If you are viewing this course as a recorded course after the live webinar, you can use the scroll bar at the bottom of the player window to pause and navigate the course.

This handout is for reference only. It may not include content identical to the powerpoint. Any links included in the handout are current at the time of the live webinar, but are subject to change and may not be current at a later date.
Learning Objectives discuss:

- Historical Transformation of Occupational Therapy as an Independent Healthcare Profession
- Current Issues in Health Care in the United States
- Paradigms of Clinical Practice in Occupational Therapy
- Five key issues impacting on clinical practice
- World wide movement in occupational therapy
- The future of occupational therapy
Current Issues in Health Care

- Cost Containment
- Population demography changes
- Increased home health services
- Specialized vs. generalist roles
- Evidence-based practice
- High technology
- Social class gap
- Complementary/Alternative medicine

Paradigms of Clinical Practice in Occupational Therapy: Early History

- (1910-1945)
  - The 3rd Phase of Medicine
  - Hospitals as primary environment for care
  - General goals of treatment
  - Application of arts and crafts in treatment
  - Education as generalist
  - Craft workshop
Susan E. Tracy, 1910

“Perhaps the most essential element in the success of an occupation room in an institution or in the use of manual work as a therapeutic agent with the individual patient in the home or elsewhere …is the teacher”.

Purpose of Reconstruction Aides in 1917 (WWI)

… to hasten the recovery of the patients … promote contentment and make the atmosphere of these hospitals such that the time spent in convalescence will pass more pleasantly because the minds and hands of the patients are properly occupied in profitable pursuits.
George Barton, (1918).

“It is necessary to realize first that the great fundamental upon which re-education (occupational therapy) rests is not the making of an object, but the making of a man”.

Louis J. Haas, 1925
Arts and Crafts

“It is because occupation can create a real work world in which man can live and engage in activities to the extent that he is conscious of the satisfaction of having done an interesting days work that occupation can help him gain control of himself again”. 
Emma C. Wallach, 1935, Diversional Purpose of OT

“Occupational therapy is a vital necessity in every hospital. It reduces the amount of worry and anxiety by keeping the mind and hands pleasantly occupied without it the period of convalescence would seem unduly long and tiresome”.

Paradigms in Early History continued (1945-1965)

- Multidisciplinary treatment teams
- Observation of improvement
- Treatment of individuals with chronic disabilities
- Physician referral and prescription
- Knowledge base came from clinical medicine and social sciences
M.L. Franciscus, 1946, Definition of Occupational Therapy

“...let me give you the accepted definition of occupational therapy. It is treatment by mental or physical activity prescribed by a doctor and supervised by a therapist for the distinct purpose of hastening recovery from disease or injury”.

Henrietta McNeary, 1947, Holistic Approach

“Occupational therapy can be of greatest service only when the patient is considered as a whole individual and his disabilities are minimized by helping him in the development of both physical and mental capabilities”.
Adjuvant Role of Occupational Therapists (1948)

- “...but occupational therapy, no doubt is important in making it easier for the patient to get a grip on the situation ...after the insulin treatment ...”

- “… occupational therapy has important tasks as an adjunct to the new somatic treatments in psychiatry.”

Kalinowski, L. (1948) The function of the occupational therapist as an adjuvant in shock therapies and prefrontal lobotomy. AJOT: 261-266

Wanda Edgerton, 1954, General Goals of Occupational Therapy

- Adapt activity to working position of patient
- Adapt to physical needs of patient, e.g. ROM
- Grade activity, e.g. simple to complex
- Freedom from danger
- Appeal (Patient Choice)
- Stimulate Creative Expression
- Suitability to budget and space
- Application to work and leisure
Emergent Paradigms and Future Trends 1, (1965-2000)

- Prevention, habilitation and rehabilitation
- Community care and home health
- Specificity in functional outcome
- Assistive technology and physical agent modalities
- Emphasis in education on clinical reasoning and problem solving
- Treatment in public school, industry, home

American Occupational Therapy Association, 1968

- Occupational Therapy is the art and science of directing man’s response to selected activity to promote and maintain health, to prevent disability, to evaluate behavior and to treat or train patients with physical or psychological dysfunction
AOTA, 1977

- Specific occupational therapy services include...ADL, design, fabrication and application of splints; sensorimotor activities; the use of crafts; adaptive equipment; prevocational evaluation and training; adaptation of physical environments...

Occupational Therapy Frames of Reference, 1993

- Behavioral
- Biomechanical
- Cognitive Disability
- Developmental
- Neurodevelopmental
- Sensory Integration
- Model of Human Occupation
- Rehabilitation
- Psychodynamic
- Spatiotemporal
- Occupational Adaptation
Emergent Paradigms and Future Trends 2, (2000-Present)

- Complementary/Alternative Medicine Interventions
- Evidence-based practice, triangulation in assessing outcome,
- Ergonomics, universal design, occupational justice
- Acute rehabilitation, injured worker, child with disability in public school, prevention
- Independent practitioner role of occupational therapist
- Entry level doctorate

AOTA’s Centennial Vision, 2006

- We envision that occupational therapy is a powerful, widely recognized, science-driven, and evidence-based profession with a globally connected and diverse workforce meeting society’s occupational needs.
What are the Goals of Occupational Therapy Education in 2013?

- Foster clinical reasoning and problem solving
- Understand the humanistic core values underlining occupational therapy
- Learn how to learn with an emphasis on life-long education
- Learn how to use evidence-based practice
- Develop scientific practitioners

Educational Goals (2013)

- Develop communication skills: interviewing clients, relating to families, presenting case studies to colleagues, presenting at conferences, publishing research
- Apply a holistic approach in treatment considering nutrition, exercise, stress management, psycho-social, ergonomics
- Incorporate complementary and alternative medicine in practice
Five key issues impacting on Occupational Therapy Today and in the Future

- Applying client centered approach with humanistic caring
- Teaching client self-regulation
- Providing equality of health Care
- Emphasizing primary prevention
- Designing holistic treatment programs based on EBP

International Trends

- World Federation of Occupational Therapy (WFOT) established in 1952, Ten countries
- In 2013 there are 78 countries represented in WFOT
- In the USA there are over 150,000 practitioners
- There are over 300,000 OTs in the world and growing
Summary

- Occupational therapy is an evolving and expanding healthcare profession requiring a graduate education, based on a humanistic philosophy of treatment, using holistic intervention methods and evidence-based practice.

Questions for the audience

- What is your vision of the future of occupational therapy?
- Should occupational therapists integrate their knowledge and services into the medical model?
- What are the major issues in healthcare and what are the major roles for occupational therapists?
- How can occupational therapists assist in improving the healthcare systems in developing nations?
- Will Universal Healthcare benefit the patient?
References


10/25/17

References

References continued


Questions?

- Thank you!
- Email: FStein@usd.edu