

## PICO Question

Is therapeutic intervention effective for improving independence in occupational performance, overall health, quality of life, and mental health in adults over 40 with acquired low vision?

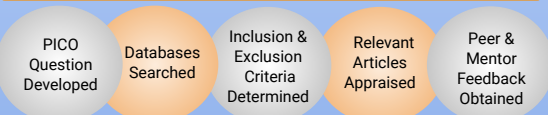
## Background & Purpose

Previous OT and OD collaboration show benefits of low vision rehabilitation



To appraise evidence to support OD and OT collaboration

## EBP Process



## Search Methodology

Databases Utilized	Search Terms Used	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CINAHL</li> <li>PUBMed</li> <li>ClinicalKey</li> <li>Discovery for UTHSC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Middle age/Adult</li> <li>Low vision/Visual impairment</li> <li>OT Rehab</li> <li>QOL/independence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low vision rehab, OT and low vision</li> <li>Outcomes: occupational performance, overall health, mental health, low vision effects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults under the age of 40</li> <li>Articles older than 10 years</li> <li>Articles not in English</li> </ul>

## Main Findings

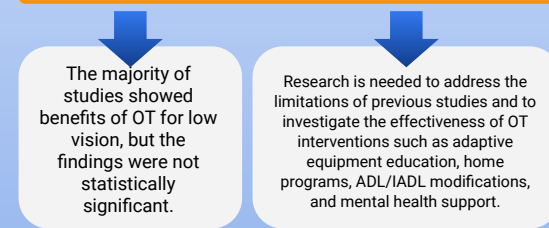
Level of Evidence and Study Design	Sources & Quality Rating	Interventions	Outcome Measures & Results	
<b>I:</b> RCT	Deemer et al., 2017 (86%)	Behavioral Activation + Occupational Therapy and Low-Vision Rehabilitation	+Occupational Performance	
	Liu et al., 2020 (100%)	OT Interventions for Low Vision	+ADL/IADL Performance	
	Hilde et al., 2016 (82%)	Group Psychosocial Interventions	+Depressive Symptoms	
	Nipsen, 2020 (94%)	Neurorehabilitation Interventions	±Quality of Life	
<b>II:</b>	SR	Justiss, 2013 (70%)	Driving Interventions	±Driving & Community Mobility
	SR	Natasi et al., 2019 (90%)	Direct OT Services	+Leisure/Social Participation
	SR	Smallfield et al., 2019 (70%)	Direct OT Services	+Multicomponent Interventions
	SR	Berger et al., 2013 (70%)	Skill Training	±Leisure/Social Participation
<b>III:</b> nRCT	Whitson et al., 2013 (80%)	Efficacy of LVR program	+*VFQ-25	

RCT: Randomized Controlled Trial, SR: Systematic Review, nRCT= non-randomized controlled trial, LVR: Low-Vision Rehabilitation, VFQ-25: Visual Function Questionnaire  
Note +\* = Positive and significant; + = Positive but not significant; - = Negative; ± = No effect

## Limitations

Level I	Level II	Level III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variation of interventions &amp; outcome measures</li> <li>Inconsistent participant ages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small sample sizes</li> <li>Interventions &amp; assessments lacked standardization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of intervention detail</li> <li>Selection bias</li> </ul>

## Clinical Bottom Lines



## Recommendations for Implementation

Goal attainment scaling can be used to monitor and document client progress and determine the effectiveness of an OT-OD collaborative model for individual clients.

## Resources & References

