Rehabilitation Psychology. A missing link in current Danish practices

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Objectives & Methods

Objectives Since early 1990s the psychosocial consequences following an acquired brain injury has been known as the biggest challenge facing rehabilitation. National best practice guidelines in Denmark for individuals suffering from acquired brain injuries recommend coordinated rehabilitation programmes to ensure seamless service transitions and comprehensive rehabilitation practices. However, this recommendation for practice and the evidence informing its advancement are based on unexamined assumptions. Therefore, this study investigated bio-psycho-social outcomes and perceptions of a coordinated rehabilitation programme.

Method: In a prospective, multicenter mixed-methods study rehabilitation outcomes for 82 adults (18-66 years) with moderate to severe acquired brain injury were investigated. Clients who received the coordinated rehabilitation programme (KORE) (n = 27) were compared to clients from the same area who received standard rehabilitation (SK) prior to the implementation of the KORE programme (n = 27) and clients who received other coordinated efforts (ALT) elsewhere (n = 18). The study employed a questionnaire based on standardized tests (Functional Independence Measure, Physical Activity Scale, Quality of life, and Impact on Participation and Autonomy Questionnaire) as well as information on return to work and qualitative interviews with clients (N = 82) and their relatives (N = 40).

Results 1: Quantitative Analysis

![Quantitative Analysis Table](image)

Results 2: Qualitative Analysis

![Qualitative Analysis Diagram](image)

Implications/future perspectives

BackUp!

For adults with an acquired brain injury and their close relatives

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References


Results, Discussion & Conclusion

Results: Results found no support for the KORE programme’s influence on bio-psychosocial outcomes. The clients’ level of difficulties as measured on FIM, MDI, QOL and IPQ, and their return to work rate, were at the same level in the group who received the KORE programme as in the group who underwent standard rehabilitation before the KORE programme was implemented. With regard to psychosocial outcomes, one third of all clients showed signs of depression and more than half (50-60%) of all clients experienced dissatisfaction with QOL. Furthermore, 50% of all clients reported problems in their family relations. Qualitative interviews suggested several barriers to improvement, such as unmet needs for psychological support, as rehabilitation services focused on physical and practical training.

Discussion & Conclusion: Coordinated interventions do not guarantee comprehensive rehabilitation and better outcomes for clients with acquired brain injury. Psychological support may be the missing link. Rehabilitation psychology is a growing field in European practice that involves applying psychological knowledge to address psychosocial consequences related to individuals with disabilities. Therefore, based on this research, we have developed a new master programme, Clinic for Handicap and Rehabilitation Psychology (Ch4All), at the Department of Communication and Psychology at Aalborg University. Ch4All aims at qualifying students for future work as rehabilitation psychologists. The programme spans 4 semesters and is organized partially in relation to curriculum, partly in relation to clinical practice where students will offer a manual based intervention to clients with disabilities (acquired brain injuries) and their close relatives.