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# COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGIES: PREPARING FOR THE ATP EXAM

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## Learning Objectives

- The participant will be able to list 3 functional areas which may be impacted by cognitive disabilities.
- The participant will be able to list 3 strategies to assist with task completion and organization for clients with cognitive disabilities.
- The participant will be able to list 3 general compensatory strategies for people with learning disabilities.

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## What we will be covering:

- Definitions
- Distraction, Memory Loss, Organization, Task Completion
- Daily Living
- Safety and Security
- Learning Disabilities

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## The ATP Certification

- The Assistive Technology Professional (ATP) certification is offered through the Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America (RESNA)
- This demonstrates a basic level of competence in the practice area of Assistive Technology
  - Over 4000 people hold the ATP certification
- This series of courses will include information to prepare the candidate for this examination





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## Definitions

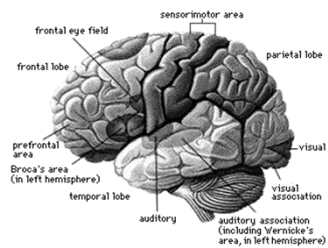
- A person with a cognitive disability has greater difficulty with one or more types of mental tasks than other people
  - Clinical disability
  - Functional disability



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## Clinical Disability

- Autism
- Down syndrome
- Traumatic brain injury
- Dementia
- Attention deficit disorder
- Learning disabilities



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## Functional Disability

- The capacity to:
  - Think
  - Concentrate
  - React to emotions
  - Formulate ideas
  - Problem solve
  - Reason
  - Remember



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## Technology

- Assistive Technology
- Educational Technology
  - Using technology to support the learning process
- Durable Medical Equipment
- Cognitive Orthoses/Cognitive Prosthetics
  - Compensatory strategies that alter environment and are directed toward functional skills



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## Cognitive Orthoses

- Cognitive Orthoses/Cognitive Prosthetics
  - Attributes (Cole, 1999)
    - Uses computer technology
    - Designed specifically for rehabilitation purposes
    - Directly assists the individual in performing everyday activities
    - Customizable



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## Cognitive Technologies

- Technologies for overcoming challenges with:
  - Distraction
  - Memory loss
  - Ability to organize
  - Task completion



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## Distraction

- We all get distracted
  - Normally, the brain helps us to filter out extraneous input and focus
- If the client is distracted, we need to reduce extraneous input externally
  - Reduce amount of buttons, controls, functions
  - Partition work areas
  - Noise cancelling headsets
  - FM systems and auditory feedback devices



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## Memory Loss

- We all use strategies to remember information
- This is more important with memory deficits
- Clocks, calendars
- Smartphones
  - Alarms with text
  - Alarms with spoken cues
  - Cognitive apps



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## Ability to Organize

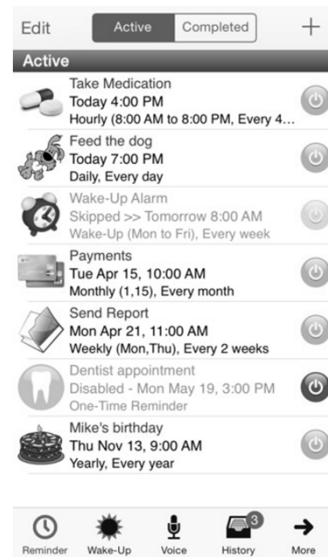
- We all have tasks to organize
- For clients with cognitive impairments, organization can be more challenging
  - Calendars, daily planners
  - Smartphones
    - Alarms to move someone through a task
    - Other organizational Apps



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## Cognitive Apps

- Schedules/Reminders
  - \*Aida Reminder
    - Speech reminder option
    - Helpful for clients who do not read or have visual impairments



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## Cognitive Apps

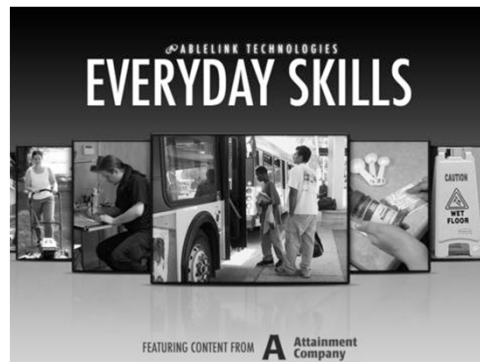
- Schedules/Reminders
- Apps that break tasks down into steps
  - \*iProcrastinate



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## Cognitive Apps

- Independent living skills
  - Money management
  - Transportation
  - Safety
  - Health management
  - \*Everyday Skills



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## Organizational Apps

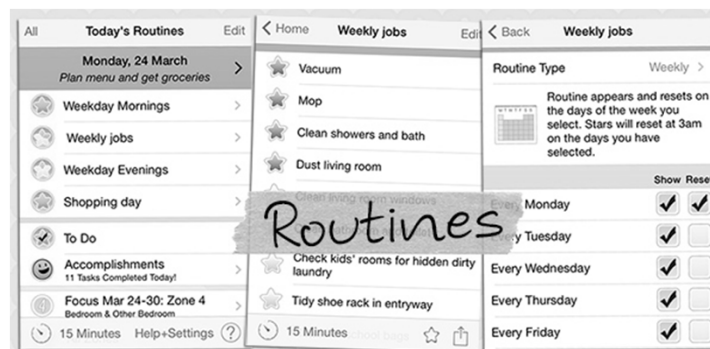
- Many productivity Apps can be helpful for clients who are working



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## Task Completion

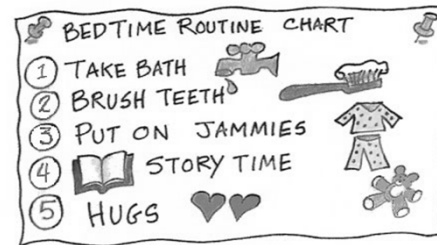
- List of task steps
- Smartphone/Tablet Apps



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## General Suggestions

- Routines
- Consistency
- Simplify tasks
- Break tasks down into small steps
- Reduce choices
- Reduce environmental clutter



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## Cognitive Technologies for Daily Living

- Kitchen
- Bathroom
- Location devices
- Medication devices
- Comforting aids
- Environmental aids

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## Kitchen

- People with cognitive impairments may have safety issues in the kitchen, such as leaving an appliance on or the water running
- This impacts independence and safety
  - Auto shut-off appliances
  - Alarms to remind an individual to turn off stove, lock door, take medicine, turn off the water, etc.
  - IR faucet – turns off automatically



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## Bathroom

- The bathroom can also be a safety risk
  - Safety features
- If the shower is too much tactile input, a bath may be better tolerated
  - Sensory issues



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## Location Devices

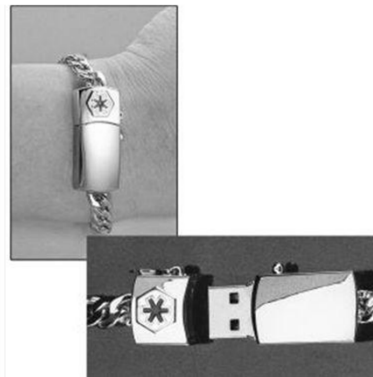
- If the client loses objects
  - Alarm on device that can be triggered to help find it
  - Like having someone call your phone...



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## Location Devices

- If the client gets lost
  - Photos on bedroom doors and other strategies to orient someone at home
- Strategies to find the client if they wander off
  - Lifeline
  - GPS



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## Medication Devices

- The client may be able to be independent in taking medication with help
- Important to ensure client will not skip or accidentally take an extra dose
  - Pill holders
  - Pill alarms
  - Smartphone apps



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## Comforting Aids

- Some clients with cognitive impairments also have sensory issues
- Specific sensory input can calm in general, reduce anxiety and agitation and increase alertness
  - Pets
  - Tactile – blanket
  - Vestibular – rocking
  - Proprioception – deep pressure
  - Auditory – music
  - Visual – fish tanks, etc.



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## Environmental Aids

- Our environment can impact our emotional state and help a client by more successful in their daily living
  - Lighting level
  - Noise level
  - Reduce clutter



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## General Suggestions

- Generally organizing the environment in such a way as to ease daily living tasks
  - Pictures, charts, symbols
  - Label items
  - Color coding

### Self-adhesive signs and label Collection



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## Cognitive Technologies for Safety and Security

- Fire and Smoke alarms
- Water safety
- Phones
- Aids to limit access
- Identification
- Monitoring and surveillance devices



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## Fire and Smoke Alarms

- A client with cognitive impairments may have difficulty recognizing an emergency
- Alarms can alert the client that something is happening
  - Smoke alarms
  - Carbon monoxide alarms
- Inform local emergency personnel that someone lives in the residence with cognitive limitations



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## Water Safety

- Clients with cognitive impairments may be at risk of scalding
  - Valves to regulate temperature
- Clients may accidentally leave water running
  - Overflow monitors



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## Phones

- Standard phones may be difficult for a client to use
- Speed dial does not require the client to memorize phone numbers
- 911 can be on speed dial or programmed into a photo phone
- Auto call phones will automatically call programmed numbers in sequence until someone answers and may play a recorded message



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## Phones

- If a client does not understand how to use 911 properly, this should not be an option
- The client should not be left unattended
- The fire department doesn't like accidental calls
  - Or when the client just likes seeing the fire truck...



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## Aids to Limit Access

- Why limit access?
  - The client may be able to access areas or items that can be hazardous, such as a sharp object
  - The client may get out of the home and be unsafe on their own



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## Aids to Limit Access

- Determine the client's cognitive level
  - "Child proof" the environment for that level
  - Outlet covers
  - Drawer and cabinet locks
  - Door and window locks
  - Stove knobs, hot surfaces, etc.



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## Aids to Limit Access

- Fences, gates around water areas
- Gate alarms
- Door alarms
- Bio-locks on front door
  - This allows others to quickly open the door, but not the client
  - Dangerous to impede exit in case of emergency
  - Many clients with autism figure out other locks



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## Identification

- ID to let others know who this person is and who to contact if the client is lost
  - Medical IDs
  - Road ID



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## Monitoring and Surveillance Devices

- Alarms to alert caregivers that the client may be in an unsafe situation and to check on the client
  - Doorknob alarm
  - Motion detectors



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## Monitoring and Surveillance Devices

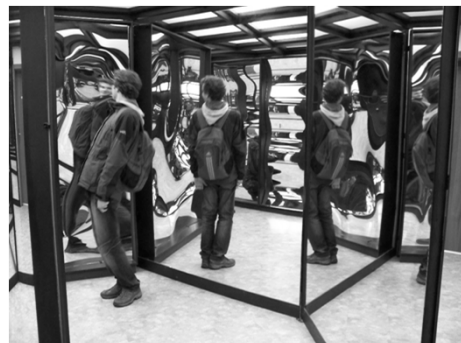
- Surveillance equipment allows caregivers to remotely check-in on clients who are unsupervised
  - Baby monitors (from another room)
  - Cameras and Smartphones
    - From another room to any location



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## General Suggestions

- The goal is to make the environment as safe as possible
  - Color code items
  - Look for potential hazards and remediate
  - Mirrors – remove as needed
  - Lighting



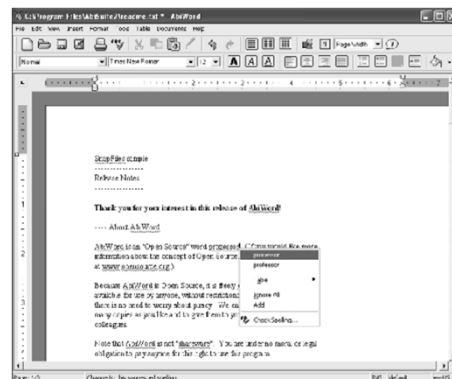
## Learning Disabilities

- There are many learning disabilities
  - i.e. dyslexia
- Degree of severity varies
- Remediation vs. Accommodation



## Learning Disabilities

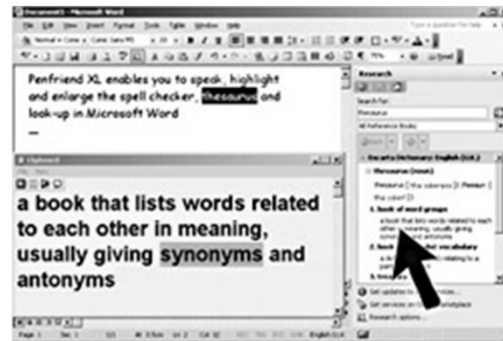
- Computers
  - Display
    - Text size
    - Text contrast
    - Color of text and background



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## Learning Disabilities

- Computers
  - Strategies to accommodate writing:
    - Spell check
    - Rate enhancement:
      - Word prediction
      - Word completion
      - Abbreviation Expansion
    - Concept mapping
      - To organize thoughts



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## Learning Disabilities

- Computers
  - Alternative Input for writing
    - Voice recognition



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## Learning Disabilities

- Apps
  - Writing
  - Reading
  - Education
  - Executive Function



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## Writing Apps

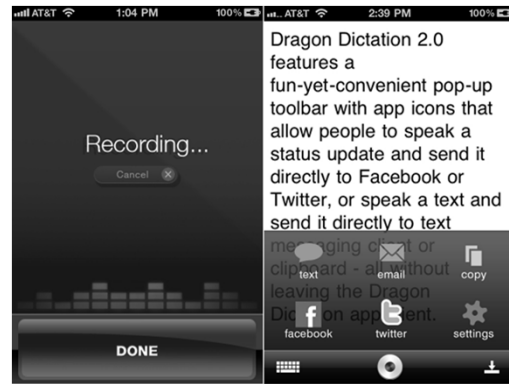
- Alternative to handwriting
- Customizable keyboards
- Rate Enhancement (i.e. word prediction)
- Writing tools
  - \*Abilipad
- Typing programs



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## Writing Apps

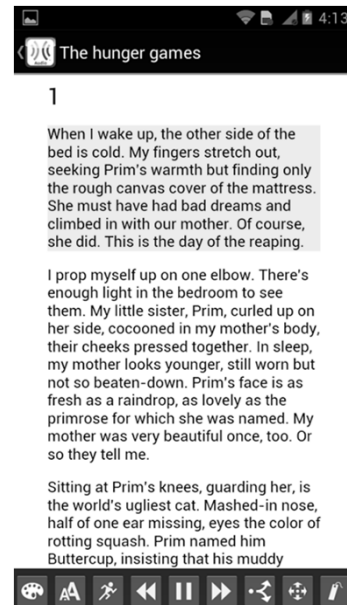
- Text to speech
- Voice recognition
  - \*Dragon Dictation
- Recording
  - Record verbal notes, rather than write



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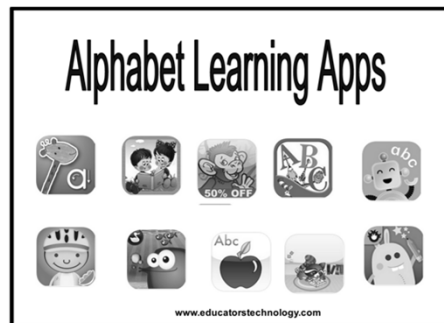
## Reading Apps

- Reading Apps may be used with clients with:
  - Learning disabilities
  - Visual limitation
- Audiobooks
- Audio textbooks
  - \*Learning Ally
  - Read2Go



## Educational Apps

- The clinician's role is primarily access at this point
- Many educational apps are available for a variety of ages and educational goals
- Some may be a better match for a specific client's learning style, motor skills and vision



## Something to Consider...

- Apps are very cool, but still are just one tool in our toolbox
- For example, a student can use an App to learn or reinforce a math skill, but still requires instruction and other learning methods



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## Executive Functioning

- Some clients have learning disabilities that impair executive functioning
- Executive functioning includes attentional control, inhibitory control, working memory, and cognitive flexibility, as well as reasoning, problem solving, and planning



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## Executive Function Apps

- Time management
- Task completion
  - High Score House Kids



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## Executive Function Apps

- Schedules, routines
  - First Then Visual Schedule
- Tracking
  - i.e. classes, projects, tests, homework
- Prioritizing



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## Conclusion

- Many people have some form of cognitive limitation
- This may be accompanied by motor and sensory limitations, as well
- A number of cognitive technologies are available to compensate, to increase independence and to ensure safety
  - Low tech
  - High tech

## References

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3. Harniss, M., Brown, P. A., & Johnson, K. L. (2014). COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGIES FORWAYFINDING. *Assistive Technology for Cognition: A Handbook for Clinicians and Developers*, 146.
4. Shimizu, S., Inoue, H., Nara, H., Takahashi, N., Hirai, N., Shimotsuke-city, J. C., ... & Kato, S. (2013). The Relationship between Human Brain Activity and Movement on the Spatial Cognitive Task. *Cognitive2012*, 89-94.
5. Herrington, J., & Parker, J. (2013). Emerging technologies as cognitive tools for authentic learning. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 44(4), 607-615.

## Resources

- Assistive Technology for Individuals with Cognitive Impairments
  - A handbook for Idahoans with Cognitive Impairments and the People who Care for Them
  - [http://www.idahoat.org/Portals/0/Documents/cognitive\\_impair.pdf](http://www.idahoat.org/Portals/0/Documents/cognitive_impair.pdf)

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Thank you!

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