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## **Accident related fractures - how does patients and therapists' perceive good quality in treatment**

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Long sick leave due to accident related fracture is a possible risk factor to exclude patients from work. Decline in functional ability and participation as well as health related costs caused by sick leave, are required to be reduced. Therefore quality in treatment and return to work is of concern. Systematic literature review has identified few international studies, acknowledging physical and psychosocial as relevant factors related to return to work in the target group. But studies, considering the quality of treatment as a possible relevant factor, have not been identified.

The aim of the study was to identify good quality in treatment of fracture and its focus on return to work , from both patients and therapists perspective. Results are based on individual interviews with (antal) patients and focus group interviews with (antal) therapists in the region of Sealand, Denmark.

Included patients were adults aged 20-64, diagnosed with fracture(s) caused by traffic, work or leisure accident. Patients were working/unemployed but in position to take on work at the time of the accident. Interviews' where conducted in informants home, at hospital or at researchers workplace at request of the patients. The duration of interview was between 1-1.5 hours.

Included therapists were both OT's and PT's at their workplace either in hospital, a community stetting or in private clinic. All interviews were conducted at their own workplace and in groups between 2 and 11. The duration of interviews was from 1 to 2.5 hours.

All Interviews where audio-taped and transcribed by an assistant and analysed according to Grounded theory.

Results report patients' experiences of continuity in treatment and their perception of treatment, enabling function and return to work. Further, therapists' perception of best practice, challenges and good quality in relation to structure and process.

Results from the current study will be used in baseline study and 6 months follow up study including 300 patients. The aim is to point at factors relevant to return to work after accident related fracture taking the quality of treatment in to consideration.