# Standardised referral form: restricting community occupational therapists' client-centred practice?

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#### Introduction

- To ↑ homecare efficiency, the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Québec, Canada, encourages standardisation of practices<sup>1,2</sup>, including those of community occupational therapists (COTs)
- COTs: Go to individuals' home<sup>3</sup> and identify with them how to †autonomy in their daily and social activities (occupational needs)<sup>3-4</sup>
- The impact of standardisation is not known and might reduce
   client-centredness
   1.MSSS, 2004; 2.MSSS, 2003; 3.Hébert et al., 2001; 4.Code des professions.











### Objective

This study aimed to explore the **content** and **use** of an **electronic referral form to standardise** COTs' practice











### Methods

- Institutional ethnography<sup>1-5</sup>
- 10 COTs in 3 homecare programs (one urban, two rurals)
- Data collection / analysis:
  - Observations and semi-structured interviews w/ COTs
  - Sequences of activities w/ texts and language + other keyinformants and regulating texts
  - Semi-structured interviews w/ 12 other key-informants
  - Collection of texts

1.Campbell et Gregor, 2002; 2.McCoy, 2006; 3.Smith, 2005; 4.Smith, 2003; 5.Turner, 2006.











Description of two referral forms

Description of actual work w/ forms

Bringing into view institutional discourse and organisation

#### **RESULTS**











# Description of two referral forms: adoption process

#### Homecare program 1

- Electronic referral form
- Improve coordination of COT referrals
- Patient's needs categorised
   'Object of referral'

#### Homecare program 2

- Electronic/paper form
- Improve communication / avoid duplications
- Patient's needs categorised
   'Object of referral'











#### Description of two referral forms: categories of needs

Request for Homecare Occupational therapy services (prgm1)	Internal referral form (prgm2)
Autonomy in: feeding, dressing, bathing, personal care, domestic activities, transfers, mobility, leisure/communication	Assessment of autonomy in activities of daily living and activities of domestic life, transfers
Physical environment: accessibility, safety, functionality for patient's meaningful activities	Assessment of environment
Posture	
Nature of restraints	
Wounds, pain or discomfort	Integrity of skin
Functional disability due to cognitive / perceptual deficits (assessment, home safety, prevention of wandering or other)	Screening for or Assessment of impacts of cognitive difficulties
Registration in a government program	House adaptation program, Disabled parking permit, Four-wheeled scooter program
Continuity of rehabilitation services	
Services from home health aids	

**Bolded**: autonomy in personal care, mobility and safety *Italicized*: a need of the health care institution or system

I receive referrals from my colleagues who already did the [global and standardised] evaluation [...] (OT6)

COTs' colleagues

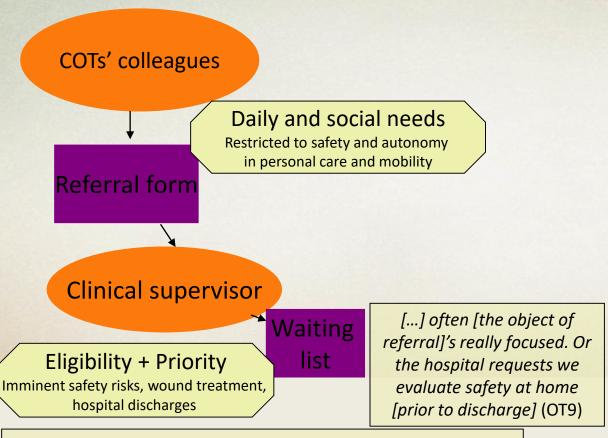
[...] it's us, social workers, [...] that assess the global needs.

Then, we will look into the specifics (SI1)

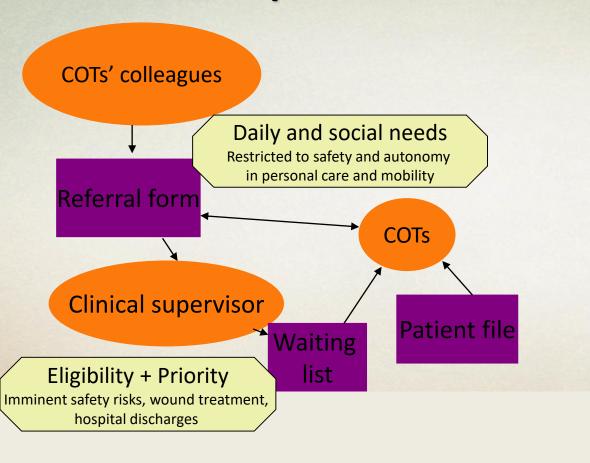
Daily and social needs

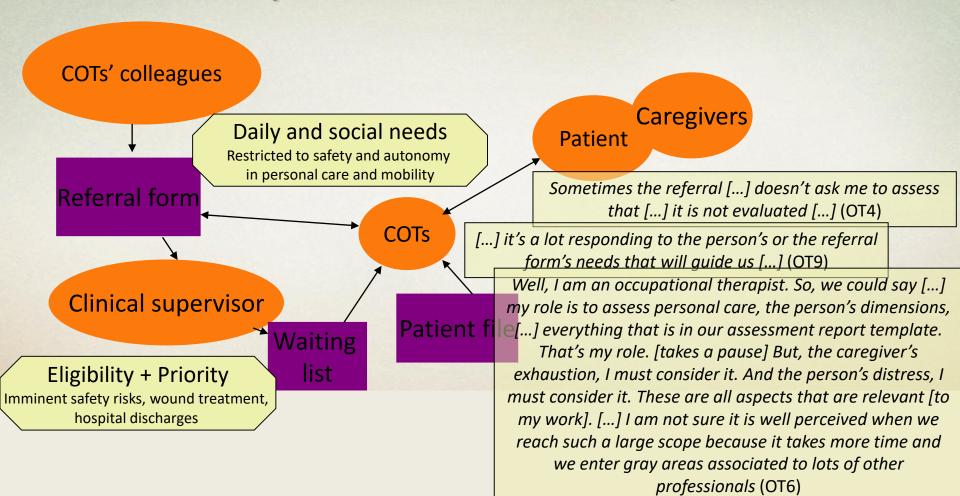
Restricted to safety and autonomy in personal care and mobility

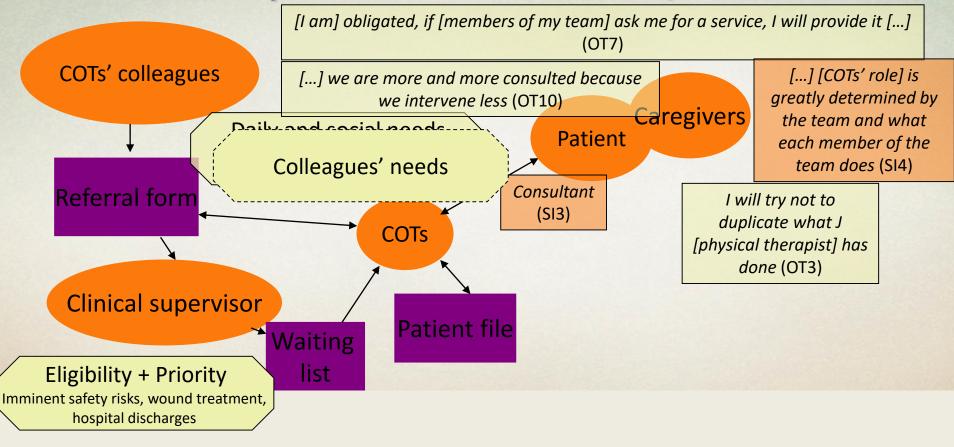
Referral form

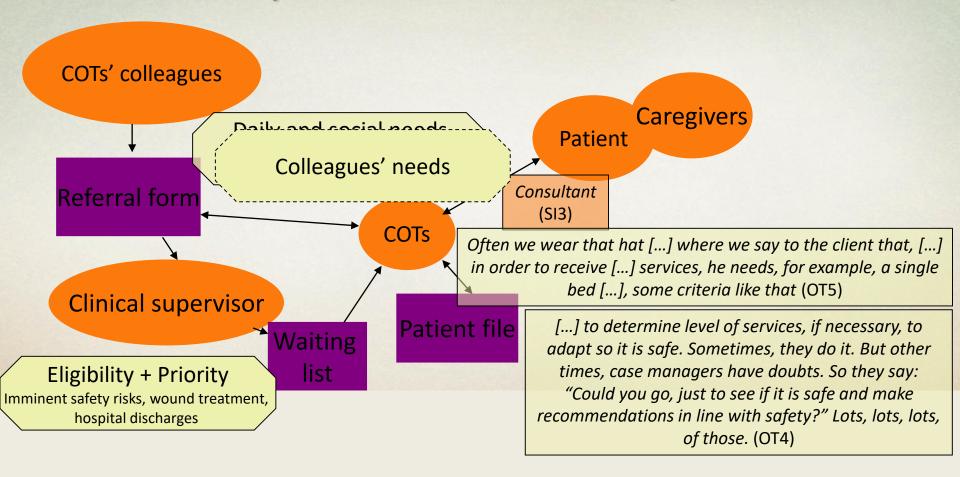


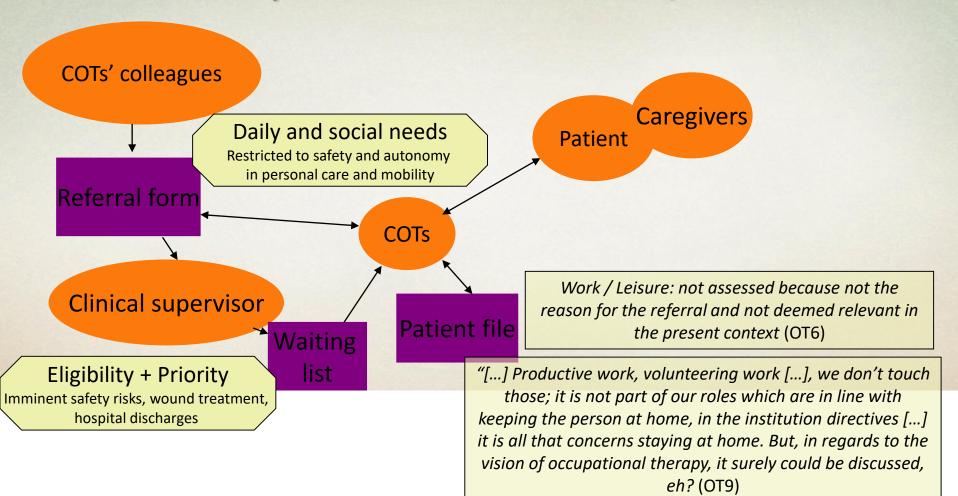
Depending on the request for services, diagnoses and object of referral, we will try to prioritize the referral [...] (OT8)









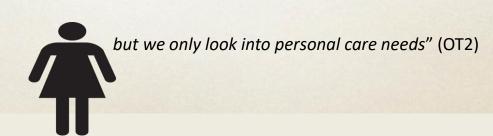


# Bringing into view the institutional discourses and organisation

"[...] first of all, homecare is related to staying at home. And it is how we prioritize. Why do we see a person faster than another? Well, it's because his/her capacity to stay at home is compromised. So, it is staying at home and safety" (SI4)

"[...] we've restricted ourselves [...] we focus more on [...]: Is staying at home compromised or not?" (OT2)

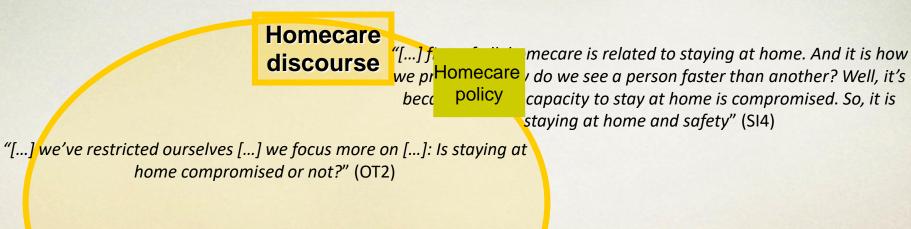
"We could look into leisure and work needs...



Bolded: Textual discourse Course of Italicized: Language used locally

Referral form

## Bringing into view the institutional discourses and organisation



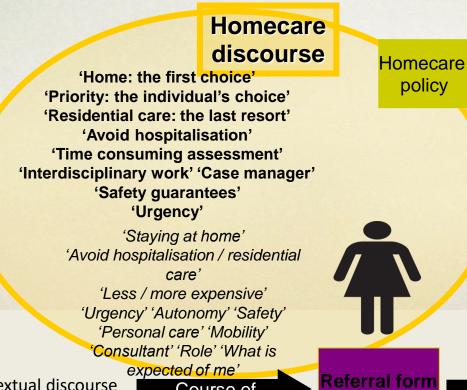
"We could look into leisure and work needs...

but we only look into personal care needs" (OT2)

Referral form

Bolded: Textual discourse Course of Italicized: Language used locally

# Bringing into view the institutional discourses and organisation



**Bolded:** Textual discourse *Italicized :* Language used locally

Course of

### Bringing into view the institutional discourses

and organisation

Referral form

#### **Homecare** discourse

'Home: the first choice' 'Priority: the individual's choice' 'Residential care: the last resort' 'Avoid hospitalisation' 'Time consuming assessment' 'Interdisciplinary work' 'Case manager' 'Safety guarantees' 'Urgency'

'Staying at home' 'Avoid hospitalisation / residential care'

'Less / more expensive' 'Urgency' 'Autonomy' 'Safety' 'Personal care' 'Mobility' Consultant' 'Role' 'What is

expected of me'

**Bolded:** Textual discourse

Italicized: Language used locally

Course of

**Efficiency** discourse

Homecare policy

Healthcare Ministry of Act Clinical health project strategic policy planning

'Most efficient, cost-benefit services' 'Challenge of efficiency' 'Improve general performance of the system' 'Limited resources' 'Management levers' 'Resources allocation' 'Accountability' 'Targets' 'Results indicators' 'Management and accountability agreement' 'Following up' 'Monitoring' 'Measuring' 'Assessing'

'I don't have time' 'It takes too much time' 'Avoid making people wait' 'Do better' 'Optimize' 'Quantifyiable' 'Efficient'

### Conclusion

- One instance of text-based standardisation of COTs' practice: referral form
- Being 'consultant' who do 'what is requested' → ↓ consideration of actual needs of patient
- Embedded in the Homecare discourse + Reinforced by the Efficiency discourse → Impact COTs' potential to be truly client-centred
- Concerted efforts by professionals to question and act upon contextual barriers to client-centredness are needed → Change agent role







#### **Questions?**

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