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Everyday technology use among older adults with cognitive impairments: Assessment and intervention approaches











Objectives

Participants will:

- a. Identify practitioners' role in addressing use of everyday technology and functional cognition among older adults with cognitive impairments;
- b.Describe evidence-based everyday technology use assessment and intervention approaches; and
- c. Apply assessment and intervention approaches to case examples and group activities.

Outline

• OT, ET use, and functional cognition

• ET use: Theory and evidence

• ET use: Practice & application

Activity

- Switch phones or computers with somebody
- > Person 1: Send yourself text or e-mail with new device
- ➤ Person 2: Give fewest cues possible; analyze the activity
- Which skills does your partner use?
- What affects use of the device?
- How much assistance (e.g., min, mod, max, total) are you giving?

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Technology: Then and

https://www.pinterest.com/ pin/267753140320490554/

now



Technology and quality of life

(Strauss, 2017)

Looking back: Biggest improvement to life in the past 50 years % of U.S. adults who said the biggest improveme in America over the past 50 years or so was rela Peace/End of wars | 1 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Everyday technology use?

What are everyday technologies (ETs)?

Electronic and technological appliances in the home and community <u>used to engage in</u> everyday activities (Nygård, Rosenberg, & Kottorp, 2015; Nygård, 2016).











Why OT and ET use?

ET use results from a *complex interaction* between person & technology (Malinowsky et al., 2017a).

ETs are increasingly a distinct aspect of occupational profiles (Nygård & Rosenberg, 2016)

ET use and clients

Management of ETs is increasingly a prerequisite for participation in valued activities (Emiliani, 2006; Walsh et al., 2018).

All individuals must use everyday technologies to engage in activities, <u>regardless of cognitive</u> ability (Kottorp et al., 2016).

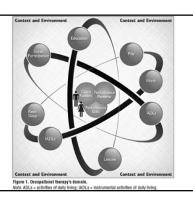
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Making a medical appointment

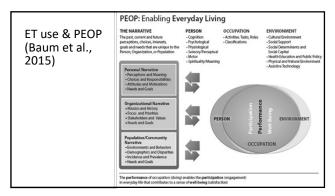


How do we use everyday technology to engage in activities? (AOTA, 2014)

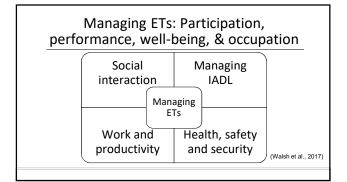


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If users are mismatched with ETs?

Individuals with cognitive challenges using ETs may face occupational marginalization, injustice, and exclusion (Kottorp et al., 2016; Patomella et al., 2013).

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Functional cognition

The individual's <u>ability to integrate and apply thinking and processing skills to engage in ADLs and IADLs</u> (Giles, 2018).

OTs offer expertise in addressing cognitive factors contributing to safety and participation in occupational engagement (Hartman-Maeir et al., 2009).

Cognitive populations & ET use

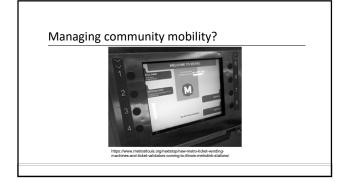
Person-level barriers to performance?

- Learning & memory?
- Language?
- Visuo-spatial?
- Executive?
- Psychomotor?

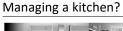
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Managing ETs: Think, pair, share

Which barriers to engagement affect clients with cognitive impairments?



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Managing smartphone apps?

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Summary of ET use and cognition

- 1. ET use is increasingly a part of clients' occupational profiles regardless of age, ability, and relevance
- 2. OTs offer expertise in facilitating management of ETs
- 3. Use of ETs is distinct from use of ATs

ET use & empirical evidence for cognitive populations

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Instrument 1: Everyday Technology Use Questionnaire (ETUQ)

• <u>Occupation-focused</u> interview about use of everyday technology (Nygård et al., 2015).

Instrument 2: Management of Everyday Technology Use Assessment (META)

• <u>Occupation-based</u> observation of everyday technology use (Nygård, 2016).

The ETUQ and the META

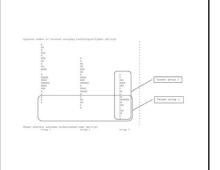
The ETUQ measures <u>perceived</u> ability to use ETs and <u>perceived</u> relevance of ETs

The META measures <u>observed</u> ability to use relevant ETs

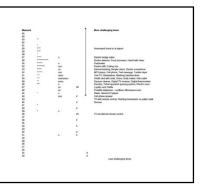
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Older adults living with no cognitive impairment, mild cognitive impairment, and mild Alzheimer's Disease (Kottorp et al., 2016)



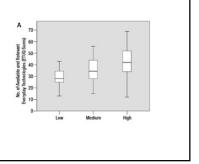
Adults living with mild, moderate, and severe intellectual disabilities (Hällgren et al., 2014)



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Older adults of low, medium, and high activity engagement levels (Walsh et al., 2018)



Summary of empirical evidence

- 1.Cognitive factors are associated with ET use 2.Diagnosis and cognition alone may not predict ability to use ETs
- 3.OTs develop client-centered solutions to optimize engagement in the activities of home and society

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ET use in practice

Assessments and interventions

ETUQ case report - John

ETUQ Score Form 2

71 y/o, history of stroke, diabetes, and hypertension

Husband and father, retired plumber

Enjoys tech and smart phone use

s/p stroke & inpatient rehab; needs to monitor glucose and BP on phone apps

(Walsh et al., 2017)

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ETUQ Score Form 1

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META case report - CJ

61 y/o, OT clinical professor

The problem: The University has recently switched all email users to new server, Exchange online. Celeste have been trying to reconfigure her account with the new system, but is having some difficulty, particularly with her signature changing when using the Outlook shortcut versus the webbased email.

META case report - CJ

Celeste is working with Anders, her OT, to successfully use her university e-mail services again.

Anders has decided to use the META in order to assess Celeste's performance using this everyday technology.

While watching the video, identify 3 challenges that Celeste is having.

META case report - CJ

Video 1

META score form: CJ's observable skills – Video 2

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META score form: CJ's capacity

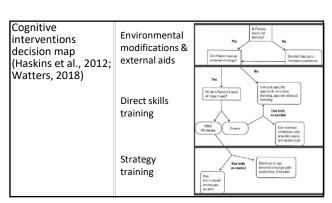
Evidence-based interventions

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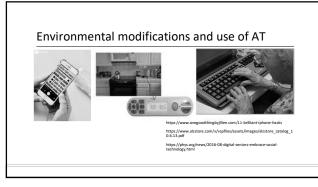
The state of the evidence for older adults with cognitive impairments

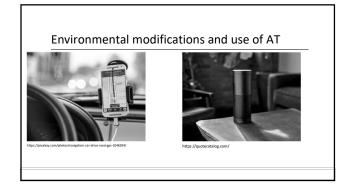
OTs may play role as experts supporting ET use to increase engagement, participation, and independence (Nygård & Rosenberg, 2016; Walsh et al., 2019)

Limited evidence to improve occupational performance in technology use; most evidence is for IADLs (Patomella et al., 2018)

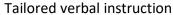


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Performance quality improvements from MP3 player verbal instruction in older adults with mild Alzheimer's Disease (Lancioni et al., 2010)



https://www.needpix.com/photo/318561/ipad-farm-countryfarmer-shelling-peas-electronic-adult-american-listening Errorless learning and ET use

Improvement in performance of *familiar activities* in older adults with mild Alzheimer's Disease (Avila et al., 2004)



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Cognitive training & task-specific training

Improvements in trained and untrained activities (McEwen et al., 2015)

CO-OP

Goal-Plan-Do-Check



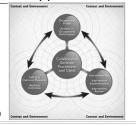
Complex interventions in working aged adults with TBI

Repetitive stepwise guidance, teaching use of adaptive equipment, and encouragement in use of ET (Kassberg et al., 2016).

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Summary of intervention approaches

- 1. "It depends!"
- 2. Client-centeredness
- 3. Trust the OT process!



(AOTA, 2014)

Managing ETs: Think, pair, share

Which approaches might facilitate management of the ETs?

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Facilitate management of community mobility?



Facilitate management of a kitchen?



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Facilitate management of smartphone apps?



Summary of ET use in practice

- 1. Cognitive factors affect management of ETs
- 2. OTs offer client-centered approach to cognitive barriers and facilitators to ET use

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Group activity

Group case studies

- Split into groups of 3-4
- Please refer to online handouts or paper copies

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Questions?

Thank you!

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