



Department of Occupational Therapy

COMPARING OCCUPATIONAL ASSESSMENT APPROACHES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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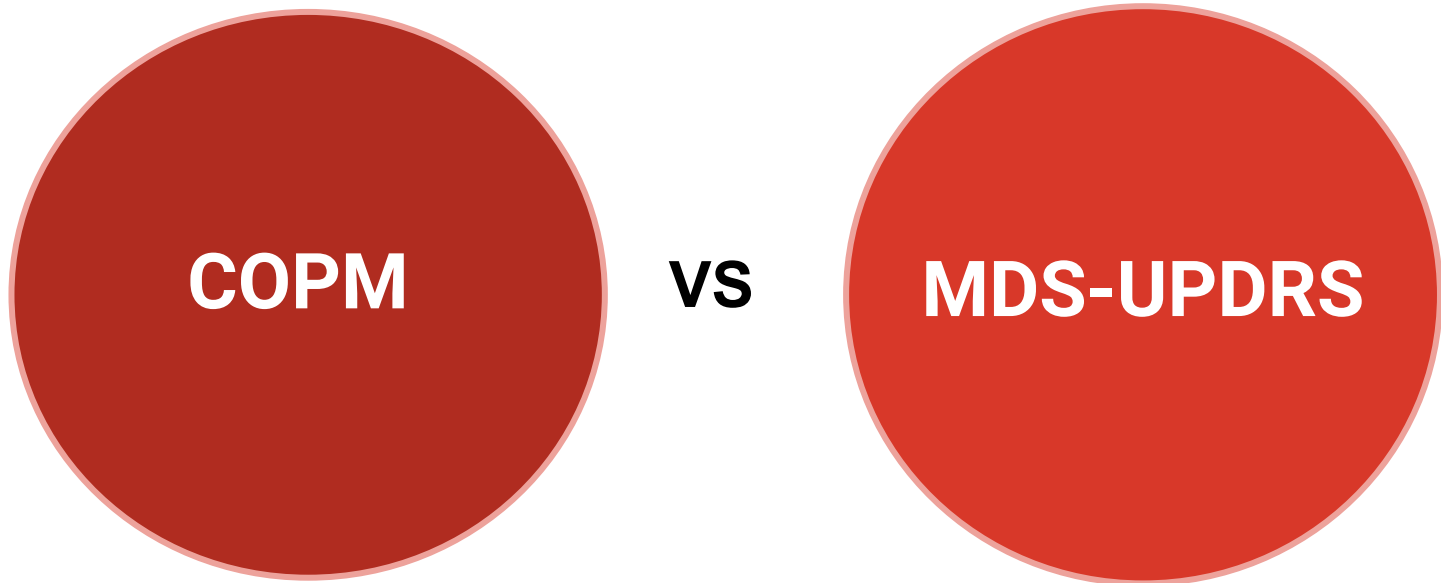
Introduction

- Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder
- Symptoms have effect on occupations, or the meaningful and purposeful activities
- Early identification of occupational impairment is pertinent in PD
 - ↑ Quality of life
 - Slows the impact of disease progression

(Foster, Bedekar, & Tickle-Degnen, 2014)

Purpose

- Determine an evaluation tool that **identifies** and **quantifies** impacted occupations throughout PD progression



- Provide research investigating use of COPM in PD population to optimize the role of OT in **addressing** functional decline

Participants

- n= 15
- Male (60%) and Female (40%)
- Lived with a partner (60%) and Alone (40%)
- Age
 - Ranged from 68 to 81 years old
 - Mean age of 75.3 +/- 4.2 years old

Research Design

- Participant COPM impacted occupations were obtained
- Individual questions from the MDS-UPDRS questions were identified as addressing daily occupations

Independent Variable

Type of assessment:
COPM or
MDS-UPDRS

Dependent Variable

Number of occupations
identified as being
impacted by PD

Study Procedure


- Coded MDS-UPDRS questions and COPM answers into OTPF occupation categories:

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)	Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)	Rest and Sleep	Education
Work	Play	Leisure	Social Participation

- Total number of occupations in each category was tallied for all participants and percentages for each occupation category were calculated

Results

Occupation	MDS-UPDRS Frequency	%	COPM Frequency	%	Redundancy Removed
ADL	10	56%	17	27%	21%
IADL	3	17%	21	34%	29%
Leisure	1	6%	7	11%	21%
Play	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Sleep and Rest	3	17%	0	0%	0%
Education	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Work	0	0%	7	11%	14%
Social Participation	1	6%	10	16%	14%



After removing redundancies, 64% (18 out of 28) of the occupations identified by the COPM were not addressed in the MDS-UPDRS

Conclusions

- MDS-UPDRS is sensitive to the occupations it asks about; COPM is more specific as to actual occupational impairments in participants' lives
- Full breadth of clients' needs are vast, varied, and exist beyond those included in the MDS-UPDRS
- COPM enables practitioners to address the holistic needs of clients with PD, rather than exclusively what movement disorder specialists have predetermined to be important for them

Implications for OT Practice

- Clinicians should incorporate both the MDS-UPDRS and COPM when screening for impairment and determining services
- Early identification of occupational impairment can lead to proactive referral to occupational therapy services
- Early intervention has potential to alleviate psychological symptoms, help to prevent falls and major hospitalizations

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