

UW-L Occupational Therapy Program

Evidence Based Practice Research Presentations

December 4, 2014

Occupational Therapy Evidence Based Practice

- 1. Find and understand existing research about an intervention (CATs)
- 2. Select and use participation outcome measures (outcome measure critique)

Critically Acclaimed Topics (CATs)

- Systematic search of research literature about an intervention
- Critique the level and rigor of research
- synthesis of research findings to answer a specific clinical question:

Clinical Question: PICO

Is the *intervention* effective for a particular *population* compared with *another intervention* to produce a specific *outcome*.

- Population
- Intervention
- Comparison
- Expected Outcome

Levels of Evidence (the higher the level the stronger the evidence)



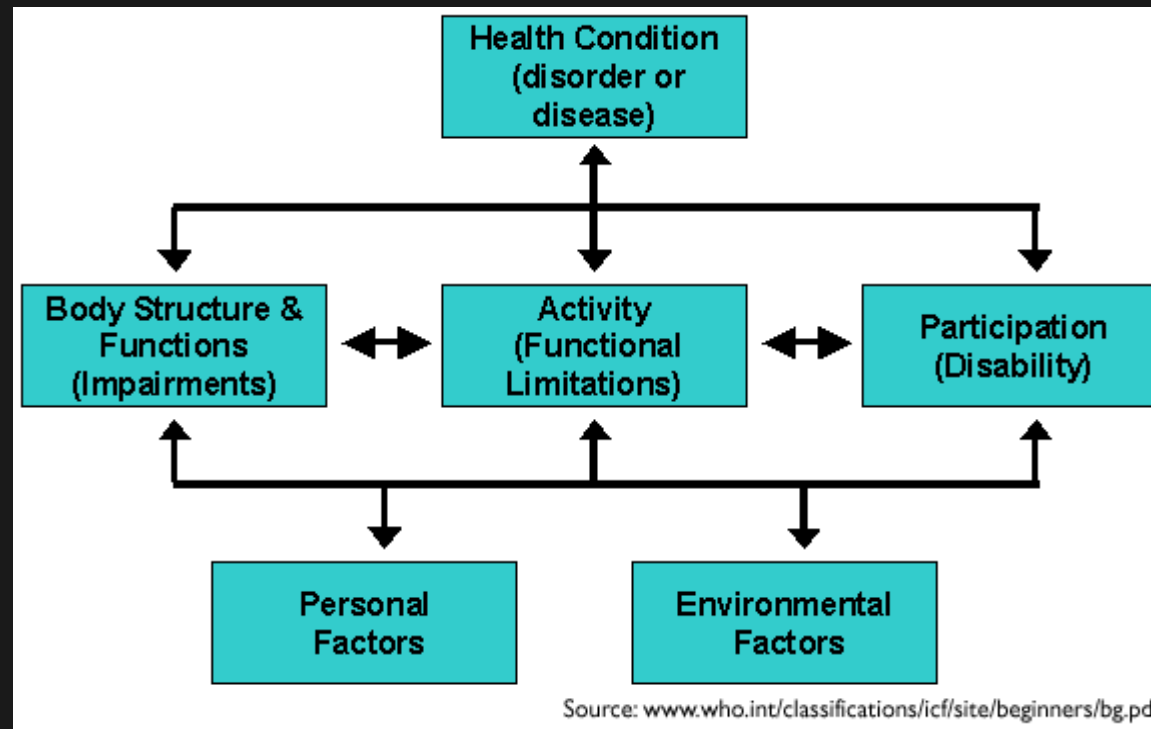
Rigor of Evidence (how well was research conducted?)

- Internal Validity of Research Critiqued
- Different Critique forms for each level of evidence
 - Example: PEDro for randomized control trials, SCED for single case study, etc.
- Rigorous research eliminates reasons other than the intervention for the results obtained.

Research Findings Synthesized

- Adjectives used to describe evidence for PICO question:
 - Strong, Moderate, Limited, Consensus, Conflicting, Emerging, No Evidence
- Adjective used results from level of research located and rigor of that research
- Higher levels of evidence from rigorously conducted studies result in a more definitive answer to PICO question.

Select and Critique Outcome Measure



World Health Organization International Classification of Functioning (ICF)

Definitions

- Body Structure/Body Functions
 - Physiological function of body systems or anatomical parts such as organs, limbs, brain
- Activities
 - The capacity to perform a task or action such as ADL, household management, climbing stairs, etc.
- Participation
 - Individuals actual doing /involvement in life situations

Examples of Participation Activities

- Home management
- Education
- Work
- Recreation
- Leisure
- Religious/Spiritual
- Civic Life
- Parenting
- Child Care
- Community Activities

Key Features of Participation Outcome Measures

- Short and Easy to Give
- Measures Areas Relevant for Population
- Good Psychometrics

Outcome Measure Terms

○ MDC: Minimal Detectable Change

- Minimum number of points the patient must change from beginning to end of therapy to say that the change is bigger than the error associated with the test.

○ MDIC: Minimal Clinical Important Difference

- Minimum number of points of change in which the patient and the therapist notice that the change the patient is making is important.