

ALIGNING INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND COLLABORATION IN PRACTICE

using promising regional experiences for international exchange

,

BLACKBOARD COURSE ICF INTERPROFESSIONAL

Rehabilitation Centre Revalidatie Friesland

This document is created to help interns in an interprofessional setting help use the ICF in practice. We see that interns have troubles making the change from the theoretical understanding of the ICF to use the ICF with a real person in an interprofessional team. We developed a 5-week course on Blackboard in Dutch witch are shown with screenshots. The English translation is in text witch you can make your own online course in your own platform. The course is given by a professional and a lecturer.

This document should be read by professionals and lecturers who work in an interprofessional setting who work with interns.

You can find the documents on the INPRO website: https://www.inproproject.eu/



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Blackboard course ICF interprofessional

Lesson week 1

The following learning objectives will be central during the first meeting:

- The student oversees the planning and organization of the course
- The student can name the importance of using ICF to formulate treatment goals in an interprofessional setting
- The student can name the components of the ICF framework

Preparation:

- Read the first 20 pages of the Dutch translation of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

https://www.whofic.nl/sites/default/files/2018-05/20130501_ICFwebuitgave.pdf

- Go to the browser of the Dutch translation of the ICF and study the structure of the application.

https://class.whofic.nl/browser.aspx?scheme=ICF-nl.cla

- Write a short introduction about yourself using the ICF framework with a maximum of 8 lines. Try to explore areas of interest in the different ICF components.

Example: After the birth of your first child (personal factor) you suffer from incontinence (anatomical characteristic). You often have to go to the toilet (function) and you cannot make long journeys (activity), which puts pressure on your profession as a tour guide. (participation)

During meeting:

- Explain the planning and organization of the course. Discuss weekly schedule and goals.
- Introduce yourself using the ICF framework (Figure 1).



















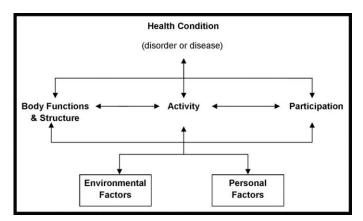


Figure 1. the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO 2001).

- Discussion on the importance of ICF in goal setting in an interprofessional setting.

Put the following goals in the appropriate category of ICF and name the phase of rehabilitation at which these goals should be achieved.

- 1. Mr has increased quadriceps strength from MRC3 to MRC5.
- 2. Mr. can walk independently in his own home.
- 3. Mr can take care of the stump wound himself, changing it 3 times a day.
- 4. Mr. eats a nutritious and protein-rich diet three times a day.
- 5. Mr. has resumed his work in the factory for 8 hours a week.
- 6. His hip extension mobility has been increased from 0 to 10 degrees.
- 7. Mr. prepares breakfast for himself from the wheelchair in an adapted kitchen.

Lesson week 2

The following learning objectives will be central during this meeting:

The student can apply the components of ICF framework to a case.

Preparation

Go through the ICF e learning. Choose the Dutch version.

https://www.icf-elearning.com/

During the meeting:



















- Fill in the various components of this case from your perspective as a professional in the ICF framework and, together with your colleagues, build a total picture of this rehabilitation patient.

Case:

Mr. W., age 63 Profession: retired, worked at Philips until age 55 Hobbies: walking and reading Civil status: married with healthy partner Diagnosis: ICVA in the flow area of the art. cerebri media of the right hemisphere History Mr. W is 63 years old and married to a healthy partner. The couple has three daughters, the youngest still lives at home. Mr. W. worked at Philips until he was 55. Due to reorganisations in the company, he retired early. His hobbies are walking and reading. He is also a youth trainer and a board member at the local soccer club. Mr. W. had an ischemic CVA in the right hemisphere, in the flow area of the art. cerebri media. Status praesens Presently there is a hemiparesis of the left arm and leg, due to which he cannot walk by himself and has great difficulty washing himself and getting dressed. He can eat and drink on his own, although he needs help for cutting meat. He does not have many problems with spasticity. Transfers (especially from sitting to standing and vice versa) are unsafe. For the rest, he cannot concentrate well on a conversation or activity. He is always bumping against doorposts with his wheelchair. When doing transfers he forgets things like 'taking along' his left arm. Remarkably, Mr. 8 W. talks a lot, tending to keep talking about one specific subject. It is very difficult to get him off a subject. He experiences the inability to walk on his own as his greatest problem. He also finds that the practitioners are being almost too cautious and considers that he is ready to walk by himself in his room. After all, he can always hang on to the beds, the chairs and the table! During the therapy, Mr. W. is cooperative and tries to do the assignments well. He does not want to do assignments that are too easy (that is not therapy) or too difficult (because then the demands of the practitioners are too high). He does not always accept feedback (for example about the excessive talking: 'if I can't even talk anymore...'). His life partner indicates that she hopes for recovery, but has few expectations. She says she is taking the situation as it comes. If her husband cannot walk, anymore the house can be adapted to make it wheelchair-friendly.

Lesson week 3

The following learning objectives will be central during this meeting:

- The student names the relationships between the different components of the ICF framework.
- Study the article below 'Use of the ICF framework as a clinical Problem-Solving Tool in Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Medicine.'
- Take the case from week 2 with you.



















- During meeting:
- Discuss with each other what the relationships are between the different components of the ICF framework based on the case study in week 2.
- Then make a mind map in groups of 4 about the relationships and discuss / compare the different elaborations of the groups.

Lesson week 4

The following learning objectives will be central during this meeting:

- The student can formulate sub-goals transcending disciplines. (SMART Figure 2. or RUMBA)
- The student is able to formulate cross-discipline main objectives. (SMART Figure 2. or RUMBA)



Figure 2. SMART (Turner-Stokes, L. 2009).

Preparation:

- Immerse yourself in setting SMART goals, see literature.
- Take the case from week 2 with you.

During meeting:

- In groups, formulate interprofessional subgoals for the case of week 2.
- Discuss the different effects with each other.
- Formulate in groups a joint interprofessional main goal.
- Discuss the different effects with each other.

Lesson week 5

The following learning objectives will be central during this meeting:

- The student can set interprofessional sub- and main goals of a complex case based on the ICF framework.



















Preparation:

- Prepare the case and process the case in the ICF framework.
- Set interprofessional subgoals and main goals.

Case:

Johan Smitjes is 21 years old and had an accident with his motorcycle three days ago, a car hit him frontally. He was not wearing a helmet and landed on his head. a. At the hospital: Johan was brought to the emergency room by ambulance, and came by after about six hours of having lost consciousness. On the Xray that was taken in the emergency room one could see several substantial contusion centres frontally and right-temporally. Admission indication: cerebral contusion. Johan has bruised his ribs and has a stitched wound right above his eye. His face is all purple and blue, especially around the eyes. Johan seems to be using his left leg and left arm slightly less during activities. Before the accident Johan was always very healthy, and worked every day with his father at the market, where they have their own fish stand. His father is in poor health though, and in the last two months, Johan has taken over his father's work. Johan has had a 20-year-old girlfriend for the last six months. He does recognise family and friends, but forgets the name of the nurse that just introduced herself to him. He cannot tell you what happened to him or why he is at the hospital. Johan often becomes restless starting at around 4 AM, climbs out of bed and says he has to go to work; he looks for his jacket and shoes – after all, he has to go to work. Johan cannot be corrected in this, he doesn't seem to understand that he is at the hospital and that he cannot work. He does not react aggressively to corrections, but doesn't seem to remember what you tell him. He cannot walk and is not allowed to because he has the tendency to fall to the left. Around noontime, Johan calms down and falls into a deep sleep. His girlfriend, who comes to visit him at 15:00, wakes him up, but Johan only wants to go back to bed and it is difficult to activate him. After the visitors leave at 20:00, Johan becomes wide-awake and starts looking for his girlfriend. This is followed by another period of great unrest until about 1:00, after which he sleeps for another few hours. In terms of care, Johan gets help washing himself under the shower. At home, he was used to taking a shower twice a day. He can manage quite well on his own, although he does not involve his left arm in activities. If you point this out to him, he can use his arm, but has less strength in it. After a minute Johan has forgotten the left arm again. He also forgets to get fully dressed after taking a shower and wants to walk around the hallway half-naked. He can urinate on his own, but this only happens in the wrong place – the wastebasket or a corner of the room. 12 b. At the rehabilitation centre: After three weeks, Johan is brought to a rehabilitation centre. Because he has not gotten out of the posttraumatic amnesia (= PGA) and becomes very restless from having many stimuli he gets a single room. He still cannot stand and walk on his own. He also needs help washing himself and getting dressed. Whereas his left arm and leg used to feel limp, now they feel rather stiff. According to the rehabilitation physician, this is due to spasticity. It is also annoying that he has no steering over his movements. His left arm and left leg are slightly spastic, which hinders it self-care functions, especially when eating. However, what he cannot stand is that his mouth is hanging obliquely, and that he talks so strangely, as if he was drunk.



















During meeting:

Working method: role play of an interprofessional consultation in which the team arrive at joint subgoals and main goal.

References:

Turner-Stokes, L. 2009. Goal attainment scaling (GAS) in rehabilitation: a practical guide. Clinical Rehabilitation 2009; 23: 362–370. https://doi.org/10.1177/0269215508101742

World Health Organization. (2001). International classification of functioning, disability and health: ICF. Geneva: WHO. Viewed 8 June 2022. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42407













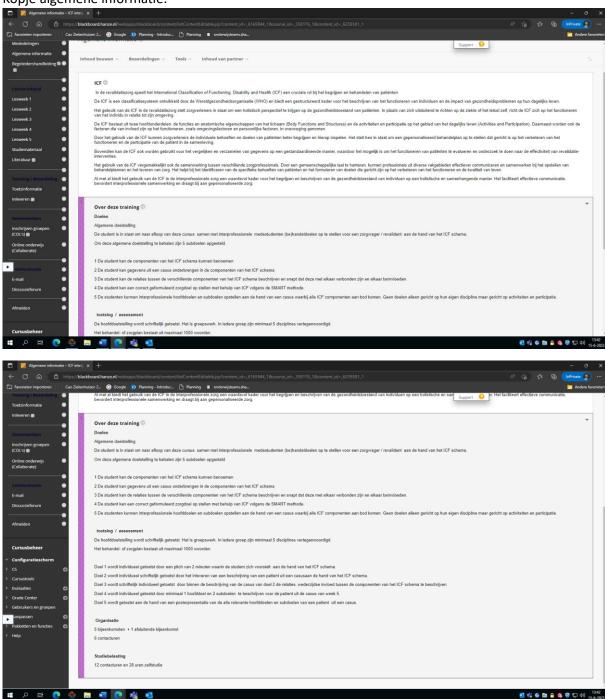






Screenshots Dutch course ICF interprofessioneel on Hanze Blackboard

Kopje algemene informatie:













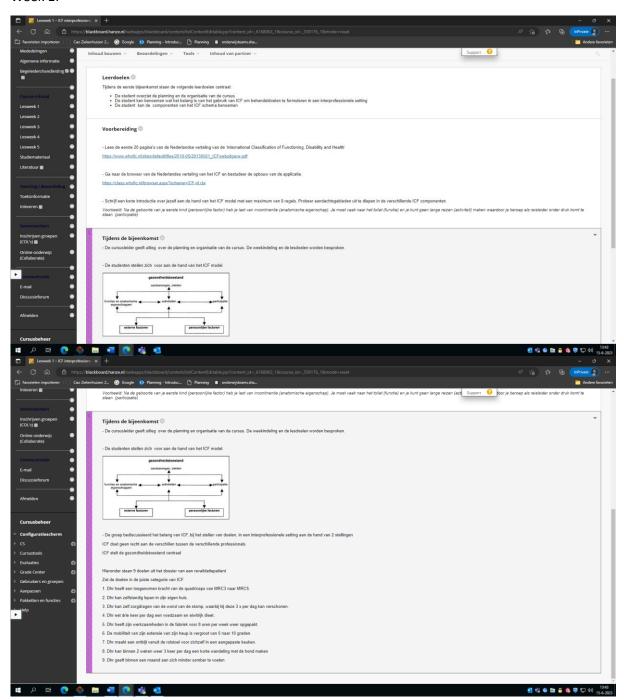








Week 1:













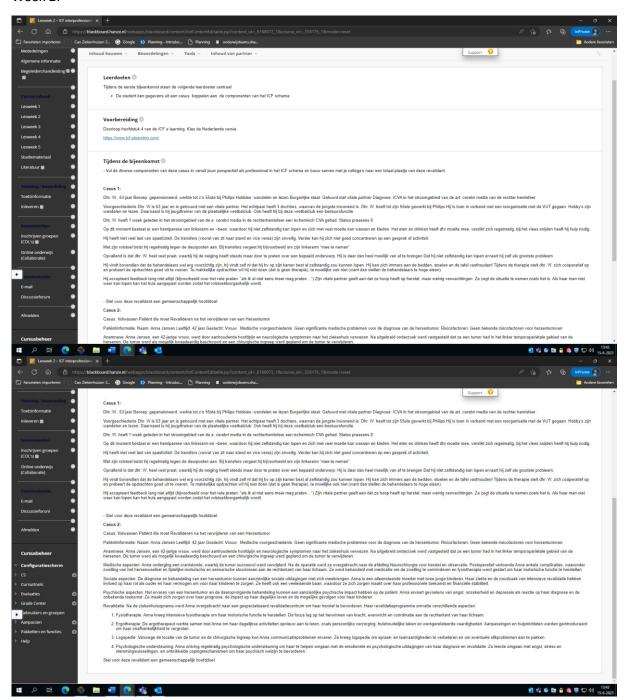








Week 2:













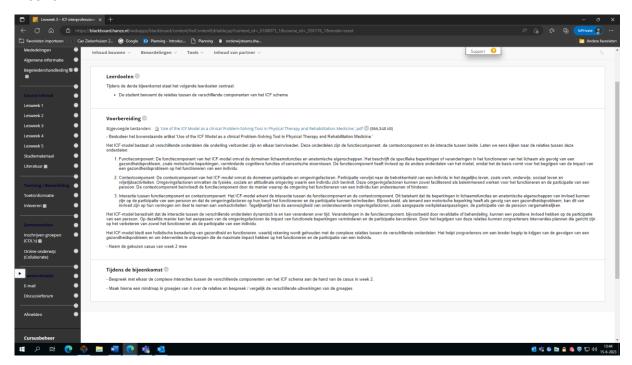








Week 3:













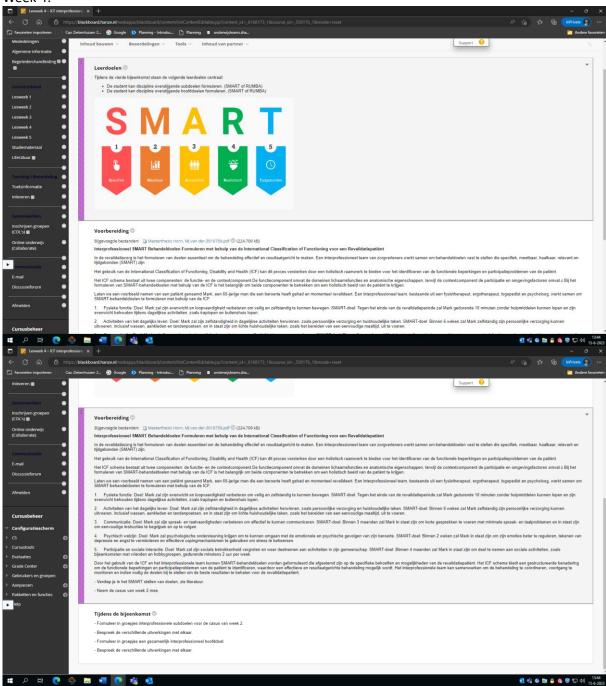








Week 4:













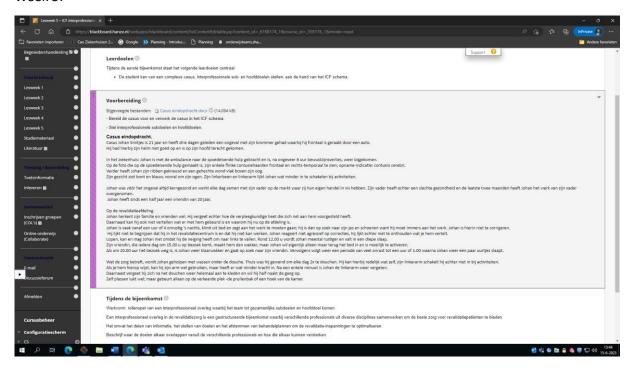








Week 5:



Toetsinformatie:

