

Posters:

Quality of life for people with profound multiple disabilities: A Delphi study

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Aim: The goal of this poster is to present the development of a new objective scale to assess quality of life in persons with severe, profound, and multiple disabilities from an objective perspective. This poster describes the process of construction and the main characteristics of a new scale, the San Martín Scale, which will be composed of around 80 items reflecting objective aspects of the eight quality of life domains and will have a four-option answer format. **Method:** A Delphi study is being carried out with 12 experts on multiple and profound disabilities from Spain. The study is being implemented online by means of Moodle platform. A minimum of three rounds is scheduled. **Results:** Results of the Delphi study will be analyzed in terms of concordance and the application of the Many-Facet Rasch Measurement to constructed-response items and rater analysis. **Conclusions:** The data analyses will allow us to detect raters that have extreme values on the continuum and a comprehensive understanding of the different aspects that are being evaluated (suitability, importance, observability, sensibility, and difficulty). Evidence about the content validity of the items will be provided.

Artistic activities for people with severe motor and intellectual disabilities in Japan

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Aim: It is important for people with severe disabilities to enjoy their lives through their favorite activities such as artistic programs. We investigated several artistic programs provided for people with severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMID) in Japan. **Method:** A questionnaire about artistic programs was sent to 413 institutions in which people with SMID reside or commute. **Results:** 194 institutions (47.0%) answered the questions, and 79.9% of these institutions were conducting artistic programs. Musical therapy (81.3%), snoezelen (68.4%), aroma therapy (43.2%), drawing (41.9%), gardening (24.5%), calligraphy (21.3%), and ceramic art (12.9%) were common. The purposes of these programs were to have fun, to express oneself, to relax, to maintain emotional stability, and to communicate with other people and so on. Based on an evaluation of observation record or video record for expression of smile or emotional stability, 88.6% were effective. **Conclusions:** Many institutions provide artistic programs for people with SMID, and artistic activities seem to be meaningful. So, we could expect artistic programs spread further in the future.

Importance of support for persons with severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMID) living in the community at a residential hospital in Tokyo

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Aim: Our hospital was established in the east of Tokyo in 2005. One of the objectives of the hospital is to support persons with extremely profound disabilities in the community. The hospital provides 26 beds for respite care, and day care service for persons with SMID. We will report the current status of users of the respite care and the day care service. **Method:** The users of the day care center and respite care from 2005 to 2010 have been examined, particularly with respect to support, medical care, and the severity of the disabilities. **Results:** The number of users of respite care increased from 2005 to 2010, especially those who needed intense medical care. In 2005, the number of the users having mechanical ventilation was 77, and has increased to 339 in 2010. In the day care center, users with intense medical needs have also increased recently. **Conclusions:** Persons with SMID living in our community require more intense medical care and their needs for respite care and day care service have increased. Importance of supports for persons with SMID living in the community has been emphasized and the role of residential hospitals has been changing recently in Japan.

Posters:

Assessment of pain in persons with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities: Analysis of reliability and validity of the REPOS

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Aim: The purpose of this study is to analyse the psychometric properties (reliability and validity) of the Rotterdam Elderly Pain Observation Scale (REPOS) to assess the presence of pain in daily practice in adults with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities (PIMD). **Method:** In total, 100 adults (>18 years) with a combination of profound intellectual and severe or profound motor disabilities were included. For each participant, a two minute video-recording was made during daily activities in which it was assumed pain was prevalent. The construction and validation of the adapted REPOS was done by means of the item response theory (Mokken scale analysis). Two direct support professionals scored all the participants on the REPOS (interrater reliability). The video-recordings of 20 participants were scored twice by the same direct support professional (intra-rater reliability). To assess predictive validity, scores on the adapted REPOS will be compared to scores on the FACS (Facial Action Coding System), a known valid instrument to assess pain. **Results and Conclusions:** The first results will be presented at the conference.

Can I make you smile? Behavioural and physiological responses of two children with PIMD to a certified therapy dog

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Aim: Dog assisted interventions have grown in popularity in many care units for different populations. To date, only one study has tried to assess the efficacy of a dog-assisted therapy program for children with PIMD. Our work aimed at explore the potential of a certified therapy dog as a sensory stimulus to induce positive responses in children with PIMD. **Method:** Two children with PIMD were presented with a therapy dog, and their behavioural and physiological responses were monitored. With the aim of discussing the benefits of therapy dogs in relation to the effects produced by elements pertaining to the daily life of individuals with PIMD, the responsiveness of the both children to sensory stimulation provided by a familiar caregiver and by an artificial multisensory stimulus was also assessed. **Results:** Participants appeared to respond positively to the presence of the dog in much the same way as they responded to the familiar caregiver. Contrastingly, they showed opposite responses to the artificial multisensory stimulus. **Conclusions:** This study provides quantitative indications that therapy dogs may promote emotional well-being in some children with PIMD, namely as pleasant, relaxing and attention getting stimuli with which these individuals can positively engage during planned interventions.

Intelligent quotient and posture/walking abilities in persons with severe motor and intellectual disabilities in residential institutions

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Aim: The residential institution for persons with severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMID) is an extremely unique welfare system in Japan and provides comprehensive living supports, medical care and educational programs. The present study aimed to examine motor and intellectual impairments for persons admitted to residential institutions from 1979 to 2011. **Method:** Survey data were collected; there were 250,137 pieces of data. Intelligence quotient (IQ) and posture/walking ability were assessed for the following four categorized groups: (A) IQ < 35 and bedridden or sitting; (B) IQ < 35 and disabled walking, independent walking or running; (C) IQ > 35 and bedridden or sitting; and (D) IQ > 35 and disabled walking, independent walking or running. The rate of the four group members was calculated every year, and the change with year was then investigated. **Results and Conclusions:** The admission rate of (A) group members increased progressively from 53% to 74% for 33 years, while that of (B) group decreased from 31% to 21%. Both (C) and (D) group remained at the rate of less than 5%. Thus most members of residential institutions for persons with SMID have been those with an IQ lower than 35 and with different motor impairments during 33 years.