

Occupational Therapy

SUZANNE CURLEY, OTR/L, CHT

- Role of Occupational Therapy
- Constraint – Induced Movement Therapy –
 - Theory
 - Practice and Implementation
 - Potential Challenges for Families
 - Options for Treatment
- I – Acquire CIMT Study



- **Occupational Therapy** – *assist patients to resume their daily occupations*
- Occupations are activities that are meaningful and important
- Adults – e.g. self care, work tasks and leisure
- Children – e.g. going to school, playing sports, playing with friends
- Infants – e.g. feeding, regulating themselves, interacting with environment, begin play



Play is children's primary occupation
It's how they explore and master their environment,
achieve life skills and learn social skills

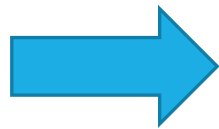


Constraint – Induced Movement Therapy

- Theory
- Implementation
- Potential challenges to Family
- Options for treatment



Movement
Random or
encouraged



Reinforcement



Refinement



Repetition



- Progression of skill level for hand use

- Pre-grasping and reaching



- Grasping ability



- Refinement of grasping and object manipulation



- Bi- manual tasks



Constraint Induced Movement Therapy Study

- *Perinatal Arterial Stroke: A Multi-Site RCT of Intensive Infant Rehabilitation (I-Acquire)*
- Who is eligible?
 - Infants 8-24 months old
 - Sustained a perinatal arterial stroke (PAS)
 - Have a hemiparesis
- What?
 - Infants randomly assigned to one of three groups
 - Usual and customary treatment
 - Moderate dose I-Acquire (3 hours per day, 5 days per week x 4 weeks)
 - High dose I-Acquire (6 hours per day, 5 days per week x 4 weeks)
 - Setting?
 - Natural setting – in the infant's home
- For more information contact Sam Speroni, Clinical Research Coordinator, at ssperoni@mgh.harvard.edu