

The relationship between perceived participation and different aspects of functioning, contextual factors and health conditions after stroke in a sample from Iran

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Background: Stroke is one of the most common causes of disability and the most common neurological diagnosis among clients treated by occupational therapists. The concept of participation, defined as "involvement in a life situation", is often described as a goal of rehabilitation when the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is used as a conceptual framework in rehabilitation. Participation can be affected due to disabilities after stroke. The consequences resulting from stroke can lead to participation restrictions and dependency in clients, which in turn can directly affect on their life satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to identify different aspects of functioning, contextual factors, and health conditions associated with participation after stroke.

Method: A total of 102 persons with first-ever stroke with the age range 27 to 75 years were assessed in different aspects of functioning, contextual factors, and health conditions. Participation was assessed using the Persian version of Impact on participation and Autonomy questionnaire (IPA-P).

Results: The findings of this study showed that physical function was found to be the most important variable associated with performance-based participation whereas mood state was the most important variable associated with social-based participation.

Conclusions: The results suggest considering physical function, mood state, and access to social support to enhance participation in daily life occupations in rehabilitation process after stroke.

Implications for occupational therapy practice: Findings of this study will document how persons with stroke perceive their participation after stroke. This information will be helpful in predicting their needs for OT interventions to help them improve their participation in valued life situations.