

iadl goals occupational therapy examples

****Examples of IADL Goals in Occupational Therapy: Enhancing Independence and Quality of Life****

iadl goals occupational therapy examples are essential in helping individuals regain or enhance their ability to perform complex daily tasks that support independent living. Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) go beyond basic self-care and involve activities like managing finances, cooking, shopping, and using transportation. Occupational therapy plays a pivotal role in addressing challenges in these areas, tailoring goals to meet each client's unique needs and circumstances.

Understanding how IADL goals are formulated and implemented can provide valuable insight for therapists, caregivers, and clients seeking to improve functional independence. In this article, we'll explore practical examples of IADL goals in occupational therapy, along with strategies and considerations to optimize outcomes.

What Are IADLs and Why Are They Important?

IADLs represent the complex activities necessary for living independently in a community. Unlike basic Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) such as bathing and dressing, IADLs require higher cognitive, physical, and social skills. Examples include:

- Managing money and paying bills
- Preparing meals
- Using transportation or driving
- Shopping for groceries and necessities
- Housekeeping and home maintenance
- Managing medication schedules
- Using communication devices

When someone faces physical injuries, cognitive impairments, or chronic health conditions, their ability to perform IADLs may decline, affecting their autonomy and quality of life. Occupational therapy helps bridge this gap by setting targeted IADL goals that focus on restoring, adapting, or compensating for lost skills.

How Occupational Therapists Develop IADL Goals

Occupational therapists conduct comprehensive assessments to identify barriers to performing IADLs. They evaluate physical capabilities, cognitive function, environmental factors, and psychosocial aspects. Based on this holistic understanding, therapists collaborate with clients to create meaningful, measurable goals.

Effective IADL goals in occupational therapy are:

- **Client-centered:** Reflecting the individual's priorities and lifestyle
- **Functional:** Directly related to real-life tasks the client wants to accomplish
- **Measurable:** Clearly defined so progress can be tracked
- **Achievable:** Tailored to the client's current abilities and potential for improvement

For instance, a client recovering from a stroke may have difficulty with meal preparation due to impaired coordination. An appropriate IADL goal could be to independently prepare a simple meal using adaptive tools by the end of the therapy program.

Examples of IADL Goals in Occupational Therapy

Below are some concrete examples of IADL goals occupational therapy professionals might set for their clients, categorized by common IADL domains.

1. Meal Preparation and Kitchen Safety

- Independently prepare a balanced breakfast using adaptive kitchen tools within 30 minutes by week 6.
- Demonstrate safe use of a microwave and stove, including turning appliances off after use, by session 10.
- Plan and follow a simple grocery list to purchase ingredients for a meal without assistance within four weeks.

These goals aim to improve both the physical skills (like fine motor coordination) and cognitive skills (such as sequencing and safety awareness) needed for kitchen tasks.

2. Medication Management

- Use a pill organizer correctly and independently manage daily medication schedule for seven consecutive days.
- Verbalize understanding of medication names, dosages, and frequency during therapy sessions by week 3.
- Set reminders on a smartphone or alarm watch for medication times and demonstrate consistent adherence.

Medication management is crucial for chronic disease control, and occupational therapy can introduce strategies or devices to support adherence.

3. Financial Management

- Sort and organize bills by due date and amount with 90% accuracy in four weeks.
- Complete a mock bill payment online or by mail with minimal verbal cues.

- Create and maintain a simple monthly budget using paper or digital tools.

For individuals with cognitive challenges, breaking down financial tasks into manageable steps is often necessary.

4. Transportation and Community Mobility

- Navigate local bus routes independently using a transit map and schedule within six weeks.
- Demonstrate safe pedestrian skills including street crossing and traffic awareness.
- Use ride-share applications or arrange transportation with minimal assistance.

Community mobility goals promote social participation and access to essential services.

5. Shopping and Errands

- Create a grocery list and shop for 10 essential items independently within two months.
- Use a wheelchair or walker safely in a shopping environment without assistance.
- Compare prices and choose items within a set budget during simulated shopping tasks.

These goals support autonomy in managing household needs.

Strategies to Support Achievement of IADL Goals

Achieving IADL goals often requires a combination of therapeutic techniques, environmental modifications, and assistive technology. Here are some key strategies occupational therapists use:

Task Analysis and Grading

Breaking down complex tasks into smaller, manageable steps allows clients to master each component progressively. For example, instead of expecting a client to cook a complete meal immediately, therapy may start with chopping vegetables or using a microwave safely.

Environmental Adaptations

Modifying the physical environment reduces barriers. This might include installing grab bars in the kitchen, labeling cupboards, or ensuring adequate lighting to improve safety and ease.

Assistive Devices and Technology

Using tools like pill organizers, adapted utensils, voice-activated reminders, and smartphone apps can compensate for physical or cognitive limitations, enhancing independence.

Skill Training and Education

Teaching compensatory strategies, such as using calendars for scheduling or memory aids for medication management, empowers clients to manage their routines effectively.

Caregiver Involvement

Educating and involving family members or caregivers ensures consistent support and helps reinforce skills learned during therapy sessions.

Real-World Impact of Targeted IADL Goals

When occupational therapy successfully addresses IADL challenges, clients often experience significant improvements in confidence and quality of life. Being able to manage medications independently, prepare meals safely, or navigate community transportation fosters a sense of control and reduces reliance on caregivers.

Moreover, focusing on IADL goals can prevent hospital readmissions and delay or avoid institutionalization by promoting safe and independent living. This holistic approach not only benefits individuals but also supports healthcare systems and families.

Tailoring IADL Goals to Different Populations

IADL goals must be customized to the unique needs of diverse client groups, including older adults, individuals with neurological conditions, mental health challenges, or developmental disabilities.

For example:

- **Older adults** might focus on fall prevention while performing shopping or meal preparation.
- **Stroke survivors** may work on fine motor skills and sequencing tasks for dressing and cooking.
- **Clients with dementia** could benefit from simplified routines and environmental cues to support medication management.
- **Individuals with mental health disorders** may require assistance with organizing finances and maintaining social routines.

Occupational therapists use their expertise to align goals with each person's abilities, preferences, and life context.

Measuring Progress and Adjusting IADL Goals

Monitoring progress toward IADL goals is crucial for maintaining motivation and ensuring therapy remains effective. Occupational therapists use standardized assessments, observation, and client feedback to evaluate improvements.

If a goal proves too challenging or too easy, therapists adjust the difficulty level, modify strategies, or set new objectives. This dynamic process keeps therapy meaningful and responsive to changing needs.

Understanding and implementing iadl goals occupational therapy examples can dramatically influence a person's ability to live independently and confidently. By setting practical, personalized goals and employing thoughtful strategies, occupational therapy empowers individuals to master the complex daily tasks that make life fulfilling.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are IADL goals in occupational therapy?

IADL goals in occupational therapy refer to objectives aimed at improving a client's ability to perform Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, which include complex tasks such as managing finances, cooking, shopping, and using transportation.

Can you provide examples of IADL goals for occupational therapy?

Examples of IADL goals include: 1) Improving the ability to prepare meals independently, 2) Enhancing skills to manage medication schedules, 3) Increasing proficiency in using public transportation, 4) Developing skills to manage household finances, and 5) Promoting safe and effective shopping

abilities.

How do occupational therapists set IADL goals?

Occupational therapists set IADL goals by assessing the client's current abilities, identifying challenges in daily instrumental activities, and collaborating with the client to create specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals tailored to their lifestyle and needs.

Why are IADL goals important in occupational therapy?

IADL goals are important because they focus on enhancing a person's independence and quality of life by enabling them to perform essential daily activities required for living autonomously within the community.

What are some common assessments used to determine IADL goals?

Common assessments include the Assessment of Motor and Process Skills (AMPS), the Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale, and the Functional Independence Measure (FIM), which help occupational therapists evaluate a client's abilities and set appropriate IADL goals.

How can IADL goals be adapted for elderly clients in occupational therapy?

For elderly clients, IADL goals might focus on compensatory strategies, like using assistive devices for cooking or shopping, simplifying tasks, improving safety awareness, and enhancing cognitive and physical abilities to maintain independence in daily activities.

What role does cognitive function play in setting IADL goals?

Cognitive function is critical as it affects planning, problem-solving, memory, and safety awareness. Occupational therapists consider cognitive abilities when setting IADL goals to ensure clients can safely and effectively perform complex daily tasks.

How are IADL goals integrated into a client's overall occupational therapy plan?

IADL goals are integrated by aligning them with the client's personal priorities and overall rehabilitation objectives, ensuring that therapy sessions focus on skill development, environmental modifications, and adaptive techniques to improve functional independence.

Can technology be used to support IADL goals in occupational therapy?

Yes, technology such as medication reminders, GPS tracking for navigation, meal planning apps, and adaptive kitchen tools can be incorporated into therapy to support clients in achieving their IADL goals and maintaining independence.

Additional Resources

****IADL Goals Occupational Therapy Examples: Enhancing Functional Independence****

iadl goals occupational therapy examples serve as crucial benchmarks in the rehabilitation and support of individuals striving to regain or maintain their independence in daily life. Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) encompass the complex skills required for independent living, such as managing finances, meal preparation, medication management, and transportation. Occupational therapy (OT) professionals leverage carefully tailored IADL goals to guide assessment, intervention, and progress measurement. This article delves into a professional review of IADL goals within occupational therapy, offering practical examples and exploring the nuances that inform effective goal-setting.

The Role of IADL Goals in Occupational Therapy

Occupational therapy, with its holistic approach, focuses on enabling individuals to perform meaningful

activities. IADLs represent a critical domain because they require higher-order cognitive, physical, and psychosocial abilities. Unlike basic Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) such as bathing or dressing, IADLs demand complex decision-making and planning, making them essential for community participation and quality of life.

Setting clear, measurable IADL goals allows occupational therapists to target interventions toward restoring or compensating for deficits caused by injury, illness, aging, or developmental issues. These goals are inherently client-centered, reflecting the individual's lifestyle, priorities, and environment.

Understanding IADL Goals in Context

IADL goals within occupational therapy are typically specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). They vary widely depending on the client's diagnosis, level of functioning, and personal circumstances. For example, an older adult recovering from a stroke may have goals centered on safely preparing meals and managing medications, while a young adult with cognitive impairments might focus on financial management and community mobility.

The diversity in IADL goal-setting reflects the multifaceted nature of occupational therapy practice. Therapists often conduct detailed assessments using standardized tools such as the Assessment of Motor and Process Skills (AMPS) or the Executive Function Performance Test (EFPT) to identify areas of difficulty and establish baseline performance.

Examples of IADL Goals in Occupational Therapy

Practical examples of IADL goals help to clarify the scope and application of these objectives in clinical practice. The following categories highlight common IADL domains addressed in therapy, accompanied by representative goals.

Meal Preparation and Kitchen Safety

- The client will independently prepare a simple meal using a microwave or stovetop with no safety incidents in 4 weeks.
- The client will follow a multi-step recipe to prepare a nutritious lunch within 30 minutes with minimal verbal cues.
- The client will demonstrate safe use of kitchen appliances, including the oven and knife skills, during a supervised cooking session.

These goals emphasize not only the mechanical skills of cooking but also safety awareness and sequencing abilities, essential for independent living.

Medication Management

- The client will correctly identify and take prescribed medications on time using a pill organizer over a 7-day period.
- The client will demonstrate understanding of medication side effects and precautions through verbal explanation.
- The client will use a medication reminder app to manage multiple prescriptions independently.

Medication management is a critical IADL because errors can lead to serious health consequences. Occupational therapists integrate cognitive and organizational strategies to support clients in this domain.

Financial Management and Budgeting

- The client will create and follow a monthly budget plan to pay bills on time with therapist assistance.
- The client will demonstrate the ability to write checks and balance a checkbook to manage personal

finances.

- The client will identify and avoid financial scams through education and role-playing scenarios.

Financial independence is a cornerstone of adult autonomy, and occupational therapy interventions often involve compensatory techniques and assistive technology to enhance performance.

Community Mobility and Transportation

- The client will independently navigate public transportation routes to attend medical appointments within the community.
- The client will demonstrate safe pedestrian skills, including crossing streets and interpreting traffic signals.
- The client will use a ride-sharing application to arrange transportation without assistance.

Supporting clients in community mobility fosters social participation and access to essential services, which are vital for long-term well-being.

Home Management and Cleaning

- The client will complete a weekly cleaning routine, including dusting, vacuuming, and laundry, with minimal prompts.
- The client will organize household items to reduce clutter and improve accessibility.
- The client will develop a schedule for home maintenance tasks and follow it consistently.

These goals reinforce physical endurance, executive functioning, and routine management, enabling clients to maintain a healthy living environment.

Integrating IADL Goals into Occupational Therapy Practice

Effective integration of IADL goals requires occupational therapists to balance standardized approaches with individualized care. This often involves collaboration with clients, caregivers, and interdisciplinary teams to ensure goals are meaningful and achievable.

Assessment-Driven Goal Setting

Initial assessments identify specific challenges and capabilities. For example, a client with mild cognitive impairment may struggle with financial management but retain basic meal preparation skills. In such cases, therapists prioritize goals that address safety and independence while considering compensatory techniques such as checklists or electronic reminders.

Client-Centered Goal Development

Engaging clients in goal-setting fosters motivation and adherence. Therapists use motivational interviewing and shared decision-making to align IADL goals with clients' personal values and lifestyle preferences. This approach also facilitates goal adjustment based on progress or changing needs.

Use of Assistive Technology and Environmental Modifications

Many IADL goals incorporate technological aids to support independence. Examples include medication reminder devices, grocery shopping apps, or adaptive kitchen tools. Environmental modifications, such as installing grab bars or reorganizing storage, also enhance safety and accessibility.

Challenges and Considerations in IADL Goal Implementation

While setting and pursuing IADL goals is fundamental, occupational therapists face several challenges. Cognitive impairments, fluctuating motivation, and environmental barriers can impede progress. Additionally, cultural factors influence perceptions of independence and appropriate interventions.

Balancing restorative and compensatory strategies is a nuanced process. For clients with progressive conditions, goals may focus more on maintaining current function or optimizing quality of life rather than full independence.

Monitoring and Adjusting IADL Goals

Regular reassessment ensures that IADL goals remain relevant. Therapists document progress, barriers, and client feedback to refine interventions. Flexibility is key, as unexpected health changes or social circumstances may necessitate goal revision.

Conclusion

IADL goals occupational therapy examples illuminate the complex yet essential work of helping individuals regain or maintain independence in meaningful daily activities. Through individualized assessment, client collaboration, and evidence-based interventions, occupational therapists craft goals that address the multifaceted challenges of IADLs. These goals not only improve functional abilities but also enhance overall quality of life, social participation, and self-efficacy. Understanding the diversity and application of IADL goals is critical for practitioners aiming to deliver effective, client-centered care in a rapidly evolving healthcare landscape.

Iadl Goals Occupational Therapy Examples

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: Pediatric Skills for Occupational Therapy Assistants E-Book Jean W. Solomon, 2020-07-12 - NEW! Every Moment Counts content is added to The Occupational Therapy Process chapter, promoting pediatric mental health. - NEW! Coverage of educational expectations is added to the Educational System chapter. - NEW! Coverage of signature constraint-induced movement therapy (CIMT) is added to Cerebral Palsy chapter. - NEW photographs and illustrations are added throughout the book. - NEW video clips on the Evolve companion website show the typical development of children/adolescents. - NEW! Extensive assessment and abbreviations appendices are added to Evolve. - NEW! Expanded glossary is added to Evolve.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: *Early's Mental Health Concepts and Techniques in Occupational Therapy* Cynthia Meyer, Courtney Sasse, 2024-03-13 Packed with up-to-date, evidence-based practice information and examples of contemporary interventions, *Early's Mental Health Concepts and Techniques for Occupational Therapy Practice*, 6th Edition, equips occupational therapy/occupational therapy assistant students and practitioners with an authoritative guide to working effectively with clients with mental health issues across all practice settings. This practical, bestselling text delivers a holistic approach to client care, directly addressing the clinical needs of COTAs and OTs in assessing clients' psychosocial status and providing interventions that improve their quality of life. An ideal resource for OT students as well as those pursuing an Occupational Therapy Doctorate, the extensively updated 6th Edition expands coverage of the many assessments and interventions available in today's clinical practice, empowering users with a sound foundation in occupational therapy processes and clearly demonstrating how to effectively intervene to meet the needs of clients with mental health issues.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: *Willard and Spackman's Occupational Therapy* Barbara A. Schell, Glen Gillen, Marjorie Scaffa, Ellen S. Cohn, 2013-03-08 Willard and Spackman's *Occupational Therapy*, Twelfth Edition, continues in the tradition of excellent coverage of critical concepts and practices that have long made this text the leading resource for Occupational Therapy students. Students using this text will learn how to apply client-centered, occupational, evidence based approach across the full spectrum of practice settings. Peppered with first-person narratives, which offer a unique perspective on the lives of those living with disease, this new edition has been fully updated with a visually enticing full color design, and even more photos and illustrations. Vital pedagogical features, including case studies, Practice Dilemmas, and Provocative questions, help position students in the real-world of occupational therapy practice to help prepare them to react appropriately.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: *Case-Smith's Occupational Therapy for Children and Adolescents* - E-Book Jane Clifford O'Brien, Heather Kuhaneck, 2019-09-26 **Selected for Doody's Core Titles® 2024 with Essential Purchase designation in Occupational Therapy**The number one book in pediatric OT is back! Focusing on children from infancy to adolescence, *Case-Smith's Occupational Therapy for Children and Adolescents*, 8th Edition provides comprehensive, full-color coverage of pediatric conditions and treatment techniques in all settings. Its emphasis on application of evidence-based practice includes: eight new chapters, a focus on clinical reasoning, updated references, research notes, and explanations of the evidentiary basis for specific interventions. Coverage of new research and theories, new techniques, and current trends, with additional case studies, keeps you in-step with the latest advances in the field. Developmental milestone tables serve as a quick reference throughout the book! - Full-color, contemporary design throughout text includes high-quality photos and illustrations. - Case-based video clips on the Evolve website demonstrate important concepts and rehabilitation techniques. - Research Notes boxes and evidence-based summary tables help you learn to interpret evidence and strengthen clinical decision-making skills. - Coverage of OT for children from infancy through adolescence includes the

latest research, techniques and trends. - Case studies help you apply concepts to actual situations you may encounter in practice. - Learning objectives indicate what you will be learning in each chapter and serve as checkpoints when studying for examinations. - A glossary makes it easy for you to look up key terms. - NEW! Eight completely new chapters cover Theory and Practice Models for Occupational Therapy With Children, Development of Occupations and Skills From Infancy Through Adolescence, Therapeutic Use of Self, Observational Assessment and Activity Analysis, Evaluation Interpretation, and Goal Writing, Documenting Outcomes, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, and Vision Impairment. - NEW! A focus on theory and principles Practice Models promote clinical reasoning. - NEW! Emphasis on application of theory and frames of reference in practice appear throughout chapters in book. - NEW! Developmental milestone tables serve as quick reference guides. - NEW! Online materials included to help facilitate your understanding of what's covered in the text. - NEW! Textbook is organized into six sections to fully describe the occupational therapy process and follow OTPF.

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iadl goals occupational therapy examples: Occupational Therapy Interventions Catherine Meriano, Donna Latella, 2024-06-01 Occupational Therapy Interventions: Functions and Occupations, Second Edition is a unique and comprehensive text intended to provide the essential information required for occupational therapy practice in the physical approach to the intervention process. This practical and user-friendly text offers an entry-level approach to bridging the American Occupational Therapy Association's Occupational Therapy Practice Framework, Third Edition with everyday practice, specifically concerning interventions. Dr. Catherine Meriano and Dr. Donna Latella focus each chapter of the text on an area of occupation, evidence-based practice, current intervention options, as well as a specific hands-on approach to grading interventions. Although the

focus of the text is the intervention process, Occupational Therapy Interventions: Function and Occupations, Second Edition also includes a detailed "Evaluation Grid" which offers a unique approach to choosing occupational therapy evaluations. New in the Second Edition: New evidence-based articles have been added to each of the chapters Some new rewritten and expanded chapters Updated references throughout Includes sample exam questions with each chapter Updated key concepts and incorporated new documents such as: AOTA's Occupational Therapy Practice Framework, Third Edition AOTA's Occupational Therapy Code of Ethics AOTA's Guidelines for Supervision, Roles, and Responsibilities During the Delivery of Occupational Therapy Services Included with the text are online supplemental materials for faculty use in the classroom. With the incorporation of new evidence-based concepts, updates to reflect the AOTA's newest documents, and new hands-on approaches to interventions, Occupational Therapy Interventions: Functions and Occupations, Second Edition should be by the side of every occupational therapy student and entry-level practitioner.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: The OTA's Guide to Writing SOAP Notes

Sherry Borcharding, Marie J. Morreale, 2007 Written specifically for occupational therapy assistants, The OTA's Guide to Writing SOAP Notes, Second Edition is updated to include new features and information. This valuable text contains the step-by-step instruction needed to learn the documentation required for reimbursement in occupational therapy. With the current changes in healthcare, proper documentation of client care is essential to meeting legal and ethical standards for reimbursement of services. Written in an easy-to-read format, this new edition by Sherry Borcharding and Marie J. Morreale will continue to aid occupational therapy assistants in learning to write SOAP notes that will be reimbursable under Medicare Part B and managed care for different areas of clinical practice. New Features in the Second Edition: - Incorporated throughout the text is the Occupational Therapy Practice Framework, along with updated AOTA documents - More examples of pediatrics, hand therapy, and mental health - Updated and additional worksheets - Review of grammar/documentation mistakes - Worksheets for deciphering physician orders, as well as expanded worksheets for medical abbreviations - Updated information on billing codes, HIPAA, management of health information, medical records, and electronic documentation - Expanded information on the OT process for the OTA to fully understand documentation and the OTA's role in all stages of treatment, including referral, evaluation, intervention plan, and discharge - Documentation of physical agent modalities With reorganized and shorter chapters, The OTA's Guide to Writing SOAP Notes, Second Edition is the essential text to providing instruction in writing SOAP notes specifically aimed at the OTA practitioner and student. This exceptional edition offers both the necessary instruction and multiple opportunities to practice, as skills are built on each other in a logical manner. Templates are provided for beginning students to use in formatting SOAP notes, and the task of documentation is broken down into small units to make learning easier. A detachable summary sheet is included that can be pulled out and carried to clinical sites as a reminder of the necessary contents for a SOAP note. Updated information, expanded discussions, and reorganized learning tools make The OTA's Guide to Writing SOAP Notes, Second Edition a must-have for all occupational therapy assistant students! This text is the essential resource needed to master professional documentation skills in today's healthcare environment.

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and academics, this book: Aligns with international mental health standards and sustainable development policies, emphasising universal health access and human rights Covers key aspects of occupational therapy, exploring theoretical perspectives for mental health care practice, ethical considerations and cultural sensitivity, advocating for occupational justice, and breaking barriers in mental health care Introduces case studies and reflective questions at the end of each chapter to foster the integration of theory with practical application for different age groups Reflects upon emerging trends such as human ecosystem disruptions, spirituality and mental health, the impact of trauma on individuals and collectives, and maternal mental health concerns Crouch and Alers Occupational Therapy in Psychiatry and Mental Health is ideal for occupational therapy students and newly qualified practitioners, as well as any health professional looking for an up-to-date, evidence-based resource on this aspect of mental health care.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: *Willard and Spackman's Occupational Therapy* Barbara Schell, Glenn Gillen, 2018-09-04 Celebrating 100 years of the Occupational Therapy profession, this Centennial Edition of Willard & Spackman's Occupational Therapy continues to live up to its well-earned reputation as the foundational book that welcomes students into their newly chosen profession. Now fully updated to reflect current practice, the 13th Edition remains the must-have resource that students that will use throughout their entire OT program, from class to fieldwork and throughout their careers. One of the top texts informing the NBCOT certification exam, it is a must have for new practitioners.

iadl goals occupational therapy examples: *Pedretti's Occupational Therapy - E-Book* Heidi McHugh Pendleton, Winifred Schultz-Krohn, 2011-12-20 Chapter on polytrauma, post-traumatic stress disorder, and injuries related to the War on Terror teaches you how to provide OT services to this unique population. Content covers new advances in prosthetics and assistive technologies, and provides more up-to-date assessment and interventions for TBI problems related to cognitive and visual perception. Full-color design visually clarifies important concepts. Video clips on the companion Evolve website vividly demonstrate a variety of OT interventions.

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application questions for each chapter Included with the text are online supplemental materials for faculty use in the classroom. Mental Health Practice for the Occupational Therapy Assistant is an excellent side-by-side resource for the occupational therapy assistant, occupational therapist, or any practitioner working in a mental health setting.

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