



# CHANGING PRACTICE THROUGH RESEARCH: BUT I'M NOT AN ACADEMIC!

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# AIMS OF THE SESSION



To gain insight into how service development projects can evolve into research



To provide opportunity to reflect on own practice and how this could be enhanced through engagement in innovation and research

# BACKGROUND

BSc Psychology 2001

BSc Occupational Therapy 2004

Both degrees:

2:2 degree classification

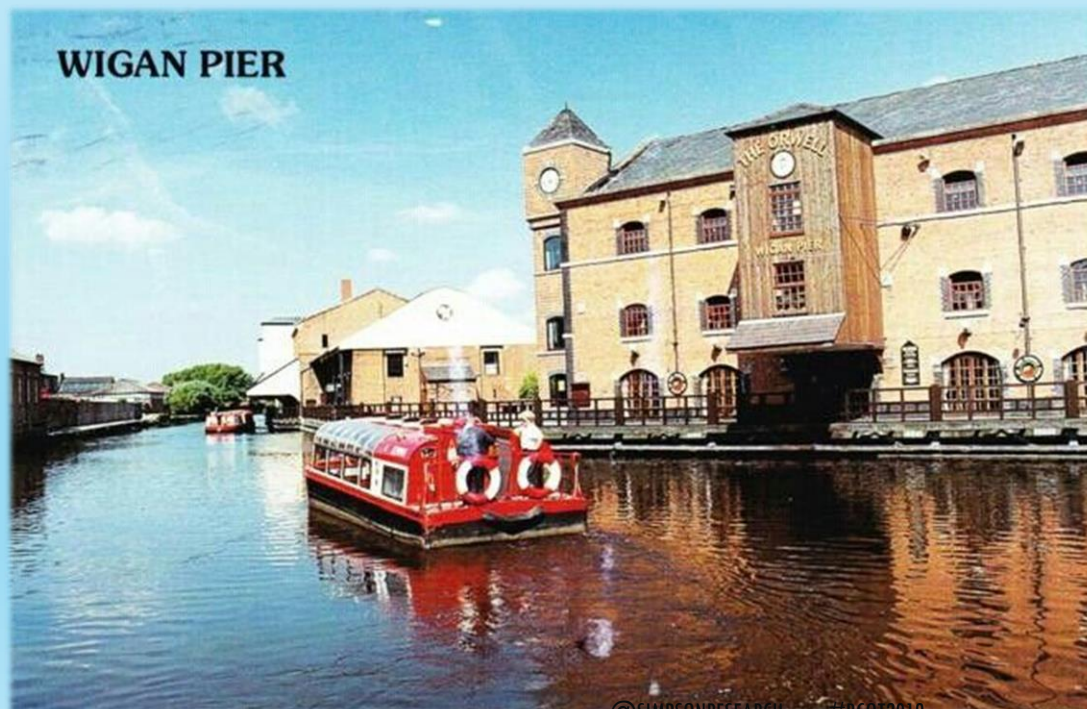
55 average grade on assignments

Left university and thought the door to research had closed





Wrightington, Wigan and Leigh **NHS**  
NHS Trust





25/06/2019

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# ‘RESEARCH SUZANNE’

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How did I end up carrying out research?



# THE PROBLEM



Brain injury does not always manifest itself in physical problems and many patients can appear to be fully recovered in a ward based environment.

Undetected cognitive problems following brain injury can lead to significant difficulties particularly with Extended ADLs e.g. return to work

(Fride et al, 2015; Puente et al, 2014, Reppermund et al, 2013; Benedictus et al, 2010)

# GLASGOW COMA SCALE

- Was primarily designed to inform initial medical decision making and signal the need for medical input
- The lower the score the more medically unwell the patient potentially is

GLASGOW COMA SCALE*	
<b>Eye Opening</b>	
Spontaneous	4
To sound	3
To pain	2
Never	1
<b>Motor Response</b>	
Obeys commands	6
Localizes pain	5
Normal flexion (withdrawal)	4
Abnormal flexion	3
Extension	2
None	1
<b>Verbal Response</b>	
Oriented	5
Confused conversation	4
Inappropriate words	3
Incomprehensible sounds	2
None	1
* The highest possible score is 15	



# NO IDENTIFIED DEFICITS = NO REFERRAL TO OT

Diagnosis of brain injury

However the patient is:

GCS 15/no cognitive deficits  
reported by staff

mobile

self-caring

A GCS of 15 does not  
guarantee the absence of  
subtle impairments (Larner,  
2008)



# DEVELOPMENT OF A PRE-SCREENING TOOL



**2008 - NHS reviewed trauma care pathways across England.**



**Trauma therapy co-ordinator**



**2013 – Broken collar bone, oops!**



**Office based for 2 weeks**



**Developed the Cognitive Functional Performance Measure**

- ❖ Focus predominantly on cognitive deficits
- ❖ Were never designed to measure functional deficits (Conti et al, 2015, Robertson and Schmitter-Edgecombe, 2017).
- ❖ Have been criticised for their ability to predict performance in other settings or situations (Sansonetti and Hoffmann, 2013; Crist, 2015).

# EXISTING TOOLS

# COGNITIVE FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURE (CFPM)

Is unique because it combines:

- Pre-existing psychological subtests taken from the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) (Nasreddine et al, 2005) and Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination-Revised (Mioshi et al, 2006).

WITH

- The measurement of functional ability using a real life scenario – shopping and money handling task

It takes approx. 10mins to complete at the bedside and does not discourage compensatory strategies.



Lack of understanding – frustration was the driving force behind the development of the CFPM.

Funded MRes - Encouraged to apply by my supervisor

Edge Hill University, September 2015



# MASTER IN CLINICAL AND HEALTH RESEARCH (MRES)



# A FEASIBILITY STUDY



Vascular Nurse  
Specialists & Trauma  
Therapy Co-ordinator



Occupational Therapy  
service



A total of 34  
participants were  
recruited to the study.



# OVERALL CONCLUSION

Further validation  
needed

# USABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE — CLINICIANS RESPONSES



Useful in their practice and routinely used by the trauma therapy service during the screening of their patients.



Improved the patient assessment and helped to prevent patients with problems being missed.



Identified problems that were not noted on the ward.



Helped to increase knowledge and understanding of cognitive deficits.



Helped to plan the patient journey and offered a more holistic assessment of patients' needs.



Helped to prevent patients being discharged home with unmet needs and prevented unsafe discharges.



# THE EXPERIENCE

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Is it worth it?

# THE TEAM



Everyone embraced the project and was enthusiastic about taking part



Highlighted the literature and the need to assess this group of patients



Introduced team to new cognitive assessments



Encouraged and supported others



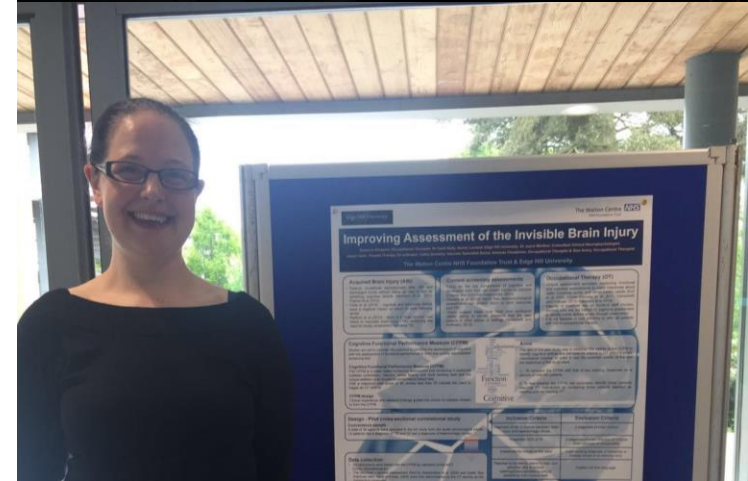
# ME

I've been to conferences (I had never been to one before!)

Research has increased my profile within The Walton Centre

I've been asked to present at universities and other NHS organisations

I've won awards 😊



# NEGATIVES

Ethics application was the lowest point

MRes - no additional funding or time for the project

You feel guilty

‘Imposter Syndrome’

Things don't always go to plan – 2<sup>nd</sup> research project



Patients are great research buddies

Developed new skills

Increased my occupational therapy network

Resilience – work in progress

Reconnected with occupational therapy theory

Confidence to apply for a new role or two or three!

## JOURNEY OF PERSONAL DISCOVERY

# MY TOP TIPS



Get to know your trusts research and development department



Familiarise yourself with your local research organisations



Consider setting up a AHP Research & Innovation Committee

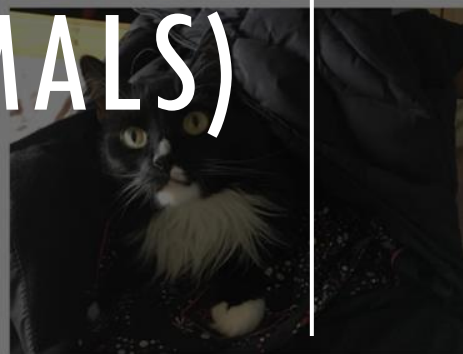


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# THE BEST PEOPLE (AND ANIMALS)



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Adobe Spark





**CARVE A PATH TO THE  
CAREER OF YOUR DREAMS**

# REFERENCES

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## Participants

Dr Carol Kelly – Academic Supervisor & Head of Applied Health & Social Care, Edge Hill University

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The R&D Department, The Walton Centre

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The Brain Haemorrhage Support Group

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