Rehabilitation in the Community: Improving the competence and confidence of Key Support Workers

Community Rehabilitation Enablement & Support Team (CREST)

Introduction and background

The CREST Multi-disciplinary Team provides support to clients over 65 years or Māori clients from 55 years following discharge from hospital. The CREST model relies on the Physiotherapists providing daily exercise programmes for clients to regain their independence. These plans are executed daily by the Key Support Workers (KSWs). Collaboration between the Physiotherapists and the KSWs is crucial to the success of the client's reintegration into the community. The KSWs are annually trained by the Physiotherapists to ensure frequently performed exercises are completed correctly.

Needs Assessment

Currently this education is classroom based and there is no clinical review of KSW competence on these tasks in the workplace. This project implemented the Calderdale Framework: Clinical Task Instructions (CTIs) education to the training of the KSWs to ensure that every KSW receives consistent training and is able to appropriately support the exercise programme in the home.

Planning

Clinical Task Instructions

We identified high volume, low risk tasks to delegate from the Physiotherapists to the KSWs following appropriate training. We produced 2 CTIs, Total hip joint replacement/haemiarthroplasty exercises and Total knee replacement exercises, and used 2 completed South Island regional CTIs, When to stop, and Mobility Practice (+/- aids) including stairs. These CTIs provide a consistent approach and content for training, and assure a standard of proficiency. All CTIs have been through a rigorous process of development and sign off by DHB Professional Advisors and Directors of Allied Health for the service and for each South Island DHB. Anthony Giddens (1984) highlights the value of training resources such as CTIs stating that “rules reduce anxiety when change occurs”. Furthermore Nancarrow (2005) reports that Calderdale Framework CTIs provide confidence in delegation for the health professionals, and for the KSWs, confidence in what tasks are within their boundaries.

Implementation of Plan

The teaching model to be used in the CTI education was Taught, Modeled, Competent (TMC). This 3 stage methodology is recognised as best practice when teaching Clinical Skills. Training was arranged with the Home-based Support Providers so that all classroom sessions (Taught & Modeled) were held together. A schedule by which each KSW could be signed off as Competent in the workplace (client’s home) was put in place. Jansen et al (2011) report that capturing the personal journeys of team members can evidence the amount of learning achieved and ensures that the experiences of the team and patients are captured in the outcome measure. We therefore used Pre-and Post-training questionnaires for Physiotherapists and for KSWs as outcome measures.

Results and Findings

The TMC model was used and all 67 KSWs trained reached competency as assessed in the workplace.

Pre- and Post-Training Questionnaires were completed by Physiotherapists and KSWs. This evaluation was essential to assess how the changed training impacts on the client and the professional workload and to give staff a voice about the change. Competent workers also know their boundaries.

Figure 1 illustrates that prior to training 50% of Physiotherapists were not confident about delegating to KSWs and not sure of the performance of delegated tasks by KSWs. After training this improved appreciably to 75% somewhat confident and 25% very confident.

Figure 2 shows that prior to the training half the KSWs were somewhat clear and half were clear about completing the tasks. After training two-thirds were very clear, one-sixth clear and one-sixth completely understand – again a notable improvement, in this case in confidence to complete the tasks with the clients in their home.

Figure 1. Physiotherapists Pre- & Post-Training Questionnaires

How confident do you feel in your ability to appropriately delegate clinical tasks to KSW?

Figure 2. KSWs Pre- & Post-Training Questionnaires

How confident do you feel about undertaking tasks that are delegated to you?

Embedding and sustaining

Taylor (2014) highlights the expansive amount of high quality research that demonstrates physical activity is directly related to improving health outcomes in elders. Consequently daily activity provided by KSWs under direction from Physiotherapists, is essential in providing rehabilitation in a timely and cost effective way. It is hoped that by enabling and sustaining this model of care we can ensure a quality and valuable service for Canterbury’s ageing population into the future and make certain that our clients are receiving the very best rehabilitation (best practice). This new way of training will now continue yearly with Physiotherapy training and in the new year with Occupational Therapy training for KSWs.

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References

• Taylor O (2014) Physical Activity is medicine for older Adults. BMJ, Issue 1059, Volume 90, 26-32

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