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◆RESEARCH ARTICLES

**A qualitative study on the objective judgement and coping strategies of middle-aged women with urinary incontinence:**

**The role of occupational therapy on occupational dysfunction due to urinary incontinence**

Tsuyuha Sasaki \* 1, \* 2 Nobuo Oshima \* 3 Ryuji Kobayashi \* 3 Yukiko Kouchi \* 4

\* 1 Research Student, Department of Occupational Therapy, Graduate School of Human Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University

\* 2 Rehabilitation Department, Asao General Hospital of Rehabilitation

\* 3 Graduate School of Human Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University

\* 4 Urology Department, Tokyo Women's Medical University

The purpose of this study was to clarify the objective judgement and coping strategies of middle-aged women with Urinary Incontinence (UI). We also examined whether they were suitable for occupational therapy on the basis of occupational dysfunction due to UI. The subjects comprised 17 community-dwelling middle-aged women. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews and analyzed using the modified grounded theory approach. The results suggest that there were 3 categories for worth, 8 for subjective judgment and 8 for behavioral coping. The worth categories lied behind coping of UI. The subjective judgement categories caused a change from 'self-management of UI' to 'action for improving UI' in behavioral coping categories. This study described the process of category transitions. The study subjects had mild UI. However improvement in UI may require intervention by an occupational therapist with knowledge of the urinary functions, because there was evidence of occupational dysfunction due to UI.

Key words: Occupational dysfunction, Model of Human Occupation (MOHO), Modified Grounded Theory Approach (M-GTA), Occupational participation, Urinary function

**Problems in the modification of occupational therapy programs in responding to functional specialization in psychiatric wards**

Yumi Nakamura \* 1 Hiroshi Yamane \* 2 Sumie Yamada \* 3

\* 1 Psychiatric Day Care Unit, Kyoto University Hospital

\* 2 Chairman of Society of Human and Occupation-Life

\* 3 Human Health Science, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University

This study clarified problems in the modification of occupational therapy (OT) programs in their response to the functional specialization in psychiatric wards. Modifications of OT programs were carried out in a model hospital that agreed to participate and participant observations and interviews for occupational therapists were conducted. The first stage of the study indicated a lack of recognition of occupational therapists and an underdeveloped system; the second stage showed a lack of both management skills and understanding of other professionals on the part of the OT; in stages 3 and 4, a lack of clinical skill and underdeveloped treatment environment became clear; finally, an outline of OT programs were modified in the fifth stage. The problems are similar to those that have been suggested in previous research, and are common in most hospitals. The results indicate that the following improvements be made in the overall approaches of OT: alteration of OT programs, the improved recognition of OT and development of systems, and cooperation with other professionals.

Key words: Psychiatric occupational therapy, Program, Functional specialization

### **Motions of the interphalangeal joint of the thumb and the index and middle finger proximal interphalangeal joints during activities**

Daiki Nakashima \* 1 Shugo Nakamura \* 1 Mamiko Kawaura \* 2 Hiroyuki Hayashi \* 3

\* 1 Department of Occupational Therapy, Division of Rehabilitation, Tokai Memorial Hospital

\* 2 Department of Occupational Therapy, Division of Rehabilitation, Ukai Rehabilitation Hospital

\* 3 Division of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Care and Rehabilitation, Seijoh University

The purpose of this study was to clarify the flexion and extension angles of the thumb interphalangeal (IP) joint, and the index and middle finger proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints required to perform activities. There are 19 activities related to the Japanese Society for Surgery of the Hand Version of the Disability of the Arm, Shoulder, and Hand Questionnaire. We used an electrogoniometer to measure the dynamic range of motion of IP joint of thumb, and PIP joints of the index, and middle fingers when performing the 19 activities. The resulting flexion angle of the thumb IP joint was 44° and the extension angle was 13°. Index and middle finger flexion angles of the PIP joints were 74° and 78°, respectively; the extension angles were -3° and -12°, respectively. The result of this study may be used for planning and evaluating occupational therapy programs.

Key words: Thumb, Interphalangeal joint, Finger, Proximal interphalangeal joint, Range of

motion

**The influence of ADOC on occupational therapy interviews:  
An exploratory research survey**

Yuki Saito \* 1 Hirohumi Nagayama \* 2 Kounosuke Tomori \* 3 Emiko Kikuchi \* 4

\* 1 Department of Rehabilitation Science, Sendai Seiyo Gakuin College

\* 2 Department of Occupational Tehrapy, Kanagawa University of Human Services

\* 3 Department of Occupational Tehrapy, Tokyo University of Technology

\* 4 Department of Occupational Tehrapy, Graduate School of Medical Science, Teikyo Heisei University

The aim of this study was to verify the influence of ADOC on occupational therapy interviews. The ADOC software was developed by the authors in 2011 for use in occupational therapy interviews. In the present study, a questionnaire with a total of 34 questions based on three categories (1. Therapist's knowledge and skills, 2. Therapist's confidence, and 3. Client's status) was devised after preliminary interviews with five occupational therapists. 188 occupational therapists with experience using ADOC responded to an Internet survey during the period of August to October 2014. Analysis of the questionnaire responses found that many inexperienced ADOC users believed that ADOC had a positive motivational effect regarding additional areas of study they wanted to pursue. However, experienced ADOC users responded that it gave them confidence in sharing meaningful occupations with clients with communication difficulties, such as those with dementia or aphasia ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Key words: ADOC, Occupational therapy, Interview, Survey, Meaningful occupation

**Estimating latent rank of occupational dysfunction for healthcare workers**

Mutsumi Teraoka \* 1, \* 2 Makoto Kyougoku \* 3

\* 1 Japan Health Welfare Laboratory, Kibi International University

\* 2 Oosugi Hospital

\* 3 Graduate School of Health Science, Kibi International University

The purpose of this study was to estimate the latent rank that indicates the severity of occupational dysfunction. Participants were 2,307 healthcare workers who answered the Classification and Assessment of Occupational Dysfunction (CAOD) and demographic profiles. Data analysis included descriptive statistics, polyserial correlation, exploratory factor analysis, latent rank theory, and generalized linear modeling. As a result, the latent rank of occupational dysfunction was classified into 5 levels, and a significant difference was indicated between each latent rank. Moreover, a rank of 3 or higher is interpreted as an occupationally dysfunctional group. Occupational therapists need to consider appropriate support according to the latent rank of occupational dysfunction.

Key words: Occupational dysfunction, Latent rank theory, Classification and Assessment of Occupational Dysfunction

## ◆PRACTICAL REPORTS

### **Outcomes on problem/solutions learning focusing on using affected upper extremities and instructions of active movements for the voluntary movement in hemiplegic patients following acute stroke**

Junichi Inoue \*

\* Department of Rehabilitation, National Hospital Organization Hizen Psychiatric Center  
(Former affiliation; National Hospital Organization Kagoshima Medical Center)

This report describes two occupational therapy programs for patients with hemiplegia following acute stroke and considers the outcomes of each program. The first program worked with patients' acquisition of problems and solutions focusing on the affected upper extremity, and the second instructed patients in active movements to improve the voluntary mobility of the affected upper extremity. The analysis of the problem/solution group revealed significant improvement in the both the amount of use of the affected upper extremity, as well as the short term goal of increased patient independence in each activity. However, the 12 grade score indicates that significant improvement in voluntary movement of upper extremities was not observed in the patients undergoing active movement instructions. The results suggest that the learning of problem/solutions that focused on using the affected upper extremity was effective for patients with hemiplegia following acute stroke. Future studies require more detailed analysis on the effect of the learning of problem/solutions that focused on using an affected upper extremity. Furthermore, OT instructional contents of active movements for the voluntary movement will be reconsidered.

Key words: Acute care phase, Hemiplegia, Occupational therapy, Stroke, Degree of independence

### **Improvement of self-efficacy through occupational therapy intervention using an activities diary after total knee arthroplasty:**

#### **A case study**

Yuki Hiraga \* 1 Shinya Hisano \* 2 Yoshiyuki Hirakawa \* 1 Katsuhiro Nomiyama \* 1

\* 1 Fukuoka Rehabilitation Hospital

\* 2 Occupational Therapy Department, Kyushu Medical Sports Vocational School

The case study follows a patient who underwent total knee arthroplasty (TKA). The case received occupational therapy in order to reduce the post-surgical pain, anxiety and depression. The therapy focused on walking, and evaluation using the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM). Moreover, to promote self-management of activities, the occupational therapy intervened using an activities diary for the purpose of “pain control and enabling walks”. Using a goal attainment strategy for walks via the activity diary, the self-efficacy of the case improved and the activities became self-managed. In addition, COPM improved in both the walking goal performance and satisfaction, increasing from 2 to 8. The data suggest that it is important for TKA patients to set goals for walking using diary intervention of occupational therapy.

Key words: TKA, Self-efficacy, Activity, Occupational therapy goal, COPM

### **Assessment and interventions focused on classification of occupational dysfunction for a client with schizophrenia undergoing long-term hospitalization**

Mai Sakimoto \* 1 Takayuki Kawaguchi \* 2 Taichi Matsuoka \* 3  
Yuya Oikawa \* 4 Aki Watanabe \* 2

\* 1 Link Yokohama Home-visit Nursing Station

\* 2 Department of Rehabilitation, Kitasato University School of Allied Health Sciences

\* 3 Department of Rehabilitation, Fukui Memorial Hospital

\* 4 Department of Occupational Therapy, Nagashio Hospital

We carried out an assessment and interventions focused on the classification of occupational dysfunction in a client with schizophrenia who felt his long-term hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital had no meaning. Interventions included collaborative occupational therapy programs and regular interviews. The effectiveness of the interventions was determined by assessing changes in the degree of occupational dysfunction, narrative, and behavior in his recognition of hospitalization. As a result, his occupational dysfunction improved, and his narrative about hospitalization and hospital discharge became positive. In addition, his participation in the occupational therapy programs increased, and his hospitalization came to have meaning for him. We think that these changes were caused by the showing and sharing of his state based on occupational dysfunction during hospitalization. Therefore, the assessment and interventions focused on classification of occupational dysfunction were effective in a client with schizophrenia.

Key words: Psychiatric occupational therapy, Occupational dysfunction, Schizophrenia, Long-term hospitalization



## **Evaluation of the assumed interactive causation between cognitive functions and depressed states among community-dwelling older Japanese**

Daisuke Kimura \* 1 Tokunori Takeda \* 2 Takashi Fujita \* 2 Nobuyuki Sunahara \* 3  
Ken Nakatani \* 1 Katsumi Inoue \* 3 Aiko Imai \* 2 Masako Notoya \* 4

\* 1 Department of Rehabilitation Sciences, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,  
Kansai University of Welfare Sciences

\* 2 Division of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Care and Rehabilitation, Seijoh University

\* 3 School of Health Sciences, College of Medical, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences,  
Kanazawa University

\* 4 Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences and Disorders, Kyoto Gakuen University

The purpose of this study was to explore interactive causation between depression and cognitive function. The study population consisted of 59 subjects from the community-dwelling elderly. Depression was evaluated using the Geriatrics Depression Scale-15 (GDS-15), and cognitive function was evaluated using a short version of the Mini-Mental State Examination (Brief Cognitive Function Examination: BCFE). Using these two evaluations, we created a cause and effect hypothesis model, and performed structural equation modeling analysis to standardize the model. In our results, “Baseline BCFE” indicates the first check assessed by BCFE, and “After GDS-15” indicates an assessment after 3 years from baseline. The factors were: “Baseline GDS-15” indicator variable, “After BCFE” (path coefficient =  $-.05$ ); “Baseline BCFE” indicator variable “After GDS-15” (path coefficient =  $-.15$ ); “Baseline BCFE” indicator variable “After BCFE” (path coefficient =  $.25$ ,  $p < .05$ ); and “Baseline GDS-15” indicator variable “After GDS-15” (path coefficient =  $.53$ ,  $p < .05$ ). The p-value for the chi-square model fit (79.9, DF = 61) was 0.053, and for GFI, AGFI, and RMSEA was 1.000, 0.999, and 0.000, respectively. Thus, all three fitness statistics indicated an excellent fit to the overall model. We concluded that the progression from a depressed mental state to a decline in cognitive function was low, and the current depressed mental state and the state of the cognitive function were interpreted as prediction factors for later cognitive decline.

Key words: Cognitive function, Depression, Path diagram

◆ SHORT REPORT

**The relationship between nutritional status and toilet activity, and urinary incontinence among community-dwelling frail older adults who used home-visit rehabilitation:  
A pilot study**

Shinpei Ikeda \*

\* Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology

This study examined the relationship between nutrition status assessed by MNA-SF and potential factors among community-dwelling frail older adults. The potential factors included mobility of toileting and urinary incontinence. The participants were 25 older adults who needed both support and long-term care at home, and home-visit rehabilitation. The results show that urinary incontinence and mobility of toileting were significantly associated with nutritional status. It is important that health-care providers such as occupational therapists focus on the degree of toileting assistance and the occurrence of urinary incontinence in order to identify changing nutritional status among frail older adults at home.

Key words: Nutrition, MNA-SF, Toilet activity, Urinary incontinence, Home-visit rehabilitation