

Jaclyn K. Schwartz, PhD, OTR/L

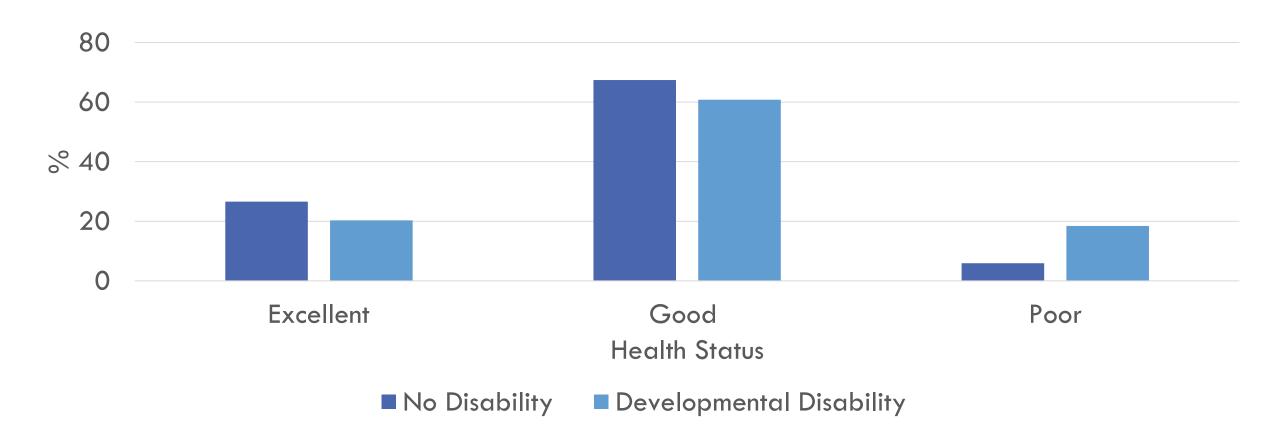
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Background

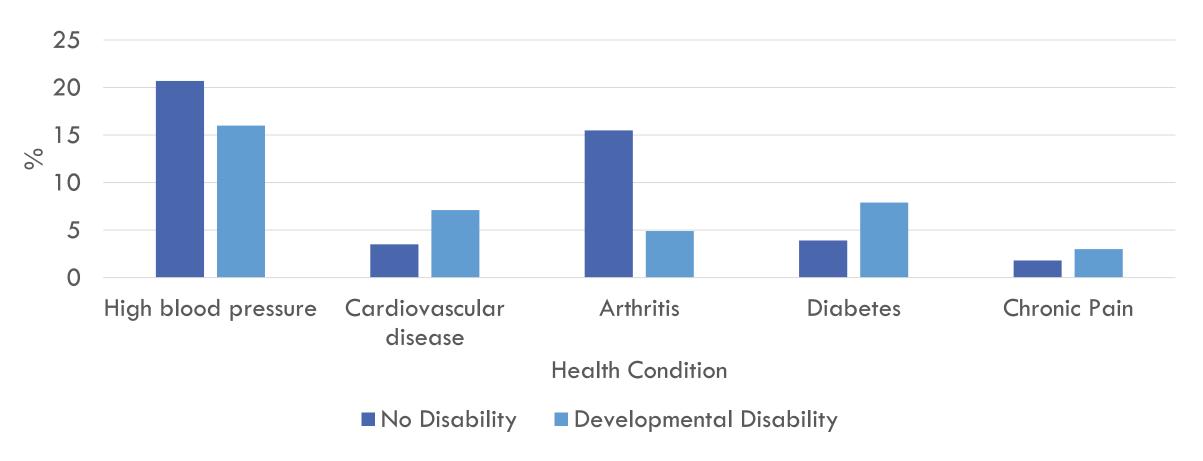
Adults with developmental disabilities have worse health



Havercamp SM, Scandlin D, Roth M. Health disparities among adults with developmental disabilities, adults with other disabilities, and adults not reporting disability in North Carolina. *Public Health Rep.* 119(4):418-426. doi:10.1016/j.phr.2004.05.006.

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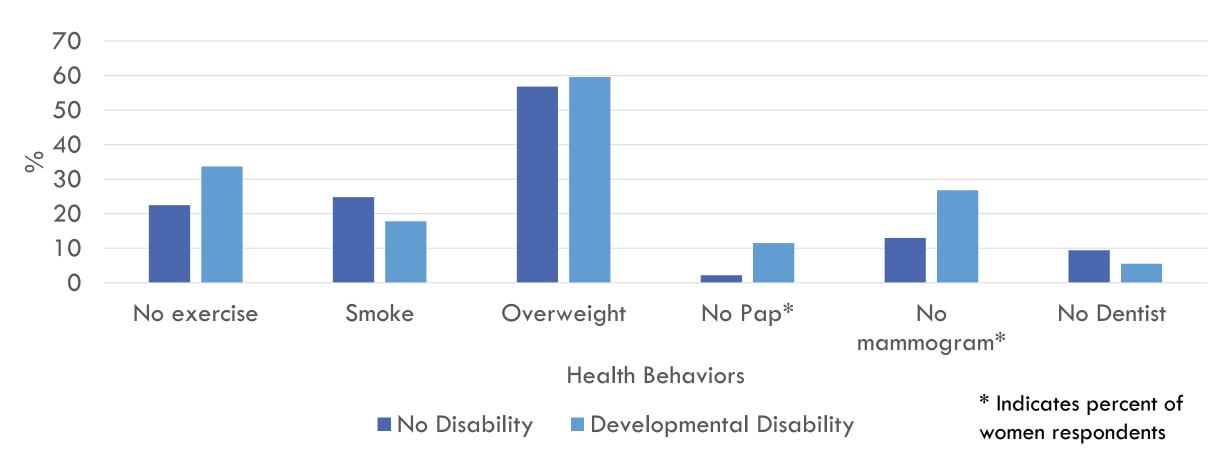
Adults with developmental disabilities have more chronic health conditions



Havercamp SM, Scandlin D, Roth M. Health disparities among adults with developmental disabilities, adults with other disabilities, and adults not reporting disability in North Carolina. *Public Health Rep.* 119(4):418-426. doi:10.1016/j.phr.2004.05.006.

Background

Adults with developmental disabilities have worse self-management behaviors



Havercamp SM, Scandlin D, Roth M. Health disparities among adults with developmental disabilities, adults with other disabilities, and adults not reporting disability in North Carolina. *Public Health Rep.* 119(4):418-426. doi:10.1016/j.phr.2004.05.006.

Objective

What is the effectiveness of health selfmanagement interventions for adults with developmental disabilities?

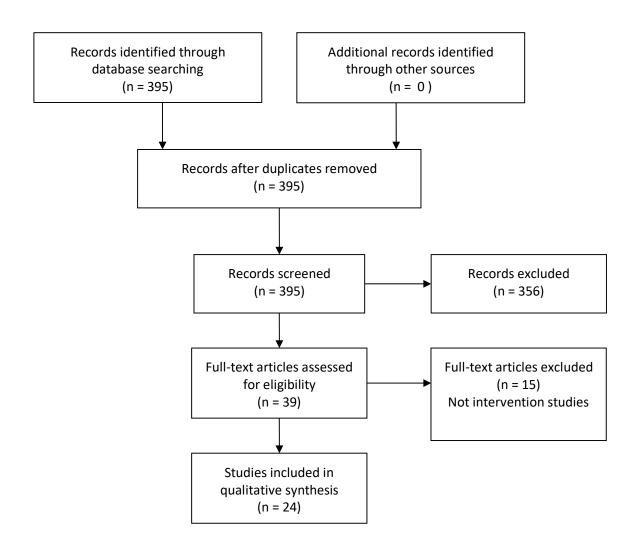
Methods

Systematic review of the MEDLINE & CINHAL Databases

Inclusion criteria:

- Intervention studies
- Includes adults (or persons transitioning to adulthood) diagnosed with a developmental disability

Methods



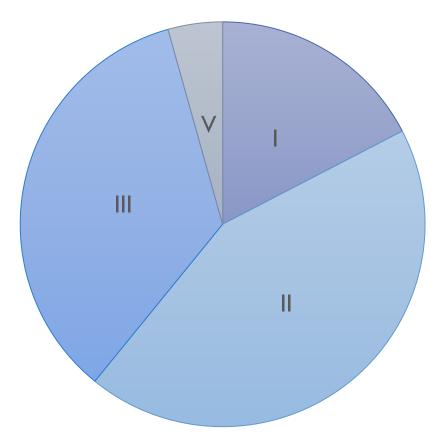
Included

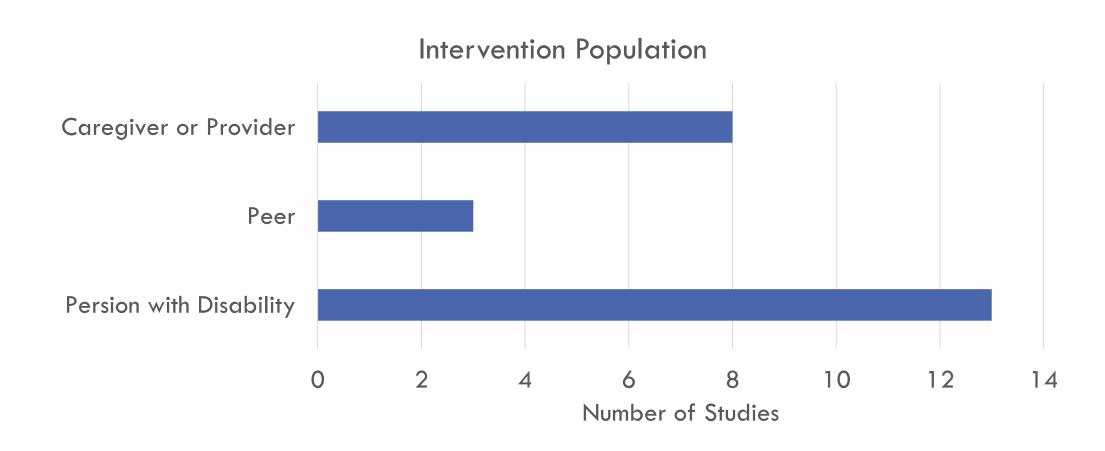
Eligibility

Identification

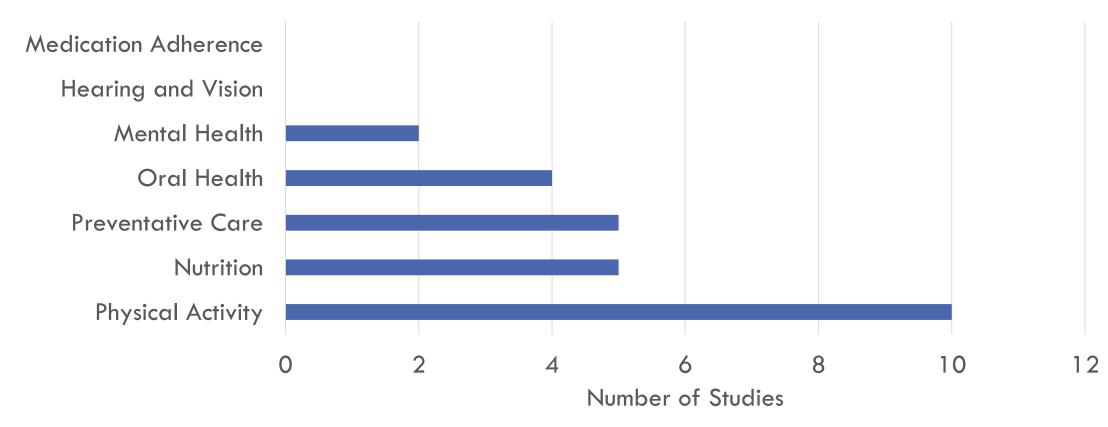
Screening











- Adults with developmental disabilities are responsive to health interventions.
- Effective interventions tend to be long, multifactorial, and address the adult with a developmental disability and the caregiver.
- Many studies demonstrated effects on primary outcome measure (e.g. knowledge) but did measure and/or affect secondary outcome (e.g. weight).
- Several aspects of health (i.e. vision, hearing, medication adherence, and mental health) are not represented in the research.
- Much of the research is limited by small sample sizes, lack of a control or comparison group, and a homogenous research population.

Conclusion

- With intervention, adults with developmental disabilities can improve their ability to manage their health and subsequently live healthy productive lives.
- More research is needed that explores the full complement of health behaviors and health conditions commonly experienced by adults with developmental disabilities.
- Occupational therapy researchers can use their expertise in health self-management occupations to develop new interventions to meet the health needs of adults with developmental disabilities, their families, and health care providers.



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