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Title 22@ Social Security

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Division 5@ Licensing and Certification of Health Facilities, Home Health Agencies, Clinics, and Referral Agencies

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Chapter 1@ General Acute Care Hospitals

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Article 6@ Supplemental Services

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Section 70515@ Occupational Therapy Service Definition

70515 Occupational Therapy Service Definition

(a)

Occupational therapy services means those services provided to a patient by or under the supervision of an occupational therapist with appropriate staff, space, equipment and supplies. These services are used to restore the functional capacity of those individuals whose abilities to cope with tasks of daily living are threatened or impaired by developmental deficits, the aging process, physical illness or injury or psychosocial disabilities. Occupational therapy services include but are not limited to: (1) Providing the physician with an initial evaluation of the patient's level of function by diagnostic and prognostic testing. (2) Intervention in acute stages of illness or injury to minimize or prevent disfunction. (3) Use of professionally selected self-care skills, daily living tasks and tests and therapeutic exercises to improve function. (4) Training in the performance of tasks modified to the patient's level of physical and emotional tolerance. (5) Provision of preventive and corrective equipment to promote function and to prevent deformity. (6) Reevaluating the patient as changes occur and modifying treatment goals consistent with these changes. (7) Psychological conditioning of the patient to prepare him for reentry and integration into his community. (8) Use of tests to determine patient's ability in areas of concentration, attention, thought organization, preception and problem solving. (9) Prevocational evaluation through the use of specific tasks to determine the patient's potential for

vocational performance.

(1)

Providing the physician with an initial evaluation of the patient's level of function by diagnostic and prognostic testing.

(2)

Intervention in acute stages of illness or injury to minimize or prevent disfunction.

(3)

Use of professionally selected self-care skills, daily living tasks and tests and therapeutic exercises to improve function.

(4)

Training in the performance of tasks modified to the patient's level of physical and emotional tolerance.

(5)

Provision of preventive and corrective equipment to promote function and to prevent deformity.

(6)

Reevaluating the patient as changes occur and modifying treatment goals consistent with these changes.

(7)

Psychological conditioning of the patient to prepare him for reentry and integration into his community.

(8)

Use of tests to determine patient's ability in areas of concentration, attention, thought organization, preception and problem solving.

(9)

Prevocational evaluation through the use of specific tasks to determine the patient's

potential for vocational performance.