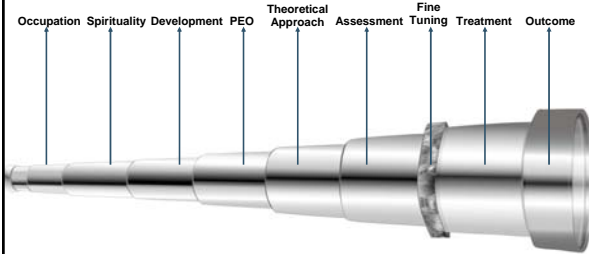


OPPM and CPPF

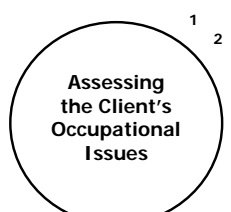
An interactive guide to clinical decision-making

McMaster OT Lens



Occupation Spirituality Development PEO Theoretical Approach Assessment Fine Tuning Treatment Outcome


Assessment




Assessing the Client's Occupational Issues

1
2
3
4
5

Assessment of underlying person, environment, and occupation components that are contributing to the client's occupational issues.




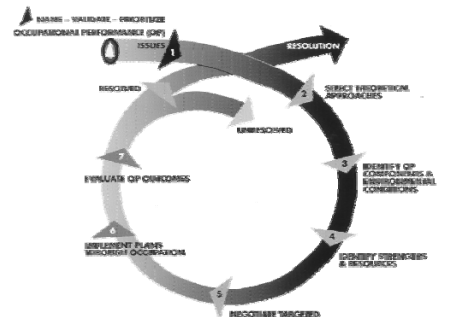
Intervention



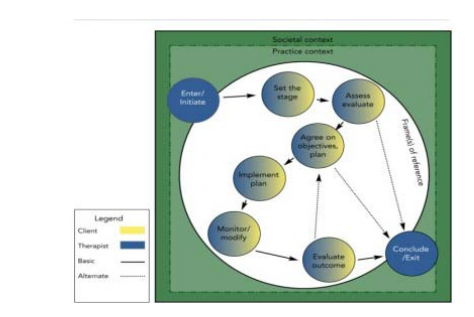
Treating the Client's Occupational Issues

1
2
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Development and implementation of intervention strategies and specific treatment techniques to address the client's occupational goals (i.e., targeted outcomes)

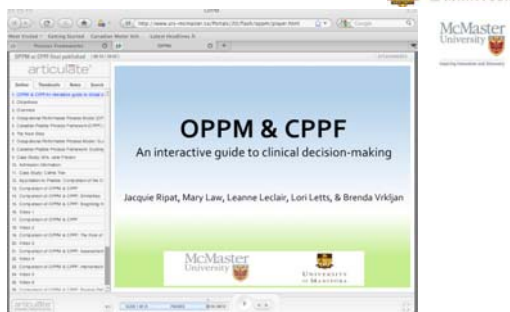



OPPM
Enabling Occupation, 1997



CPPF
Enabling Occupation II, 2007

CAOT 2009... CPPF & OPPM



Objectives

- To provide an overview of the Occupational Performance Process Model (OPPM) and the Canadian Practice Process Framework (CPPF)
- To advance viewers' understanding of similarities and differences between the process models
- To demonstrate the application of these models to practice through the use of a video case study

Application to Practice: Comparison of the OPPM and CPPF

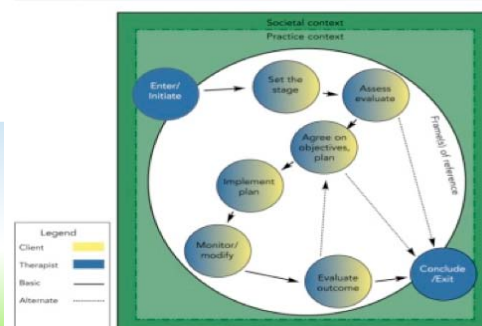
Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Similarities

- Provide a structured process of assessment, intervention, and evaluation
- Require identification of theoretical perspectives
- Recognize the importance of collaborative, client-centred relationships
- Can be used with individuals, groups, and organizations
- Recognize the importance of the context in influencing the process

Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Beginning the Process

CPPF	OPPM
Identify and prioritize OIs and OGs	Name, validate and prioritize OPIs
Action points 1 and 2 explicitly include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent of client • Occupational self-assessment of ability to take on particular client • Discuss client/therapist expectations, values, and boundaries • Emphasis on importance of gathering client history and establishing therapeutic rapport 	Stage 1 involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning the client-therapist relationship • Listening to the client's story • Learning about client's history related to occupation • Attending to the skills needed as a therapist • Screening for issues in occupational performance

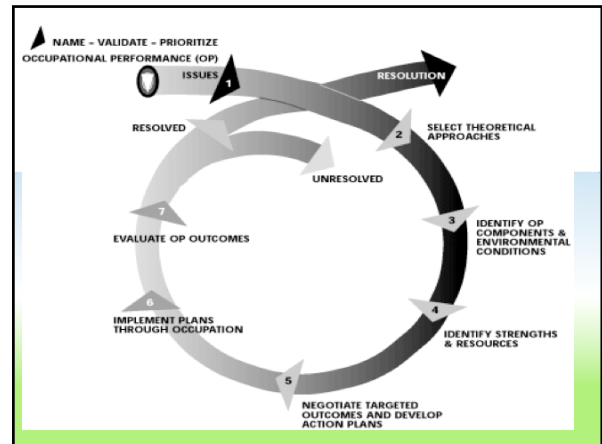
Figure 9.1 Canadian Practice Process Framework (CPPF)



Polatko, H. J., Crail, J., Davis, J., & Townsend, E. A. (2007). Canadian Practice Process Framework. In E. A. Townsend and H. J. Polatko, *Enabling occupation II: Advancing an occupational therapy vision for health, well-being, & justice through occupation*, p. 233 Ottawa, ON: CAOT Publications ACE.

Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Context of Practice

CPPF	OPPM
<p>Describes the Societal Context which encapsulates the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Therapist and client each perform and engage in diverse environments (cultural, social, physical, institutional) as distinct individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Societal context is not labeled as a separate element referred to in the process – is described in a separate section/chapter
<p>Describes the Practice Context which encapsulates the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded in societal context • Brings together both individuals' personal and environmental factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Practice context is implied throughout the process but not explicitly labeled – is described in a separate section/chapter.

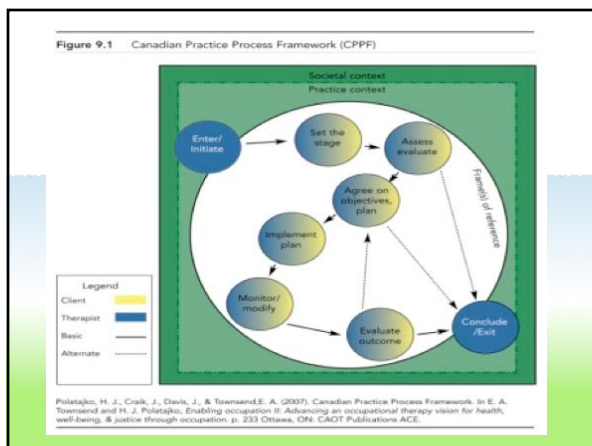


Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: The Role of Theory

CPPF	OPPM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •“Frames of reference” includes theories, models of practice, and service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •“Theoretical approaches” organized into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual models - Models of practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Depicts frames of reference as encapsulating all action points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enter using an occupation-based conceptual model (e.g. CMOP) •Stage 2 focuses on selection of theoretical approach to guide assessment and intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Frames of references are identified in the action point 2 and revisited throughout the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Theoretical approaches remain constant throughout the practice relationship or may be revisited.

Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Assessments

CPPF	OPPM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Action point 2 involves a client report of potential occupational issues (OIs) • After assessment occurs in action point 3 OIs are confirmed and prioritized •Suggests flexibility in deciding upon occupational goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •OPIs are selected during Stage 1 •Further assessment is carried out during Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Does not include specific section for identifying strengths and resources (Addressed in societal and practice context) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stage 4 requires the therapist to identify strengths and resources that may help with the client's intervention process



Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Language/Terminology

CPPF	OPPM
<p>Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OI: Occupational Issue • OG: Occupational Goal • Occupational Engagement 	<p>Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPI: Occupational Performance Issue • Targeted outcome • Action plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Frames of reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Theoretical approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proceeds through action points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proceeds through stages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Applies the CMOP-E •Focus on enabling occupational performance and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Applies the CMOP •Focus is on enabling occupational performance and engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Canadian Model of Client-centred Enablement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Embedded in concepts of client-centred practice

Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Intervention/ Conclusion

CPPF	OPPM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action point 6 requires the therapist to review and monitor progress, adapting plans as necessary until final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific stage for monitoring progress of the client before final evaluation of OP outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a conclusion stage (action point 8) with specific objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last stage (stage 7) leads intervention to either "resolved" or "unresolved" state, but does not identify a separate stage for conclusion



Comparison of OPPM & CPPF: Process Pathway

CPPF	OPPM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depicts different pathways: options for alternate or abbreviated pathways that may be utilized in certain situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate pathways are discussed in the description of the OPPM but not explicitly in the process framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action point 7 provides the option of going back to action point 4, if OIs have not been met or new OIs have arisen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not openly state how a practitioner might want to loop back to earlier stages if new OPI's arise during therapy but is intended to be flexible and dynamic (CAOT, 1997, p. 59)

