Brain Injury Training

Respite Care Strategies

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Environmental

Visual

- ☐ Present visual information in a clear and uncluttered way
 - → Keep only up to date and relevant information on walls/bulletin boards
- □ Post orienting information
 - → Staff names, pictures
- □ Post important health reminders



Staff pictures with names are posted



Reminder at food station

Organization

- ☐ Provide adequate storage to minimize clutter in personal areas/bed space
- ☐ Provide and promote use of tools for organization and self-management
 - → Calendars
 - → Whiteboards to write down information
 - → Have daily schedules easily available



Whiteboard includes key information and a copy of the unit's daily schedule

Calendar is available next to whiteboard

Medication Management

Learning Medication Instructions and Information

Provide opportunity to practice following medication instructions
→ Clients may need help to simplify examples
\rightarrow Have clients demonstrate dosing/how to take medication
Give step by step instructions for multi-step health management activities
\rightarrow Give feedback to prevent the client from making mistakes during the task
Example: When learning how to use a glucometer, focus on learning each step one at a time. Do not allow the client to complete steps incorrectly and see if they can "figure it out"
Provide direct education on special instructions (such as take with food)
 Clients may need help to problem solve how to apply these special instructions
Help clients identify where to put taking medications into their daily routine
$_{\rightarrow}$ Easier to coordinate with established routines, such as meals, brushing teeth, etc.
Provide clients or help clients develop a simplified medication list or card that includes the name of their medications, purpose, and a picture if appropriate
(See Appendix for an example pillcard)
Use written logs of taking medications to increase awareness and track adherence
(See Appendix for an example medication tracker)
If possible, assist client in advocating for simplified medication regimens
If prescribing, keep medication dosing instructions simplified or direct
Example: Take one pill by mouth in the morning and evening

Organizing Medications

PILLBOXES

- ☐ Assess if client is able to use pillbox
 - → Are they able to identify days of the week
 - → Are they aware of the current day of the week
 - → Can they differentiate between AM and PM
- ☐ Provide pillboxes to organize medications
 - → If possible, pillboxes should be a best fit for prescribed medications.
 Example: If client takes medications 4x/day, pillbox should have 4 dosing times
 - → Clients may need to learn how to organize pillbox using errorless learning or direct teaching strategies
- ☐ Help clients set-up and organize task of sorting medications into a pillbox
 - → Have a system to separate medications that have been put in the pillbox, that need refills, and that need to be put in.
- ☐ Modify pillboxes as needed
 - → Use visual cues to differentiate AM and PM
 - Different colors
 - Sun and moon stickers
 - → Clients may need additional container to take middle of the day medications with them, and keep regular pillbox with their routine belongings
 - Container ideas: Tic tac or Altoid containers, small pillbox, Ziploc bags, etc.

OTHER STRATEGIES

- If possible, some clients may need pre-organized pillboxes or pillpacks/bubblepacks
 Clients may opt to label medication bottles
 - Example: Writing AM or PM on the top of bottles to easily identify.
 - → Systems for labeling pillboxes should be identified by client if possible
- ☐ Consolidate bottles of medications as much as possible, and teach clients proper ways to discard medications no longer needed



Calling for Refills

- ☐ Assess if client can identify when to call for refills
- ☐ Help clients develop system for identifying when to call for refills before running out
 - → Calendars or phone alarms can provide notification
 - → When running out of medications while filling pillbox or when bottles are empty after filling pillbox
 - → When available, use automatic refill systems at the pharmacy
- □ Demonstrate or call with client to make refills
 - → Some clients may have difficulty with phone trees or dialing in Rx numbers and will benefit from learning how to talk directly to a pharmacist
 - Indicators that using touchpad systems to dial Rx numbers will be too difficult include: visual problems, decreased fine motor skills, slowed processing or comprehension, flusters or frustrates easily
- ☐ Help client identify ways to problem solve if they have issues with refills

 Example: If client has 0 refills left they can call their provider, schedule an appointment, etc.

Appointment and Health Management

Organizing Appointments Use external cues to record appointments. Use only 1–2 methods/strategies Calendars, phone alarms, appointment cards Cue clients to use identified strategies Example: Ask a client to look at their calendar to see if they have any appointments for the day If necessary have clients prioritize treatments to increase attendance Example: If a client has multiple specialty appointments, a 3x/week schedule for PT may not be feasible Help clients identify a plan for attending appointments. Do they have a ride? Do they know what time they need to leave to arrive early/on time? Do they need to bring in any special paperwork?

Learning Health Information

Strategies for low health literacy are effective for those with cognitive
impairment
Help to simplify or clarify important health information
→ Information may need to be presented at lower reading levels
Provide clear and concrete options or instructions

Organizing Health Information

- ☐ Help clients identify a system for storing and keeping track of health information.
 - → A notebook that includes doctor names and contact information, diagnoses, and medications may be helpful to bring to appointments especially if a client has multiple providers
 - → Clients may benefit from folders to organize paperwork from various providers

Other Health Management

- □ When making referrals...
 - → Does the client know why (and value the potential outcome)?
 - → Does the client have a plan for how they would remember the appointment?
 - → Does the client have a plan for transportation and other details to attend the appointment.
- ☐ Consider escorts for: moral support, for a reminder, and to support the processes for initial appointments

Acknowledgements for contributions to this document: Chauna Brocht, LCSW-C; Mara Schneider, MS, OTR/L

Medication	Picture	When to	Purpose
and dose		Take	
Losartan		Morning	Blood
-25 mg	45	(AM)	Pressure
Furosemide	RLA .	Morning	Fluid/Blood
(also called	(80)	(AM) and	Pressure
Lasix)	23.7	Night (PM)	
-80 mg			
Metoprolol		Morning	Heart Rate
-50 mg	831	(AM)	
Aspirin		Morning	Protect
-81 mg		(AM)	against
			heart attack
			and stroke
Prilosec	60	Morning	Acid Reflux
(also called		(AM)	(sour
omeprazole)			stomach)
-20 mg			
Melatonin		Night (PM)	Sleep
-2 mg			
Magnesium		Morning	Helps
-400 mg		(AM)	muscles
			work better
Trazodone	AID A	At night (PM)	Sleep
-50 mg	433		

Medication Tracker

Medication								
R								
Day of the Week	AM Time	PM Time						
Sunday								
Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday								
Comment (Notes								
Comments/Notes:								