

How AT enables inclusion: towards a consensus on *'what good looks like'*



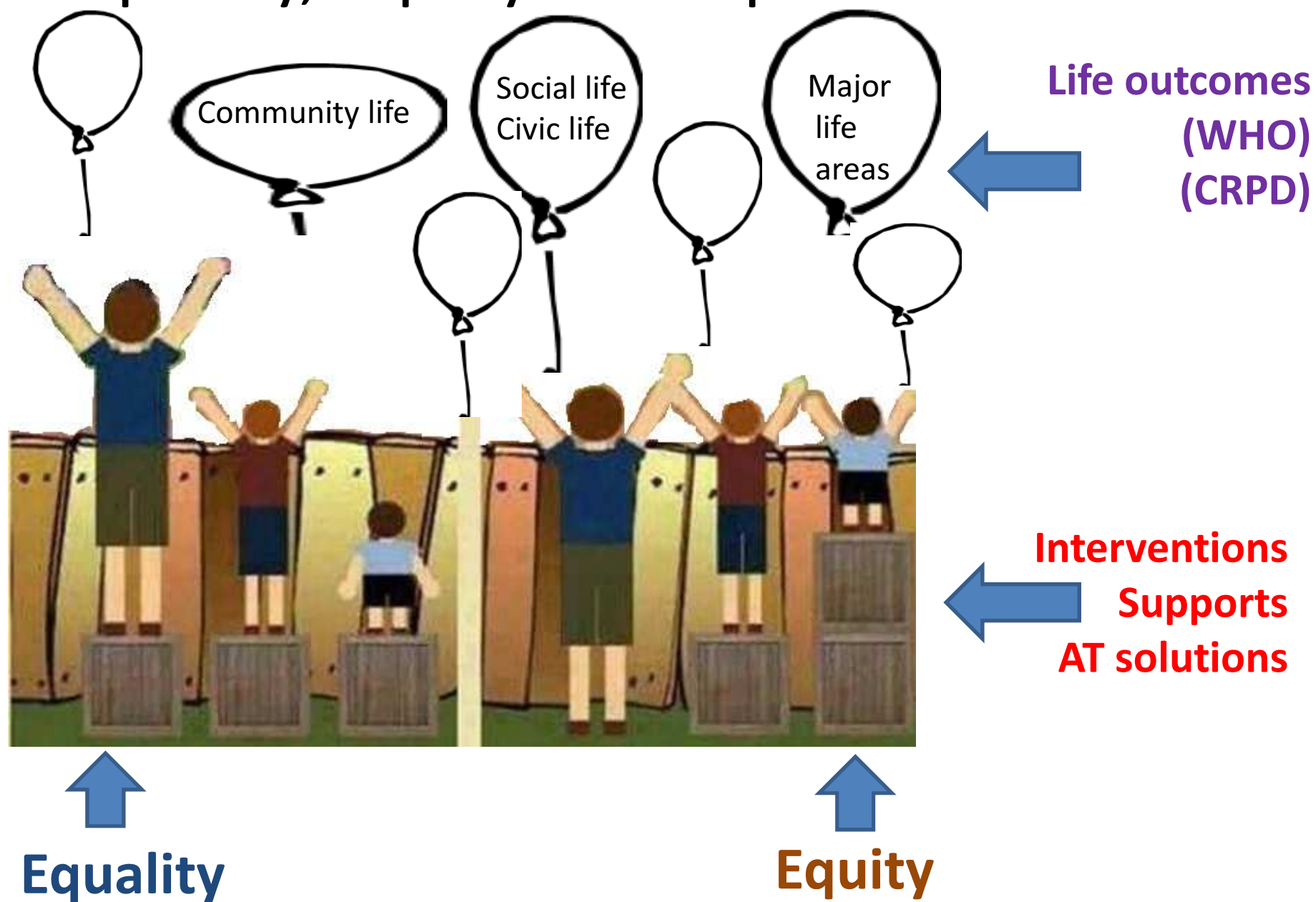
Dr Natasha Layton

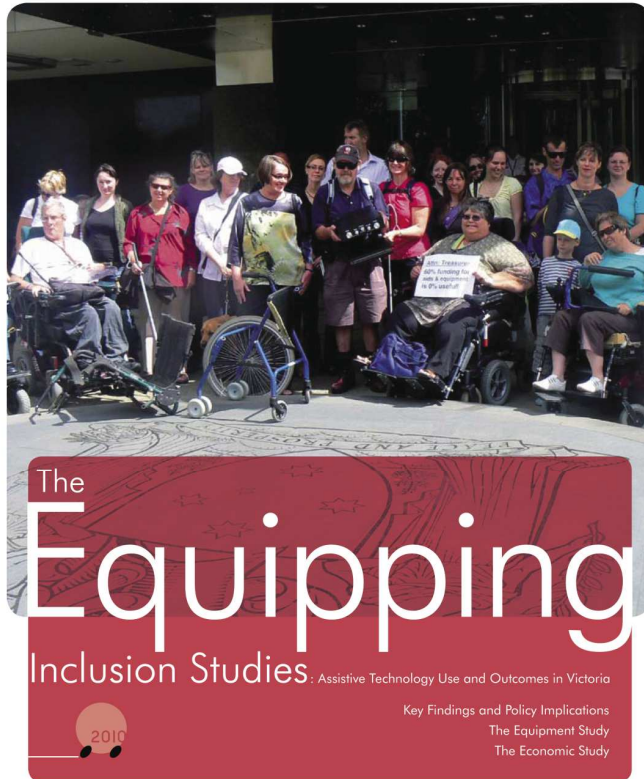
Australian Rehabilitation & Assistive Technology Assoc (ARATA)

Allied Health Professionals Australia (AHPA)



Equality, equity and equal outcomes

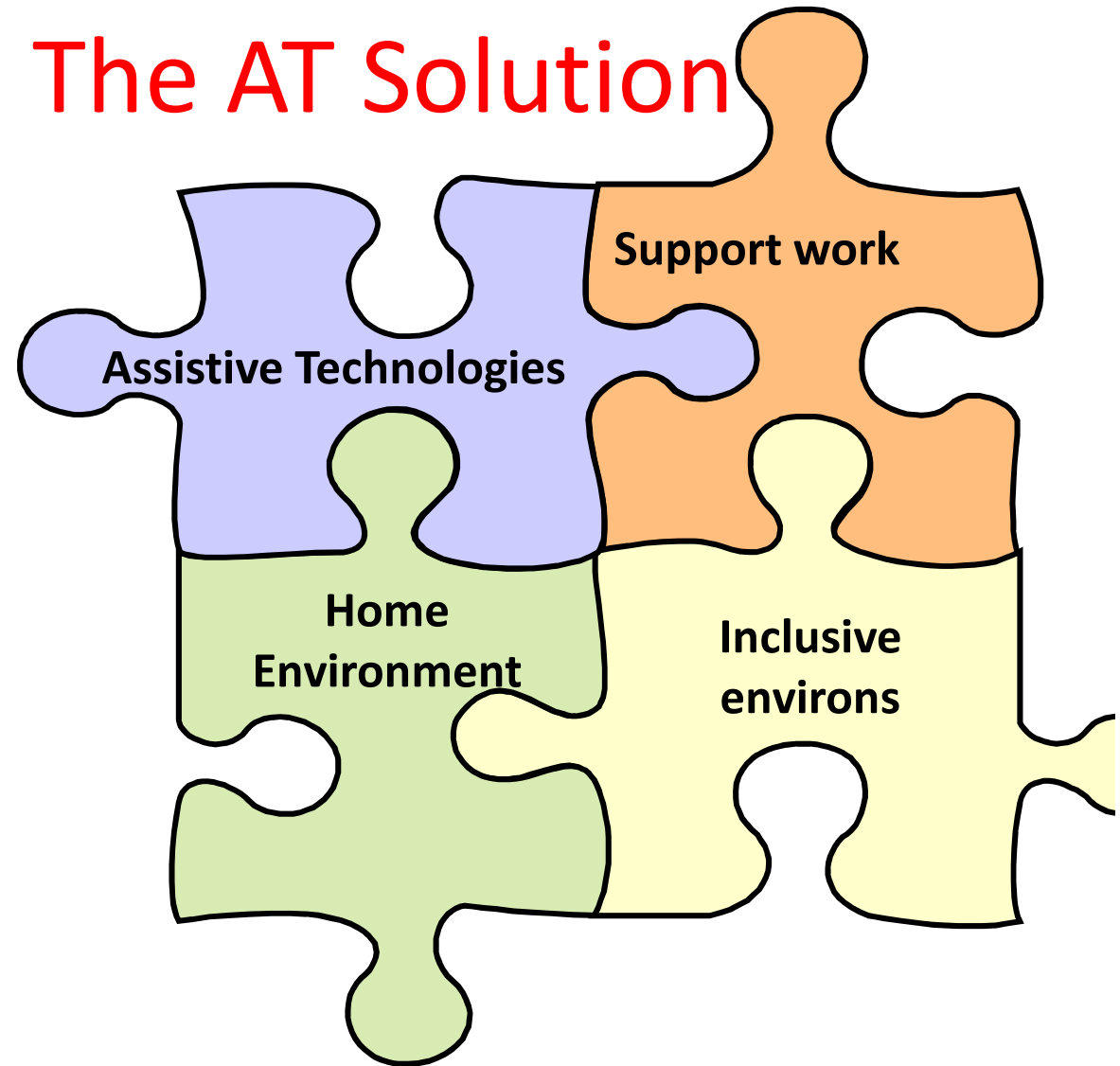




Natasha Layton | Dr Erin Wilson | Stephen Colgan | Dr Marij Moodie | Professor Rob Carter

www.aeaa.org.au

The AT Solution



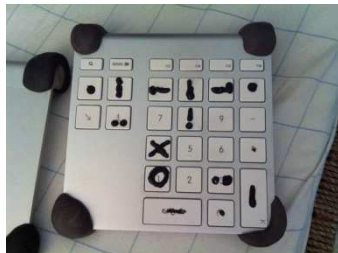
An assistive technology solution can be defined as an individually tailored combination of hard (actual devices) and soft (assessment, trial and other human factors) assistive technologies, environmental interventions & paid / unpaid care

www.atcollaboration.org.au

Ricky's AT solution



<http://notdoneliving.net/>



MAINSTREAM TECHNOLOGIES:

Apple Mac

iPhone

Large, high definition computer screen

Wireless trackpad

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES:

Hospital bed

Kinesis Advantage ergonomic keyboard

X Keys keypad device

CUSTOM DEVICES

Computer monitor stand

Foam postural supports

Custom bumpers for wireless trackpad

SUPPORTS FOR ACTIVITIES WHICH UNDERPIN ICT PARTICIPATION:

Accessible bathroom; showerchair; commode; built up implement grips;

tilt in space powerchair; personal support work...

www.natashalayton.com.au

DEFINING AT DEVICES:

ISO 9999 Assistive Products for Persons with Disability – classification and terminology (2016 edition)

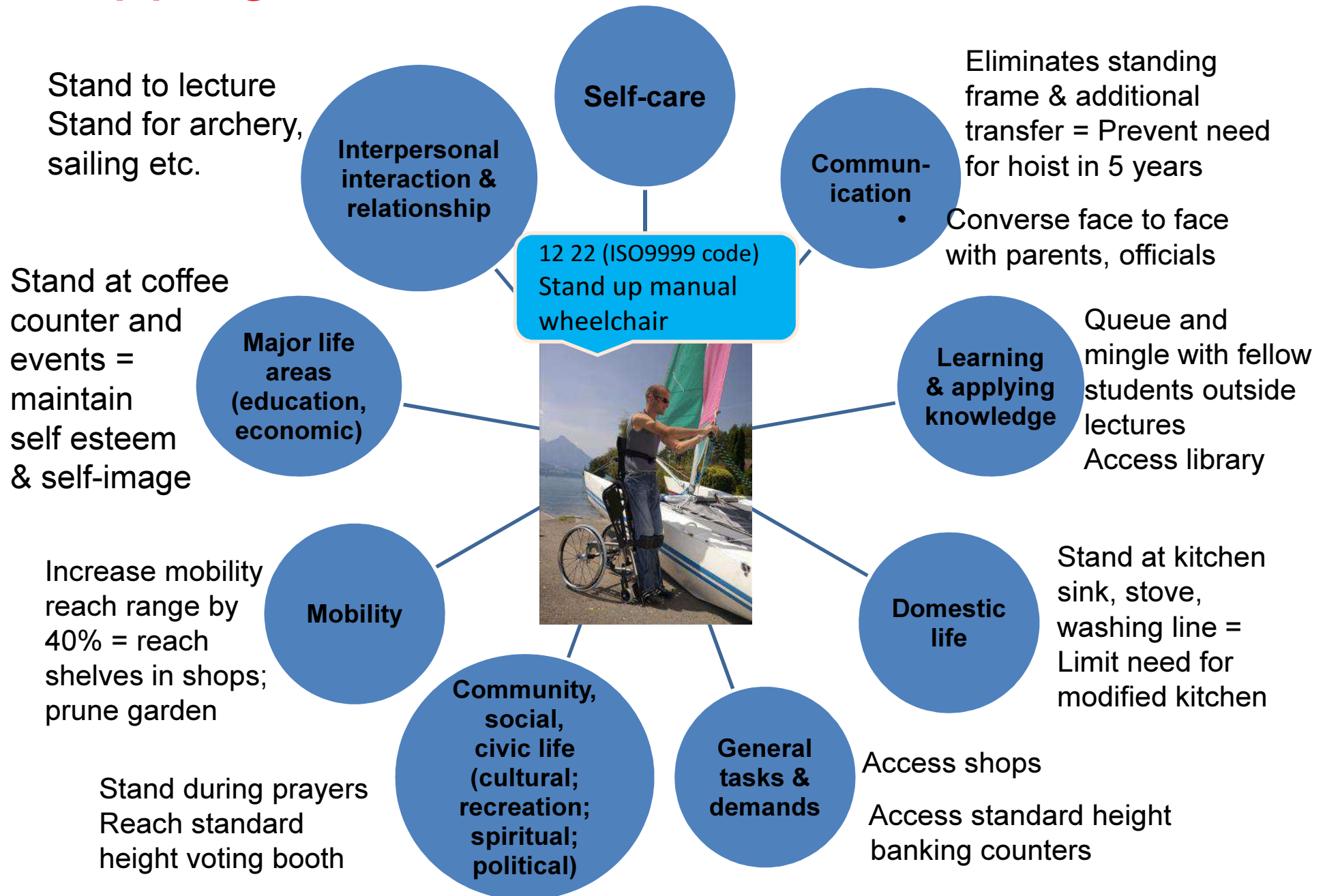
Class	
04	Assistive products for measuring, supporting, training or replacing body functions
05	Assistive products for education and for training in skills
06	Assistive products attached to the body for supporting neuromusculoskeletal or movement related functions (orthoses) and replacing anatomical structures (prostheses)
09	Assistive products for selfcare activities and participation in selfcare
12	Assistive products for activities and participation relating to personal mobility and transportation
15	Assistive products for domestic activities and participation in domestic life
18	Furnishings, fixtures and other assistive products for supporting activities in the indoor and outdoor human-made environment
22	Assistive products for communication and information management
24	Assistive products for controlling, carrying, moving and handling objects and devices
27	Assistive products for controlling, adapting or measuring elements of the physical environment
28	Assistive products for work activities and participation in employment
30	Assistive products for recreation and leisure

DEFINING OUTCOMES

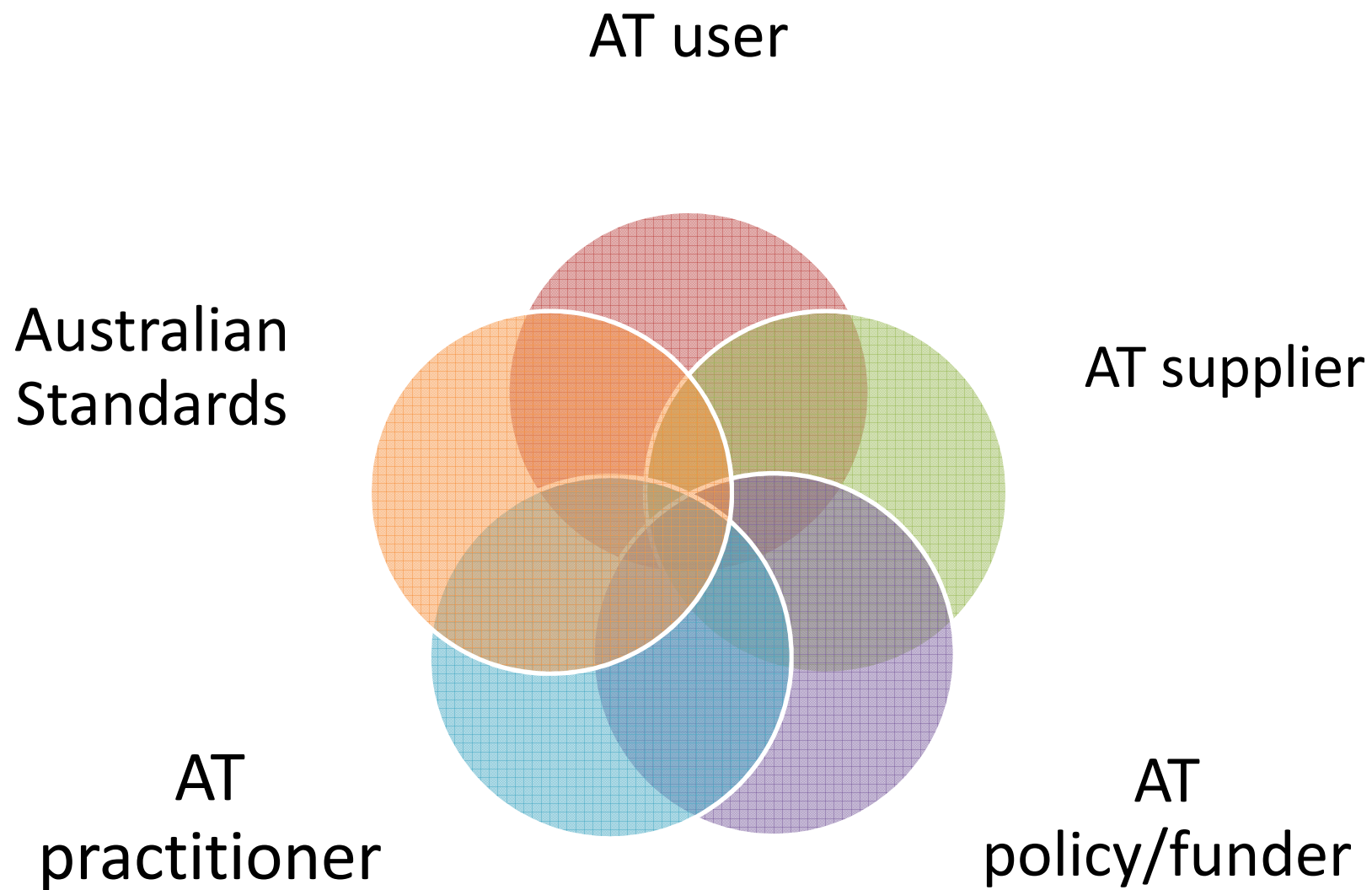
WHO ICF Activity & Participation Chapters

1 Learning and applying knowledge	<i>AT Device eg: Diary and prompt systems, monitoring devices</i>
2 General tasks and demands	<i>AT Device eg: personal organisers, pill timers</i>
3 Communication	<i>AT Device eg: hearing loops, vision enhancers eg. CCTV, AAC eg ECDS</i>
4 Mobility	<i>AT Device eg: wheelchairs; pressure cushions; adapted vehicle</i>
5 Selfcare	<i>AT Device eg: shower and toilet devices; A/C + heating</i>
6 Domestic Life	<i>AT Device eg: adapted cleaning aids; adaptive kitchen and laundry devices</i>
7 Interpersonal interactions and relationships	<i>AT Device eg: sex aids and parenting devices eg props, slings</i>
8 Major life areas (education; economic)	<i>AT Device eg: information and communication technology (ICT) for work</i>
9 Community, social and civic life (cultural; recreation; spiritual; political)	<i>AT Device eg: recreational devices such as beach wheelchair</i>

Mapping AT solutions to outcomes:



Whose lens?

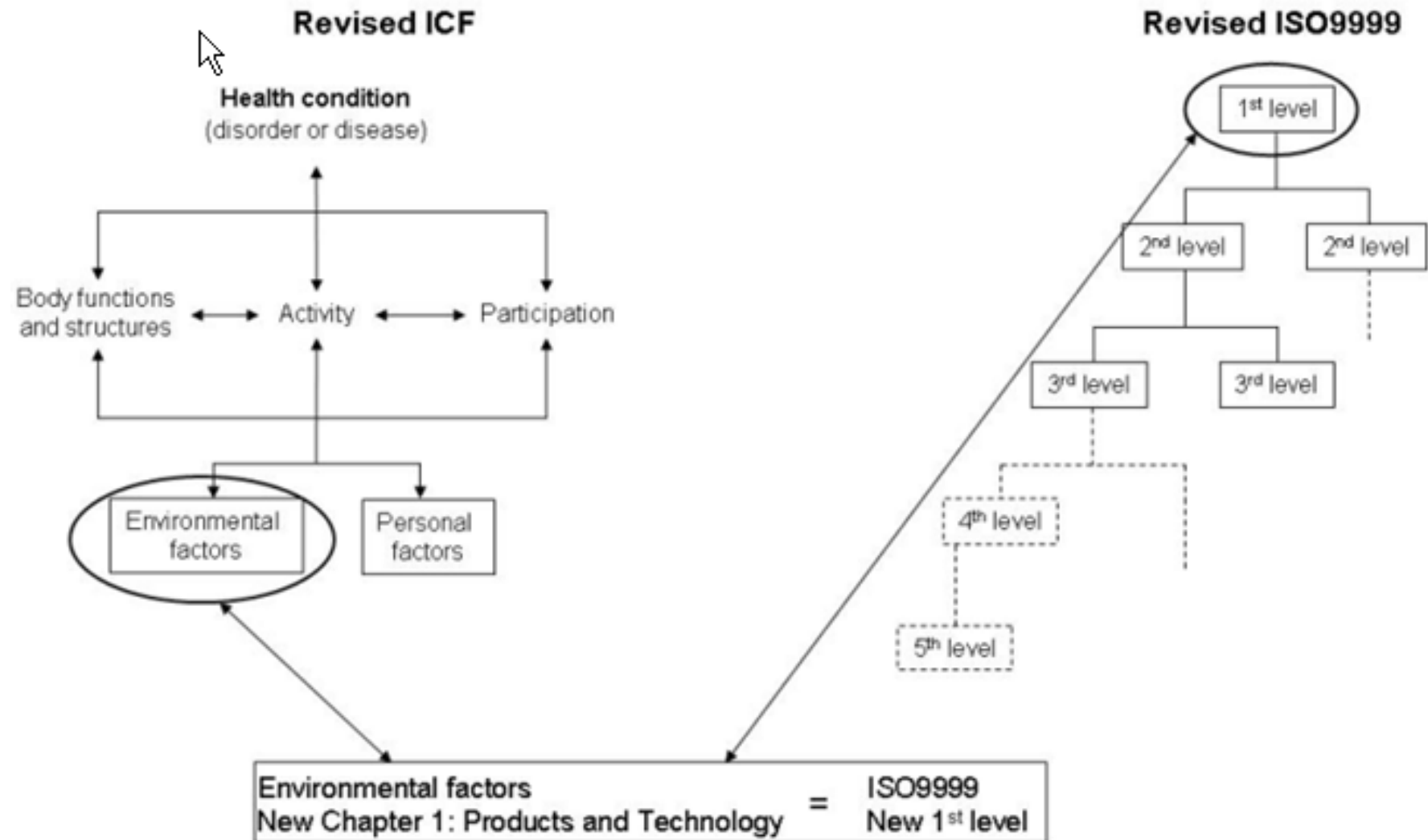


The Participant lens:

1. The best combination of equipment, personal care and environmental design to meet needs in every area of life;
2. Being actively involved in deciding on the best option;
3. Access to sufficient funding to pay for good quality and long lasting equipment;
4. Access to resources when needed;
5. Having personal preferences and identity considered when identifying equipment to suit lifestyle and participation;
6. Having needs looked at holistically, so that each piece of equipment works well and does not interfere with other equipment or supports;
7. Having equipment needs considered across the lifespan, as needs change;
8. Access to support through the whole process of getting equipment, including equipment trial, training and maintenance;
9. Gaining knowledge of AT and the processes involved in accessing it;
10. Having access to skilled AT practitioners who can work across life domains

DeJonge, Layton & Vicary 2015

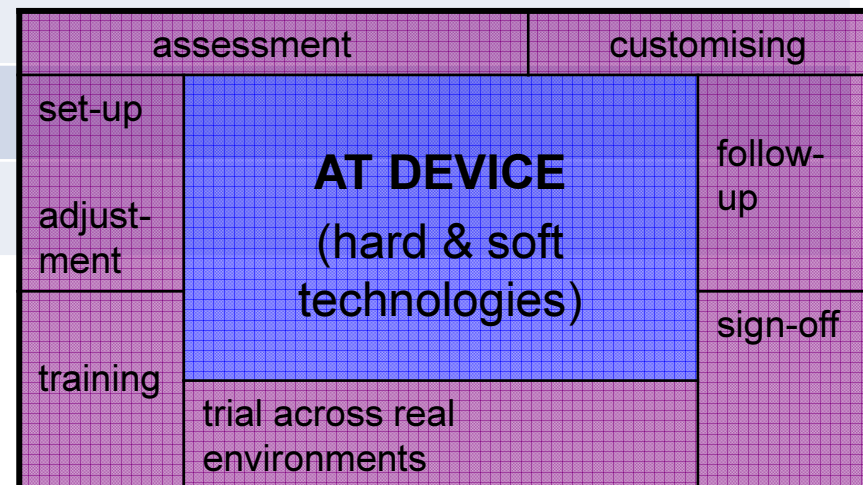
The Standards lens:



Harmonising ISO to ICF

The AT Practitioner lens:

	European Statement on AT Service Delivery Steps www.atisforall.eu		
1	Initiative		
2	Assessment		
3	Typology (type of assistive solution)		
4	Selection of assistive products		
5	Authorisation		
6	Negotiation and confirmation		
7	Fitting and training	assessment	customising
8		set-up	follow-up
		adjustment	sign-off
		training	trial across real environments

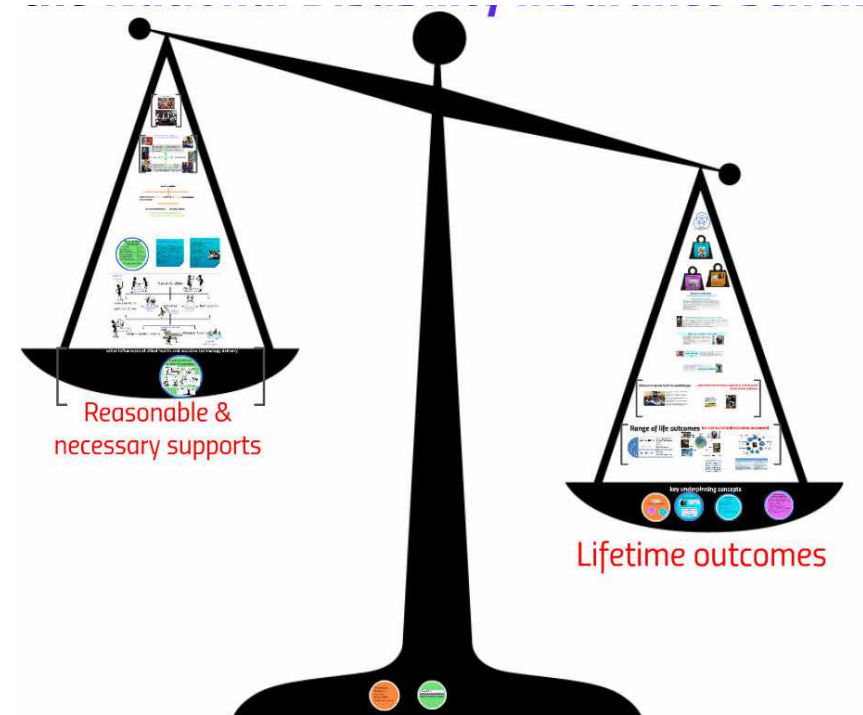


The AT Practitioner lens:

AT to support limitations of physical movement (ICF mobility)

Participant	Movement partner	Local/ primary physiotherapist	Specialist physiotherapist / team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify need • Set goal • Report on status • Implement/trial movement/ technique/ AT • Direct /implement maintenance and review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support participant • Observe, report • Assist in skill development • Create environment for optimal movement • Perform maintenance & monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess movement abilities • Evaluate context and environment • Identify needs and goals • Organise and monitor adequate trial of the device/s • Assess, recommend, trial, review AT device/ gait method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and tertiary consultation • Analysis of short and long term gait and movement needs, and factors leading to likely change in needs

The NDIS lens:



AT Practitioner Rationale	NDIS Rationale
a) Outcome-oriented goal	Dynamic sitting to participate socially and economically
b) Category of device	Postural Back Support for use with manual wheelchair
c) Brand / size / configuration	Jay Encompass Back
d) Rationale	Provides customisable lateral thoracic support to enable inner-range dynamic sitting. This will maximise reach range in school and home environment....

The global lens:



WHO Priority Assistive Products List (APL), a tool that will set the standard for the most essential assistive products that must be available in a health system.



Survey to identify the 50 top technologies people need worldwide to improve their lives. The survey is open to all stakeholders, especially current or potential users, their families and organizations

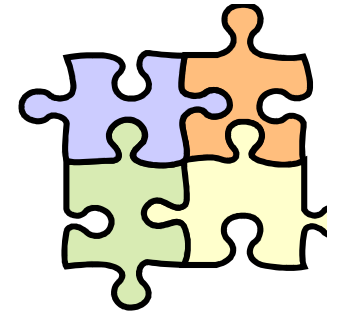


<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/355553/>



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Good practice in AT



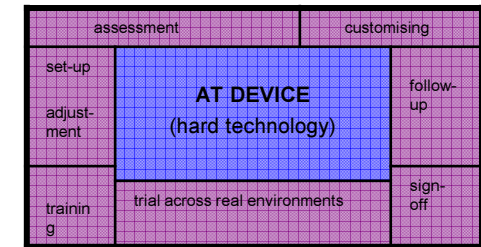
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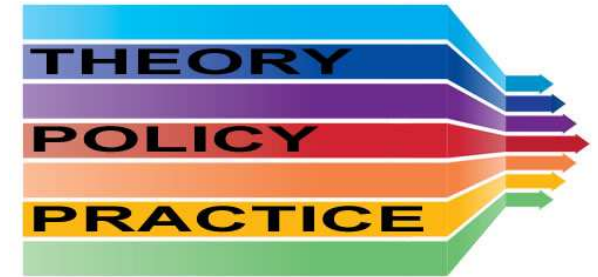
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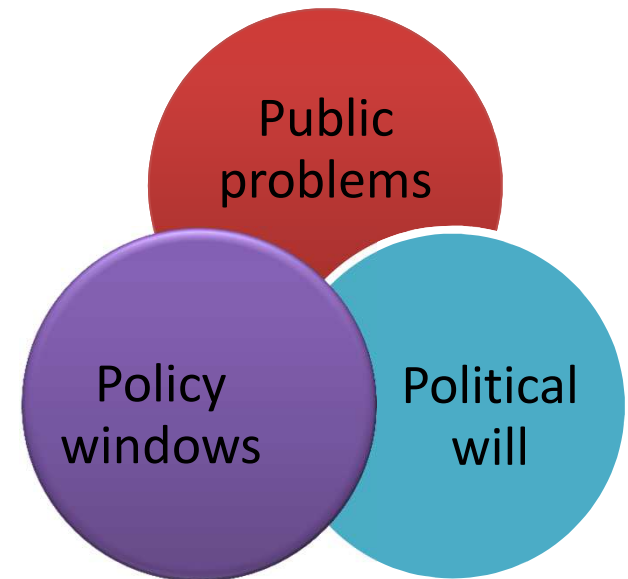
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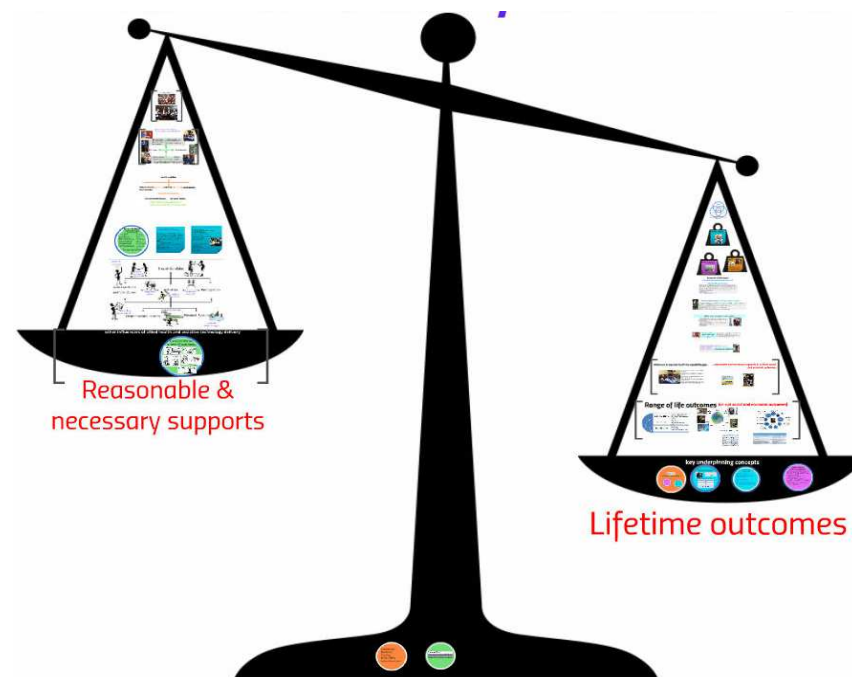
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Economic evaluation



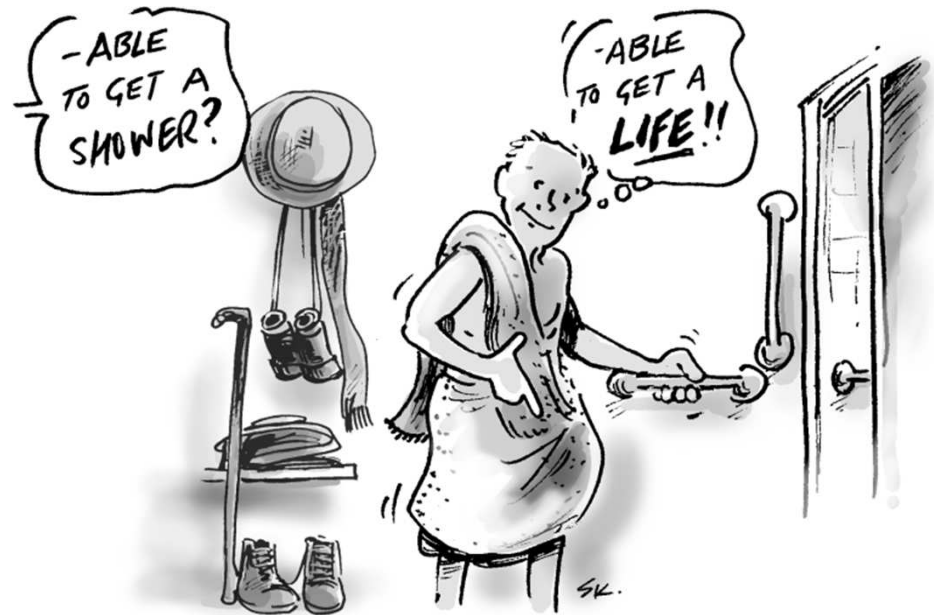
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LINKED IN Views from The Chair
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/views-from-the-chair>





Collaborate



Empower



Transform

Realising Opportunities with Assistive Technology Solutions

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE
July 27-29 2016 | Jupiter's Casino | Gold Coast Queensland

Website

www.arata.org.au/conference2016/

We Look Forward to Seeing you in July 2016!



What should the social contract provide?

2008

2010

2015



Resources to realise person directed goals:

Internet banking
Download books
Online learning

Photograph
surroundings
OCR software

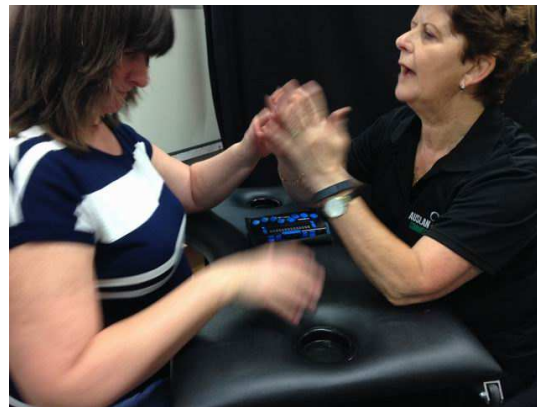
News via internet
Church services

Shopping lists, Timetabling
Manage carer roster
Read invoices and pay bills

Safety when travelling
GPS for location



Hard+soft technology
AT solution



Communicate without
tactile interpreter
SMS communication

Notetaker
Diary
Calender
Facebook
Call Video-relay

Barcode reader
Colour recognition when
shopping

Enable broadly defined social and economic outcomes:

