出國報告(出國類別:參與研討會)

澳洲職能學術協會研討會暨論文發表

服務機關:衛生福利部嘉南療養院

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派赴國家:澳大利亞

出國期間: 102年07月22日-102年07月26日

報告日期:102年

08月5日

出國報告審核表

出國報告名稱:								
出國人姓名			職稱		服務單位			
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					114-124 44-24			
出國類別	□写祭	□進修 □研究 □實習國際會議 (例如國際會議、國際比賽、業務接洽等)						
出國期間: 102 年 7 月 22 日至 102 年 7 月 26 日 報告繳交日期: 102 年 08 月 05 日								
出國人員 自我檢核	<u>計畫主辦</u> 機關審核		審	Ŕ	項	目		
		1.依限繳交	 出國報告					
		2.格式完整(本文必須具備「目的」、「過程」、「心得及建議事項」)						
		3.無抄襲相關資料						
		4.內容充實完備						
		5.建議具參考價值						
		6.送本機關參考或研辦						
		7.送上級機關參考						
		8.退回補正,原因:						
		(1) 不符原核定出國計畫						
		(2)以外文撰寫或僅以所蒐集外文資料爲內容						
		(3)內容空洞簡略或未涵蓋規定要項						
		(4) 抄襲相關資料之全部或部分內容						
		(5) 引用相關資料未註明資料來源						
		(6) 電子檔案未依格式辦理						
		(7) 未於資訊網登錄提要資料及傳送出國報告電子檔						
		9.本報告除上傳至出國報告資訊網外,將採行之公開發表:						
		(1)辦理本機關出國報告座談會(說明會),與同仁進行知識分享。						
		(2)於本機關業務會報提出報告						
		(3) 其他						
		10.其他處理意見及方式:						
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上,得以1	人爲代表)	辨機關		•	MAIN H > S			
		李校人						

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- 二、審核作業應儘速完成,以不影響出國人員上傳出國報告至「公務出國報告資訊網」爲原則。

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摘要

此行出國參與第 25 屆澳洲職能治療協會學術研討會,了解澳大利亞及世界各地職能治療在研究、臨床及教育的發展,作爲衛生福利部嘉南療養院職能治療發展的參考。並透過研討會壁報論文(The effectiveness of a peer-support group on stable employment among people with severe mental illness)發表,彰顯我國在精神障礙者就業職業復健的努力方向及成果。另此次主辦單位充分運用通訊科技將研討會訊息即時以APP更新傳達到每個與會者的智慧型手機哩,便利所有與會者掌握研討會進行資訊,值得國內研討會參考學習。

一、目的

參與第 25 屆澳洲職能治療協會學術研討會,藉以了解澳大利亞及世界各地職能治療發展與對未來的前瞻規劃,作為科室發展參考;並透過研討會壁報論文發表,彰顯我國在精障就業職業復健的努力方向及成果。此次壁報論文發表內容被收錄在 Australian Occupational Therapy Journal (P.142,volume 60,supplement1,July 2013)內。

二、澳洲職能治療協會學術研討會簡介

澳洲職能治療協會學術研討會每 2 年舉辦一次,今年在澳洲第五大城阿德雷德舉辦,今年主題以研究、臨床、教育(Research, Practice and Education)為主軸,剛好與本院 7 月 19 日完成的教學醫院評鑑強調主軸不謀而合,顯見醫療發展走向在澳洲與台灣有其一致性。三天研討會與會人員來自澳大利亞及世界各地的職能治療師,其間有超過 350 篇的研究發表在進行,研討會所發表的論文皆收錄在 Australian Occupational Therapy Journal (volume 60,supplement1,July 2013)內,Australian Occupational Therapy Journal1963 年創刊,其在職能治療的參考價值與美國、英國及加拿大職能治療期刊(AJOT、BJOT、CJOT)相當,2012-2013 年 impact factor 為 0.723。

三、 過程

(一)2013 年 07 月 23 日下午參與澳洲職能學術協會研討會會前工作坊Pre Conference Workshops【探索研究迷思:如何將臨床工作導入研究(Exploding the myth of research:how to become involved in doing research in your workplace)】

由英國諾汀罕大學 Professor Marion Walker 帶領 4 個小組(每組 4-5 人),透過期刊導讀討論、批判及口頭報告,學習如何在忙碌的 臨床工作中累積研究成果。澳洲職能治療師也在推廣實證醫學,也 期望臨床的努力被其他同業看見,但臨床治療師對於如何做研究都 有著不知如何開始的困擾,透過這堂討論,了解研究在臨床扮演的 重要性,並明瞭做臨床研究需要先加強哪些核心能力、以及如何透 過周邊資源強化自己成爲一個研究的"doer"、最後也是最重要的 一點,如何在繁忙的臨床工作中抽空做研究。

(二)2013年7月24-26日參與研討會:

三天研討會由於每天同一時段都有多個主題在發表,我只能選擇自已比較有興趣的精神科領域(mental health)、職能治療教學(Occupation therapy education)、各類病患駕駛功能(driving)評估及研究相關議題(occupational science: setting research priorities;

Implementing evidence into practice: a workshop for clinicians and managers)、Occupational justice 及 Occupation-based practice…等領域的口頭發表參與;另外整體大演講時,主題:如何增進醫療領域從業人員的職涯彈性("Staying fit for the long run":strategies for increase resilience in health professionals)也是個實用的演講。

隨著世界衛生組織對 ICF 的推廣,身心障礙者的諸多生活需求被看見,包括親密關係的需求,研討會也邀請身心障礙者出席演講,表達親密關係接觸在其生活中的需要性,藉此讓從業人員也傾聽身心障礙者身爲人的基本需求,非常感動於演講者的真摯分享。

在澳洲由於地廣人稀,開車爲一般居民的日常生活需求,所以對於失智症患者是否還能開車發展出一套系統評估。可惜此套系統的效益仍要更多研究案例來證明可以類推到所有失智族群。台灣目前對於失智患者開車(或騎摩托車)議題尚無明確討論,未來隨著失智人口增加應該也會是值得探討的議題。

由於本單位過去曾有離職潮,目前雖然穩定但仍有多位同仁健康出現狀況需要醫療介入。所以研討會安排的如何增進醫療領域從業人員的職涯彈性("Staying fit for the long run":strategies for increase resilience in health professionals)講題讓我十分感興趣,講者Anne Poulsen 把復原(recovery)一詞用在精神障礙者也用在工作人員,讓我覺得有趣,講者也將解決四大策略 switch on-switch off、

Relax、Mastery、Control---娓娓道來,有助於我回到單位後進行分享,協助同仁在職場工作勝任更愉快。

另澳洲對於職能治療的教育,也在積極思考如何讓學生能站在 病患生活面的角度來爲其服務,如何提供多元服務,服務不同種族 的人,這點台灣除了客家人、原住民、現在又有更多的新移民,也 很類似,所以這個議題也讓我心有戚戚焉,同時也感受到臨床工作 人員以病患爲中心的貼心思考理念。

四、心得及建議事項

(一)心得

- (1) 以跨團隊運作進行研究,激勵臨床研究發表效能 若要將臨床工作有系統的研究發表,需要以跨團隊合作運行較 易有產能及效能。平時有讀書會,閱讀吸取期刊新知分享,並 有同儕討論激勵衝擊,動力方能持久。
- (2) 平常需增加接觸英文機會,多磨鍊聽力與表達 與會者來自世界各地,各地英文有一些口音讓我一開始在聽講時仍需一小段時間適應口音,驚覺自己在工作時使用英文多以「閱讀」爲主,聽力及表達使用機會減少,使得英文聽力及表達能力退化,回去後得再增加自己英文的聽力及表達機會。
- (二)建議:研討會資訊以 APP 即時傳遞; E-POSTER 節能環保又便利

此次參與研討會使用手機 APP,使得與會者可以透過智慧型 手機下載研討會的當日所有的資訊摘要,了解現在這個時間 在哪個場地有哪個專題演講,講者是誰,內容大綱是啥?還有 一個專區可供記錄該場演講的重點摘要。這是我在國內研討 會未曾看到的,值得學習。我相信以台灣的發達資訊,目前 幾乎人手一台智慧型手機,這應該也是可以做到的。

另外大會提供海報論文發表者自行選擇以傳統海報或 E-POSTER 方式呈現其內容,個人以爲不但能節能環保,且 方便遠地來的與會者,不需千里迢迢扛著海報搭機轉機,且 E-POSTER 也能及時以手機下載,實在貼心方便。

五、 2013.07.22-2013.07.26 澳洲職能治療協會研討會與會照片集錦





研討會會場

研討會報到處





大會手冊

研討會演講

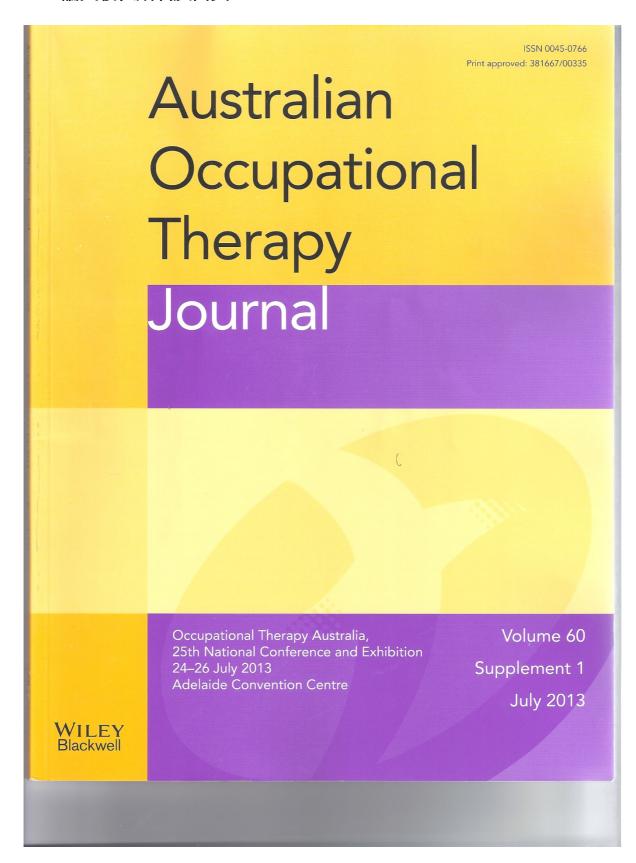




節能環保 E-POSTER

手機 APP 即時掌握每場演講資訊

六、論文發表期刊及內頁



Brain latery and requires a unique approach to program design, consumer input and peer to peer mentoring to drive success.

Objectives: The framework aims to illustrate the unique interaction between peer-worker approaches and occupa-Some based recovery frameworks to increase independence, self-management and lasting connectedness in the commu-Approach: Strategies used to design, deliver, implement

and evaluate this approach include opportunities for peerto-peer coaching, mentoring and service enhancement in community-based settings, drawing on the lived experience and known challenges for individuals building independence and autonomy for living and learning. In particular, examining the transition from custodial and residential settings, into mainstream community services has allowed for a framework of practice which is not only client centred, but client owned and driven.

Practice implications: Consideration is given to occupafional recovery frameworks driven by the success, knowland resources of those with unique perspectives to the daily living tasks and engagement in the

These frameworks of practice have allowed for evolution of Life Skills programs fostering independence and true community connectedness.

FOR FAMILIES: BUILDING EFFECTIVE ANS FOR RECOVERY FOR FAMILY UNITS THE COURT AN OCCUPATIONAL LENS - THE COURT AND OCCUPATIONAL FOR HIDDEN CARERS CARING FOR STATE WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS AND COMPLEX

Howle, Amanda Bladen

nity Support Organisation, Melbourne,

At Australian Community Support Organisawe are working to strengthen our practice approach, by facilitating and enabling and contribution; considering and intereflective practice and knowledge developme and peer input; under taking literature reviews and ACSO's work with families and carers of a medicated disability, criminal justice and subhas allowed for the examination of family best-practice, essential to building recovservice and community connectedness and erer profiles.

paper examines models of practice and delivery and design for carers of a person

sable to demonstrate just what is unique including the challenge of engaging with who bears a veil of guilt and shame for without truly being recognised as a partner. The Futures for Families model will bring enges associated with managing a peer multidisciplinary input, matched with the ensure there are opportunities for recovery of an entire family unit right throughout the lifespan.

Practice implications: Practical strategies for family-centred

service delivery principles and recovery-oriented frameworks of practice.

Conclusion: Presentation of strategies to implement a 'Futures for Families' model across multiple sectors in the context of sector reform and service review

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PEER-SUPPORT GROUP ON STABLE EMPLOYMENT AMONG PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS Wan-ju Huang^{1,2}, Ying-Chun Chien^{1,3}

¹Jianan Mental Hospital, D.O.H., Tainan, Taiwan ²Institute of Gerontology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taivan ³Graduate Institute of Rehabilitation Counselling, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Introduction: Achieving stable employment is an important outcome for many individuals living with mental illness. Objectives: This study compared the employment outcomes for individuals with a mental illness who attended an employment-focussed peer-support group with those who

Method: Outpatients with mental illness attending a hospital-based supported employment service in Southern Tai-wan were invited to participate in an employment-focussed peer-support group. The group was initiated by people with severe mental illness, and has been established for more than seven years. The group meets each week: group members discuss their experience of employment, other important life events and plan leisure time or volunteer activities (e.g., caring for children with disadvantage) together. In the period from January 2011 to September 2012, 21 people accessing the service for the first time were eligible for this program. Each participant selected whether they wished to join the support group. The primary outcome measure was stable employment (i.e., employed more than three months). A Fisher's Exact test was used to test for differences in employment rates between the two groups.

Results: Seven participants selected to join the support group and 14 declined. All seven support group attendees achieved stable employment. Only six participants who did not attend the support group achieved stable employment (success rate of 43%). The between-group difference in employment outcome was significant (Fisher's Exact test:

Conclusion: People with severe mental illness who attended the peer-support group were more likely to achieve stable employment than those who did not. Therefore, peer-sup-port groups may be effective in supporting stable employment outcomes for individuals with mental illness.

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