have potential for occupation-focused occupational therapy interventions. Methods: This synthesis analyses qualitative and quantitative peer-reviewed articles that use tablet apps as an intervention with children with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder from 2010-2017. The review uses data from seven databases, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Embase, ERIC, OT Seeker, PsycInfo and PubMed. Data review includes Level 1 title and abstract screening and Level 2 full-body review of N=218 articles by two raters using DistillerSR software. Results: Preliminary results suggest that tablet apps are being used by healthcare professionals to address communication and social skills. However, further research is needed to provide evidence linking the use of tablet apps to the social goals and outcomes of children living with autism spectrum disorder. Current evidence from this synthesis can posit directions for occupational therapy research and practice regarding the use of tablet apps as an intervention tool to promote social occupations and positive peer development. Conclusions: Use of tablet apps is a contemporary tool that requires innovative research to support information on the types of programs, the use of apps at home, at school and in peer relationships in everyday living.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Technology

F107 A robot to help diagnose autism spectrum disorder?

16:30 - 17:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Marilyn Gagnon (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Audree Jeanne Beaudoin, Raby-Nahas

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Introduction: Early interventions for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) foster a better occupational prognosis, making early diagnosis a priority. Occupational therapists contribute greatly to the diagnosis with their knowledge in play behaviors and sensory features. However, some observations can be difficult with the current diagnosis procedure. The child interacting with a robot could show play behaviors and sensory features typical of ASD. This study aims explore the use of a robot in differentiating neurotypical children and those with ASD. Method: Nineteen children aged 2 to 5 years old (10 neurotypical, 9 with ASD) participated in a 10 minutes standardized play protocol with a robot. Language, cognitive abilities, social interactions, restricted and repetitive interest and stereotyped behaviors were compared. Results: The two groups are similar for sex ratio ($p=0.370$) and different for age ($p=0.010$), language ($p=0.009$) and cognitive abilities ($p=0, 003$). Analysis of children's play showed a statistical difference between the two groups in communicative ($p=0.009$) and stereotyped behaviors ($p=0.014$), joint commitment with the robot ($p=0.040$) and the examiner ($p=0.002$) and joint attention with the examiner ($p=0.011$). Self-injurious behaviors ($p=0.474$), commitment ($p=0.375$) and positive reaction to the robot ($p=1.000$) were similar in both groups. Conclusion: Results showed that the robot is promising as a complementary diagnostic tool for children with ASD. Indeed, children with ASD interact differently but positively with the robot when compared with neurotypical children. Additional studies should evaluate the use of the robot in differentiating children with ASD from those with psychiatric and other neurodevelopmental disorders.

Key words / Mots clés : Autism, Technology

F108 Knowledge brokering to advance occupational therapy practice

16:30 - 17:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Stephanie Glegg (Sunny Hill Health Centre/UBC, Vancouver) Ivonne Montgomery sglegg@cw.bc.ca

Introduction: Knowledge brokering has gained momentum over the last 15 years as a means of leveraging human power to move evidence into action. Knowledge brokers (KBs) manage information, foster interpersonal connections, build capacity, facilitate action and evaluate outcomes. KBs are an innovative and underused strategy to support evidence-informed practice (EIP) in occupational therapy (OT). Objectives: To describe the KB Initiative at our health centre, including its development, resources and supports, and to highlight OT Department-specific EIP processes and outcomes facilitated by the OT KB. Approach: A KB Facilitator coordinates the site-wide Initiative, supporting resource development and sharing, education/mentoring, evaluation and maintenance of the KB community of practice. Twelve KBs facilitate EIP within their interprofessional teams or discipline groups. The OT KB employs group and one-to-one activities to identify the need for evidence and to facilitate access, appraisal, application and sharing of evidence to guide OT practice within and outside the organization. Practice Implications: Since 2011, the OT department answered 17 clinical questions and developed 22 resources with KB support, including evidence syntheses, publications, therapist, family or teacher handouts, and web resources to support evidence use. This EIP facilitation has stimulated practice change in sensory, mobility, motor planning/coordination, life skills and handwriting interventions, and in handwriting assessment. The occupational therapists value KB support; strong engagement has been sustained, particularly during an organizational shift from discipline- to program-based models. Conclusions: Knowledge brokering has the potential to facilitate EIP in OT. Dedicated time, mentoring, continuing professional development and peer support can promote sustainability.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Evidence-based practice

F109 The aging population, accessible housing and future occupational therapy practice

16:30 - 17:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Community

Kayla Ladouceur (Island Health in Community Health Services, Nanaimo) ladouceurkayla@gmail.com

Introduction: The population is rapidly aging as the baby boomer generation enters retirement. The national housing stock and the healthcare system are currently unsustainable to meet the needs of Canadian citizens. A strategy that would be effective in addressing these trends would be to increase stock of accessible housing. The incorporation of universal design principles in housing would facilitate the transition to an older population and community-based healthcare. There are barriers to actualizing increased production of accessible housing and these barriers are examined. **Objectives:** The aim of this paper is to explore factors that limit demand for universal design or accessible housing, and discuss how occupational therapists can advocate for meaningful change on behalf of clients. **Methods:** A guide for conducting thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke (2006) was adapted to form the body of this discussion paper. Electronic databases were used to search for peer-reviewed and grey literature. **Results:** The research identifies the following themes related to lack of demand for universal design and accessible housing: lack of awareness and misperceptions, fragmentation of industry, and cultural opposition. **Conclusions:** The focus of occupational therapy is typically limited to individual clients, which prevents occupational therapists from impacting the environmental contexts in which clients are situated. Occupational therapists are in a prime position to step in as social entrepreneurs who offer new approaches for innovative social change in the areas of accessible housing and sustainable healthcare.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community care

F110 An innovative approach to behaviour support in community mental health

16:30 - 17:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Alisia Roos (Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, Winnipeg) Corry Schmeichel, James Ediger, Heather Simister alisiaroos@gmail.com

Introduction: In today's health care environment, supporting individuals with increasingly complex needs has become ubiquitous; however this complexity is also occurring within a culture which demands an increased focus on accountable, sustainable, effective, and fiscally responsible care models. Health care professionals are being challenged to practice to their full scope and increase interdisciplinary team collaboration. As an innovative response to these new demands, a regional interdisciplinary mental health behaviour consultation team was established to provide support to front line community mental health staff in line with the regional recovery-oriented practice framework. **Objectives:** To share the experience of the development of a behaviour consultation team and to provide support for occupational therapists suitability to working in the area of behavior assessment and intervention. **Approach:** The rationale, Objectives, benefits and challenges of establishing and working within an interdisciplinary behaviour consultation team from an occupational therapist's perspective will be discussed. **Practice Implications:** Occupational therapists, who engage in practice from a holistic and resourceful foundation, are well positioned to act as leaders and designers of innovative health care programs. Encouraging therapists to consider the extensiveness of their training will support innovative practice areas and provide a basis for advocacy for the discipline, and ultimately improve outcomes for clients. **Conclusions:** It is increasingly important for occupational therapists to be aware of the breadth of their professional scope of practice in order to advocate for their suitability to non-traditional positions and improve outcomes for individuals who struggle with complex concerns.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F111 Clinical and functional characteristics of youth living in unstable housing

16:30 - 17:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Skye Barbic (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Andrea Jones, Matt Piercy, Stephanie Gillingham, Steve Mathias, William Honer skyebarbic@gmail.com

Introduction: Youth living in unstable housing are known to be vulnerable and to have complex health and substance problems compared to their peers in the general population. Objective: To comprehensively describe the mental, physical, and social health profile of young adults living in unstable housing. Methods: This study reports baseline data from young adults aged 18-29 years, as part of a prospective cohort study of adults living in unstable housing in an urban center. Baseline and follow-up data were collected from 101 young adults (median follow-up period 1.9 years (IQR 1.0- 3.1)). The comprehensive assessment included laboratory tests, neuroimaging, and clinician- and patient-reported measures of mental, physical, and social health and functioning. Results: Three youth died during the preliminary follow-up period, translating into a higher than average mortality ratio of 18.6 (95% CI: 6.0, 57.2) for age- and sex-matched Canadians. High prevalence of interactions with the health, social, and justice systems were reported. Participants were living with median two co-occurring illnesses, including mental, neurological, and infectious diseases. Greater number of multi-morbid illnesses was associated with poorer real-world functioning ($r = -0.373$, $p < 0.001$). All participants reported lifetime alcohol and cannabis use, with pervasive use of stimulants and opioids. Conclusion: This study reports high mortality rates, multi-morbid illnesses, poor functioning, poverty, and ongoing unmet mental health needs among young adults living in unstable housing. The implications for occupational therapy to consider its contributions to improving the health and functional trajectories of this vulnerable population will be discussed.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Mental health

F111 Innovative community integration role with clients found not criminally responsible

16:30 - 17:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Patti Plett (Alberta Health Services, Calgary) pattiplett@gmail.com

Introduction: Community integration becomes very challenging for individuals who committed a crime while experiencing serious mental illness. Many of these individuals have lengthy hospital admissions prior to reintegration and need to (re)learn skills. Stigma affects their ability to obtain employment because the clients expect the stigma and employers act on the stigma. Cognition often declines as the illness progresses, affecting ability to live independently. A unique occupational therapy role was developed to work with clients as they transition through the continuum from a forensic psychiatric unit to a forensic recovery home to living in the community. This role facilitates inclusion by developing community partners and advocating for housing or other supports. Objectives: Participants will learn about the needs of Not Criminally Responsible (NCR) clients and the fit between occupational therapy and community integration with this population. Approach: This presentation will include an overview of a NCR program that provides hospital, group home and community services. The session will focus on key elements of the occupational therapy role that make the role unique. Practice Implications: Knowledge dissemination about a role that facilitates community integration and continuity of care from hospital to community is helpful for creative program planning to meet client needs. Occupational therapy fits well with this role as the profession focuses on engaging clients in their environments. Conclusions: Designing an occupational therapy role that is flexible across the continuum of care for NCR

clients is beneficial for meeting the needs of the clients in their recovery journey.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Mental health

F111 Boredom & meaningful activity among adults experiencing homelessness

16:30 - 17:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Symposium | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Carrie Anne Marshall (Queen's University, Kingston) Lisa Davidson, Andrea Li, Rebecca Gewurtz, Skye Barbic, Laurence Roy, Bonnie Kirsh, Rosemary Lysaght cannemarshall@hotmail.com

Introduction: Boredom has been identified as an issue experienced by homeless and formerly homeless adults. Few to no studies, however, have explored boredom as a central construct with this population. Objectives: To explore the impact of boredom and meaningful activity on the mental health of homeless adults. Methods: A concurrent, mixed-methods design was used. Thirteen participants were purposively recruited from a shelter for homeless persons in a mid-size Canadian city. Participants completed a survey including the following measures: Engagement in Meaningful Activities Survey (EMAS); Multidimensional State Boredom Scale (MSBS); Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (SWEMWBS); Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST); Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT); Community Integration Scale (CIS). Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted following completion of the quantitative interview, and analyzed using methods consistent with grounded theory. Results: Qualitative: Participants identified that boredom is a serious and pervasive daily experience resulting from few opportunities for engagement in meaningful activity. Boredom was described as imposing a strong negative impact on mental health, and participants coped primarily through substance use. Quantitative: Correlational analyses revealed a strong negative correlation between boredom (MSBS) and psychological community integration (CIS) ($r_s = -0.771$, $p < .01$, 2-tailed), and a strong positive correlation between engagement in meaningful activity (EMAS) and mental well-being (SWEMWBS) ($r_s = 0.767$, $p < .01$, 2-tailed). Conclusions: Occupational therapists supporting homeless persons should be aware of the pervasive boredom that characterizes this experience. Opportunities for meaningful activity are important to the mental well being of homeless individuals. A critical issue, boredom, warrants further study in occupational therapy and occupational science.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F113 Doing gender! Doing alcohol! Analysis of drinking behaviours in universities

16:30 - 17:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Background: The social expectations of what male and female students should or should not do with respect to their own gender identities and gender relations directly affects their drinking patterns and health seeking behaviours. Especially the gendered social structures are reflected in harmful norms and practices that are connected to the idea of masculinity and impact on male university students' drinking behaviours. Objectives: This project aims to 1) understand how drinking motives, behaviours, and consequences differ between male and female students, and 2) examine the impact of socially constructed concepts of gender norms and gender relationships on patterns of student alcohol use. Methods: We collect both quantitative and qualitative data on undergraduate students in 2 universities. Four focus groups were conducted to understand student perspectives on gender norms, gender relationships, and drinking behaviours. The qualitative results were used to inform the development of a survey to understand students' norm perceptions of alcohol use. We expect to collect over 3, 000

responses on both campuses. Results: Two themes emerged from the focus group data: similarities (drinking alcohol as social-cultural norm, stress release, expression of defiance, and social lubricant) and differences (drinking alcohol as expression of self and gender, competition, and foundation for social bonding and belonging). The survey results will be reported in the conference. Conclusions: This project explores the association between gender norms, gender relationships, and drinking behaviours. The results inform occupational therapists the development of a gender transformative program that addresses the interconnections between gender and alcohol misuse on post-secondary campuses.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, School health

F114 Identifying military family cultural competencies for occupational therapists

16:30 - 17:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Linna Tam-Seto (Queen's University, Kingston) Heidi Cramm, Terry Krupa, Patricia Lingley-Pottie, Heather Stuart, Alice Aiken linna.tam-seto@queensu.ca

Introduction. The National Defence and Canadian Forces Ombudsman's Special Report, On the Homefront: Assessing the Well-being of Canada's Military Families in the New Millennium describes the impact of military lifestyle on families. Frequent relocation presents challenges to mental health and well-being of families compounded by stressors of accessing and navigating health systems. Because the military is perceived as a unique culture, cultural competency among occupational therapists has been identified. However, little is known about military family health care experiences thus identified as a priority by CAOT. Objectives. Research is required to answer the question: "What are the cultural competencies required of occupational therapists when working with Canadian military families?" Methodology. This first phase of this multi-phase mixed methods study involved in-depth, one-on-one interviews. Participants described and reflected on specific health care interactions. Framework analysis was used to identify cultural competencies from perspectives of service user. Results. Seventeen interviews were conducted with military members, veterans, spouses and children. Families identified the need to increase awareness of the unique lifestyle and stressors experienced by them. Lifestyle factors directly affect how military families access continuous care. Stressors including deployment and extended absences influence which supports are accessed. Significant systemic factors influence the health care experiences of military families. Conclusions. This phase will be integrated with a second phase, capturing the provider perspectives to develop a cultural competency model to inform occupational therapists working with military families. This study will contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the healthcare experiences of military families.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Models

F115 Environmental scan of return to work programs for clients with trauma

16:30 - 17:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Megan Edgelow (Queen's University, Kingston) Megan Weldrick, Melanie Toope, Heidi Cramm hccramm@cogeco.ca

Rationale: Exposure to trauma, work related and otherwise, can result in disruptions in employment. However, program-level best practices for return to work for clients who have experienced trauma are limited. Objectives: 1. To identify programs in North America and the Commonwealth that are focused on return to work for clients who have experienced trauma, and 2. Understand the methods of these programs and their efficacy in returning clients to work. Methods: An environmental scan of web-based program information was used to examine the breadth of programs available. Searches focused on English language webpages and included Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia. Resources were reviewed and informed a SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity, and

threat) analysis. Results: The search produced 60 relevant programs that included return to work services for clients with trauma exposure. Most programs were provided within an insurance or government context, and many were targeted to veterans. Information on evaluation and evidence for programs was limited. Conclusions: Further research, including studies with direct focus on the efficacy of return to work programs for clients who have experienced trauma, is required.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F116 Understanding trauma to support employment and recovery: A grounded theory study

16:30 - 17:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Maria Kapanadze Kapanadze (University School of Nursing and Occupational Therapy (Autonomous University of Barcelona), Terrassa, Spain) Beatriz Caparrós Capassós, Esperanza Villar Hoz, mariakapanadze@eut.fdsll.cat

Introduction: There remains a gap in the literature on the ways that trauma experiences can impact the development of our careers and the processes of moral identity construction and moral motivation. Emotional trauma is often associated with painful and frightening experiences that have longer-term effects on our lives (Sieff, 2015). Objectives: The current study aims to (i) interrogate how persons with substance use disorders (SUDs) in recovery use moral frameworks in their autobiographical and employment history narratives; (ii) examine the impact of trauma on career construction; and (iii) use these perspectives to inform a discussion on the interplay of moral identity and trauma, with implications for the processes involved in career construction. Methods: Through an adapted methodological approach that combined principles from grounded theory with situational analysis (Clarke, Friese, & Washburn, 2015), we conducted open-ended, in depth interviews (n=8) with persons with SUDs (men and women who had at least 3 months of self-reported abstinence from substance use). Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and uploaded to ATLAS.ti for analysis. Results: We found that the moral self-schemas influenced occupational interests, job choices, meaning of work and career identity, and, thus, supported shaping significant life projects. Besides, maladaptive coping of early trauma experiences was associated to long-term unemployment and influenced the salience of moral identity in different job-related situations. Conclusion: We conclude by highlighting a novel explanatory framework that shows linkages among the constructs of moral identity, experiences of trauma, maladaptive coping strategies, and career construction.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Occupational science

F117 Expressive writing: Supporting pregnant women post natural disaster

17:00 - 17:30 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Ashley Pike (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Suzette Bremault-Phillips, Joanne Olson, Emily Severson, David Olson apike@ualberta.ca

Introduction The 2016 Fort McMurray Wood Buffalo 2016 wildfires was one of the most devastating natural disasters in recent Canadian history. 88, 000 individuals were evacuated from the area, including approximately 1850 women who were pregnant or soon to conceive. Adverse effects on pregnant women have been associated with stress resulting from natural disasters. Previous research has demonstrated the effectiveness of expressive writing to reduce stress and enhance resilience. The use of expressive writing by pregnant women post-disaster holds promise in reducing adverse outcomes. Objectives To examine the effectiveness of expressive writing as a means of enabling pregnant women to address trauma, grow in resilience and better function post-disaster. Methods Individuals were randomly assigned to an expressive, neutral or no-writing group. Participants in the writing groups were asked to complete four 15-minute writing sessions over 4 consecutive days focused either on trauma

(fears, relationships, trauma, conflicts) or lifestyle (exercise, diet, lifestyle choices, work). Linguistic and thematic analyses of responses were conducted. Results Qualitative themes included greatest fears, social and emotional connectedness, trauma, and strategies to support their resilience and mental health. Writing also enabled participants to consider the way in which the fire impacted their mental health, relationships, work, education and, activities of daily living. Writing enabled participants to consider ways to enhance their well-being and resilience, and foster post-traumatic growth. Conclusions Preliminary results demonstrate the effectiveness of writing as a means for self-reflection, processing of traumatic events, recognizing resilience-enhancing strategies, and determining goals that enable individuals to bounce back and grow forward from adversity.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Mental health

F118 Therapist-student collaborative learning to advance evidence-informed practice

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Institution

Ivonne Montgomery (Sunny Hill Health Centre for Children, Vancouver) Stephanie Glegg
aimontgomery@shaw.ca

Introduction: Fieldwork supervisors' evidence-informed practice (EIP) attitudes and behaviours are strongly linked to EIP behaviour in students. This principle drives our Student EIP Initiative, which engages therapists and fieldwork students in collaborative EIP learning to advance occupational therapy (OT) and physiotherapy (PT) practice. A comprehensive program evaluation in 2015 led to the Initiative's evidence-informed redevelopment in 2016. Objectives: To describe the process and outcomes of implementing a new practical, innovative program to support OT and PT students and clinicians in applied EIP during fieldwork placements. Approach: An OT coordinates student/clinician orientation to the program and provides resources and mentoring. Clinically relevant learning Objectives are developed to target students' EIP learning needs and clinicians' evidence or knowledge translation needs. Available learning activities range from seeking and appraising evidence for its quality and clinical implications, to developing a knowledge translation plan to facilitate behavioural or organizational change. Students share learning outcomes and outputs with staff, to explore opportunities for implementation. Practice Implications: Since program redevelopment, 15 students provided 11 presentations about relevant evidence and its implications for therapists, and developed 2 clinical resources. Clinical teams further developed and implemented student learning outputs in 2 practice areas. Clinical topics ranged from assessment tools and sibling support groups to wheelchair seating and mobility. Next steps involve site-wide expansion across professions. Conclusions: This program employs needs-based learning and realistic processes, resources and timelines to advance EIP by fieldwork students and clinicians, as they answer daily clinical queries and address barriers to moving evidence into practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Fieldwork

F119 L'ergothérapeute en groupe de médecine familiale : Perspective des médecins

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Administration politique de santé

Valérie Locas (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Brigitte Vachon locasval@gmail.com

Introduction : Malgré l'efficacité démontrée de leurs interventions en soins de première ligne, les ergothérapeutes sont peu intégrés dans les groupes de médecine familiale. Les médecins étant des acteurs clés au sein de cet enjeu d'intégration, il importe de comprendre leurs besoins et leur perspective quant au rôle et enjeux associés à l'évolution de cette pratique innovante en ergothérapie. Objectifs : Explorer la perspective qu'ont les médecins du rôle de l'ergothérapeute en groupe de médecine familiale et des facteurs influençant leur intégration. Méthodes : Une étude qualitative

descriptive a été réalisée auprès de six médecins de famille ayant une bonne connaissance de l'ergothérapie. Ils ont participé à des entrevues individuelles d'environ 40 minutes. Les résultats ont été analysés par analyse thématique. Résultats : Selon les médecins, les ergothérapeutes peuvent répondre à de nombreux besoins inhérents aux groupes de médecine familiale, principalement pour les clientèles pédiatrique, gériatrique et celle ayant des troubles mentaux. Ils perçoivent plusieurs avantages liés à l'autonomie, au dépistage, aux délais et à la qualité des soins. Les principaux obstacles à l'intégration perçus sont : le financement, le manque d'espace et la méconnaissance du rôle des ergothérapeutes. Les stratégies identifiées pour faciliter l'intégration sont : la promotion et une définition claire du rôle de l'ergothérapeute en groupe de médecine familiale ainsi que le développement et l'utilisation de modèles d'intégration efficaces. Conclusions : Les médecins reconnaissent la pertinence des ergothérapeutes en groupe de médecine familiale. Certaines stratégies sont à privilégier pour favoriser l'évolution de cette pratique innovante en ergothérapie.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Interprofessional

F120 Occupational limitations for people living with systemic lupus: Systematic review

17:00 - 17:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Lisa Engel (Toronto Western Hospital/University Health Network, Toronto) Emily Nalder, Yael Goverover, Monique Gignac, Carmela Tartaglia, Zahi Touma lisalynnengel@gmail.com

Rationale: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease affecting over 35, 000 Canadians. The disease has widespread effects on a person and their environment, but less is known about how these changes influence occupational participation and performance. Literature regarding occupational outcomes has not been synthesized thereby limiting how occupational participation and performance issues are holistically assessed and addressed. Objectives: To synthesize published qualitative and quantitative data regarding occupational participation and performance issues for people living with SLE. Methods: We will use high-quality systematic review methods to synthesize published quantitative and qualitative data. This includes using a broad search structure, an a priori search protocol, and at least five databases to identify the breadth of applicable literature. Two reviewers will complete all review phases using an independent decision-agreement process. We will use the framework of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) to structure findings. Person, environmental, and activity factors influencing occupational participation and performance will be extracted to contextualize findings. Practice Implications: This review will provide a biopsychosocial perspective of the occupational performance and participation issues of people living with SLE. The presentation will provide practitioners with needed information to understand the range of occupational issues for people with SLE, and the factors that could be targets for intervention. Conclusions: Understanding this evidence is the first step in determining valid assessments and effective and cutting-edge interventions and for advocating for health care resources to address the occupational needs and quality of life of people living with SLE.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Occupational science

F121 Innovative process evaluation in paediatric mental health services: Transforming practice

17:00 - 17:30 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Brian Bailkowski (IWK Health Center, Halifax) Kathryn Moores, Lynn Shaw, brian.bailkowski@gmail.com

Introduction: Delivery of sustainable OT services in a changing health care context is not easy, it requires responsible evaluation of the discipline specific practices, impact and value to client and institutional outcomes. Objectives: This session will share the questions asked, the steps in evaluation, and how this process enabled OTs to use data informing a voice at the table' with decision makers in sustaining OT

within the mental health and addictions program. Methods. A team of two occupational therapists met this challenge head on through innovative process evaluation in a community based centre delivering paediatric mental health services. Questions in the evaluation focused on current utilization of OT service, services provided by OTs and outcomes. Data from document review was extracted from N=179 charts. Data was coded and descriptive and correlational analysis conducted using SPSS. Results: Service utilization data highlighted a possible misuse or under-utilization of OT services, as well as, potential misunderstanding from the interdisciplinary team about role of OT. There was high variability between service provision and coordination of OT between clinic locations. 50% of the time referrals matched interventions provided. There was inconsistency in definition of client success and use of measures. Conclusions: Responsible practice in the contemporary changing healthcare is part of leading edge evaluation informed practice and service delivery. Sharing data with decision makers allowed for ongoing conversations about the role of OT, scope of OT, and opportunities for practice that make a difference in everyday living of children with mental illness and their families.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

F122 Ethical decision-making in Canadian occupational therapy practice

17:00 - 17:30 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Sandra VanderKaay (McMaster University, Hamilton) Lori Letts, Bonny Jung, Sandra Moll
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Rationale: Ethical decision-making is an important aspect of reasoning in occupational therapy practice (Boyt-Schell & Schell, 2008). However, the process of ethical decision-making within the broader context of reasoning is yet to be clearly explicated and remains poorly understood. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to advance a theoretical understanding of the process by which occupational therapists make ethical decisions in day-to-day practice. Methods: A constructivist grounded theory approach was adopted to guide this research (Charmaz, 2014). In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 18 occupational therapists from five provinces. Initial sampling included therapists from a range of practice areas that were nominated by peers as key informants. Theoretical sampling informed subsequent stages of data collection. Participants were asked to describe their process of ethical decision-making using scenarios from their clinical practice. Interview transcripts were analyzed using a systematic process of initial coding, focused coding, and theoretical categorization to construct a theory regarding the process of ethical decision-making. Results: An ethical decision-making prism was developed which features three main processes that occupational therapists engage in when working with clients. These processes include “Considering the Fundamental Checklist”, “Consulting Others”, and “Doing What’s Right”. Conclusion: Ethical decision-making is an inductive and flexible dialectical process with the occupational therapist at its core. Several implications for practice were identified including considering the impact of personal values and/or ethics education on ethical decision-making.

Key words / Mots clés : Theory

F123 Placements in developing countries for occupational therapy students: Scoping review

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: Fieldwork placements are an integral part of the learning process for occupational therapy students. As global citizenship increases, and with challenges that can occur in securing placements in Canada, placements in developing countries may act as a solution to provide valuable opportunities to facilitate practical learning. Objectives: To gain an understanding of the extent of the literature around international occupational therapy placements in developing countries, and the implications for the

students, universities, and communities involved. Methods: A scoping review was completed. Five databases were systematically searched, and six occupational therapy journals and proceedings from five targeted organizations were hand-searched. Citation tracking was completed following this initial search. A total of 18 articles were included in the review. After preliminary results were developed, expert consultation was done in conjunction with members of the International Fieldwork Subcommittee of the Canadian University Fieldwork Education committee, under the umbrella of the Association of Canadian Occupational Therapy University Programs. Results: Twenty-two themes were identified relating to the process of developing placements, the advantages and disadvantages for student skill development, for the communities where placements occur, and for the universities sending students on international placements. The most common country where placements occurred was Southern India, and the academic institutions offering placements in developing countries were most commonly universities in Canada. Conclusion: There are more advantages than disadvantages for stakeholders on placements in developing countries. Additional research should be completed to better understand the disadvantages in an effort to develop necessary supports and resources.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

F124 occupational therapy education: A comparison of Dutch and Canadian fieldwork

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Joanna Castellarin (Saint Elizabeth/Dalhousie University, Brampton) Devin Hornby, Heidi Lauckner, joanna.castellarin@dal.ca

Introduction: International placements have primarily been viewed as opportunities to build intercultural competency. However, they also present an opportunity to critically examine how Canadian fieldwork practices compare to fieldwork in other countries, including differences regarding the incorporation of theory, methods of supervision, and the role of self-directed learning. Examining the experiences of Canadian students' international placements in the Netherlands provides a unique lens from which to reflect upon and further enhance Canadian clinical education. Objectives: To share two students' reflections on engaging in fieldwork placements in the Netherlands, including the unique peer learning opportunity arranged with local Dutch students. This session will provide insight into different approaches to fieldwork education across these two cultures. Approach: The structure of fieldwork across the Canadian and Dutch programs will be compared and contrasted, followed by systematic reflections on key elements of fieldwork identified in the literature, with particular focus on ways that each approach fosters self-direction and theory/practice integration. Practice implications: Self-directed learning and structured preparation grounded in occupational therapy theories may encourage Canadian students to further incorporate theory into practice during fieldwork. Dutch evaluation methods, such as the development of a portfolio with care plans and reflections, may further strengthen self-directed learning and feedback during role-emerging placements in Canada. Conclusions: Dutch students are encouraged to be self-directed and utilize theory in ways that are highly transferable to Canadian settings. Ways of integrating the best of both approaches are suggested for further deepening fieldwork learning within a Canadian context.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

F125 Perspectives of occupational therapists on preceptor burnout

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Meridith McClenaghan (Bridgepoint Hospital, Toronto) Richard Kellowan, Carolyn Alma, richardkellowan@hotmail.com

Introduction: Occupational therapists may experience preceptor burnout due to the competing roles and responsibilities of being a clinician, an educator and a mentor (Zeman & Harvison, 2017). The emerging research on preceptor burnout has identified risk factors for burnout (Koenig, Rodger & Specht, 2017) and has suggested self-management strategies under the frameworks of flow (Csikszentmihaly, 1996) and occupational engagement (Reid, 2011). However, the individual perspectives of occupational therapists on preceptor burnout have not been extensively studied as a precursor to this research. Inclusion of these perspectives may further focus research on the development of sustainable practices for preceptors at risk of burnout.

Objectives: This poster will share preceptors' lived experiences with burnout drawing upon themes of inclusivity, sustainability and innovation to prevent burnout.

Approach: A literature review will summarize the research on preceptor burnout and self-management strategies. A narrative approach will identify the lived experiences of three occupational therapists with preceptor burnout experiences. Vignettes will personalize the burnout experience and share inclusive and innovative approaches to sustain preceptor participation.

Practice Implications: A deeper understanding of the perspectives of occupational therapists on preceptor burnout may help guide future research, manage relationships with educational institutions/universities, and improve placement experiences for both students and therapists.

Conclusions: The perspectives of occupational therapists on preceptor burnout are a critical component to maintaining sustainable and inclusive fieldwork education.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

F126 Employment of occupational concepts within return to work literature

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

Wentao Li (University of Calgary, Calgary) Gregor Wolbring wen.li2@ucalgary.ca

Introduction: Paid work is one form of occupation that is beneficial for one's health and sense of belongingness in society [1]. The return-to-work (RTW)/back-to-work (BTW) discourse generates and promotes best practices and identifies occurring problems in relation to individuals' return to work and the obtaining of new occupations [1-5]. Different occupational concepts are employed by different fields (e.g. occupational science, occupational therapy, occupational health and safety) engaged in RTW/BTW. Objectives: To investigate which occupational concepts are employed and to what extent in the RTW/BTW academic literature. Methods: A scoping review was conducted, investigating the presence of n = 48 occupational concepts (obtained e.g. [6]) in RTW/BTW literature. We searched three academic databases (EBSCO all (itself covering over 70 databases), Scopus (including the full Medline collection), and Web of Science), generating both thematic qualitative and descriptive quantitative data. Results: Occupational Therapy was mentioned n=1379 times, occupational health and safety n=408 times and occupational science n=22 times. Occupational health (n=5020) and occupational rehabilitation (n=2583) were the terms present the most. Furthermore, occupational health and safety related concepts, such as occupational hazard, were mentioned considerably more than concepts used in the occupational therapy and occupational science literature [6]. Concepts illustrating the impact of occupation on personal identity, the perceived quality of occupations, as well as occupational participation as a right, rarely appeared in the covered literature. Conclusions: The RTW/BTW discourse might benefit from incorporating a more diverse set of occupational concepts to respond to the diversity of challenges it faces.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Theory

F127 Occupational therapy and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A scoping review

17:00 - 17:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Megan Edgelow (Queen's University, Kingston) Megan MacPherson, Faye Arnaly, Linna Tam-Seto, Heidi Cramm hcramm@cogeco.ca

Rationale: People who are diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can experience disruption in their experience of daily occupations. Occupational therapists work with those living with PTSD to promote self-management skills, enhance time use, and impact social and work domains. **Objectives:** In this scoping review, the occupational therapy literature was reviewed in order to understand how PTSD is addressed in occupational therapy practice. **Methods:** Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL, Embase, and PsycINFO were searched. Two reviewers independently applied selection criteria and systematically extracted information relating to study characteristics, demographics, methods, and outcomes. Data from the analytic extraction process was synthesized and described. **Results:** 1958 titles were screened for eligibility and 50 sources were included for full analytic data extraction. 3 major themes were identified: recognizing trauma within specific populations; PTSD impacts a range of occupations; and occupational therapy's response to PTSD. **Conclusions:** Occupational therapists are working in multidisciplinary teams to reduce the impact of PTSD on the daily occupations of their clients. More effectiveness studies are required to understand the outcomes of occupational therapy interventions for clients with PTSD

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

Saturday, June 23 | samedi le 23 juin

S1 Community based targeted group programming: A strategy to improve occupational therapy services

8:30 - 9:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Community

Rosanna Wegner (Alberta Health Services/University of Alberta, Edmonton) Rebecca Todor, Amy Lau, Sarah Erickson, Gina Shimoda, Rhonda Duckworth Rosanna.Wegner@ahs.ca

Introduction Occupational Therapists have the skills and knowledge in health promotion, chronic disease management, and lifestyle interventions to benefit clients in the community [1, 2]. In 1999, a community-based OT program collaborated with seniors' health nurses to initiate focus groups and needs surveys in low-income older adult apartments to better identify the population's concerns and health needs. What ensued is an ever evolving 6-week memory and wellness program incorporating behavior change strategies offered in partnership with other allied health professionals and community stakeholders. **Objectives** Participants will learn strategies to approach identifying service gaps, planning, implementing and sustaining an occupational therapy community program. **Approach** The presentation will use The Rehabilitation Conceptual Framework [3] to review the memory improvement program and to provide strategies for future program development. **Practice implications** With growing emphasis on primary prevention, occupational therapists have a unique perspective and role in developing and implementing targeted wellness programs. **Conclusions** A successful community wellness program may require years to develop; however, can be an effective long-term strategy in providing occupational therapy services. Considerations of client-centred programming need to be dynamic and responsive through on-going program consultation, reevaluation, reflection and adaptation.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Teaching/education

S2 Design of an online spinal cord injury-tailored physical activity module

8:30 - 9:00 Grand ballroom

Paper presentation | Adult General | Institution

Lorna Lo (University of Toronto, Toronto) Debbie Hebert, Heather Colquhoun, lorna.lo@gmail.com

Introduction: Knowledge translation (KT) research demonstrates a consistent failure to move knowledge into practice, reducing the quality and outcomes of care. Measuring the difference between desired evidence-based practices and the actual care delivered, or care gaps, is the first step to improving care. For persons with spinal cord injury (SCI), an evidence-based wheelchair assessment is essential to enable independence and participation. Evidence-based wheelchair assessment tools exist but their implementation has been inconsistent. Objectives: To measure care gaps in the delivery of evidence-based wheelchair assessments by Occupational Therapists for persons with SCI. Methods: A six-month retrospective chart review of 61 clients who were prescribed a wheelchair was undertaken to determine if assessment practices were consistent with current best evidence. The chart review included 69 assessment items grouped into twelve categories, that were all part of a new evidence-based assessment implemented in the year before the chart review. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the degree of completion for each assessment, category, and item. Results: Fourteen (23%) of the charts had no documentation related to wheelchair assessment. Of the assessments completed in the charts, twenty-four (39%) had greater than 80% item completion. The range of individual item completion was from 5% to 79%. The highest rate of category completion was patient information at 73% and the lowest rate was postural alignment at 30%. Conclusion: A range of care gaps was identified demonstrating adherence to best practices in some assessment areas. Barriers assessment and action planning to close care gaps are needed.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Seating

S3 Beyond the activity itself: The impact of the PREP intervention

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Community

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Introduction: Participation in occupations is an important indicator of health. An innovative intervention called PREP (Pathways and Resources for Engagement and Participation) aiming to modify aspects of the environment and coach youth and their parents was found effective in improving youth participation in chosen activities in their community. Objective: This study examined parents' perspectives of the effectiveness of the PREP approach in order to complement existing quantitative evidence. Methods: Twelve parents (83% mothers) of youth with moderate physical disabilities aged 12 to 18 years (mean=14.3, SD=2.1) who received the PREP approach participated in the study. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted following the 12-week intervention delivered by an occupational therapist. Thematic analysis was performed. Results: Three inter-linked themes were generated from the data; one of which was informative, describing the "nature of the intervention" which led to two reflective themes: "multi-faceted effects of care" and the "process of care". Parents highlighted the wide-ranging success of the PREP intervention, extending beyond the accomplishment of the selected activity. This involved improvement on the physical, emotional, and social levels as well as in autonomy. Parents also discussed how their own needs were acknowledged through the intervention, and recognized the unique role of the occupational therapist in supporting this process. Conclusions: Findings support the usefulness of the PREP approach and emphasize the multiple benefits generated by one single intervention. Such knowledge may assist therapists in appraising the benefits of participation-based interventions and contribute to the provision of occupational therapy services promoting youth inclusion and wellbeing.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Evidence-based practice

S4 Mental health of Canadian children growing up in military families

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Institution

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Introduction: Military-connected children face stressors including frequent moves, protracted parental separation, and risk of parental injury and American research suggests these stressors may increase mental health risk. Few studies examine the Canadian context, where families of military members access provincial health services. **Objective:** To explore the family perspective on mental health issues and needs of Canadian military-connected children. **Methodology:** In-depth qualitative interviews explored the mental health concerns and health service access for Canadian military-connected youth. Purposive sampling ensured a broad range of families representing all Canadian Armed Service Elements and posting locations across Canada. **Results:** 35 parents in military families were interviewed representing 33 families and 71 children (average age: 11 years). Families experienced an average of 3 moves and 2 conflict/disaster deployments. Over half the children represented had a mental health diagnosis or concern. Most participants reported military lifestyle factors (mobility, separation, risk) had a negative impact on children's mental health. Participants felt military children can be vulnerable or resilient depending on multiple factors, including parental mental health. Most participants reported significant difficulty navigating provincial health services. **Conclusion:** This work creates the basis for understanding the mental health issues and service access needs of Canadian military families. We interviewed 35 people from Canadian military families and most participants reported that aspects of the military lifestyle have a negative impact on child mental health and accessing needed health care services in the context of frequent relocation is challenging. These results have implications for occupational therapists working with military-connected children.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S5 Professionalism: the patient voice

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction. Professionalism is key to effective patient care; however, it is a challenging topic to teach and assess due in part to its elusive, hard-to-measure nature and the lack of agreement as to what it entails. Although there is an abundance of literature examining definitions of and strategies to teach professionalism, the perspective of the patient/client is under-represented. Understanding patient/client viewpoints on what constitutes professionalism may enhance curricular efforts, clarify expectations for students, and inform assessment strategies. **Objectives.** To identify behaviors and attributes characteristic of professionalism that are relevant and meaningful to patients/clients. **Methods.** Using focus groups and interviews, an interprofessional team explored patients/clients' viewpoints on professionalism, how it is demonstrated by healthcare providers and students, and how it should be taught. Twenty-one patients/clients with chronic conditions/disabilities were recruited. Thematic analysis was used for identification of key aspects of professionalism. **Results.** Four themes were identified: communicating with heart and mind, taking a human-first approach, behaving with integrity, and practicing competently. Within each theme, participants gave rich descriptions and examples of professional and unprofessional behaviours, and provided suggestions on how to impart professionalism to students. **Conclusion.** Attributes of professionalism from the patient/client's perspective are unique and focused on respecting the patient/client as a valued member of the team. Insight regarding patient/client viewpoints on what constitutes professionalism has potential for innovating and improving the way professionalism is addressed in curricula and practice, clarifying professionalism expectations for students, and refining standards with which professionalism is

evaluated.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Teaching/education

S6 Field of Vision: Data, occupational therapists, and improved experiences

8:30 - 9:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Administration Health Policy

Aviva Hofmann Shaw, Rahme Daoud (Canadian Institute for Health Information, Ottawa)

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Introduction Every piece of health data connects to a care provider or recipient. People such as occupational therapists can integrate data-driven decision-making as they look at patient needs, support care planning, measure results, and update approaches. **Objectives** By discussing 'Sam' an 85-year old who enters the health system panelists will weave together information in areas such as health workforce, and home and continuing care, to illustrate what the data says and how it can improve experiences for both patients and professionals in a rapidly innovating and increasingly diverse health system. **Approach** Panelists will cover topics such as understanding patient needs to support appropriate care, examining the change in people providing care, sector transformation, and integration of health care teams. **Practice implications** Health teams can be made up of people coming in and out of their city, province or even country. At the same time, inter-professional collaboration is increasingly at the foundation of care models based on optimizing the role of each team member; they stress the importance of each person leveraging skills to meet patient needs. **Conclusion** There are layers of diversity in the health system among patients and practitioners alike. As the system changes and becomes more inclusive, the focus won't be about what kind of services Sam can receive. It will be about what kind of care is most appropriate for her, identifying and nurturing the necessary skill sets to provide and sustain that, and letting that vision drive delivery models.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S7 A scoping review: Career development for youth with physical disabilities

8:30 - 9:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Education

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Introduction: Unemployment rates are considerably higher for Canadian youth with physical disabilities as compared to their typically developing peers. Those with physical disabilities are less likely to pursue higher-education such as a university degree. Those who are employed have lower-wages, less hours, and are concentrated in sales or customer service positions; this indicates a lack of career options likely resulting from limited opportunities for career exploration, planning, and development. Although career development programs exist, we do not know the various components of these programs and whether they support meaningful employment. Synthesizing the characteristics of existing programs will aid in the formation of effective career development interventions, and thus, improve the quality of life for individuals with physical disabilities. **Objectives:** Our aim is to uncover various characteristics and components of existing career development programs for youth with physical disabilities, and whether existing programs address meaningful employment. **Methods:** This scoping review will utilize existing literature obtained from PsychInfo, Medline (OVID), EMBASE, CINAHL, and ERIC. We will synthesize themes and components of career development programs which include career exposure, exploration, and planning. **Practice Implications:** This scoping review will inform whether a future systematic review is warranted. By identifying components of career development programs, this research will allow the field of occupational science to improve occupational trajectories for youth with physical disabilities. **Conclusions:** The information we gather about career development programs for youth with physical

disabilities has the potential to inform more effective and client-centered programs to support this population.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Occupational science

S8 Features of acceptable mental health mobile apps: Perspectives of stakeholders

8:30 - 9:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Older Adult Psychosocial Health | Theory

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Rationale. There are more than 2000 mental health mobile applications (apps) available to the public. These apps claim to help people monitor mood, practice mindfulness, help with relaxation, or work as medication reminders. Currently, there is no standard approach to determine the quality of these apps. **Objective.** To identify features of acceptable mental health apps from stakeholders' perspectives. **Methods.** We used a systematic review of scholarly papers to identify criteria used to evaluate quality of health related apps. Next, representatives from different stakeholders such as older adults, adults with mental health conditions, clinicians, and app developers participated in 6 focus groups to identify features of acceptable mental health mobile apps. Participants were also asked to rank the criteria that we had identified earlier in the literature, from the most important to the least important. The focus groups were digitally recorded and transcribed. Features suggested by participants were extracted and summarized. **Results.** Twelve criteria were identified from the literature and focus groups. The most important criteria were usefulness, ease of use, privacy and security, and validity of the content. The least important criteria were social acceptability, technical support, and compatibility with other devices. **Conclusion.** The quality of mental health mobile apps can be described using 12 criteria. Only 9 are considered important by the stakeholders. We are using this information to create a rating scale used by family or professional caregivers and clients.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Technology

S9 Step-Wise Approach for Treating Intention Tremor (SWAT-IT2): Community application

8:30 - 9:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

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Introduction: Intention tremor (IT) due to multiple sclerosis (MS) disrupts important activities of daily life. The original Step-Wise Approach for Treating Intention Tremor (SWAT-IT) is an intervention with preliminary evidence suggesting its support for individuals with upper limb IT to function in daily life. The revised SWAT-IT2 has an increased repertoire, improved administration and simplified measurement. **Objectives:** (1) Test the clinical utility of SWAT-IT2. (2) Determine if the SWAT-IT2 impacts patients' perceptions and satisfaction of function, and self-efficacy. **Methods:** 15 community dwelling persons with MS-related upper limb IT participate in individualized sessions applying the SWAT-IT2 protocol to activities of handwriting, eating, or other participant chosen activity. Questionnaires completed during the intervention session and in the 1-week follow-up session will include: demographic and medical status questionnaires, the Multidimensional Assessment of Tremor (MAT) and daily questionnaires targeting participant perceived changes due to the techniques in function, satisfaction of function, and self-efficacy. One month after the intervention, a follow-up telephone session is conducted and the MAT and the questionnaires re-administered. Analysis includes descriptive statistics to characterize the population and nonparametric statistics to analyze the pre-post intervention trends for client perceived function, satisfaction and self-efficacy with the SWAT-IT2. **Results:** Participants are satisfied with the techniques, incorporate them into daily activities, and

report improved self-efficacy in completing their chosen activity one month post intervention. Conclusions: This study adds to the literature surrounding non pharmacological, non-invasive interventions for MS-related IT by providing a feasible and effective intervention protocol that targets functional activities.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Multiple sclerosis

S10 An evaluation employing ethical guidelines: Building sustainable international fieldwork partnerships

8:30 - 9:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Caroline Storr (McGill University, Montreal) Janna MacLachlan, Ramasubramanian Ponnusamy, jannamaclachlan@hotmail.com

Rationale: A non-governmental organization (NGO) in a lower-middle income country has partnerships with multiple occupational therapy education programs in high-income countries, providing international fieldwork placements. Student occupational therapists and preceptors help fill NGO service gaps and participate in knowledge exchange. Because of the many resource inequities that exist globally, ethical dilemmas can be encountered throughout international partnership development and placement execution, requiring thoughtful consideration regarding the demands placed on partners in low-resource settings and issues of sustainability. Program improvement to address such issues can be performed through critical reflection on a program's alignment with recognized guidelines for ethical international training. Objectives: Complete an evaluation of the international placement program and identify directions for improvement. Methods: The Working Group on Ethics Guidelines for Global Health Training (WEIGHT) guidelines (Crump, Sugarman, & WEIGHT, 2010) were used as a framework for evaluation. Stakeholder representatives contributed reflections on the program's alignment with each guideline. Results were analyzed to locate strengths and improvement priorities. Results: The program was found to largely align with WEIGHT guidelines. The program structure, continuity of service, and knowledge exchange have benefitted all partners. Concerns about communication and feedback needs, program equity as it relates to costs, and resource gaps emerged as areas for improvement. Conclusions: The evaluation reinforced that the program provides student occupational therapists the opportunity to engage in quality global health initiatives while meeting NGO needs. The evaluation has increased stakeholder attention to program features of sustainability, communication and partnerships, identifying directions for ethical program improvement.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Fieldwork

S11 Caregivers' experiences with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: A scoping review

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: Increasingly reliance is on informal caregivers as health systems seek assistance for disabled individuals living in the community. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is the largest preventable developmental disability. FASD is associated with a wide array of lifetime functional and emotional issues, resulting in multiple challenges for caregivers. Little research documents the range of caregiver needs and experiences, which could inform on how better to support them and take action in assisting individuals with FASD. Objectives: This research explores these experiences and their impacts on caregivers, individuals with FASD, and their families and seeks greater understanding for service providers such as occupational therapists, policy developers and FASD program approaches. Methods: The 5-stage methodological framework by Arksey and O'Malley (2005), supplemented by Levac et al.'s

(2010) advancements was employed. Studies include qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. Results: Five major themes emerged from twelve articles, four databases and five countries: challenges with diagnosis, having to adapt parenting styles, challenges specific to FASD, caregiver stress, and a general lack of understanding and support in three areas: society, education and healthcare professionals. Different caregiver types emerged: birth parents, foster parents, adoptive and kinship relatives. Nuances between caregiver types are noted when possible. Practice Implications: Further research needs are for specific age and caregiver types to differentiate requirements of the developmental stage and resources available to particular caregivers. Greater emphasis on more professional supports and services for caregivers and families can enhance that of existing community navigators and support workers.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community care

S12 Examining self-regulation in adolescents with FASD following a self-regulation intervention

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Institution

Kamaldeep Gill (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Sandy Hidgetts, Aamena Kapasi, Vannesa Joly, Tim Oberlander, Jacqueline Pei, Gail Andrews, Carmen Rassmussen kkg@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Self-regulation assessment and intervention is of interest to occupational therapists. Children and adolescents with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) identify difficulties with self-regulation; previous research indicates the Alert Program[®] is effective in teaching self-regulation strategies to children with FASD. To date, no study has evaluated self-regulation, following the Alert Program[®], in adolescents. Objective: To characterize self-regulation improvements following the Alert Program[®] in adolescents with FASD. Methods: Adolescents (11-17 years) diagnosed with FASD (n=28) will participate in a 12-week Alert Program[®] modified for adolescents. Pre-post-intervention measures include the Adolescent Self-Regulation Inventory (ASRI) and Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF). The ASRI assesses adolescents' self-perception of short-term and long-term self-regulation. The BRIEF measures parents' perception of their adolescent's executive functioning, with subscale index scores for behaviour (BRI), emotional (ERI), and cognitive (CRI) regulation. Paired t-tests will be used to compare pre-post outcomes. Results: To date, eleven adolescents have completed intervention, while 12 are awaiting intervention. Preliminary findings indicate a positive trend for pre-post intervention scores for short-term (M=38.80; 38.90) and long-term self-regulation (M=48.00; 50.39), and T score improvements for BRI (M=74.36; 73.55); ERI (M=73.45; 68.00); and CRI (M=77.27; 75.82). In coming months, data for all participants will be analyzed. IMPLICATIONS: Although the results for the BRIEF and ASRI sub-scales are not statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for the current sample size, the data is trending in a positive direction. There is potential for positive improvements for adolescents with FASD following the Alert[®] Program from both the parent and participant perspective.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Mental health

S13 Quels facteurs influencent l'adoption d'une pratique basée sur les preuves?

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Théorie

Marc-André Pellerin (Université Laval) Marie-Eve Lamontagne Lamontagne, Anabelle Viau-Guay, Christine Hamel, Marie-Pierre Gagnon, Valérie Poulin marc-andre.pellerin.1@ulaval.ca

Introduction: La littérature montre que les ergothérapeutes peinent à adopter les pratiques innovantes basées sur les preuves (Upton et coll., 2014). Si les activités d'implantation des connaissances sont plus efficaces pour soutenir l'adoption de pratiques de pointe que les activités de diffusion (Grimshaw et coll., 2004), d'autres éléments influencent également la capacité des ergothérapeutes à adopter les pratiques innovantes. Objectifs: Préciser les facteurs qui influencent l'adoption d'une nouvelle pratique

chez les ergothérapeutes participant à une activité d'implantation des connaissances. Méthodes: Une revue systématique des interventions d'implantation en ergothérapie a été menée dans 12 bases de données. Le Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR), un modèle théorique qui présente les construits influençant l'adoption des données probantes en fonction de cinq domaines (Damschroder et coll., 2009), a été utilisé pour classifier les facteurs recensés dans les projets d'implantation. La qualité des études a été évaluée avec le Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool. Résultats: Des 853 références initiales, 21 ont été retenues. La qualité des études s'est située entre 25% (faible) et 75% (bonne). Les facteurs les plus souvent rapportés ont été en lien avec l'environnement organisationnel interne (l'importance du climat d'apprentissage, de l'implication de leaders et de la disponibilité des ressources), et le processus d'implantation (l'importance de la planification de l'intervention). Une seule étude a rapporté des facteurs provenant des cinq domaines du CFIR. Conclusions: Cette revue montre l'importance de l'environnement organisationnel pour soutenir les ergothérapeutes dans l'implantation de pratiques innovantes. Les projets d'implantation devraient considérer les domaines du CFIR dans leur développement.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S14 Organizations' perceptions of occupational therapy after role emerging fieldwork

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: Many occupational therapy students choose to embark on role-emerging (RE) fieldwork placements in host organizations where there is no established occupational therapist (OT) role. RE placements are valuable learning experiences for student OTs. However, it is unknown whether RE student OTs have a meaningful impact on organizations that host them. This research will explore the students' impact as perceived by non-OT individuals working within these host organizations.

Objectives: Participants will understand how host organizations perceive the impact of RE students through three domains: (1) change in host organizations' knowledge of the occupational therapy role, (2) student OTs' contribution towards mission/vision/values of the organization and (3) change on host organizations' future OT employment considerations. Methods: Non-OT individuals employed at organizations that host RE student OTs will participate in an online survey. Descriptive analyses will be utilized to describe the perceived impact that student OTs have on knowledge change, contribution to mission/vision/values as well as changes in employment considerations within host organizations.

Practice Implications: Understanding host organizations' perceptions of student OTs' impact can help university faculty members and students to advocate for new host organizations for RE student OTs. As a result, these new host organizations will have the opportunity to learn how an occupational therapy perspective and resulting intervention can positively impact their organization. Conclusions: The impact of student OTs on RE host organizations will help inform future fieldwork opportunities and inform the expansion of the profession.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

S15 Identifying the values held as being important by occupational therapists

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Theory

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Introduction . While a wide range of values are reported in the literature as connected to occupational therapy, very few empirical studies have investigated the values that occupational therapists cherish the

most. This appears to be a significant shortcoming as occupational therapists' values guide their clinical practice, as well as their cultural and ethical skills. Objectives. This study had two main Objectives: 1) to quantify the importance occupational therapists place on certain values and 2) identify those that are the easiest and the most difficult to actualize. Méthodes. A descriptive survey was conducted among Quebec occupational therapist (n=328). Participants were asked to indicate, using a seven-point Likert scale, the importance they attach to 33 values that had been previously link occupational therapy. They were also asked to indicate the values they considered the easiest and the most difficult to actualize in their professional practice. The collected data were submitted to descriptive statistics. Results. Values that were the most frequently identified as “extremely important” are human dignity and respect. Evidence-based practice was identified as the most difficult to actualize in practice, while empathy, closely followed by client-centred practice, was identified as the easiest. Meso-environmental factors were most frequently identified as barriers while micro-environmental factors were most frequently reported as facilitators. Conclusions. It is hoped that a better understanding of the values hold by occupational therapists as well as to their contributive factors may favour desirable professional practices related to ethics and culture.

Key words / Mots clés : Clinical reasoning, Evidence-based practice

S16 Community integration assessment tools for individuals with acquired brain injury: Scoping review

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Shahriar Parvaneh (Queen's University, Kingston) Brittany Ryan, Katie Ng, brittany.ryan@queensu.ca

Introduction: Community integration (CI) is the primary goal of rehabilitation for individuals with acquired brain injury (ABI). There are various assessment tools designed for the ABI population that focus on differing aspects of CI. Objectives: This scoping review identifies existing CI assessment tools and the psychometric properties of these assessment tools for the ABI population. Methods: This scoping review was completed following the Arksey and O'Malley (2005) framework. Four databases were used to search for relevant articles. The initial search yielded 302 studies. Duplicated articles were eliminated, and based on the study criteria 27 studies including 16 CI assessment tools remained. Results: The 27 articles reported different aspects of psychometric properties for the 16 CI assessment tools including internal consistency, inter-rater reliability, and validity (criterion, content, discriminant, construct, convergent, ecological). Of the 16 CI assessment tools, the Community Integration Questionnaire was the most prominent in the literature. There is no information about the clinical utility of CI assessment tools in the literature regarding ease of use for clinicians and perceived relevance as determined by individuals with ABI and their caregivers. Conclusions: Sixteen CI assessment tools were identified and the psychometric properties were analyzed. In order to mitigate the research-practice gap, future research might be directed at (1) understanding the construct of CI assessment tools from cultural viewpoints in order to best measure and achieve CI for individuals with different backgrounds, and (2) understanding the clinical utility of CI assessment tools from the perspective of clinicians, clients, and caregivers.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Brain injury

S17 Decreasing caregiver burden in Traumatic Brain Injury: A scoping review

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

Carrie Anne Marshall (Queen's University, Kingston) Emily Nalder, Heather Colquhoun, Deirdre Dawson, Erica Lenton, Melissa Hansen, Karl Zabjek, Carolina Bottari cannemarshall@hotmail.com

Introduction: The scope of literature exploring interventions to decrease the burdens faced by caregivers of those aging with traumatic brain injury (TBI) is unknown. Knowledge of these interventions can guide the practice of occupational therapists who support those aging with TBI and their caregivers across the lifespan. Objectives: To identify the scope of literature exploring interventions for caregivers of persons with TBI in the chronic phase of recovery. Methods: A scoping review of peer reviewed literature was conducted in two phases. Phase I: Searching 7 databases, 2 independent raters screened articles using a set of predetermined inclusion criteria. Included articles were reviewed, and coded according to common themes that emerged across studies. Phase II: Five stakeholders were engaged in a consultation exercise. A content analysis was performed by extracting statements from each interview, and coded according to themes that emerged. Results: Nine articles were included in the final analysis. Inter-rater reliability was fair-moderate at both the title/abstract and full text review phases [83% agreement; $k=0.542$ (95% CI, 0.340 to 0.745), $p<.05$ (full text)]. Six articles identified potential interventions; Three evaluated an intervention. Interventions identified or evaluated addressed subjective burden ($n=4$), and objective burden ($n=5$). Stakeholders emphasized the need for interventions to reduce objective burden. Included articles were primarily composed of Levels 6-7 evidence, suggesting that this literature is an early stage of development. Conclusions: Future research should emphasize the development and evaluation of interventions to reduce objective burden. Occupational therapy researchers have a meaningful role in developing this research base.
Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury

S18 Effectiveness of a dynamic wrist-hand orthosis in early stroke rehabilitation

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

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Introduction: Few therapeutic approaches allow those with moderate to severely impaired upper extremities post stroke to independently practice repetitive grasp-release activities. Objectives: To explore the effectiveness of the SaeboFlex™ orthosis in improving upper extremity function, strength, movement, spasticity and self-perceived occupational performance, with continued use immediately after discharge from inpatient stroke rehabilitation and while waiting for outpatient occupational therapy. Methods: A mixed method study combining a single subject ABA design and post intervention interviews was completed with two participants. Participants were seen in their homes for one hour, three times a week for two weeks and then once a week for six weeks for progression of their SaeboFlex™ program and were encouraged to use the orthosis at least three times a week, for 50 minutes, for the duration of the 8-week intervention. Outcome measures were completed three times each at baseline, 4 and 8 weeks. The COPM was completed once at baseline, 4 and 8 weeks. Individual interviews were completed after the 8-week intervention and final assessments were complete. Results: Significant improvements occurred in most of the quantitative measures, including the COPM, with many of the improvements occurring during the first four weeks of the intervention. Four main themes emerged from the qualitative data that supported the quantitative improvements. Conclusions: Early use of a dynamic wrist-hand orthosis improved upper extremity function for two participants waiting to get into outpatient therapy. Further research is needed to determine whether functional gains are seen with a larger sample and are maintained over time.

Key words / Mots clés : Orthotics, Stroke

S19 LSVT BIG™ for chronic stroke rehabilitation: single-case experimental design study

8:30 - 9:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

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Introduction: Of the over 700 000 Canadians living with the effects of stroke, 84% are limited in the activities which they would like to participate in (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2009). There is moderate evidence of effectiveness among common rehabilitation interventions to reduce impairment, however, positive effects on impairment do not necessarily carryover into activities of daily living (Pollock et al., 2014). Therefore, an intervention program targeting improved activities, and occupational performance would be of benefit to occupational therapists. **Objective:** This study aims to explore if the LSVT BIG™ program (Farley, Fox, Ramig, & Farland, 2008), which includes strategies to encourage generalization, could be beneficial for chronic stroke rehabilitation. **Methods:** A single-case experimental design with one repetition was conducted, including a six-week baseline, a four-week intervention, and a six-week post-intervention phase. Two adult participants, > six-months post-stroke, were assessed for performance of self-selected target activities. All target activities were evaluated for occupational performance, but only half were trained during the intervention phase. **Results:** For all but one target activity (trained or untrained), performance improved on either self-assessment or blinded-rater assessment of occupational performance, suggesting benefit and generalization. Upper extremity function in non-target activities did not change significantly, however participants reported an increase in participation in non-target activities. **Conclusion:** LSVT BIG shows promise to improve occupational performance in chronic stroke. Further research is required to clarify which elements of the program are the key catalysts for change.

Key words / Mots clés : Stroke

S20 Occupational therapy and integrated care service models: A perfect match

9:30 - 10:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Community

Cara Brown (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) Verena Menec Cara.Brown@umanitoba.ca

Introduction: Longer lifespans, an aging population, and improved medical care have resulted in a larger proportion of the population living in the community with complex care needs. Integrated care is a promising health service approach to meet the continuing care needs of complex populations. Both the goals and philosophical underpinnings of integrated care are well aligned with occupational therapy. **Objectives:** This presentation will: 1) define integrated care, 2) provide an overview of integrated care models for older adult populations with complex care needs, 3) provide examples of how occupational therapists can contribute to integrated care service design and delivery. **Approach:** This presentation will describe the goals, philosophical underpinnings, and key features of integrated care, using both conceptual and applied models. It will include discussion of horizontal integration of health and social services as well as vertical integration of primary, secondary and tertiary care. It will describe how integrated care strategies can be implemented anywhere along the service continuum from macro level administration and funding, to meso level service delivery, or micro level clinical care. The dual but sometimes dichotomous goals of integrated care to improve both cost-effectiveness and quality of care will be discussed. **Practice Implications:** Knowledge of integrated care models will provide occupational therapists with a framework for describing and/or improving their care provision to high need community-dwelling populations. **Conclusion:** Occupational therapists can make major contributions to improving care for community dwelling complex populations by aligning their research, advocacy and care delivery with integrated care models.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Models

S21 Measuring wheelchair assessment practice gaps in spinal cord injury

9:30 - 10:00 Grand ballroom

Paper presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Max Pancer (McGill University, Montreal) Melissa Manganaro, Patrick Marion, Isabella Pace, Sara Ahmed, Dany Gagnon, Marie-Thérèse Laramée, Frédéric Messier melissa.manganaro@mail.mcgill.ca

Introduction: Despite evidence on the benefits of physical activity, individuals with a spinal cord injury largely remain inactive following rehabilitation. While the incorporation of theoretical frameworks in Internet platforms have shown effectiveness in promoting self-management amongst various populations, a knowledge gap remains regarding which web-based features best meet the needs of individuals with a spinal cord injury. **Objective:** The aim of this study is to highlight favoured components of an online self-management physical activity module through understanding the needs and preferences of individuals with a spinal cord injury and health care professionals. **Methods:** Twelve individuals with a spinal cord injury and nine healthcare professionals were recruited through convenience sampling from three Canadian city based rehabilitation sites. Individual one-hour sessions, involving a site navigation and a semi-structured interview, were conducted with participants. **Results:** Thematic analysis was used to derive meaning from participants' perspectives. Five core themes emerged: (1) knowledge, in terms of guidance and barrier management (2) possibility of achievement, in terms of the risks and benefits of physical activity and modelling (3) self-regulation strategies, in terms of action planning, goal setting, tracking, reward, and reminder systems, (4) interactivity, through peers and professionals; and (5) format, in terms of appearance, language, and ease of use. **Conclusions:** This study highlights web-based features that can provide individuals with a spinal cord injury the motivation and volition to engage in physical activity. The findings will inform the design of a web-based self-management portal to increase physical activity adherence and behaviour change.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Technology

S22 Practice guidelines for Developmental Coordination Disorder: Stakeholder-driven strategies for implementation

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom AB

Extended discussion | Child/Adolescent General | Administration Health Policy

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Introduction: Affecting one in 20 children, developmental coordination disorder (DCD) significantly interferes with children's ability to learn motor skills and perform daily activities. Occupational therapists play a key role in DCD assessment and treatment but report a lack of advocacy skills and awareness of best practices. The DCD Advocacy Toolkit was developed to target these gaps, but successful implementation planning requires diverse stakeholder input. **Objectives:** (1) To provide an overview of the DCD Advocacy Toolkit; (2) to engage key stakeholders in identifying challenges to its implementation; and (3) to brainstorm strategies and solutions to facilitate its implementation in policy and practice. **Approach:** The presentation will include a review of DCD and its implications for stakeholders (e.g. children, families, therapists, policymakers), an overview of the Toolkit, and our plans for its dissemination, implementation, and evaluation. Small group roundtable discussions will allow key stakeholders to identify challenges to implementation, and to brainstorm strategies to help mitigate these barriers. Debriefing as a large group will consolidate participants' learning and contribute to priority setting for the group's action plan. **Practice Implications:** This session will extend participants' understanding of the impact of DCD on children, families and society and their awareness of new resources to support best practices. The discussion will generate a collaborative plan for addressing barriers to moving DCD evidence into action in policy and practice. **Conclusions:** In addition to advancing best practices in DCD assessment and treatment, this extended discussion has the potential to facilitate solutions for implementation in policy and practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Developmental coordination disorder, Evidence-based practice

S23 Challenges and practice issues faced by Canadian life care planners

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Jodi Fischer (Functional Outcomes Rehabilitation Services Inc./UBC, Vancouver)

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Introduction: In Canada, occupational therapists (OTs) are the primary health care professionals who complete life care plans (LCPs). An LCP identifies a client's current and future needs, in order for them to have a blueprint for the future to best manage his/her chronic health condition. LCPs are critical as they are relied upon by lawyers and judges to determine cost of future care awards. In the last two decades, there have been only a small number of articles published related to Canadian OTs practicing in life care planning. Despite the growing number of OTs working in this area, literature identifying and analyzing their challenges is limited. Objective: A survey was conducted in 2017 of 31 Canadian practitioners working in the LCP field to identify and offer an analysis of common challenges. Methods: Qualitative data analysis (NVivo 11) was utilized to assist with content organization, as well as coding and themes from the participants' responses. Results: The six essential themes identified by this survey are: (1) Collaboration for Recommendations; (2) Practice Challenges; (3) Research and Training; (4) Referral Constraints; (5) Attendant Care; and (6) Future Care Costs. Conclusions: This research is the first of its kind to survey Canadian practitioners in the LCP field for their perceptions of challenges. With a better understanding of current issues OTs are commonly facing, we can work towards enhancing the validity and utility of LCPs, and also design curricula to best meet OTs educational needs.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments

S24 Improving accessibility in Canadian healthcare: Experiences of LGBTQ2+ clients

9:30 - 10:30 Junior Ballroom D

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Samantha Repa, Natalie MacLeod Schroeder samanthadrivas@gmail.com

Introduction. Occupational therapists strive for inclusive and accessible healthcare for all people. Historically, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, two-spirit, and other (LGBTQ2+) individuals in Canada have been discriminated against in healthcare. There is a lack of synthesized literature on these populations' experiences within the Canadian healthcare system. Objective. This paper examines LGBTQ2+ clients' experiences within the Canadian healthcare system to strengthen the voices of these communities and create evidence-based recommendations for practice. Method. A scoping review was used to examine the breadth of the body of literature. Forty articles were included. Articles were required to explore a Canadian context, express experiences of at least one of the above populations, and be published after 2006. Results. LGBTQ2+ individuals consistently experience discrimination and stigma that prevents equitable access to healthcare across care contexts and communities. While some positive experiences were noted, LGBTQ2+ clients overwhelmingly would like more competent care from their health providers. Themes identified were stigma and discrimination, disclosure, health provider knowledge and skills, hetero- and cisnormativity, positive experiences, and strategies for change from the literature. Further exploration of these topics will be facilitated through small group discussion and case studies. Conclusion. Occupational therapists can improve patient care using recommendations from the literature. Gaps exist in the literature regarding less-recognized and rural LGBTQ2+ communities, and LGBTQ2+ children and youth. There is limited literature describing experiences of gay men and bisexual people. More education, research, and reflection is required for health providers to increase their competencies and provide more inclusive care.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Occupational justice

S25 Cognitive Functional Capacity Evaluation: The unique domain of occupational therapists

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Adult General | Community

Tania Percy, tpercy@orionhealth.ca

Introduction The Cognitive Functional Capacity Evaluation (Cog FCE) is offered by Occupational Therapists (OT) to evaluate functional cognitive capacity for the purposes of determining suitability to return to pre-injury occupational performance roles. OT practice models (CAOT, 1991; Baum, et al, 2005) are foundational, given consideration of person and environmental factors. **Objectives** The Objectives highlight the role of OTs in assisting with determination of a client's suitability for return to work, with consideration for evaluation of executive functioning and work endurance. The unique position of OTs contribution to evaluation of functional cognitive status and feasibility for employment is discussed as a complement to the opinion of other medical and rehabilitation specialist's for clients with identified cognitive deficits. **Approach** Standardized FCE approaches are combined with data on cognitive demands of employment (O*NET), relevant literature (Chappell et al, 2003; Harman-Maeir et al, 2009; Matheson, 2010), standardized assessment tools, and evidence-based practice to conduct a comprehensive evaluation that integrates medical opinion, and subjective / objective data to form opinion on functional cognitive status. **Practice Implications** Cog FCE administered by OTs provides specific information on a client's occupational performance, executive functioning, and the effects of cognitive fatigue on performance over time. **Conclusions** OTs are well positioned to conduct Cog FCE's and provide a material contribution to decision making and case resolution in the disability, worker's compensation and medical legal practice arenas. This is an important and evolving field of practice for OTs.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Evaluation

S25 Assessing for powered mobility: Does the evidence support our practice?

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Adult General | Education

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Introduction: Ideally, provision of a powered wheelchair includes assessment by an experienced clinician to ensure fit between the individual's occupations, personal characteristics, and environments (including technology). There is limited evidence to support practice and an absence of clinical practice guidelines. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to identify standard practices in powered wheelchair assessment, and factors influencing clinical decision-making in the powered wheelchair procurement process. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional online survey of occupational therapists, physical therapists, rehabilitation assistants, and assistive technology professionals involved in powered wheelchair provision in North America (n=264). Questions explored respondents' opinions on characteristics required for driving, factors assessed prior to "in-chair" assessment, "in-chair" assessment processes, and factors contributing to decision-making. **Results:** Prior to "in-chair" driving assessments, respondents most frequently evaluated cognition (81.6%), motor skills (79.1%), vision (74.5%), and attention (70.4%), often using standardized measures. Fewer than 20% of respondents reported they always or almost always used standardized measures for "in-chair" assessments: 17.2% used the Power Mobility Indoor Driving Assessment, 12.6% used the Wheelchair Skills Test - Power, and 8.2% used the Power Mobility Community Driving Assessment. Professional judgement (78.6%) and environmental factors (64.2%) were most frequently selected as the highest influencers on decision-making when providing powered wheelchairs to clients. **Conclusions:** There is limited consistency in

powered wheelchair assessment practices in North America. Given little empirical evidence, there is an opportunity to address the gap between practice and evidence through research investigating the ability of assessments evaluating personal characteristics to predict driving performance.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Seating

S25 What do clients think about the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure?

9:30 - 10:30 Orca

Symposium | Adult General | Community

Heather Colquhoun (University of Toronto, Toronto) Jane Sandercock, Natalie Rose,

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Introduction: The Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) is largely considered the standard for identifying and evaluating changes in occupational performance from client perspectives.

Yet, use rates for this measure are surprisingly low. One potential barrier to COPM use is therapist perception that clients will respond negatively to the measure. Improved understanding of the perspective of clients who have used the COPM can help guide future decisions about its use.

Objectives: To explore opinions and experiences about the use of the COPM from the client perspective.

Methods: We used a phenomenological approach, interviewing clients whose therapist used the COPM with them at least twice during treatment. Questions to initiate dialogue about client experiences with the COPM were used. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed by two investigators using a directed content analysis.

Results: We interviewed 12 clients (5 females & 7 males), aged 19 to 46 years. The practice context was community based: 50% of clients recovering from traumatic brain injury & 50% psychiatric issues. Analysis indicated 4 key themes: The COPM is helpful for setting and monitoring goals; A strong therapist is more important than the COPM; The COPM is just another part of the process and The COPM is not appropriate for all clients. **Conclusions:** Clients responded positively to the COPM, expressing that it is helpful for goal setting and a useful part of the process. They also expressed that a strong therapist is more important than the COPM and that it might not be appropriate for all clients.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments

S26 Stories of resilience: Listening to adolescents with neurodevelopmental conditions

9:30 - 10:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Community

Andrea Morrison (Hamilton Health Sciences, McMaster Children's Hospital, Hamilton) Patricia

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Introduction: Youth with neurodevelopmental conditions face barriers in developing independence, participating in community and transitioning to adulthood, yet many report a high quality of life (McDougall et al., 2014). This raises questions about why some individuals experience emotional difficulties during this transition while others adapt positively and develop resilience. **Objective:** To explore adolescents' experiences and ideas about resilience in their lives. **Methods:** Eight older adolescent clients from an urban treatment children's treatment center were interviewed using open ended, in-depth questions. Data was transcribed and analyzed using a phenomenological approach to identify themes. **Results:** Identified themes included: 1) Maintaining Positive Mindsets, 2) Connecting with Others and 3) Developing Independence and Interdependence. **Conclusions:** Adolescents discussed the importance of positivism, volunteering, developing independence and having supportive relationships in their lives. Health care professionals can foster resilience in adolescents with neurodevelopmental conditions by providing opportunities to develop personal resilient attributes,

independence and support networks.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S27 An occupational-based practice framework to guide mental health recovery

9:30 - 10:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

David Liu (Grey Nuns Hospital/Covenant Health, Edmonton) dliu_99@yahoo.com

Introduction: Although occupational engagement is widely considered as an important component of recovery (Doroud et al., 2015), an increasing number of qualitative studies revealed contradictory results. For example, some people with mental illness perceived their employment experiences as undesirable (Honey, 2004; Netto et al., 2016). The process of how occupations contribute to recovery is not well understood. Objectives: To construct a practice framework that describes how occupational engagement contributes to recovery among people with mental illness. Approach: The framework is informed by a qualitative meta-synthesis using grounded theory approach (Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Two independent reviewers identified 191 studies (published in the last 30 years) concerning everyday occupations, outcomes, experiences, and people with mental illness from eight electronic databases. Thirty of those studies were selected using theoretical sampling. Constant comparison analysis was conducted to synthesize and connect themes. Practice Implications: Engaging in a single occupation can produce different outcomes, which can be recovery-promoting or hindering, depending on various personal and circumstance-related factors. Occupational engagement outcomes are (1) changes in self: "sense of self", "well-being", "knowing", "connectedness", "outlook of life"; and (2) changes in environments: "accessible resources". These changes create new subjective realities, prompting the person to adapt with further occupational engagement. Conclusions: The proposed framework provides new insight on how occupational engagement drives widespread changes in people with mental illness. Occupational therapists can promote clients' recovery by guiding clients to make ongoing adjustment to occupational choices and engagement strategies, based on clients' ever-changing personal conditions, circumstances, and goals.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Mental health

S28 Promoting mental health and participation through neurofunction

9:30 - 10:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Monique Lizon (Canadian Mental Health Association, Guelph) Kim Hewitt, Chelsea Crocker, Lindsay Castle, Emma Bruce, Katelyn Young kimberleyhewitt@yahoo.ca

Introduction: The BrainFx evaluation project is a partnership of four diverse mental health programs trialing the use of the BrainFx assessment tool. Objectives: The project's main objective is to trial the use of the BrainFx assessment tool, a tool developed by OTs that measures neurofunction, in a mental health care setting and evaluate; clinical usability, clinical utility, economic feasibility, client experience and impact. Approach: The tool is being implemented as clinically appropriate. Clinicians, treatment teams and clients are asked for their feedback using surveys. There are also secondary indicators collected from clients related to participation in life activities and level of satisfaction with their own participation. Practice Implications: Clinical utility has been identified in three of the four mental health programs. The usability of the tool has been the greatest challenge in the project thus far. Client and treatment team reports have been positive regarding their experiences with the tool and in some cases reports have indicated increased engagement in meaningful activities following integration of recommendations informed by the assessment. Conclusions: The evaluation project offers valuable insight into the application of a comprehensive, electronic neurofunctional assessment tool within a mental health care setting. The project highlights the benefits of neurofunctional information and using

a strength-based approach in functional treatment planning. The tool also highlights the value of the integration of an occupational therapy lens within an interdisciplinary team.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Mental health

S29 Overcoming challenges of international fieldwork partnerships through collaborative leadership culture

9:30 - 10:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: Four North American universities partnered with a Haitian university and a clinical setting to develop fieldwork places for the first cohort of Haitian trained OTs. This geographically dispersed and remote international team documented challenges and issues encountered in securing and supporting qualified supervisors to build fieldwork education capacity in Haiti where the few occupational therapists practicing are expats or temporary volunteers. Objectives: Describe the occupational challenges encountered in developing a fieldwork program and how collaborative leadership strategies served to facilitate implementing innovative models of fieldwork supervision in Haiti. Approach: Occupational challenges were documented by team members and linked to the concepts of a collaborative leadership framework to explain work attitudes adopted to move this innovative adventure forward. Results: Examples of occupational challenges were: personal (health and keeping the vision alive), professional (training the supervisors, time-management, avoiding burn-out), ethical (issues of sustainability), institutional/organizational (limited human, financial and supervisory resources), cultural (communication styles, values and linguistic accommodation) and technological (remote communication strategies). Faced with innumerable challenges a collaborative leadership culture was conducive to move the team forward. Essential to this culture were low ego and high pragmatism; multiple decision-makers; collective risk taking, trusting when delegating task accomplishment; acknowledging and accepting emerging limits of members. Conclusion: OT faculty from four North American universities induced a collaborative leadership culture to overcome occupational challenges and facilitate implementing innovative fieldwork models for the first cohort of Haitian trained occupational therapists using interprofessional co-supervision and peer mentoring by international and local supervisors and students.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Teaching/education

S30 Exploring hospital readmission predictors: A retrospective occupational therapy chart review

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Physical Health | Institution

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Introduction: Hospital length of stay and readmission rate are considered primary health quality indicators for reducing healthcare costs while improving patient care. The growing population of medically complex older adults requires more rigorous analysis of other contributing factors related to readmission rate. Potential factors include personal (age, diagnosis, medical co-morbidities, AlphaFIM score, cognition), hospital (length of stay), and community factors (discharge destination, presence of caregivers). Occupational therapists are key members in acute care settings and are suited particularly to support discharge planning. Thus, understanding the factors that improve health service delivery and reduce readmission costs is essential for therapists. Objectives: This study will identify the relationship among person, hospital, and community variables with readmission rate for acute care medical patients.

Methods: A retrospective cohort chart review (N = 654) is being conducted at a Canadian hospital, examining the relationship between potential variables and readmission rate. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, correlations) will be used to analyze the data. **Results:** Preliminary findings suggest a relationship between discharge destination (home, inpatient rehabilitation, long-term care) and readmission rate. A higher proportion of patients discharged home appear to return to hospital compared to patients discharged to inpatient rehabilitation. However, early data show that patients readmitted to hospital after participating in inpatient rehabilitation return sooner than those discharged home. Second, patient, hospital, and community factors may be associated with readmission rates. **Conclusions:** The findings from this review will provide occupational therapists with better understanding of clinical factors that relate to hospital readmission and may prompt future research. *Key words / Mots clés :* Acute care, Evidence-based practice

S31 Association between in-hospital activities of daily living assessments and readmission

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Physical Health | Institution

Devon Boschel, Alicia Dam, Rachel Koot, Dayna Payment, Ashley Seguin, Leann Merla, Trish Tucker
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Introduction: Occupational therapists in acute care settings commonly use activities of daily living (ADL) assessments to determine discharge readiness. However, their effectiveness in predicting readmission is unclear. It is necessary to determine the utility of these assessments, as supported by evidence, to properly inform occupational therapy practice. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between in-hospital ADL assessments and acute care readmission for community-dwelling elders. **Methods:** A scoping review was conducted in line with Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) five-stage methodological framework. Five databases were searched: CINAHL, EmBase, Proquest Nursing & Allied Health, PubMed, and Scopus, using older adults (aged 65+), ADL/function, assessment, and readmission as search categories. Initially, the search yielded 9040 records. After removal of duplicates, 4140 records were screened for inclusion. Following title/abstract screening and full-text screening, which were conducted by two researchers independently, five studies were included. A descriptive approach was used to analyze the selected studies. **Results:** Published between 1998 and 2016, four studies found a significant inverse association between in-hospital ADL performance and readmission; of these, two identified low ADL performance as significantly predictive of readmission. One study found a non-significant, positive trend between low ADL performance and readmission. **Conclusions:** Increasing acute care readmission rates among the aging population is a growing concern for the Canadian health care system. These results suggest an inverse relationship between in-hospital ADL performance and readmission, which holds promise for assisting occupational therapists in acute care discharge planning. Further research is required to confirm these findings.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Assessments

S32 Students on edge - assessing anxiety related to practical examinations

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: Student anxiety significantly influences academic performance, health, and well-being and is on the rise on University campuses. Practical exams such as Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCEs) are often a new experience for students starting in Health Sciences programs. Occupational Therapy (OT) students often experience high anxiety before and during practical (hands-on) exams and this often negatively impacts their performance. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to assess the

level of anxiety and stress students experience related to practical exam assessments such as OSCEs. Methods: One cohort of first-year OT students will be invited to participate in the study. Standardized measures of anxiety and self-report questionnaires will be administered at different times: one-month pre-OSCE, one-week pre-OSCE, three days post-OSCE, one-month post-OSCE. Scores across time will be compared statistically using analysis of variance. Participants will also be invited to complete interviews and focus groups before and after the OSCE. Interview and focus group data will be analyzed using thematic analysis. Quantitative and qualitative results will be triangulated with an interest in relating student anxiety levels, perceived level of preparedness, and exam preparation strategies. Results: Data collection will be completed by December 2017. Results of this study will be shared and educational implications discussed. Conclusion: The outcomes of this study will be used to understand the level of stress and anxiety experienced by students, both before, during, and after practical examinations. It is expected that future cohorts of students will benefit from the development of proactive study strategies for practical exams.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S33 Innovative program to support students with disabilities in health professions

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Education

Heather Enns, Jessica Towle, Michael Lee, Sue Murphy, Ruth Warick, Laura Yvonne Bulk, Alfiya Battalova, Tal Jarus heather.enns@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: Health and human service (HHS) students with disabilities often face challenges navigating both academic and clinical aspects of their programs. To help mitigate barriers, we, guided by students with disabilities, have developed DREAM (Disclosure, Rights & Responsibilities, Advocacy, and Accommodations Module), a blended learning program comprised of four online modules and face-to-face workshops. DREAM aims to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate their classroom and clinical experiences. Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of DREAM. Methods: This in-progress mixed methods pre-post study uses quantitative measures and focus groups to evaluate the change in student knowledge, skills, and attitudes after participating in DREAM. Thirty HHS students with disabilities will be invited to participate in the project through engaging in the online modules and workshops. Measures focus on ascertaining participants' assertiveness, self-efficacy and advocacy, institutional sense of belonging, and knowledge of accommodations processes. Interviews and focus groups will gather in-depth feedback from participants on their learning experiences. Practice Implications: Fieldwork supervisors and faculty will gain insight into strategies that help students overcome challenges and ways to enable student success. Our evidence on the effectiveness of a blended learning program can also provide post-secondary institutions with tools to become more accessible for students with disabilities. Conclusions: HHS professions such as occupational therapy value diversity and inclusion, but need to find ways to increase diversity within the professions. Results will increase understanding of how to support students with disabilities and how to develop blended programs for student success.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Teaching/education

S34 Expliciter nos valeurs pour favoriser une pratique éthique et inclusive.

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Théorie

Marjorie Désormeaux-Moreau (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Marjorie Désormeaux-Moreau, Marie-Josée Drolet, marjorie.desormeaux-moreau@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction . Les valeurs professionnelles sont des idéaux éthiques qui paradoxalement sont source de biais axiologiques. Lorsqu'elles sont imposées de façon indue, elles peuvent s'avérer stigmatisantes,

voire discriminantes à l'endroit des clients qui ne les partagent pas . Objectifs. Une étude a permis de : 1) répertorier des valeurs liées à l'ergothérapie; 2) formuler des énoncés qui les définissent; et 3) évaluer la validité de contenu de ces définitions . Méthode. Une recension des écrits (n=52) et la consultation d'ergothérapeutes (n=26) ont permis de répertorier et définir des valeurs liées à la profession. Les définitions proposées ont été soumises à un test de fonctionnalité auprès de six ergothérapeutes, puis présentées à des experts (n=6) pour en évaluer la validité de contenu. Conséquences pour la pratique. Un répertoire de 33 valeurs suivies de leur définition a émergé de ce processus. Les experts consultés considèrent que celui-ci est exhaustif et que les définitions proposées sont claires et représentatives des réalités qu'elles désignent. L'utilisation de ce répertoire pourrait soutenir les ergothérapeutes dans l'explicitation de leurs valeurs et la réflexion sur celles-ci, de même que leur mise en perspective avec celles des autres (clients, collègues, partenaires"). Il est souhaité qu'il soit, ce faisant, possible de contribuer à la promotion d'une posture d'humilité culturelle chez l'ergothérapeute, soutenant ainsi une pratique éthique et inclusive de la profession. Conclusion. Le répertoire de valeurs issu de la présente démarche est un outil susceptible d'alimenter une pratique réflexive chez l'ergothérapeute, notamment celui désireux de promouvoir une justice occupationnelle pour tous.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Occupational justice

S35 Attitudes des étudiants en ergothérapie à l'égard des aînés

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Personnes âgées général | Éducation

David Pimenta Da Silva (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Marion Lack, Louise Demers, Nathalie Veillette, Stéphane Adam, Johanne Filiatrault johanne.filiatrault@umontreal.ca

Introduction. En dépit du vieillissement de la population, les attitudes âgistes persistent envers les aînés et ce, même chez les professionnels de la santé. Ces attitudes peuvent influencer la qualité de soins prodigués aux aînés. Jusqu'à ce jour, peu d'études se sont intéressées à l'âgisme en ergothérapie, notamment chez les étudiants en ergothérapie. Objectifs. Examiner les attitudes des étudiants en ergothérapie à l'égard des aînés et identifier les facteurs qui y sont associés. Méthodes. Les 420 étudiants d'un programme universitaire de 4 années en ergothérapie ont été invités à compléter un questionnaire en ligne, comprenant des questions sociodémographiques, des questions sur la fréquence de leurs contacts avec des aînés et la satisfaction à l'égard de ceux-ci et deux mesures de l'âgisme, soit le Fraboni Scale of Ageism-Revised (FSA-R) et l'Ambivalent Ageism Scale (AAS). Résultats. Le questionnaire a été complété par 225 étudiants. Les scores moyens aux FSA-R et AAS révèlent un niveau d'âgisme plutôt faible. Globalement, les analyses indiquent des associations statistiquement significatives entre un faible score d'âgisme et une fréquence élevée de contacts avec des aînés et un niveau de satisfaction élevé à l'égard de ceux-ci. L'âge, le sexe et le degré académique n'étaient pas associés aux scores d'âgisme. Conclusions. Les associations observées appuient l'importance des stages en gériatrie et des opportunités offertes aux étudiants de côtoyer des aînés pendant leur formation pour limiter l'âgisme. Une étude longitudinale serait utile pour déterminer si la formation en ergothérapie peut contribuer à moduler les attitudes des étudiants à l'égard des aînés.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S37 Measuring the value of interprofessional primary care teams

9:30 - 10:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: There is continued emphasis on interprofessional primary care (IPC) models however much of what is known about this model is based on physician based performance indicators. Part of the challenge is determining how to measure the value of interprofessional collaboration. Objectives: 1) identify current practices supporting and measuring the impact of collaboration in IPC teams, and 2) identify IPC performance indicators from an interprofessional health provider perspective. Methods: A qualitative study; part of a larger mixed methods developmental evaluation to examine performance measurement in IPC teams. A pre-conference workshop for interprofessional health providers took place at the Association of Family Health Teams of Ontario Annual Meeting. Six questions on IPC performance indicators guided the workshop. Each question and responses were individually reviewed by two authors and 11 categories that best represented the responses were created. Frequencies for each category were determined. Results: 283 interprofessional health providers from fourteen health professions working in IPC teams participated. Top three elements of interprofessional collaboration (total responses; n= 628) were co-booking (n=193), communication (n=146) and attitudes (n= 75). Top three performance indicators currently used to demonstrate IP collaboration (total n= 298) were patient experience (n=71), patient health status (n=35) and within team referrals (n=30). Conclusions: Participants were able to identify factors that foster collaboration but had more difficulty identifying performance indicators to measure the impact of collaboration on the team or population health. Results suggest that adding an indicator of team processes could be valuable way of measuring IPC teams.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional

S38 African children with disabilities face significant barriers accessing health services

11:30 - 12:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Administration Health Policy

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Introduction: Africa is home to a large number of children with disabilities, many of whom lack access to health services (ACPF, 2014). The lack of research on healthcare access for children with disabilities in Africa makes it difficult to identify healthcare gaps, provide appropriate interventions, and make recommendations for improvement. Objectives: To explore barriers and facilitators to healthcare access for children with disabilities in African countries. Methods: A scoping review was carried out by systematically searching the PubMed, CINAHL, Medline, Global Health, Embase, and Google Scholar databases. Studies were included if they discussed healthcare access for children with disabilities in African countries that allocated less than \$50 per person of government spending to healthcare. Results: A total of 704 studies were found. After excluding irrelevant studies and duplicates, 15 studies remained. The most common barriers found were lack of funds, poverty, fear of stigma and experienced stigma, and inadequately trained healthcare professionals. The most common facilitators included peer support, motivational support groups for caregivers, and educating caregivers about the child's condition. Conclusions: Occupational therapists (OTs) and other healthcare professionals working with this population should be aware of these barriers and facilitators in order to develop effective intervention plans. In order to include these children in the healthcare process, there needs to be a greater presence of OTs in these areas. OTs have a significant role in removing barriers by providing education, awareness, and advocacy.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Evidence-based practice

S39 Remodeling community occupational therapy using social innovation and participatory research

10:00 - 10:30 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Administration Health Policy

Pier-Luc Turcotte (Université de Sherbrooke, Montréal) Annie Carrier, Steeven Pedneault, Mélanie Lévasseur, Pier-Luc.Turcotte@usherbrooke.ca

Rationale: With population aging and rising health inequalities, promoting older adults' social participation represents an opportunity to foster inclusion through occupations. Although well positioned, community occupational therapists (COTs) face organizational and systemic barriers to changing their practice. To meet these challenges and build on strengths of the community, little is known about how to remodel COT practice in partnership with other stakeholders. **Objective:** The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the use of social innovation and participatory research in remodeling COT practice to foster older adults' social participation. **Approach:** A critical reflection will be provided based on a previous community-based participatory research experience conducted in a local territory in Montréal. Strategies were collected through focus groups and individual interviews with 28 key informants, as well as participant observations. **Practice implications:** Using social innovation and participatory approaches, key informants co-designed a continuum of innovative interventions (individual, group-based and community development practices). A steering committee also took part in the decision-making process. Informed by a scoping review, this process was supported by the use of graphic facilitation, design thinking and storytelling methods to stimulate dialogue and power sharing between different groups of stakeholders. The use of inclusive, creative and playful techniques enhanced engagement of stakeholders and had unexpected ripple effects on practice. **Conclusions:** This critical reflection on the possibility to remodel COT practice pointed to promising avenues for promoting older adults' social participation. To better meet older adults' needs, COTs are invited to advocate for change and implement such innovative practices.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Community development

S40 The effects of dysvascular lower-limb amputation on community participation

10:00 - 10:30 Grand ballroom

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Institution

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Introduction: As the population ages, the number of people with dysvascular lower limb amputation (LLA) will continue to rise as diabetes becomes more common. Most of the research to date has focused on the short term outcomes related to function and health following in-patient rehabilitation for LLA but very little is known about long-term effects of living with LLA in the community. **Objective:** To better understand the impact of dysvascular LLA on community participation. **Methods:** A convenience sample of community-dwelling adults with dysvascular LLA who received care at St. John's Rehab hospital will be recruited to participate in the study (N = 35). Using a cross-sectional telephone survey design, participants will undergo a battery of questionnaires collecting data on their level of amputation, mobility status, health status, social wellbeing (Interpersonal Support Evaluation List; Social Network Index; UCLA Loneliness Scale), self-efficacy (Washington Self-Efficacy Scale) and community participation (Reintegration to Normal Living Index). A correlational analysis will highlight which factors influence community participation outcomes. **Result:** It is hypothesized that higher levels of social wellbeing and self-efficacy will be associated with higher levels of community participation. **Conclusions:** The findings from this study will provide details on factors that influence community participation outcomes post-dysvascular LLA, and provide suggestions on what can be done at the individual and societal level to maximize their wellbeing. In particular, the findings can serve to assist healthcare professionals to better identify and prepare socially at-risk' persons with dysvascular LLA to better participate in their communities once discharged from rehabilitation.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational science

S41 Occupational Therapists as evaluators of capacity for placement decisions

10:00 - 11:00 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Older Adult General | Institution

Oriana Medeiros (University Health Network - Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto) Joanna Rodomar
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Introduction: Canadian occupational therapists (OTs) are involved in the assessment of capacity for placement decision-making across clinical contexts. However, there is no gold standard assessment protocol that can be used in this evaluation. Moreover, capacity assessment requires switching from a clinical to legal frame of reference which can often prove challenging to OTs who typically use clinical frameworks for decision-making. **Objectives:** To provide an overview of the current state of practice related to the assessment of capacity for placement decision-making, and to provide recommendations to ground clinical practice to withstand both clinical and legal scrutiny. **Approach:** This session will start with a review of the difference between the assessment of capacity and typical clinical assessments. **Guidelines for capacity evaluation** will be provided informed by the existing literature, and grounded in clinical experience. The presentation will be followed by a case study, and question and answer period. **Practice Implications:** OTs are increasingly tasked with the provision of expert opinions related to capacity for placement decision-making, but lack standardized assessment tools. Moreover, OTs must be aware of the difference between clinical and legal frames of reference related to assessments of capacity. This session will provide evidence-based guidance to serve as a foundation for OT practice. **Conclusions:** In fast-paced, resource-limited healthcare and community environments, OTs are asked to provide expert opinions related to capacity for often marginalized patient populations. This presentation will review the current state of practice and provide guidelines for expert assessment.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Evidence-based practice

S42 Student mental wellbeing from the person-environment-occupation lens

10:00 - 10:30 Parksville

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Psychosocial Health | Education

Minnie Teng (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Michael Lee minnie.teng@alumni.ubc.ca

Introduction: University students engage in the occupation of learning, which evidence shows is shaped by teaching practices. Evidence also indicates that academic performance, an output of occupation, is dependent on students' mental wellbeing. However, little is known about the influence teaching practices have on students' mental wellbeing. This mixed methods study identified teaching practices that are effective at both promoting learning and supporting student mental wellbeing. **Objectives:** Participants will be able to understand the relationships between teaching strategies (environment), student mental wellbeing (person) and participation in learning (occupation). In addition, participants will be able to identify teaching methods that positively impact student mental wellbeing, and to construe possible roles of occupational therapists in fostering student mental wellbeing. **Approach:** This paper presentation will explore the process of how learning environments impact student mental health and wellbeing, as well as the rationale, Objectives, benefits and challenges of our research. Practical examples will also be shared. Using current literature, occupational science and occupational therapy perspective will be used to frame the discussion. **Practice Implications:** Given occupational therapists' knowledge of the interaction between the learning (an occupation) in context with the person and environment, occupational therapists should advocate for inclusion of occupational therapy's voice in post-secondary institution mental health initiatives, to ensure that occupational therapy is represented in campus mental health strategies. **Conclusions:** The study highlights the occupation of learning through the person-environment-occupation lens in a post-secondary teaching and learning context, and assert the contributions of occupational therapy in post-secondary student mental health.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Teaching/education

S43 Participation in community gardening: Making an impact on wellbeing

10:00 - 10:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

Melinda Suto (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Shelagh Smith melinda.suto@ubc.ca

Introduction. Vancouver's Healthy City Strategy 2012-20 identified creating opportunities for active living, developing social relationships, and fostering inclusion as elements to grow healthy communities. These are relevant to people with serious mental illness (SMI) who face limited access to fresh food and concurrent physical health conditions. Research supports community gardening as a catalyst for wellbeing, however, less is known about how this occurs. **Objectives.** To describe wellbeing outcomes that participants attribute to community gardening participation and to characterize features of the program that facilitate these changes. **Methods.** A project advisory group of people with SMI and staff guided this 3-year community-based participatory research. The research sample comprised 23 adults with various SMI who lived in supported housing and/or attended a community resource centre. A horticultural therapist developed and facilitated a weekly program at two purpose-built gardens. Qualitative data were collected through individual semi-structured interviews, participant observation, personal network maps, and participation mapping. Researchers conducted an inductive thematic analysis. **Results.** Themes were developed and presented to participants for feedback. Theme one, Offering Structured Programs and Welcoming Places links to theme three: Creating a Sense of Belonging. Themes two and four highlight the impact of occupation on wellbeing: Cultivating Positive Feelings Through Doing and, Reaping the Benefits of Learning Through Nature. **Conclusions.** Characteristics of community gardening that facilitated participants' wellbeing could be built into initiatives for people with SMI. This popular, non-stigmatizing occupation offers opportunities for developing skills and interests, participation, and belonging to one's community.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Mental health

S44 Opioids, cannabinoids, and occupational therapy

10:00 - 10:30 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult General | Institution

Niki Kiepek (Dalhousie University, Halifax) niki.kiepek@gmail.com

Introduction. Current circumstances have brought attention to opioids and cannabinoids in pharmacotherapy. Opioids have been over-prescribed, resulting in iatrogenic dependence and diversion. Legalisation of marijuana and increased prescription of cannabinoids resulted in heightened awareness that certain symptoms, such as pain and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), have not been adequately managed within existing health care systems. **Objectives.** This study presents current knowledge about use of opioids and cannabinoids to manage symptoms, as symptom management can be an important precursor to enhancing occupational performance and engagement. Occupational therapy interventions are explored as complementary or alternative to pharmacotherapy. **Methods.** A literature review examined the effectiveness of opioids to manage symptoms that impact occupational performance and engagement. Based on these findings, a further review of the literature examined the scope of evidence supporting the role for occupational therapy to effectively manage these symptoms. **Results.** Current evidence supports the use of cannabinoids for neuropathic pain, while therapeutic effects are inconclusive for other symptoms. Opioids use is associated with a 30% reduction in chronic pain. Despite the clinical evidence, opioids and cannabinoids are used for other perceived benefits (e.g., managing PTSD, improved sleep). Occupational therapy literature supports involvement in managing symptoms that are also treated by opioids and cannabinoids. **Conclusions.** The political climate is optimal for occupational therapists, societies, and associations to advocate for occupational therapy as an essential service for prevention and intervention. Much of the literature regarding occupational therapy is descriptive and theoretical; there is a need for more research to evaluate therapeutic outcomes.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Mental health

-----Role emerging fieldwork symposium-----

S45 Competency development from an early role-emerging placement: Student perspectives

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Jacqueline Broadbridge (Griffith University, Southport) Lizzy Bagnall, Michelle Bissett,
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Introduction: Role-emerging practice education is becoming an increasingly common aspect of occupational therapy education programs. In Australia, the Student Practice Evaluation Form - Revised (SPEF-R) assesses student competency against eight key domains. This SPEF-R is used for traditional and role-emerging placements. While literature exists regarding the student experience of role-emerging placements, it is unknown whether students perceive competency development as articulated by the SPEF-R. Objective: This qualitative descriptive study used focus groups to explore occupational therapy students' perceived development following a second year role-emerging placement. Students were asked to reflect on whether role-emerging practice education contributed to the development of professional knowledge, behaviour and skills as articulated by the SPEF-R domains and, if so, whether there was variability in SPEF-R domain coverage. Method: Focus groups, inclusive of 16 students, were conducted and transcribed. Thematic analysis, using both deductive and inductive approaches, were used to develop themes. Results: Students identified competency development related to professional behaviour, self-management, communication, co-worker communication, information gathering and service provision. Students did not perceive development related to documentation and service evaluation. There was variability in the extent of competency development among the SPEF-R domains. Conclusion: Students in this study perceived competency development in six of eight SPEF-R domains. This presentation will be useful to occupational therapy educators in the consideration of role-emerging practice education within occupational therapy curriculum.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

S45 'Walking the Talk' on role-emerging placements

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Pam Toothill (University of Bradford, Bradford) Alison Warren P.Toothill@bradford.ac.uk

Introduction It has been identified that knowledge is limited regarding the impact that occupational therapy students have on organisations hosting role-emerging placements (Clarke et al. 2014) This research aimed to explore whether exposure to students on these placements influenced the understanding of occupational therapy for staff within the organisations. Objectives The first objective investigated whether perceptions of occupational therapy by staff, were subject to change during placements. The second explored whether staff gained a greater understanding of 'occupation'. The remaining Objectives were to identify skills and qualities of the students valued by staff and to understand factors facilitating or hindering future employment of occupational therapists. Methods This was a qualitative exploratory study. Purposive sampling was used to recruit ten participants who had acted as role-emerging on-site supervisors, linked with three universities in the United Kingdom. Semi-structured interviews were utilised as the method of choice. Thematic analysis was employed to identify categories and themes, using an inductive approach (Braun and Clarke 2013). Results Themes identified were the students' ability to 'walk the talk', demonstrating knowledge, skills and abilities related to occupational therapy, and the mutual benefits of the placements to the organisations and students.

Increased knowledge of occupational therapy and 'occupation' by the majority of participants was highlighted, along with obstacles to consider for future placements and potential occupational therapy posts. Conclusions This study, taken from the viewpoint of organisations, adds a new perspective on role-emerging placements, and highlights innovative ideas for enhancing organisations' understanding of 'occupation' and occupational therapy.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork

S45 Role-emerging fieldwork and practice: Perspectives of recently graduated practicing clinicians

10:00 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Symposium | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction: Fieldwork is a crucial component of occupational therapy students' preparation for practice. Role-emerging fieldwork (REF) evolved from a dearth of fieldwork opportunities and a wish to support evolving occupational therapy practice. In REF, occupational therapy fieldwork educators provide offsite supervision for student pairs who are supported by on-site non-occupational therapy personnel in environments with no defined occupational therapy role. At one Canadian university, up to 20% of final year placements are REF. There is little research exploring how practicing clinicians who completed REF view the experience. Understanding practicing clinicians' perspectives of the REF experience can inform the development and implementation of REF. Objectives: This qualitative study explored practicing clinicians' perspectives of their REF experience through the lens of occupational therapy practice. Methods: Participants were seven clinicians who had practised for at least six months, graduated from one university program and who engaged in REF while a student. Using interpretive description to guide this qualitative study, semi-structured interviews were completed. Thematic analysis was used to identify common themes. Results: Themes developed were: 1) "Right for me", which explores the fit between REF and the participant; 2) "Shaping my lens", which looks at REF's impact on the participants' occupational therapy lens and 3) "Different learning: Learned differently", which describes learning opportunities unique to REF and what participants drew on to meet placement demands. Conclusions: Fieldwork experiences are integral in preparing occupational therapists for practice. Understanding how practicing clinicians view their REF experience as new practitioners is important to inform the ongoing development of REF.

Key words / Mots clés : Fieldwork, Teaching/education

S46 Understanding perceptions of employment of people receiving disability benefits

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Administration Health Policy

Jeff Boniface (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Susan Forwell, William Miller, Rachelle Hole, Duane Geddes, Natasha Damiano bonifaceconsulting@hotmail.com

Introduction-People with disabilities face numerous employment barriers. Disability benefits systems do not always meet beneficiary's needs for financial stability, nor do they support pursuit of employment as one of the criteria for benefits is "unemployable". Objective- This study investigates the perspective on employment persons with disabilities have before their participation in an 8-month Employment Mentorship Support Program. Methods- Pre-intervention interviews with 9 people with physical disabilities were conducted and included questions related to disability benefits, goals for the program, and any concerns they might have. The thematic analysis of this interview data was guided by interpretive description where the researcher used their disciplinary lens and knowledge to understand

the phenomenon and to interpret its usefulness. Results- This presentation provides the results of the thematic analysis and an in depth view of one of the themes centered on the issue of lack of social supports. Conclusion- In order for change to occur in the employment sector, it is essential that appropriate pre-vocational worker skills and appropriate supports are in place. This research will inform future programs about the perspective of and issues faced by people with disabilities considering employment, and provide decision makers with systematic evidence to better shape the disability benefits system.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice, Occupational science

S47 Enabling workers to prevention: description of occupational therapists' practices

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Alexandra Lecours (Université Laval, Québec) Pierre-Yves Therriault alexandra.lecours@cirris.ulaval.ca

Introduction. Occupational therapists have unique expertise in enabling workers to adopt prevention behaviours. However, it appears that prevention is not one of the most important professional values for occupational therapists. Theoretical background. The scientific literature suggests that different antecedents concerning the person, the occupation and the environment must first be put in place in the daily life of the worker, so that preventive behaviours can manifest. Occupational therapists' practices in this area are not known. Aim. The aim of this study was to describe occupational therapists' practices related to antecedents of preventive behaviours with their client workers. Method. According to a mixed descriptive research design, semi-structured interviews were conducted with thirteen occupational therapists in health at work. Interviews were designed to document the importance, frequency, and relevance of each antecedent of preventive behaviours, as well as to describe the concrete occupational therapists' practices related to these antecedents. Interviews' content was analyzed using simple quantitative analyzes as well as a qualitative content analysis strategy. Results. Results suggest that occupational therapists incorporate a variety of practices supporting the development of the nine antecedents of preventive behaviours at work with their clients. Discussion. Occupational therapists appear to adopt more practices about antecedents concerning the person and the occupation compared to those related to the environment. Conclusion. It is hoped that results of this study will allow occupational therapists to reflect on the significance of their role in enabling workers to prevention behaviours, thereby enhancing the importance they place on the value of prevention.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Occupational science

S48 Exploring the Role of occupational therapy in Suicide Prevention

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: Suicide is a public health issue of critical importance for Canada, with approximately 11 Canadians committing suicide every day (Statistics Canada, 2012). The issue of suicide is relevant for occupational therapists working in physical and/or mental health settings. However, the role of occupational therapy in suicide prevention needs further consideration and development, for example in terms of competencies and practices. Objectives: To identify suicide prevention practices of allied health care professionals and discuss their relevance for occupational therapists working with individuals at risk of suicide. Methods: A scoping review methodology will be used to include peer-reviewed and grey literature documenting psychosocial interventions and practices addressing the topic of suicide prevention. Results will be considered in relation to the Canadian Practice Process Framework.

Results: This review is currently in process; results will be obtained by December 2017 and will be ready for dissemination at the CAOT conference. Conclusions: This review can help inform future research, practice, and education to support the occupational therapy role in suicide prevention.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S49 Gaining suicide prevention skills: A review of gatekeeper training programs

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

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Introduction: A majority of occupational therapists report that they lack the skills and knowledge to effectively address suicide in clinical practice. Gatekeeper training programs aim to teach gatekeepers (i.e., individuals who interact with populations at risk for suicide) to better manage suicide risk. While there are a variety of well-researched training programs, no document to our knowledge has catalogued available programs and their associated evidence for Canadian clinicians.

Objectives: This study aims to review the existing literature on gatekeeper training programs, and to create a document cataloging the evidence for each program.

Methods: The authors reviewed both individual databases and a variety of grey literature sources to catalogue gatekeeper training programs for Canadian clinicians. Both authors independently appraised each relevant article to assess the quality of the evidence.

Results: Seven gatekeeper training programs were identified. Each program varied in cost, availability, and pedagogical approach. A clinical-decision making tool was generated to capture these differences and support clinicians with selecting training programs best suited for their practice. The evidence did not identify which program was most effective. Moreover, no research demonstrated that training programs reduced the level of suicide mortality. Research on effectiveness did demonstrate that training programs improved: clinician's knowledge, skills, and attitudes about suicide; and patient outcome.

Conclusion: Clinicians need to determine which training program is appropriate for them based upon their unique practice context. Future research is needed to determine the effectiveness of these programs relative to one another, as well as their overall effect on suicide mortality.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S50 The short-term goals of psychiatric patients presenting the emergency department

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Skye Barbic (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Steve Mathias, Adelena Leon, Shannon Chau, Brian Kim, Qadeem Salehmohamed, David Barbic skyebarbic@gmail.com

Introduction: Approximately one in five Canadians will experience a mental illness in their lifetime, with many presenting to the Emergency Department (ED) as their entry point into the system. In order to improve patient outcomes and focus on patient-identified priorities, the aim of this study was to identify the short-term goals of patients with an acute mental health complaint (AMHC) presenting to the ED.

Methods: We prospectively recruited a convenience sample of patients presenting to an inner city, academic ED with an annual census of 85, 000 visits. Participants completed a survey package that included questions about short-term life goals. We collated the goals and used a content analysis to summarize the frequency of themes that emerged. Results: 201 patients (mean age 39.7 ±13.6 years; 65% male) completed the study. Obtaining work (n=127) and new housing (108), improving mental health (n=34), enriching relationships with family and friends (n=27), going back to school (n=22) and managing addiction problems (n=20) were identified as the most common short-term goals. Other goals/priorities included improving physical health, traveling, exercising, and eating better. Conclusions:

This study offers a cogent account of the goals and priorities of patients presenting with an AMHC to the ED. Occupational Therapists can play a leadership role in the ED to ensure that assessment and care plans are contextualized within patient-goals. This information can be used to compliment current care for mental health problems, ensuring greater quality, accountability, and continuity of care for this vulnerable patient group.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S51 Social determinants of health and mental illness in the emergency room

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Adelena Leon (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) David Barbic, William MacEwan, Qadeem Salemohamed, Shannon Chau, Brian Kim, Skye Barbic adelena.leon@gmail.com

Introduction: Connections between mental health status and social determinants of health (SDoH) are well-established (Poremski et al. 2016, Manwell et al. 2015). Few studies examine the role of the emergency department as point of care assessment and service delivery options for addressing social determinants of health and the recovery needs of adults who experience mental illness. Objectives: Assess the social determinants of health and rehabilitation needs of adults with mental illness presenting to the emergency department. Methods: A cross-sectional survey package is given to patients presenting with a mental health chief complaint to the emergency department of St Paul's Hospital. Potential participants are identified by emergency physicians, nurses, and social workers. Results: A total of 201 participants report poor or fair quality of life (55%), dissatisfaction with their housing (51%), a high unemployment rate (72%), yet have a desire to obtain a job (86%). Food security concerns, lack of access to clean water, and marginalized housing status also present at higher rates. Conclusions: This is the first known study to describe the SDoH of patients presenting to a Canadian ED with an acute mental health complaint. The ED may play a key role in the assessment and initiation of service delivery for needs associated with SDoH and quality of life.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Mental health

S52 Interprofessional collaborative relationship building model: A roadmap for occupational therapists

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Lisa Diamond-Burchuk (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) Sara Lazarek, Pamela Wener, diamondb@cc.umanitoba.ca

Introduction: Increasingly, occupational therapists are being integrated into interprofessional primary care teams. Forging interprofessional relationships on these teams can be difficult and there is little evidence-based guidance available. Objectives: A qualitative interpretative descriptive design was used to explore primary care therapists' perspectives of the applicability of the Interprofessional Relationship Building Model (ICRB) to guide their team relationship building. Methods: Therapists practicing within one urban health region were invited to participate in this study. Participants (n=8), watched a 15-minute web-based presentation to learn about the ICRB, spent three weeks considering the model as a guide for their relationship building within their own team and then participated in a focus group or an individual interview. Participants explored their experiences and perceptions of applying the ICRB to primary care practice during the interview. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and then analyzed using qualitative inductive analysis. Researchers independently coded transcripts; codes were grouped and then collapsed into categories. Results: All participants reported the model enabled them to identify the current state of their interprofessional relationships and guide their next steps to improving their inter-team relationships. Furthermore, participants emphasized the ICRB validated their experiences

and empowered them to move beyond describing the occupational therapy role, to looking for ways to demonstrate how the role makes an important contribution to primary care patient-centred care. Therapists new to their teams found the model particularly helpful as they navigated the interprofessional relationships. Conclusion: The ICRB was perceived to be a useful tool for primary care occupational therapists working on interprofessional primary care teams.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Models

S53 Solidarités intergénérationnelles autochtones associées à de meilleures conditions de santé

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Pas de clientèle spécifique | Communauté

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Introduction : Face aux défis de santé des peuples autochtones pour lesquels les services actuels semblent peu efficaces¹, la Commission de Vérité et Réconciliation du Canada prône une approche holistique qui rejoindrait les modèles traditionnels autochtones² dans lesquels les ergothérapeutes peuvent jouer un rôle important pour l'habilitation³ individuelle et collective. Objectif : Cette étude visait à examiner les associations entre le soutien apporté par les aînés autochtones et la santé des jeunes fréquentant l'école et des décrocheurs. Méthodologie : Des analyses de régression réalisées à partir des données des 24 803 répondants autochtones vivant hors réserves de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones (EAPA; 2012)⁴ ont permis d'examiner les associations entre le soutien des aînés et la santé des jeunes. Résultats : Les résultats montrent que les jeunes recevant le soutien d'un aîné sont moins nombreux à avoir des problèmes de santé tel que des troubles de l'humeur (OR=1, 42; p=0, 02) et des problèmes intestinaux (OR=2, 75; p<0, 01). Pour favoriser le développement des communautés, ces résultats sont discutés lors de café-rencontres impliquant des ergothérapeutes, des aînés et représentants autochtones, des organismes communautaires ainsi que des décideurs pour la création d'activité intergénérationnelles innovantes en promotion de la santé. Conclusion : Le soutien apporté par les aînés autochtones est associé de meilleures conditions de santé. Des approches en ergothérapie misant sur les forces individuelles et collectives sont développées en impliquant des aînés autochtones pour l'élaboration, l'implantation et l'évaluation d'actions durables pour améliorer la santé des peuples autochtones.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Occupational justice

S54 Occupational therapist practice in Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant across Canada

10:00 - 10:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

Lyndsey De Souza (University Health Network- Princess Margaret Cancer Center, Toronto) desouzl@gmail.com

Introduction Allogeneic stem cell transplant (SCT) is a procedure that can be very demanding on the body resulting in weakness, deconditioning and decreased quality of life (Steinberg, Asher, Bailey, & Fu, 2015). With existing allogeneic SCT programs across Canada expanding, how are Occupational Therapists (OT) presently positioned to respond? Objectives To describe the current state of Occupational Therapy in allogeneic SCT across Canada. Explore themes of how OTs are presently addressing concerns arising in this population. Discuss the gaps in service provision, and recommend innovative ways to deliver healthcare in a responsible and economically sustainable manner. Methods As the initial step of a quality improvement project, names of all centers with allogeneic SCT programs across Canada were obtained. OTs who provide service on these units were contacted and asked to complete a self-developed survey. Results Responses were collected from 7/8 centers. OT staffing for the allogeneic SCT is low and coverage is often paired within malignant hematology. Few OTs report

having a role in addressing steroid myopathy. Many expressed challenges sending patients to rehab, difficulty addressing psychosocial concerns and a lack of educational resources for this population. Conclusions OTs surveyed feel that their role is much larger on allogeneic SCT units despite caseload limitations. A simple solution is to increase OT staffing, however an immediate innovative approach could involve OTs collaborating with other disciplines to address psychosocial side effects, utilize app technology, improve access to rehab and develop educational materials in order to respond to this program expansion.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Cancer

S55 Rehabilitation for self-management: Consensus on concepts and development of apps

10:30 - 11:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Adult General | Community

Lori Letts (McMaster University, Hamilton) Julie Richardson, Susanne Sinclair, Catherine Donnelly, Sarah Wojkowski, Sarah Sanford, David Chan, Dee Mangin lettsl@mcmaster.ca

Rationale: The global rise in chronic diseases and aging is associated with increased disability. The goal of self-management (SM) is to empower patients to actively manage their health issues. A call for greater involvement of rehabilitation professionals in chronic disease SM has not resulted in consensus about the common elements, principles and approaches for the integration of rehabilitation into SM service delivery. This project involves three phases; results of phases 1 and 2 will be presented. Phase 1 Objective: To identify the core principles and major content areas for a rehabilitation SM intervention to address unmet needs of people with chronic diseases. Phase 2 Objective: To develop and pilot test web-based apps. Methods: Phase 1: Local and national rehabilitation experts participated in web-enabled consensus meetings to generate major themes, concepts and principles to be included in a SM intervention. Three case scenarios were used to generate responses. Separate meetings were held with occupational therapists (OTs) and physiotherapists (PTs); overlapping and discipline-specific issues were then identified. Phase 2: Web based apps were developed and iterative usability testing conducted with patients and therapists. Results: SM issues and strategies that were identified by both professions included fall prevention, goal setting, self-monitoring, and using behavioural strategies. Strategies unique to occupational therapy included fatigue management, stress management, and communication strategies. Apps designed for self-directed monitoring and action planning were developed. Conclusions: OTs and PTs can make unique contributions to chronic disease self-management. Some strategies resonate beyond rehabilitation, drawing on underlying principles of self-management.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education, Technology

S56 Parent perspectives of power mobility for young children

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Education

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Introduction: Using power mobility devices with children who have mobility limitations supports development of cognitive, psychosocial and communication skills, while promoting independent mobility and function. However, survey evidence suggests that few infants and preschool children are provided with power mobility experiences. Objectives: To examine parent impressions of their child's experience in trialing one of four different early power mobility devices, such as child-size power wheelchairs and ride-on toy cars at home or preschool. Methods: Following a six-month equipment loan period, consenting parents participated in a semi-structured in-person or telephone interview. Parents were purposefully sampled from a larger quantitative study that included 40 children aged 13 months to six years-of-age with a variety of diagnoses (e.g., cerebral palsy, genetic syndromes, global

developmental delay, spina bifida, spinal muscular atrophy). Qualitative, thematic analysis of transcribed interviews will synthesize data from initial coding into overarching themes. Results: To date, 11 interviews have been completed; our goal is to recruit a sample of 20 parents to ensure representation of the range of ages, diagnoses and environmental settings included in the larger study. Initial findings suggest that parents report benefits as well as challenges, such as environmental barriers and technical difficulties. Conclusion: Early power mobility loans aim to support early childhood developmental capacity by increasing access to early power mobility devices. Exploring the benefits and challenges of power mobility loans in early childhood through the lived experience of parents of young children with mobility impairments will inform future development of a power mobility loan program.
Key words / Mots clés : Seating, Technology

S57 The Canadian Occupational Performance Measure: Innovation in educational assistive technology

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Linda Petty (Private Practice, Port Perry) linda.petty.ot@gmail.com

Introduction: Assistive technology (AT) is widely used in the form of software to support reading, studying, notetaking and writing in high school and post-secondary settings. Occupational therapists (OTs) frequently recommend the use of AT for students with disabilities; however, outcome measures in educational AT are elusive. Objectives: Given that the cost of AT can be high, it is critical that OTs demonstrate leadership in collecting outcomes for the data-driven educational environment and funding agencies. To avoid the use of generic measures which are un-related to the student's unique needs, the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) is endorsed as an assessment tool and outcome measure. Approach: The COPM is readily integrated into the assessment process to identify student-centered productivity problems, avoiding stereotyping based on disability. The process of self-evaluating to rate the performance, satisfaction and importance can aid the student in owning the problem and indicate willingness to alter previous approaches to tasks, while providing a basis for outcome measures. Practice Implications: Assistive technology can positively impact productivity; following identification of specifics in problems with the COPM, equipment trials can demonstrate specific features which support the students' needs, such as increased reading speed and comprehension, improved retention of study materials and well thought-out written work. Routine follow-up provides student-centered outcome measures, supplying a rationale for costs, staffing and services. Conclusion: OTs are encouraged to integrate the COPM into AT assessment and follow-up to focus the assessment and provide reliable and valid outcome measures for the data-driven educational environment.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education, Technology

S58 Physical activity effects on fall prevention indicators: Theory and practice

10:30 - 11:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Older Adult General | Education

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Introduction: The primary accepted health benefits for physical activity participation include: heart, lung and bone health as well as diabetes and cancer prevention or treatment. Additional benefits include improvement in muscular fitness, balance, fall prevention and independent living. Objectives: The outcomes of a Nine-Week pole walking program reviewed included management of long-term health and independence. Specific Objectives were to improve the fitness and confidence of participants relevant to their balance, lower body strength, fall confidence and confidence for independent living. Methods: The intervention effects were evaluated with a pre-post analysis of statistical significance.

Consideration was given to the attendance of participants and other factors that could influence change in the physical and psychological measures. Data was collected prior to participation in the nine-week activity program and immediately following it. In addition, qualitative focus group interviews were analyzed thematically. Results: In our pilot evaluation the Stork, Timed Up and Go and Stride tests appear to be the most useful in measuring improvements in an individual's ability, Stork $P=0.0348$ ($p<0.05$), TUG $P=0.04$ ($p<0.05$) Stride $P=0.001$ ($p<0.05$). The Steps measure deserves further attention in a larger scale study ($P=0.0821$) ($p<0.10$). Conclusion: The use of walking poles in programming and for independent activity demonstrates great promise. Additionally, poles can be used in some cases to replace canes or walkers fostering a more active lifestyle in individuals with chronic conditions and possibly reducing labeling as disabled' thus allowing those with chronic conditions to be active with their families and friends.

Key words / Mots clés : Assessments, Falls

S59 Environment-based approaches to participation - Making it work in practice

10:30 - 11:00 Parksville

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Dana Anaby (McGill University, Montreal) Rachel Teplicky, Laura Turner laurturner.ot@gmail.com

Introduction Meaningful participation in everyday activities plays a key role in health and well-being. The Pathways and Resources for Engagement and Participation (PREP) represents an intervention approach that supports a shift toward environment-based approaches to participation and can reshape the way in which occupational therapy is planned and delivered. **Objectives** 1) To describe the nature of environment-based approaches grounded in strengths, skills and solutions-focused principles 2) To examine the clinical utility of these approaches using the PREP practice model as an example 3) To exchange ideas regarding the clinical reality of adopting interventions focused on the environment and propose solutions for implementation **Approach** Using case studies, participants will work through the PREP practice model in small groups, exploring the clinical utility of an environment-based approach. A facilitated discussion will focus on current clinical realities, including barriers and supports to implementation. **Practice Implications** An ecological approach enables the opportunity to for individuals to practice in 'real-life' settings where they live, work, learn and play. By engaging clients in approaches such as PREP, there is an opportunity to build their capacity and provide them with a practical and efficient framework for approaching participation goals in future. **Conclusions** Enabling occupation through participation is a cornerstone of occupational therapy practice. Embracing interventions that are efficient and focused on the environment provide a sustainable opportunity to shift practice away from deficits and components, and to promote inclusion through leveraging strengths, skills and environmental supports.

Key words / Mots clés : Models

S60 Community integration among homeless persons: A systematic review

10:30 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Although interventions have been developed and evaluated that support homeless persons to secure and maintain housing, little is known about the range and effectiveness of interventions to support the community integration of homeless and formerly homeless persons. Community integration is an indicator of mental and physical well-being, and is critical to supporting the health and well-being of homeless persons. **Objectives:** To present the results of an in-process systematic review aimed at identifying the range and effectiveness of interventions for supporting the

community integration of homeless persons. The role of occupational therapists in developing and delivering these interventions will be examined. Methods: A systematic review was conducted using guidelines established by the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) for conducting systematic reviews. A search was developed by an academic research librarian in 6 databases. A total of 12,368 titles and abstracts were reviewed by two independent raters following the removal of duplicates. 144 studies were assessed in the full-text review phase for inclusion in the final review. Results: A full text review is currently underway. A narrative synthesis of included studies, including the range and effectiveness of interventions identified in existing literature will be provided. The results of our quality assessment and meta-analysis (if applicable) will be presented. Conclusions: Occupational therapists have an important role in supporting the community integration of homeless persons. Occupation based practices may enhance the community integration of homeless persons both during and following homelessness. These practices may require further development and evaluation in future research.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S61 Substance use and professional regulation

10:30 - 11:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Adult General | Administration Health Policy

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Introduction. The conference theme, 'occupations on the edge,' extends beyond marginalised populations to include marginalised, or non-sanctioned, occupations. In a context of marijuana legalisation, regulatory bodies will be pressed to consider implications. It is important to first develop understandings about how substances are used by professionals. Objectives. This study presents the findings of the survey about substance use by professionals. Methods. A survey was distributed to Canadian social workers, lawyers, occupational therapists, and accountants. Data collection included recent and past substance use, immediate and delayed effects, depression and anxiety screening, and workplace demands. Results. Recruitment was most successful among social workers (n=498). Findings reveal past-year use of cannabis (24.1%), cocaine (4.5%), ecstasy (1.4%), amphetamines (4.3%), hallucinogens (2.4%), opioid pain relievers (21.0%), and alcohol (83.1%). The GAD-7 indicated moderate or severe anxiety among 6.4% of respondents. The PHQ-9 indicated major depressive symptoms among 7.0%. Substances tended to enhance daily experience and occupational performance. Effects included reduced pain/discomfort, increased energy, improved concentration, enhanced socialisation, improved sleep, enhanced experience of an activity, reduced boredom, enjoyment/pleasure, feeling calm/chill/relaxed, reduced stress/anxiety, and feeling high/buzzed). Negative consequences on occupation were infrequent. Conclusions. An unintended consequence of legalisation may be increased surveillance and regulation regarding substance use. To inform a balanced approach to these measures, it is important to establish understandings about the current realities of use by professionals. Furthermore, recognising that substance effects can serve to enhance occupational performance, it may be possible to structure environments as more conducive to health and well-being.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S62 The effect of depression on respiratory interoceptive awareness

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Education

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Introduction: Depression has been found associated with subjective complaints of dyspnea sensation. However, the extent to which depression is related to individuals' respiratory awareness was unclear. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of depression on respiratory interoceptive awareness. Methods: A group of healthy participants completed self-reported

questionnaires of the Beck Depression Inventory- II (BDI-II). The experiment contained transient inspiratory occlusions of 100-, 200-, and 300- msec provided randomly every 2 to 4 breaths. Approximately 80 occlusions for each type of occlusions were obtained for data analysis. During the experiment, the participants were instructed to signal discrimination among the three types of occlusion lengths. The subjects were divided into two groups based on the median score of the BDI-II. An independent T-test was used to compare the accuracy and reaction time between the two groups. In addition, correlational analyses were used to explore the relationships between depression and participants' task performance. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. Results: Our results demonstrated that those with higher levels of depression had lower accuracy and longer reaction time in respiratory interoceptive task, as compared to the ones with lower levels of depression. The scores of BDI-II is positively correlated with the participants' reaction time ($r = 0.28$). Conclusion: The lower the depression level is, the higher accuracy and shorter reaction time. Clinicians working with clients with depression may utilize respiratory interoceptive awareness as an outcome parameter.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S63 Oxygen administration and occupational performance: Issues for occupational therapists

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Education

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Rationale: Oxygen administration and titration is a regulated healthcare practice across Canada (Espiritu et al., 2009) that lies outside the usual scope of occupational therapy. However, occupational therapists may encounter clients using oxygen to enable participation with daily activities (Maekura et al., 2015). Despite limited research into oxygen use and occupational therapy, there are key issues for occupational therapists to ensure legal, professional and ethical practice. Objectives: This poster will identify and discuss key issues for occupational therapists and oxygen use. These issues will focus on inclusive assessment practices, sustainable interventions, and innovative policy development.

Approach: Literature review will summarize existing legislation on oxygen administration and titration across Canada and will examine the research into occupational performance for clients using oxygen. Two case studies will compare and contrast clinical issues for occupational therapists from rehabilitation hospital and community palliative settings. Assessment issues will discuss observing self-care skills for oxygen use and on assessment principles for clients using oxygen. Intervention issues will review oxygen use with therapeutic activities (Maekura et al, 2015) and equipment prescription, and policy development will discuss innovative and emerging roles for occupational therapists.

Practice Implications: Recommendations for safe, effective and ethical practice for clients using oxygen will be identified. Case studies will highlight contemporary issues for cognitive assessment (Moss, Scholey & Wesnes, 1998), driving and transportation (Pretto & McDonald, 2008), wheelchair prescription, and discharge planning.

Key words / Mots clés : Assistive devices, Clinical reasoning

S64 Recovering from critical illness: Caregivers' experiences

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Institution

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Introduction: Caregivers of individuals who have been discharged from intensive care units (ICUs) experience physical and psychological effects that can affect their well-being and occupations. Currently, limited evidence exists regarding effective supports for their long-term needs throughout the ICU survivor's recovery trajectory. Objectives: To explore the experiences of caregivers of ICU survivors and identify the caregivers' needs from the time of the survivor's discharge from ICU to their communities.

Methods: This study used a qualitative descriptive method to understand the informational, instrumental, and emotional support needs of caregivers throughout the survivor's care in the ICU, general ward, rehabilitation, and at home. 19 caregivers of individuals who received ventilation for a minimum of 7 days in ICU were recruited through maximal variation sampling from six hospitals in Ontario. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and then analyzed using thematic analysis. **Results:** Three themes were identified: 1) varied access to caregivers' personal resources (e.g. finances, time, and family) to support caregiving tasks, 2) need for greater continuity and consistency in health service delivery, and 3) caregivers' occupational changes as a result of caregiving. **Conclusions:** The caregiving experience is influenced by the interaction between personal, organizational, and occupational factors. To effectively meet family caregivers' needs and enhance continuity of care, occupational therapists and other healthcare professionals should consider these complex and unique experiences of ICU caregivers.

Key words / Mots clés : Acute care, Interprofessional

S65 Developing an energy conservation program for adults on renal dialysis

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

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Introduction: Fatigue is one of the most common and disabling symptoms experienced by people with end-stage renal disease on long-term dialysis therapy. Energy conservation education teaches people how to use their energy optimally during day-to-day occupations, to meet their needs and goals. Although the approach has demonstrated positive effects in other clinical populations, it has never been trialed in the dialysis patient population. **Objective:** To develop an energy conservation education program that will limit the negative effects of fatigue on occupational outcomes for adults on renal dialysis therapy. **Methods:** Energy conservation principles were combined with an established approach to problem-solving (the Cognitive Orientation to Occupational Performance, or CO-OP) to form the theoretical framework of the intervention. Pedagogical principles were applied to make educational material concise, simple and easy to learn. Key informant feedback was collected after initial prototype development and incorporated into program revisions. **Results:** The P.E.P. (Personal Energy Planning) program is a novel, two-part, web-based energy conservation education program tailored for adults on dialysis. In Part 1, patients learn general concepts about fatigue and energy conservation during two concise, interactive, self-administered web modules. In Part 2, patients apply the concepts to develop personal strategies with the guidance of a healthcare professional, using the CO-OP framework. The content and design of the program were endorsed by four key informants, who also provided recommendations that informed program refinement. **Conclusion:** The PEP program is ready to undergo formal testing of its impact on fatigue and occupational outcomes in adults on renal dialysis.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S66 Religion out of the dark: A collaborative, analytic autoethnography

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

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Introduction. Religious identity is a meaningful aspect of many individuals' lives and is occupationally expressed through a diversity of traditions, rituals, and practices; however, many occupational therapists feel unprepared to address it in practice. More research is needed to better understand the factors that influence how occupational therapy students develop ease with discussing religious identity

as it is expressed in the occupational lives of others. Comfort with these discussions is particularly pressing in contexts of social diversity that require inclusive approaches to practice. Objectives. This study aims to examine the factors that influence occupational therapy students' ease at engaging in discussions of religious identity. Methods. This study will take the form of a collaborative, analytical autoethnography, that draws on the authors' unique perspectives and varied religious identities, beliefs, and practices. Through reflective journals and audio-taped discussion sessions, we will explore questions arising from personal, work, and academic interactions concerned with religious identity and expression, including cross-cultural dialogue. Data will be transcribed and analyzed for emerging themes relating to our research objective. Results. Findings will focus on common themes that arise from our collaborative reflections. Examples of potentially salient themes include: How religion is brought up in interactions, who we are comfortable or uncomfortable discussing religion with, and what makes us want to discuss religion with others (i.e. setting, relationship, shared beliefs). Conclusion. The insights examined in this study may inform attitudes, behaviours, environments, or relationships that can facilitate productive conversations around religion with one another and ultimately in practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Spirituality, Teaching/education

S67 Care in a fat first system: A thematic synthesis

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

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Rationale: Approximately 9 million adult Canadians are obese (Canadian Obesity Network, n.d). This implies that 1 in 4 people who access occupational therapy will be obese regardless of why they are accessing services. Occupational therapy prides itself on providing client-centred care but weight bias and discrimination are well documented phenomenon, leaving the question are healthcare professionals above these biases? And if they're not what can occupational therapists do to ensure their practice does not contribute to the perpetuation of weight discrimination? Objectives: This thematic synthesis will explore how weight-based discrimination effects the experiences of obese individuals with healthcare professionals. Approach: Four databases were searched; CINAHL, PsychINFO, PubMed, and Sociological Abstracts. Sixty-five articles were found, 12 of which were retained for this synthesis. In accordance with thematic synthesis guidelines only qualitative studies were included. Only articles that used interviews or focus groups to collect data were considered. Results: Analysis lead to the creation of two themes: unprofessional professionals, and exclusionary environments. The themes highlight how the actions and choices of a healthcare professional can negative impact an obese client's healthcare experience. Conclusions: Healthcare professionals contribute to weight oppression through their unethical behaviour towards clients and through the set-up of their physical practice space. These actions marginalize obese individuals and cause them physical and psychological harm. Healthcare professionals can improve their practice by ensuring they provide all clients with respectful evidence-based practice, and by considering the accessibility of their space for different populations.

Key words / Mots clés : Occupational justice

S68 Designing seating solutions for persons with obesity

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Theory

Mary Forhan (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Robert Lederer, Greig Rasmussen, forhan@ualberta.ca

Introduction: Persons living with obesity face many challenges in their everyday lives interacting with objects in the built environment. A considerable problem is finding a suitable place to sit. Most of the chairs that inhabit domestic, work and public spaces are designed with little or no consideration for this user group. Objectives: To design various seating solutions that meets the needs of persons living with

obesity. Approach: A team of instructors from industrial design and occupational therapy offered a course to students enrolled in an industrial design program. The purpose of this course was to design a seating solution for persons with obesity. Students spent time in the classroom learning about obesity. Then students spent time interviewing persons living with obesity (clients) to gather information to inform their design. Each student prepared design models and presented them to their clients for feedback. Results: Several diverse seating options were designed and rendered in small-scale models that aim to provide bariatric sensitive and appropriate solutions for use in the community, home and work setting. Conclusions: An inter-professional course in industrial design was effective in producing a range of viable design solutions aimed to foster opportunities for accessible seating for persons living with obesity.

Key words / Mots clés : Seating

S69 Comparing Psychoeducation Groups for serious and persistent bipolar mood disorders

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Debbie Radloff-Gabriel (Providence Care Hospital, Kingston) Kathy Heer, Michela David, Ruzica Jokic, Dane Mauer-Vakil dradloffgabriel@gmail.com

Rationale: Group psychoeducation is an effective treatment (1, 2) for bipolar affective disorder (BPAD) (3). Research regarding its use in the management of serious and persistent BPAD is scarce, however, and innovation in existing programs may be needed to assist these individuals. Objectives: This study compared the Changeways (CW) (4) and Life Goals (LG) (5) psychoeducation programs on measures of mood (6, 7, 8, 9), social adjustment (10), occupational functioning (11) and quality of life (12, 13) with participants who have serious and persistent BPAD, to inform future clinical practice. Methods: LG groups consisted of Phase 1 (6 weekly one hour sessions on illness management) and Phase 2 (20 one-hour weekly sessions on goal setting). CW consisted of 13 weekly two-hour groups. Both groups totaled 26 hours of therapy. Participants (N=79) completed baseline and follow-up measures for mood, social adjustment, satisfaction, hope and quality of life. Results: Paired sample t-tests ($p>0.05$) showed that participants who completed both programs either maintained or improved in overall psychosocial and occupational functioning. The transition period from Phase 1 to Phase 2 of the LG group yielded more drop outs. Participants who completed both programs scored significantly higher in hope than non-completers. Conclusions: Our results suggest that higher levels of anxiety and depression, together with a low level of hope, could be related to higher likelihood of program drop-out. This suggests that measures of hope could be clinically useful in determining who can benefit from group treatments and how commitment to treatment may be sustained.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Mental health

S70 Symptômes comportementaux et psychologiques de démence : détection par vidéosurveillance intelligente

10:30 - 11:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Personnes âgées général | Établissement

Nathalie Tran (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Nolwenn Lapierre, Jacqueline Rousseau, Jean Meunier, Céline Sit, Alain St-Arnaud nathalie.tran.1@umontreal.ca

Introduction: Les symptômes comportementaux et psychologiques de la démence (SCPD) sont des manifestations observables affectant environ 90% des aînés atteints de démence (Cerejeira et al., 2012). Ils entraînent des conséquences importantes incluant un déclin rapide de l'autonomie fonctionnelle et de la qualité de vie des aînés vivant en institution. Les interventions actuelles dont la stimulation cognitive, la contention et les médicaments sont toutefois peu efficaces. Pour répondre à cette problématique, un système de vidéosurveillance intelligente (VSI) a été développé pour détecter les

SCPD, documenter leurs causes et alerter le professionnel de la santé de leur apparition. Objectif: L'étude vise à analyser les avantages et les inconvénients de la VSI dans la détection des SCPD chez les aînés vivant en institution. Méthode: Une recherche par simulation a été effectuée en appartement-laboratoire. Quatre SCPD (agressivité, apathie, agitation motrice et verbale) ont été reproduits à travers six scénarios de jour et de nuit. La capacité de détection et la facilité d'utilisation de la VSI ainsi que la qualité du son, de l'image et de l'alerte ont été analysées. Résultats: La VSI a une bonne sensibilité (85%) et une excellente spécificité (95%); une sensibilité et une spécificité de 100% ont été obtenues pour les scénarios d'apathie et d'agressivité. L'alerte est reçue en moyenne 32, 4 secondes après la détection du SCPD. Conclusion: Considérant l'importance des conséquences qu'ils engendrent, la VSI est une technologie novatrice pouvant contribuer à une meilleure prise en charge des SCPD grâce à leur détection immédiate et la documentation de leurs causes.

Key words / Mots clés : Dementia, Technology

S71 The road to practice change: An impact program evaluation

11:00 - 11:30 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Wendy Stav (Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale) wendy.stav@gmail.com

Introduction: Driving and community mobility are vital occupations in the scope of OT practice which contribute to community engagement and health. The lack of attention to these occupations prompted development of the Older Driver Initiative in 2002; coordinated by AOTA to increase awareness and professional capacity among practitioners. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the awareness and capacity building efforts to evolve OT practice in the area of driving and community mobility. Methods: This program impact evaluation used web-based surveys and sought to identify the effect of Older Driver Initiative resources on addressing driving in practice. OT practitioners across the U.S. were recruited via email invitation in the online Special Interest Section forums. Survey results from 2017 were compared against a 2001 study of driving practice patterns. Results: Changes in practice from 2001 to 2017 were inconsistent with some behaviors not significantly different: inquiry about driving and community mobility by +3.9%; assessing driving and community mobility by +7.2%; referral to a driving specialist by -2.9%; and reporting at-risk drivers to the state remaining the same. Two behaviors had significant changes: provision of intervention related to driving and community mobility by +26.4% ($\chi^2 = 5.839$; $p = 0.008$) and recommendations for discontinued driving by -22.8% ($\chi^2 = 4.893$; $p = 0.013$). Conclusions: Overall practice behaviors did not increase as intended while some declined suggesting the initiative was not successful. Potentially, the initiative focused too heavily on therapist knowledge and not enough on contextual factors.

Key words / Mots clés : Older drivers

S72 Applying theory and evidence to printing intervention

11:00 - 12:00 Junior Ballroom AB

Extended discussion | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Jill Zwicker (University of British Columbia, Vancouver) Ivonne Montgomery jill.zwicker@ubc.ca

Introduction: Printing is a key occupation of school-aged children, yet many children struggle to print legibly. While printing difficulties are a common reason for referral to school-based occupational therapy (OT), few evidence-based resources exist to support OT practice. To meet this gap, we developed Printing Like a Pro!, a printing program based on current evidence and motor learning theory. Our innovative resource is freely available and can be delivered by OTs, educators, and parents. Objectives: In this session, OTs will: (1) understand the theory and evidence used to develop the program; (2) become aware of the elements of the Printing Like a Pro! program and preliminary evidence to support its use; and (3) know how to access and use the program. Approach: We will

present the theory and evidence that informed development and refinement of the program; then, we will interactively present elements of the printing program and have participants view the web-based program materials. We will then facilitate a discussion of how the program can be used with whole classes, small groups, or individual children. Participants will be encouraged to discuss and analyze the rationale of a cognitive approach rather than a multisensory approach to printing intervention and how this program may be incorporated into their practice context. Practice implications: Participants will have immediate access to this free evidence-based printing resource, which includes tips and checklists for monitoring printing progress. Conclusions: Therapists will learn about a printing resource to use in their practice and to build capacity of teachers, educational assistants, and parents to improve printing skills.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, School health

S73 Client-centeredness practice in occupational therapy: Reflecting on and applying research

11:00 - 12:00 Junior Ballroom C

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Shelagh Smith (Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver) Sneha Shankar sshankar21@gmail.com

Introduction: Occupational Therapists discuss client-centeredness as a fundamental aspect of practice. Therapists are taught to engage in reflexive practice and to consider the client as the expert in their experience, but how well do we actually engage individuals and employ these practices? Objective: To critically discuss how client-centeredness is used in Occupational Therapy practice and consider the assumptions we may bring into our interactions with clients. Approach: Following a short presentation about client-centeredness, the authors engage the audience in a discussion on this topic using questions, poetry and examples from practice. Using evidence from research and clinical practice, the authors bring together various examples, including lived experiences to facilitate this discussion. Practice Implications: We discuss some important questions for practice to foster continued professional development and strengthen practice skills. Some questions discussed include: Are we too quick to label clients? Are we employing critical thinking when collecting collateral information, engaging family and utilizing assessments? How do we employ reflexive practice? Do our assumptions serve to empower or disempower clients and how does that change our interactions with clients, as well as subsequent consequences clients may experience? Conclusions: It is expected that Occupational Therapists employ client-centered practice; however, it is equally important to continually reflect on and improve on our practices while integrating current research.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Teaching/education

S74 Developing connections: Optimizing networks among research trainees focused on occupation

11:00 - 12:00 Junior Ballroom D

Extended discussion | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Lisa Engel (Toronto Western Hospital/University Health Network, Toronto) Flora To-Miles, Lindsay Plaisant, lisalynnengel@gmail.com

Introduction: Enabling occupations, optimizing health-care services, implementing cutting-edge practices, and advocating for change are all supported by the innovative research of occupation-based research graduate and post-graduate trainees (i.e., Masters, Doctoral, Post-Doctoral levels). Research activities are optimized when investigators with varied perspectives and training backgrounds collaborate. However, there are limited networking opportunities for trainees involved in occupation-based research from across training locations nationwide. Objectives: (1) To facilitate networking and communication about research interests amongst occupation-based research trainees; (2) To identify options for continued communication between research trainees. Approach: This session will build initial connections between trainees from differing training locations. After a panel presentation of their

background and academic experiences, representing varied Canadian trainee environments, the presenters will facilitate small group discussions. Attendees will participate in multiple small-group networking activities to share research interests, trainee experiences, and tips for success during research training. The session will conclude with the development of an action plan for advancing the communication network established among occupation-based research trainees. Practice Implications: Collaboration and networks are critical to research success. This session is an important first step for trainees to develop new connections, learn from each other, and establish future research collaborations. National collaborations can strengthen future occupation-based research, increase Occupational Science and Therapy evidence, and improve practice. Conclusions: Current research trainees and those interested in research academic training are encouraged to attend. Through the discussions and networking, research trainees can develop connections that will be foundational to the future of Canadian occupation-based research.

Key words / Mots clés : Interprofessional, Teaching/education

S75 Bienfaits d'une intervention ciblant la peur de tomber des aînés

11:00 - 11:30 Orca

Paper presentation | Personnes âgées général | Communauté

Johanne Filiatrault (Université de Montréal, Montréal) Agathe Lorthios-Guillement, Johanne Desrosiers, Manon Parisien, Mélanie Levasseur, Lise Gauvin, Lucie Richard, Paula Negron-Poblete, Michel Fournier, Carolann Shea johanne.filiatrault@umontreal.ca

Introduction. Plusieurs études indiquent que la peur de tomber peut nuire à la participation sociale des aînés et accroître leurs risques de chutes. Or, peu de programmes incluent la peur de tomber comme cible d'intervention. Vivre en Équilibre (VEE), un programme de groupe conçu pour être offert par des pairs a été développé en réponse à ce constat [1]. Objectif. Examiner les effets de VEE sur divers facteurs psychologiques associés aux chutes et sur les activités des aînés. Méthodes. Cette étude quasi-expérimentale a fait appel à 12 résidences pour aînés. Au total, 135 aînés préoccupés par les chutes ont été recrutés, soit 74 aînés pour les 6 groupes expérimentaux (VEE) et 61 aînés pour les 6 groupes de comparaison (recevant une brochure sur la prévention des chutes). Plusieurs variables liées à la peur de tomber et aux activités des aînés ont été mesurées avant (T1) et après (T2) le programme à l'aide d'entrevues individuelles. Résultats. Après ajustement pour les scores au T1 et le profil sociodémographique et de santé des aînés, puis correction pour la nature imbriquée des données, les analyses de régression montrent des bienfaits du programme ($\alpha \leq 0,05$) sur la peur de tomber, le sentiment d'efficacité, la capacité et le contrôle perçus relatifs aux chutes, la restriction d'activités, le nombre et la fréquence d'activités physiques. Conclusions. Les résultats appuient les bienfaits du programme VEE. Dans un contexte de ressources limitées en santé, la formation de pairs pour offrir le programme s'avère une avenue prometteuse à développer chez les ergothérapeutes.

Key words / Mots clés : Falls

-----Childhood obesity symposium-----

S76 Occupational therapist's perspectives on addressing obesity in children with disabilities

11:00 - 12:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Education

Talisa Murray (University of Toronto, Toronto) Emily Speelziek, Amy McPherson, Nick Reed, Tasha Carter talisa.murray@mail.utoronto.ca

Rationale: Children with disabilities are 2-3 times more likely to experience overweight or obesity compared to their typically developing peers. Occupational Therapists (OTs) should be well-suited to holistically approach weight-related topics with children with disabilities. OTs can enable children and

their families to create healthy lifestyles and maintain long-term wellness through participation in meaningful occupations. However, previous research has shown that OTs lack practice knowledge and do not feel competent or confident in addressing weight-related topics with children with disabilities. Objective: This study seeks to understand OTs' perspectives of working with children with disabilities who experience overweight or obesity. Specifically, the researchers hope to better understand OTs' experiences in addressing weight-related topics in practice, what barriers they faced and what supports could enable them to overcome those barriers. Methods: 8-10 OTs who work with children with disabilities will participate in qualitative, semi-structured interviews that will be recorded, transcribed and subject to descriptive thematic analysis. Practice Implications: Despite the literature stating that OTs can play a valuable role in enabling healthy lifestyles in children who experience overweight or obesity, they currently do not feel that they have the competency to do so. Information collected from this study will provide a foundation for the development of supports that can address barriers contributing to OTs feelings of incompetence. Conclusion: An enhanced understanding of OTs' perspectives on working with children with disabilities who experience overweight or obesity is critical for the development of best-practice guidelines for addressing the unique needs of this underserved population.
Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S76 Communication tools used in childhood obesity discussions: A scoping review

11:00 - 12:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent General | Institution

Alexandra Cistrone, Kate MacTavish, Amy McPherson, Shauna Kingsnorth

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Introduction: Obesity can impact a child's physical, social and emotional health, and have lasting negative effects into adulthood. The Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists states that occupational therapists can take a primary role in childhood obesity prevention and weight management. However, occupational therapists report barriers in discussing weight-related topics with families and children, such as a lack of tools to help guide conversations. Evidence has indicated that communication tools such as pictures, handouts, and worksheets could help facilitate a positive conversation between healthcare professionals and their clients, but there have been no comprehensive reviews outlining these resources. Objectives: This scoping review will identify and describe weight-related communication tools that can be used by pediatric occupational therapists and other healthcare professionals to help facilitate positive weight-related discussions with parents and their children. Methods: Three scientific databases will be searched as well as grey literature repositories between 2016 and 2017. Inclusion criteria include: (i) Use of an identified communication tool; (ii) Use of tool with children between the ages of 2 and 18; (iii) Tool used in weight-related discussions; and (iv) Use of tool in formal healthcare setting. Results: This scoping review will provide a comprehensive list of communication tools for use by pediatric occupational therapists with their clients in weight-related discussions. Conclusions: The use of communication tools may help occupational therapists feel more confident when discussing weight-related topics with parents and children. Findings may also contribute towards the development of best practice guidelines in pediatric healthcare.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice, Teaching/education

S76 Perceived barriers to culturally competent care for youth with obesity

11:00 - 12:00 Parksville

Symposium | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Community

Tal Klachook, Mariya Zatolokina (University of Toronto, Toronto) Elizabeth Mansfield, Sara Martel,

Bronwyn Thompson, Ian Zenlea mariya.zatolokina@mail.utoronto.ca

Introduction: Obesity is a serious public health challenge in Canada, with greatest increases in prevalence among the youth demographic. Obesity is a risk factor for physical and psychosocial illnesses and is a leading cause of chronic disease. Given that chronic diseases account for nearly half of the medical expenditures in Canada, a more sustainable model of care is required (Public Health Agency Canada, 2011). Evidence suggests culturally competent care can improve health outcomes and promote an inclusive healthcare approach. However, the relationship between youth obesity and culturally competent care is underexamined in a Canadian context. Considering the cultural diversity of youth and their families in Canada, it is important to understand whether cultural barriers are affecting healthcare experiences. Objective: The study seeks to identify what youth with obesity and their caregivers perceive as barriers to culturally competent care when seeking weight-related services. Method: Using a qualitative descriptive study design, researchers will collect data through focus groups with youth with obesity and their families. Results will be analyzed using thematic analysis. Practice Implications: Findings may contribute to an increased awareness of cultural barriers in weight-management services. Occupational therapists possess the necessary skills required to support youth with obesity, and can apply this knowledge to provide holistic and evidence based care. These results may influence the development of innovative weight-management protocols, policies, and programs. Conclusions: Information collected from youth with obesity and their caregivers can inform best practice guidelines for culturally competent care, and program development.

Key words / Mots clés : Community care, Evidence-based practice

S77 Bridging the gap between hospital and community mental health services

11:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Institution

Bronwyn Fontaine (Health Sciences Center, Winnipeg) Cynthia Puttaert, Ashley Struthers, Sunita Bayyavarapu Bapuji, Tara Stewart fontaine.bronwyn@gmail.com

Introduction: Severe depression and anxiety impact an individual's ability to transition from hospital to community based services and engage in valued occupations. While occupational therapists are well positioned to provide interventions in this area, limited evidence exists supporting occupational therapy led interventions for this population. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to understand the effectiveness of an occupational therapist led transitional service for individuals with mood and anxiety disorders. Methods: Since the program began, participants have completed outcome measure packages including the Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Quality of Life Inventory, and an evaluation form. This evaluation utilizes a pre-post design involving retrospective analysis of quantitative and qualitative data collected as part of the service and semi-structured qualitative interviews with key stakeholders. Results: Analysis of pre-post test scores highlighted statistically and clinically significant improvement in depression and anxiety symptoms. Strengths of the program included activation, goal attainment, skill development, and bridging to community settings. Conclusions: This study reflects the unique contributions of occupational therapy in mental health recovery, and opportunities for further research in this field.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S78 Publication trends in occupational therapy

11:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Heather Colquhoun (University of Toronto, Toronto) Emily Nalder, Tiago Jesus, heather.colquhoun@utoronto.ca

Introduction: Research publications have been increasing worldwide, providing opportunities to optimize evidence-based practices. While we would expect this trend to include occupational therapy (OT), no comprehensive summary of OT publication trends has been undertaken. Analyzing publications trends could facilitate more robust knowledge synthesis, and highlight knowledge gaps. Objective: To examine OT publication trends compared to the broader rehabilitation field, in order to determine if OT publications and specific research designs have been growing over time, if rates of funded research are increasing, which areas of OT practice have been most and least addressed, and which journals are publishing OT studies. Method: Observational study that utilized publication data and its indexation in PubMed to identify OT-related publications. A preliminary search in March 2017 will be updated in December 2017. Regression models will analyze the yearly growth of publications. Two-sample Z-tests will analyze whether the proportion of studies in OT differed from that of the broader rehabilitation research. PubMed filters will be used to determine research design, funding status, and focus across client lifespan, and area of practice. Results: Preliminary results have found that up until 2000, no year adds more than 24 empirical OT publications per year. This number has increased to 88 new OT-publications/year in 2015. OT journals publish approximately 60% of the OT literature, significantly more than rehabilitation journals publish rehabilitation content. Only 10-15 % of the OT publications appear to be empirical and funded. Conclusion: The publication trends in OT might shape future research funding policies and agendas.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S79 Human anatomy: Engaging students by flipping the class!

11:00 - 11:30 Pavilion Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Education

Catherine Donnelly (Queen's University, Kingston) Nicole Ventura catherine.donnelly@queensu.ca

Introduction: Students enter Occupational Therapy Programs with a range of academic backgrounds. This diversity offers a broad perspective on health, wellness and disability but is a particular challenge for teaching human anatomy. As such, new ways of engaging students in human anatomy are needed to both cover basic anatomy while at the same time, allowing students to gain strong foundational knowledge to be able to apply this knowledge to occupation. Flipped classrooms are being used more frequently in higher education. In this approach lecture materials, such as interactive modules are completed prior to class, allowing students to actively engage in learning activities. Objectives: To develop, implement and evaluate a flipped classroom design to support anatomy learning in an occupational therapy curriculum. Methods: A two group post-test design was used. Online anatomy modules, case studies and quizzes were developed along with interactive, team based lab activities. Online weekly anatomy quizzes and the final anatomy exam of two occupational therapy cohorts, one who participated in the flipped classroom and one that did not, were compared. A knowledge retention survey is currently being conducted. Feedback using an online survey was also obtained. Results: Both the marks of biweekly quizzes (94% vs 92%) and the anatomy final exam (66% vs 54%) were higher in the flipped classroom cohort. Feedback was positive with an overall 8.1/10. Students stated benefits of being able to work at their own pace and experiencing less anxiety related to anatomy content. Conclusion: A flipped human anatomy classroom supports learning and offers students with resources to draw on throughout their curriculum.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S80 Facilitating social inclusion of children with neurologically-based motor impairments

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent General | Community

Anna Braunizer (Dalhousie University, Halifax) Alexandra Beck, Hayley Lutes, Niki Kiepek
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Introduction: Full participation in social leisure occupations improves a person's sense of belonging, inclusion and quality of life. Children and youth with neurologically-based motor impairments frequently have lower participation than their typically-developing peers. Therefore, it is integral that occupational therapists understand factors that facilitate their participation and employ relevant strategies in practice. Objectives: To present the results of an integrative review focused on therapeutic strategies that facilitate social leisure participation for children and youth with neurologically-based motor impairments. Methods: A systematic search of five online databases retrieved 388 articles. After the screening processes, the researchers identified 14 studies that met the inclusion criteria. The analysis compared parent, child, and health professional perspectives of personal, environmental, and occupational factors that influenced participation. Practice Implications: Findings indicate that strategies that enable participation include (1) active partnerships with families in setting meaningful goals and therapy plans; (2) advocacy and collaboration with communities and schools towards inclusive policies, programs, cultural and physical environments; (3) building capacity, knowledge and confidence in families through coaching and education; (4) early intervention; and (5) interdisciplinary team coordination. Conclusions: Although children, families, and health professionals shared perspectives on amenable factors influencing social leisure participation, there were some discrepancies and health professional voices dominated the literature. More research is needed to illuminate the perspectives of children and families to increase inclusive opportunities for meaningful social leisure participation and improve practice. A family-centered approach should be used to address environmental and knowledge barriers and strengthen facilitators to leisure participation.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Evidence-based practice

S81 The effectiveness of community participation on body functions: An evaluation

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Child/Adolescent Physical Health | Community

Jessica Conti (McGill University, Montreal) Sophie Dancose, Christiano Scarcella, Jessica Greenberg, Dana Anaby jessica.conti@mail.mcgill.ca

Introduction: Emerging therapies, aimed at increasing participation, have shifted from focusing on the impaired body functions towards activity-based interventions; however, whether targeting intervention at the activity/participation level can result in a downstream effect on body functions remains unclear. Objectives: This pilot study examined whether participating in a community activity chosen by youth (e.g., sledge hockey), led to changes in body functions (i.e., motor, cognitive, and affective) as well as to the performance of selected activity among youth with restricted mobility. Methods: Three participants, ages 14 to 17, engaged in the PREP approach (Pathways and Resources for Engagement and Participation) to enhance their participation in community leisure activities. A replicated single-subject design across participants was employed. Based on task analyses, 3 specific body functions were identified and measured weekly; motor (using the Functional Reach Test, the MicroFet-2 and the Jamar), cognitive and affective (using the Behaviour Assessment System for Children). Activity performance was assessed using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure. Trajectories illustrating change in outcomes, each based on 14 data points, were plotted and visually inspected. Results: The PREP was useful in engaging youth in all 3 chosen activities. Improvements were observed in affective functions and self-perceived performance in 2 out of the 3 activities whereas few aspects of motor function showed initial trend of improvement. Cognitive functions remained stable. Conclusions: Findings provide initial support for the benefits generated by community engagement and can facilitate the development of pragmatic real life' interventions in occupational therapy, focusing on youth inclusion and well-being.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Evidence-based practice

S82 Workers on the edge: Innovating work transition programs post ABI

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult General | Community

Fiona Hotchkiss (Dalhousie University, Halifax) Nicole Morley, Ashley O'Brien, Lynn Shaw
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Introduction: Resumption of work remains a key goal for adults following acquired brain injury (ABI).

Current evidence has focused on return-to-work outcomes yet specific knowledge is needed to inform programs for persons with mild or moderate ABI who remain unemployed within two years post-injury.

Objectives: This knowledge synthesis organizes the components of work transition programs to support therapists in designing programs for working aged adults who remain chronically unemployed post ABI.

Methods: This systematic search includes PsycInfo, CINAHL, PubMed, and WebScience databases. Level 1 title and abstracts and Level 2 full body screening of N=238 articles was completed by three raters utilizing DistillerSR. A sample of key articles from 2007 to 2017 was extracted using the following inclusion criteria: qualitative or quantitative outcome study, adults ages 18-65, previously employed, < 2 years post mild to moderate ABI, and goal of competitive employment.

Results: Preliminary synthesis reveals a multilevel approach is needed to enhance re-employment. At the micro level, education, person-centered goal setting, and symptom management; at the meso level, flexible working parameters, modifying physical job demand, and education to target stigma in the workplace; at the macro level, flexible benefits policies and practices, and social support.

Conclusions: OTs will gain knowledge that synthesizes the key components of work transition programs that can inform the design and development of approaches to support people with ABI gain and sustain competitive employment.

Key words / Mots clés : Brain injury, Community care

S83 Consequences of offering water to dysphagic patients in the ICU

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Institution

Karina Jackson (McGill University, Montreal) Annie Pettorelli, Bich-Van Marie Dinh, Kristin Woolgar-Nielsen, Heather Lambert karina.jackson@mail.mcgill.ca

Introduction: Consumption of water has been suggested to improve hydration and quality of life for individuals with dysphagia who require thickened liquids. To date, there have been mixed findings on their effectiveness and safety, especially in critically ill individuals. **Objectives:** To evaluate the safety of ad libitum water consumption in the adult intensive care units (ICU) of a university-affiliated hospital.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of 63 patients with dysphagia admitted to the ICU between May 2016 and May 2017 was conducted. Comprehensive information related to swallowing, oral care, and health outcomes was collected. Descriptive and inferential statistics were conducted to examine the relationships between access to water and other variables. **Results:** Access to water was associated with aspiration and pneumothorax during ICU admission, as well as increased length of ICU stay. Less frequent oral care was associated with pulmonary edema during ICU stay. Additionally, patients with a history of aspiration pneumonia experienced longer ICU and hospital lengths of stay. **Conclusion:** Access to free water may have deleterious effects on the health outcomes of patients in the ICU, especially with poor oral hygiene or a previous history of aspiration pneumonia. Findings of this study will increase knowledge of guidelines for permitting safe water intake by patients with dysphagia in the ICU.

Key words / Mots clés : Dysphagia, Evidence-based practice

S84 The effect of ankle-foot-orthoses on gait in adults with hemiplegia

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult Physical Health | Administration Health Policy

Farzad Farmani, Seyyed-Davood Mohammadi, Farshid Farmani, Farmani.farzad@yahoo.com

Introduction: Ankle Foot Orthoses (AFOs) are routinely prescribed for hemiplegic patients to compensate these deficits. Hinged (H) AFO and Solid (S) AFO are two of the most prevalent ones. No study has declared which kind of AFO should be preferred to be utilized by stroke patients. Objectives: This study aimed to compare the effect of HAFO and SAFO on hemiplegic gait. Material and Methods: 26 hemiplegic patients (17 men and 9 women and aged between 40 to 70) participated in this study. Force Platform and Motion analysis system with six infrared cameras were used to evaluate kinetic and kinematic parameters including step-length, stride-length, cadence and hip and knee flexion angles. Participants were randomly assigned to two groups: 1) SAFO, 2) HAFO. Patients were examined with and without orthosis (shoe-only) in random sequences. Results: Both orthoses significantly increased step-length, stride-length, cadence, hip and knee flexion angles ($p < 0.05$). No significant differences were seen between two orthoses regarding step-length, stride-length and cadence ($p > 0.05$). However, hip and knee flexion angles were significantly more using HAFO compared with SAFO ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that HAFO and SAFO improved hemiplegic gait. However, hip and knee flexion angles were increased more while patients utilized HAFO which was most likely due to its hinge that allowed ankle motion toward dorsi-flexion at the stance phase of gait while preventing plantar-flexion. Finally, the present study suggests that both HAFO and SAFO are suitable for post-stroke hemiplegic patients although evaluating their long-term effects seems to be necessary.

Key words / Mots clés : Orthotics

S85 Boredom in psychiatric in-patient settings: A scoping review

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Institution

Emma McIntosh (Queen's University, Kingston) Almas Sohrabi, Carrie Anne Marshall, cannemarshall@hotmail.com

Introduction: Boredom is noted to be experienced frequently by those in psychiatric settings, and patients frequently express this experience. It has been identified that environments specific to inpatient psychiatric settings contribute to patient experiences of boredom, such as a lack of staff engagement with patients, lack of meaningful activities provided for patients, and feelings of powerlessness and a lack of control.

Objectives: The scope of existing literature exploring boredom experienced by psychiatric inpatients is unknown. We conducted a scoping review to guide future research and practice of occupational therapists who work in psychiatric in-patient settings.

Method: We performed a comprehensive literature search of 4 databases: MedLINE, Embase, CINAHL and PsychInfo. This search resulted in 784 titles and abstracts, which were reviewed by two independent raters. A total of 14 studies met criteria for inclusion. Inter-rater reliability was assessed at the title and abstract and full text phases resulting in 86% agreement [$k = 0.719$ (95% CI, 0.500 to 0.938), $p < .05$ (full-text)]. A content analysis resulted in the identification of 4 primary themes: (1) Acknowledgement of boredom, (2) Consequences of boredom, (3) Models for addressing boredom through meaningful activity, and (4) Occupational therapy role in addressing state and trait boredom.

Conclusions: Further empirical evidence is needed to develop a better understanding of the influence of boredom on patients' mental health, and additional models need to be developed to address this persistent problem. Occupational therapists can play an important role in addressing boredom in in-patient psychiatric settings.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health, Occupational justice

S86 Boredom and homelessness: A scoping review

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Carrie Anne Marshall (Queen's University, Kingston) Alyssa Becker, Melanie Nguyen, Skye Barbic, Carina Tjornstrand, Laurence Roy, Rebecca Gewurtz cannemarshall@hotmail.com

Introduction: Emerging literature suggests that boredom is a serious and pervasive issue experienced by homeless persons that may contribute to the poor mental health experienced by this population.

Objectives: The scope and nature of literature exploring boredom among homeless persons is unknown. This study was carried out to capture the range of this literature, and to identify directions for future research and practice in supporting homeless persons. **Methods:** A search strategy was developed and executed in collaboration with an academic research librarian that included a search of 8 databases. Following the removal of duplicates, 4534 articles remained. A title and abstract search was carried out by 2 independent reviewers. Seventy-four studies remained and underwent a full-text review. **Results:** Eighteen articles were included in the final analysis. Inter-rater reliability was assessed at both the title/abstract and full text review phases [84.3% agreement; $k=0.65$ (95% CI, 0.463 to 0.836), $p<.05$ (full text)]. A data extraction form was completed by 2 independent raters. Data extracted included interventions identified to address boredom, ways in which the environment was implicated in the experience of boredom, description of boredom by participants in included studies, and the ways in which boredom was related to health and well-being in existing research. **Conclusions:** Boredom is an experience that is acknowledged in the existing literature on homelessness, yet has received little focused attention. Occupational therapists may play a key role in developing this body of literature, and in developing strategies to alleviate boredom in this population.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S87 Barriers and supports for participation among individuals with Parkinson's Disease

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Administration Health Policy

Delaram Baghoori (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Shu-Ping.Chen@ualberta.ca

Introduction. Parkinson's disease (PD) is recognized as the second most common neurodegenerative disorder. The degenerative nature of PD has an effect on activity performance and participation. Although participation is one of the most important elements in human health, few studies have specifically explored participation among people with PD from their own perspectives. **Objectives.** The purpose of this study is to understand the experience of participation among individuals with PD by conducting a meta-ethnographic study and develop a conceptual framework addressing their perceived meaning, barriers, and facilitators of participation. **Methods.** Noblit and Hare's (1998) seven steps of meta-analysis were used. A comprehensive search for finding qualitative studies was done by using Medline, Science Direct, PubMed, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and Scopus databases. Six qualitative studies were included to synthesize key themes and concepts. **Results.** Two main themes emerged: (1) the influence of perceived meaning of participation (including meaning of being independent versus dependent, the uncontrolled and unpredictable symptoms hinder participation, and the transformative learning process) and (2) environmental influences (including social environment and physical environment). A conceptual framework was developed to illustrate the complex dynamics and interaction among the individuals, their occupations, and their environment that influence participation. **Conclusions.** It is essential for occupational therapists to understand individuals' perception of participation in order to enable their engagement in the community. This conceptual framework helps OT practitioners gain insights regarding barriers and facilitators of participation and informs the development of client-centered practice to promote perceived participation in individuals with PD.

Key words / Mots clés : Parkinson's Disease

S88 A randomized controlled trial to compare two occupational therapy interventions

11:00 - 11:30 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

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Introduction: Depression and anxiety disorders increase in the Western world. In order to enable people with these disorders to become actors in their everyday life, there is a need for occupational therapy interventions with this in focus, such as the Tree Theme Method® (TTM). However, despite previous positive results for the TTM, evidence for its effects is still lacking. Objective: To compare everyday life, psychological symptoms, health- and intervention-related factors between TTM and occupational therapy as usual, and before and after the both interventions. Method: A randomized controlled trial which allocated individuals with depression and/or anxiety to five sessions of either TTM or occupational therapy as usual. In the present study, 118 persons answered questionnaires regarding everyday life psychological symptoms, health and intervention-related aspects before and after the interventions. Results: No significant differences were found in outcomes between the two interventions. However, both interventions showed positive significant differences between baseline and follow up in everyday life, psychological symptoms, health and intervention-related aspects. In the TTM, positive significant differences between baseline and follow up in occupational performance (COPM), occupational satisfaction (COPM), occupational level (SDO), and occupational balance (OBQ) were found. In occupational therapy as usual, positive significant differences were identified regarding occupational performance (COPM), occupational satisfaction (COPM, SDO), occupational level (SDO), and occupational balance (OBQ). Conclusion: The positive outcomes of occupational therapy interventions with focus on everyday life constitute support for these treatments of people with depression and anxiety disorders and adds new alternatives to the current flora of interventions available.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S89 A natural fit: Occupational therapy and women's health

11:30 - 12:00 Finback Theater

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Community

Lindsey Kaupp (E-Motion Therapy, Ponoka) Melissa LaPointe, Katerina Dikeakos, Kimberly Aiello, Jocelyn Rich, Brooke Reilly, Janelle Gullan, Sarah Rheinberger kaupplindsey@gmail.com

Introduction: An overview and exploration of current and emerging areas of practice within women's health as an occupational therapist in Canada. Objectives: To identify and explore current and potential roles for occupational therapy in women's health throughout the lifespan. Approach: Present a brief overview of the current and emerging areas of occupational therapy practice in women's health in Canada. Engage clinicians to explore professional fit, strengths, and potential barriers to each identified area of practice. Practice Implications: Highlight the natural fit of occupational therapy in program development and service provision related to women's health across the lifespan. Identify strengths and barriers regarding the inclusion of, awareness of and access to occupational therapy in a Canadian healthcare setting. Provide an opportunity to engage a diverse group of occupational therapists as a stakeholder group regarding their role, or potential role, in women's health by sharing their voice and nurturing innovative practitioners. Results: Qualitatively validate the optimal positioning of occupational therapists as leaders and advocates in improving women's health services in Canada. Identify emerging areas of practice to provide best evidence care to the women across Canada.

Key words / Mots clés : Advocacy, Evidence-based practice

S90 Ergothérapie et douleur chronique : Un aperçu de la pratique factuelle

11:30 - 12:00 Orca

Paper presentation | Adultes général | Établissement

Emilie Lagueux (Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke) Julie Masse emilie.lagueux@usherbrooke.ca

Introduction : L'être humain donne un sens à sa vie à travers l'occupation. En présence de douleur, d'importants défis occupationnels peuvent se manifester. À l'heure actuelle, l'ergothérapeute en gestion de la douleur est confronté à certains enjeux liés à la disponibilité et à l'utilisation des données de recherche propres à sa profession. Plus que jamais, la spécificité de l'ergothérapie dans ce champ de pratique se doit d'être mise de l'avant tant au plan clinique que scientifique. En ce sens, des actions sont nécessaires pour soutenir le développement de pratiques exemplaires. Objectif: L'objectif de cet examen de la portée est de décrire la pratique factuelle de l'ergothérapeute en gestion de la douleur chronique. Méthode: Selon la méthode Arksey & O'Malley (2005), une revue systématique a été effectuée dans la littérature scientifique et la littérature grise publiées entre 2007 et 2017. Résultats: Au total, 52 sources ont été incluses. Quatre thématiques ont été identifiées pour décrire la pratique: rôles, modèles, évaluations et interventions ergothérapeutiques. Les analyses préliminaires exposent deux courants de pensée soit 1) l'approche bottom-up axée sur la restauration de la fonction (interdisciplinarité) et, 2) l'approche top-down visant à optimiser le rendement occupationnel (spécifique à la profession). Conclusion: Cette étude est une étape essentielle pour guider les utilisateurs du savoir dans la promotion de la pratique factuelle des ergothérapeutes en gestion de la douleur et pour en faire ressortir la spécificité.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S91 Experience of Playing Soccer of Individuals with Serious Mental Illnesses

11:30 - 12:00 Pavilion Ballroom AB

Paper presentation | Adult Psychosocial Health | Community

Hsing-Dan Wang (Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Chiayi, Taiwan) Chao-Hsiang Chang, Te-Nan Tsai, Shao-Wei Hsu and Shu-Ping Chen wang_donna@hotmail.com

Introduction: Individuals with serious mental illnesses (SMI) often experience significant psychiatric, social, and cognitive disability that lead to impairment in social and community functioning and a high risk of poor physical health. Studies indicates that individuals with SMI can improve physical and mental health, and reduce psychiatric symptoms through getting involved in team sports such as soccer. Objectives. The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experiences of individuals with SMI participating in a soccer team. Methods: A qualitative method, guided by a phenomenological approach was utilized with data collection from 12 in-depth interviews and 1 focus group comprising 12 participants with SMI who have participated in a soccer team for more than 6 months. The data were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using the following steps: initial coding and labeling, categorizing and axial coding, and building overarching themes. Results: Four themes emerged: (1) satisfaction of various needs, (2) inner motivation to expand life experience, (3) role transformation, and (4) physical and psychosocial benefits. All themes contain various sub-themes. Conclusions: This study demonstrated that individuals with SMI enjoy soccer activities. Participation in soccer activities that provide a sense of belonging, meaningful engagement, and achievement, could positively change life style, improve physical and psychosocial health and wellbeing, and lead to role transformation from a disabled individual to a productive community member. The study findings inform occupational therapists key ingredients of successful and meaningful participation to improve health and well-being of individuals with SMI.

Key words / Mots clés : Mental health

S92 A scoping review of rehabilitation scoping reviews

11:30 - 12:00 Pavilion Ballroom C

Paper presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Administration Health Policy

Heather Colquhoun (University of Toronto, Toronto) Tiago Jesus, Kelly O'Brien, Andrea Tricco, Adora Chui, Wasifa Zarin, Erin Lillie, Sander Hitzig, Sharon Straus heather.colquhoun@utoronto.ca

Introduction: Scoping reviews are ideal for synthesizing diverse forms of evidence and are increasingly popular in occupational therapy. However, the potential for scoping reviews to advance research, practice and policy has been limited by variability in their design and reporting. Objectives: To conduct a scoping review of scoping reviews conducted in rehabilitation (including occupational therapy) in order to examine the number of reviews, scope, methodological practices, and quality of reporting. Methods: Using Arksey and O'Malley's scoping review methodology, we conducted two search phases. The first combined a previously conducted scoping review of scoping reviews (not specific to rehabilitation), together with a rehabilitation keyword search in PubMed. These articles underwent full text screening. The second phase included an update of the previously conducted scoping review of scoping reviews. Nine electronic databases were searched in February 2017. All screening was performed independently by two authors. Included papers were scoping reviews within the field of rehabilitation. Results: Screening is nearing completion with an estimated 421 scoping reviews included in the review. Data extraction is commencing. Data for scoping reviews conducted specifically in occupational therapy and in rehabilitation overall will be presented. Apart from the number and scope of these scoping reviews, their methodological conduct and reporting will be compared to that of the broader health field and to existing methodological guides. Conclusions: A complete understanding of the types of scoping reviews conducted in occupational therapy and their methodological and reporting quality could help optimize their value for research, practice and policy.

Key words / Mots clés : Evidence-based practice

S93 Aphasia camp and occupational therapy student learning

11:30 - 12:00 Pavilion Ballroom D

Paper presentation | Adult General | Education

Karin Werther (University of Alberta, Edmonton) Priyanka Vergis wertherk@yahoo.com

Introduction: Aphasia camp provides those living with aphasia and their companions with an opportunity to enhance communication skills, engage in recreational activities and connect with others (Kim, Ruelling, Garcia & Kajner, 2016). Traditionally, aphasia camps are developed and run by Speech Language Pathologists. Since 2015, this provincial aphasia camp has included occupational therapy, physical therapy and nursing students, providing them with a unique opportunity to work together and to put their knowledge and skills into practice. Objective: The purpose of this presentation is threefold 1) To provide a general overview of aphasia camp and how the role for occupational therapy was established. 2) To describe how occupational therapy students, partake in organizing, developing and facilitating the camp. 3) To explore occupational therapy students' perspectives of their learnings during aphasia camp. Method: A focus group was conducted with 5 occupational therapy students who participated in the 2017 camp. They brainstormed about their individual learnings, documented and shared them with each other. After the initial brainstorm phase, they grouped their learnings and labelled them into categories. Results: The 6 different categories included: therapeutic use of self, teamwork, communication, connection and appreciation of lived experience, personal and professional growth and the ability to practice in context as their main categories. Students emphasized how camp provided them with an opportunity to implement their knowledge and skills that was unlike any other. Conclusion: Immersion of students in an experiential learning opportunity such as aphasia camp, provides rich learning experiences thereby enhancing occupational therapy students' practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

S95 The use of patient reported outcomes by in community rehabilitation

11:30 - 12:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Adult Physical Health | Community

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Introduction: Patient reported outcomes (PROMs) are not new in Occupational Therapy (OT). The Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) is an example of a PROM that has been in OT practice for 20 years. Nationally, there is a drive for the use of PROMs. It is recognized that PROMs can measure effectiveness of services, but there are perceived barriers to implementation. In a provincial health system, community rehabilitation (CR) is undergoing re-design. The standardized use of PROMs is a key facet in the new model of CR. Objectives: The study objective was to understand the perceived barriers and facilitators for use of a PROM in CR. Methods: In the first phase of evaluation, a qualitative approach was used to capture the experience of multidisciplinary rehabilitation teams using the PROM. Surveys and monthly learning sessions were held from April to October 2017. The second phase will involve key stakeholder interviews with OTs to understand their experience with PROMs. Results: The first phase revealed key themes perceived facilitators and barriers. Facilitators to PROM use include: 1) a process for data collection 2) an existing quality improvement culture and 3) training/education prior to implementation. Barriers include: 1) staffing vacancies 2) perceived lack of direct applicability to practice 3) competing priorities with other measures. In the second phase, OT interview data will confirm or reject these findings. Conclusions: Patient reported outcome measures are important in OT and CR service delivery. Understanding the perceived barriers and facilitators for multidisciplinary teams, including OTs, will inform the use of PROMs in practice.

Key words / Mots clés : Evaluation, Evidence-based practice

S96 Addressing medically at-risk drivers in rural areas: A cross-provincial comparison

11:30 - 12:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Older Adult General | Community

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Introduction: Being able to drive increases the probability of participating in both productive and social activities. As individuals grow older, they are more likely to experience age and health-related changes that can negatively impact behind-the-wheel performance. For older Canadians living in rural areas, driving is critical given limited transportation options. Many cannot easily access Occupational Therapy (OT) services where medical fitness-to-drive can be assessed. Objective: A unique partnership was struck across 3 provinces between OTs that work in rural areas who assess medically at-risk drivers and university researchers to explore different models of service delivery. Approach: Through this partnership and corresponding analysis, different models of service delivery emerged. These models were compared with respect to client demographics, office-based and on-road evaluation. In one of the rural sites, OTs collaborate with local driving instructors so clients can be assessed in their own community. Of those assessed (n=86), the majority had cognitive impairment (48%) and stroke (20%); mean age of 74.9 (29-95); 64% were male. In addition to conducting their in-clinic and on-road evaluation, OTs also provide mobility counseling, including planning for driving retirement. Practice Implications: Innovations in OT service delivery are needed in rural areas to address issues specific to medical risk and driving. A potential model for such services has been developed using various components from cross-provincial analysis. Conclusions: By partnering across jurisdictions, this project demonstrates how clinicians and researchers can work together to both inform and transform approaches that keep Canadians mobile and active for as long as possible.

Key words / Mots clés : Community development, Older drivers

S97 On-site knowledge and skill based training in occupational therapy

11:30 - 12:00 Junior Pavilion Foyer

Poster presentation | Non-specific to Client Group | Institution

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Rationale: Demanding healthcare settings require Occupational Therapists to adhere to standards of service within weeks of commencing a position. Site standards for care and consistency in services create a need for effective on-site job specific training. Objectives: This initiative targets the design and development of a knowledge and skill based training protocol to meet the needs of a rehabilitation based Occupational Therapy department. Prior to constructing an effective training protocol an understanding of current state, desired outcomes and evidence is required. Approach: National Implementation Research Network Implementation Science was utilized to guide the initiative. Focus groups and surveys provide evidence for current state including gaps, challenges and strengths. Benchmarking and literature review supports informed decision making and identification of effective on-site training practices. At the Conclusion of the exploration phase an advisory committee determines the framework and direction of the initiative. Results: Focus group participants indicate consistency in training is dependent on the trainer and the learner. Multiple trainers working in silos result in variations in care and clinical practices within a site. Differences in approach and poor efficiency in training are amplified by a lack of documented and prioritized competencies and lack of consistent training process. Survey results will provide further details as to training needs and deficits. Conclusion: Careful consideration of position requirements, standards of practice and transferable skills is necessary to developing a comprehensive on-site training protocol. Defined and prioritized core competencies, effective teaching strategies and an effective process are expected to be necessary components for effective on-site training in Occupational Therapy.

Key words / Mots clés : Teaching/education

The Hand-off and Closing luncheon | La transmission du journal et le déjeuner de fermeture

Grand Ballroom 12:00-12:30

The CAOT 2018 Conference Host Committee will carry on the tradition of passing on the conference journal to next year's committee. CAOT 2019 Conference will be held in Niagara Falls, ON May 29-June 1, 2019. | Le comité organisateur du Congrès 2018 de l'ACE poursuivra la tradition qui consiste à transmettre le journal du congrès au comité de l'an prochain. Le Congrès 2019 de l'ACE aura lieu à Niagara Falls, ON, du 29 mai au 1er juin.

Featured speaker | Conférencier d'honneur

Grand Ballroom 12:30-14:00

Renowned speaker and bestselling author, Dr. Gabor Maté is our featured speaker at CAOT Conference 2018 closing luncheon. Internationally known for his work on mind/body unity in health and illness, Dr. Maté, is sure to deliver a provocative and memorable address. Make plans to attend. | Conférencier renommé et auteur à succès, le Dr. Gabor Maté est notre conférencier d'honneur pour le dîner de fermeture du Congrès de l'ACE 2018. Reconnu mondialement pour son travail sur l'unité psyché/corps dans la santé et la maladie, la présentation du Dr. Maté devrait être stimulante et mémorable. Assurez-vous d'y être.