

# Module 1: An Introduction to Measurement in Rehabilitation Practice

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### **Course Objectives**



The learner will be able to...

- 1. Recognize the value and importance of using classification schemes and outcome measures to evaluate of Body Function and Body Structure, Activity, and Personal, and Environmental Factors that influence Participation.
- 2. Evaluate, interpret, and document client goals and outcomes in clinical practice using a client-centered approach.
- 3. Increase one's capacity to effectively utilize resources to assist with outcome measure selection, including the use of online databases to find assessment tools and interpret their measurement properties.

### Course Objectives, continued

- 4. Critically evaluate measurement properties of existing outcome measures for application in clinical practice, including validity, reliability, responsiveness, and clinical utility.
- 5. Identify strategies to facilitate the use of outcome measures in clinical practice.
- 6. Identify strategies to overcome common barriers to implementing outcome measurement in clinical practice.
- 7. Effectively sustain outcome measurement use across his or her practice, and across practice sites or programs.

### **Course Outline**



### Module 1

**Introduction:** Why Measure?

**Objective 1:** Classification Systems

### Module 2

Objective 2: Interpret and document outcomes in clinical practice

Objective 3: Facilitate skills to access web-based databases and to select measures

### Module 3

Objective 4: Measurement properties

### Module 4

Objective 5: Strategies to facilitate use of measures

**Objective 6:** Strategies to identify and overcome barriers

Objective 7: Sustaining measurement in practice

### **Course Audience**

- Rehabilitation Professional Students/Trainees
  - Physical Therapy
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Speech and Language Pathology
  - Nursing
  - Recreational Therapy
  - Physiatry
  - And other disciplines serving rehabilitation patients



### **Module I: Introduction**

- 1. Definitions
- 2. Benefits of measurement
- 3. Barriers to measurement
- 4. Outcomes classification system (ICF)

### 1. Definitions



- What is an outcome?
  - A measurable individual, family, or community state, behavior or perception that is measured along a continuum and is responsive to clinical interventions.
- What is an outcome measure?
  - A set of items that are used to create scores that are "intended to quantify a patient's performance or health status based on standardized evaluation protocols or close ended questions." (Jette, Halbert, Iverson, Miceli, Shah, 2009)
- Why measure patient characteristics using standardized outcome instruments?
  - Documentation in electronic records
  - For use in clinical information systems
  - For the development of clinical knowledge and professional education
  - Resource allocation and accountability

(Johnson, Maas & Moorhead, 2000)

### In patient care, outcome measures help:

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- Establish a patient's baseline status
- Track a patient's progress to determine the effectiveness of the plan of care
- Inform patients of their progress in a quantifiable manner
- Inform payers of patient progress to enhance reimbursement
- Provide data collected over time to improve care

### 2. Benefits of Outcome Measurement

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	Individual	Group/ Organization
Health Professionals	Clinical Decisions & Competence	Accountability
Colleagues/ Referral Sources	Communication	Efficiency
Patients	Communication & Engagement	Effectiveness
Insurers/Payers	Communication & Claim decisions	Value
Scientists	Evaluate clinical trial benefits	Effectiveness

(Swinkels 2011, Jette 2009, Finch 2002, Kay 2001, Cole 1994)

### **Facilitators of Outcome Measurement**



### **Individual Practioners**

- Positive attitude: to measurement and change, convinced of benefits
- Flexibility: room for personal considerations
- Practicality: immediacy, negotiate with insurers, quality improvement
- Consistency of treatment

### **External**

- Access to resources about a range of measures
- Support: from colleagues (opinion leaders) and organization
- Guidance in selection, administration, scoring, and interpretation

(Swinkels 2011, Jette 2009, Finch 2002, Kay 2001, Cole 1994)

### 3. Barriers to Outcome Measurement



### Individual

- Time: to search, administer, score, interpret
- Knowledge: to select, interpret
- Resources too few available, too many to choose, difficult to set up, equipment required, unclear instructions, difficult to interpret
- Competence: education, routine, experience
- Attitude: belief that outcome measures are unnecessary, skepticism, feeling overwhelmed, lack confidence in use

### Organizational

- Time and Cost: investment required, no compensation
- Policy: no policy, poor adherence/compliance
- Culture: congruence/conflict at micro and macro levels
- Lack of consensus: No guidance from professional or advocacy groups

(Swinkels 2011, Jette 2009, Finch 2002, Kay 2001, Cole 1994)

### 4. Outcomes Classification System



### International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health



### International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health

Body Functions & Structures

Activities & <u>Participation</u>

Environmental Factors







**Functions** 

Capacity

**Barriers** 

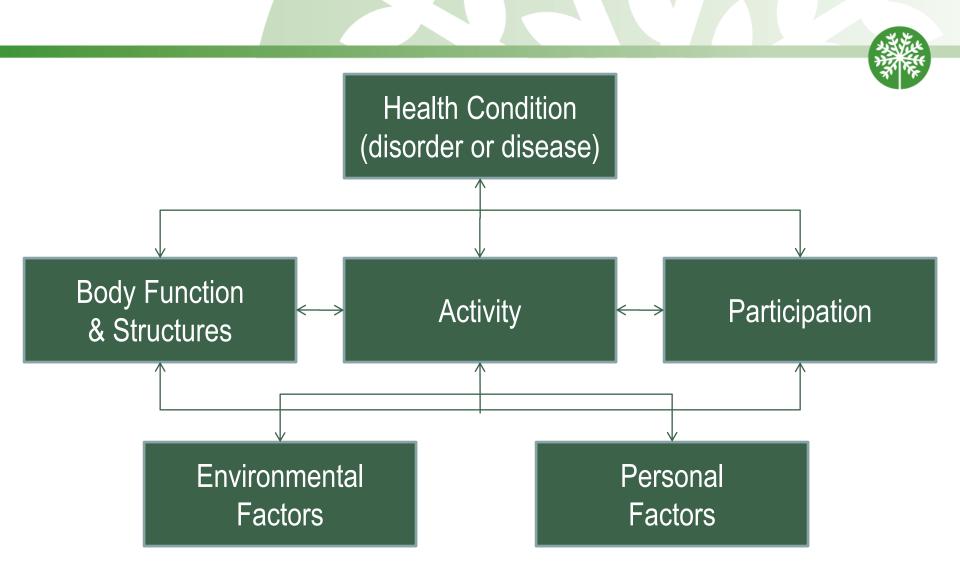
**Structures** 

**Performance** 

**Facilitators** 

http://apps.who.int/classifications/icfbrowser/

### **Interactions Among ICF Components**



http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en

### **Body Functions and Structures**

#### Body Functions

- Chapter 1 Mental Functions
- Chapter 2 Sensory Functions and Pain
- Chapter 3 Voice and Speech Functions
- Chapter 4 Functions of the Cardiovascular, Hematological, Immunological and Respiratory Systems
- Chapter 5 Functions of the Digestive, Metabolic, and Endocrine Systems
- Chapter 6 Genitourinary and Reproductive Functions
- Chapter 7 Neuromusculoskeletal and Movement-related Functions
- Chapter 8 Functions of the Skin and Related Structures

### Body Structures

- Chapter 1 Structures of the Nervous System
- Chapter 2 The Eye, Ear and Related Structures
- Chapter 3 Structures Involved in Voice and Speech
- Chapter 4 Structures of the Cardiovascular, Immunological and Respiratory Systems
- Chapter 5 Structures Related to the Digestive, Metabolic, and Endocrine Systems
- Chapter 6 Structures Related to the Genitourinary and Reproductive Systems
- Chapter 7 Structures Related to Movement
- Chapter 8 Skin and Related Structures



### **Activities and Participation**

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### Activities and Participation

- Chapter 1 Learning and Applying Knowledge
- Chapter 2 General Tasks and Demands
- Chapter 3 Communication
- Chapter 4 Mobility
- Chapter 5 Self-care
- Chapter 6 Domestic life
- Chapter 7 Interpersonal Interactions and Relationships
- Chapter 8 Major Life Areas
- Chapter 9 Community, Social and Civic Life



### **Environmental Factors**



- Chapter 1 Products and Technology
- Chapter 2 Natural Environment and Human-Made Changes to Environment
- Chapter 3 Support and Relationships
- Chapter 4 Attitudes
- Chapter 5 Services, Systems and Policies



### **Outcome Measures Across the ICF**

- Outcome measures exist across the ICF levels
  - This enables health care professionals to quantify the various ways a health condition impacts an individual and assures a comprehensive approach to patient care
- Body function and structure
  - Mini Mental Status Examination: a screening tool for cognition
- Activity
  - Functional Independence Measure: used in inpatient rehabilitation facilities to measure a variety of functional tasks and capabilities
- Participation
  - Community Integration
     Questionnaire: a self-report
     measure of role function and
     community interaction

### **Summary Review**

- What is an outcome measure?
- Why measure patient characteristics using standardized outcome instruments?
- What are the benefits of outcome measurement using standardized instruments?
- What are some barriers to outcome measurement?
- What facilitates outcome measurement?
- What classification systems are available to guide thinking about outcomes?



## Questions and Discussion



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