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**MOTNC
2021**

8-10 APRIL 2021
ONLINE VIA ZOOM WEBINAR

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**MALAYSIAN OCCUPATIONAL
THERAPISTS NATIONAL
CONFERENCE
8th – 10th April 2021**

"Expanding Services, Meeting Demands"

Online Via Zoom Webinar

Organized by:

Malaysian Occupational Therapy Association

Edited by:

Dr. Farahiyah Wan Yunus
Dr. Muhammad Hibatullah Romli
Dr. Siaw Chui Chai

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS

OTO – 01

Occupational Therapists' Attitudes on Understanding and Reporting Child Abuse Cases in Malaysia

Shasvine Viknesh A/P Sugumara¹

¹School of Occupational Therapy, Perdana University, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Shasvine Viknesh A/P Sugumara
Email: shahsvine.viknesh@perdanauniversity.edu.my

Introduction: Child abuse is a public matter to which Malaysian society is not well known about the issues and consequences of human development. Though many abused children present with physical injuries which intervened in the emergency departments, occupational therapy also plays a role in working with parents about parenting techniques and intervening in childhood development. **Objective:** This study is to examine occupational therapist attitudes in reporting child abuse cases. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study enrolled 101 Malaysian occupational therapists in an anonymous online survey. Data collection utilized a self-report questionnaire, Professional Perceptions of Child Abuse and Neglect Survey. **Results:** In general, most of the Malaysian occupational therapists in this study agreed on reporting child abuse cases that focused more on physical and sexual abuse towards the child. It notes that abuses' emotional and neglect cases received lesser attention than physical and sexual abuse. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, this study suggested that occupational therapists in Malaysia need to address the issues of child abuse and need to facilitate more effective interventions against all types of abuses.

Keywords: Occupational therapy, physical injuries, sexual abuse, interventions, children

OTO – 02

A Scoping Review of Functional Recovery Following Distal Radius Fracture (DRF)

Mohd Azam Abdul Halim^{1,2}, Kounosuke Tomori³, Ahmad Zamir Che Daud¹, Rashdeen Fazwi Muhammad Nawawi⁴, Norfaridah Ahmad Roslan⁵

¹Centre of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia.

²Occupational Therapy Unit, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Hospital Pengajar Universiti Putra Malaysia (HPUPM)

³Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Science, Tokyo University of Technology, 1404-1 Katakuramachi, Hachioji City, Tokyo 192-0982, Japan.

⁴Hand & Upper Limb Unit, Department of Orthopedics, Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

⁵Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Selangor, Sungai Buloh Campus, Selangor, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Mohd Azam Abdul Halim

Email: azam.halim@upm.edu.my

Introduction: Distal Radius Fracture (DRF) affects some degree of functional ability to perform Basic Activities of Daily Living (BADL), Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL), work, leisure, and driving. **Objectives:** The aim of this scoping review is 1) to review and synthesise relevant literature and identify any existing gap in the knowledge relating to functional recovery following a DRF and 2) to identify key characteristics or factors that influence the functional recovery of DRF. **Methods:** This review was guided by PRISMA methodological steps for-Scoping review. Published articles between 2013 and October 2020 were retrieved from six databases, including PubMed, CINAHL, ProQuest Central, MEDLINE (Ovid), Cochrane Library and Scopus. Findings were summarised into domains of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The quality of reviewed articles has been assessed using the Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool (CCAT). **Results:** A total of n=22 articles will be included in the review, of which n=20 are with quantitative designs, and n=2 are with qualitative designs. The CCAT scores are ranged between 70% and 90%. Recovery of body functions and structures takes approximately three to nine months, particularly for Range of Motion (ROM), grip strength and dexterity. Recovery in daily activities takes approximately three months to one year. **Conclusions:** This study will highlight certain knowledge gaps that could be further researched in the future, especially in determining the pattern of functional recovery following DRF using a longitudinal study warrants further exploration.

Keywords: Recovery of Function, Hand Function, Distal Radius Fracture, ICF, Hand Rehabilitation

OTO – 03

The Challenges of Clinical Assessment for Occupational Therapy Students in a Private Institution

Teo Yong Chang¹, Nathan Vytialingam¹

¹School of Occupational Therapy, Perdana University, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Teo Yong Chang
Email: matthew.teo@perdanauniversity.edu.my

Introduction: Clinical training is pivotal for occupational therapy education and is an essential component for the development of professional occupational therapist. OT practitioners play a crucial role in assessing function and providing targeted interventions that improve health and decrease costs. With the increased demand for greater accountability in our practice, the necessity to nurture competent entry-level practitioners has driven the development and the use of effective assessment tools and outcome measures. **Objective:** The study aims to elucidate 1) the process of clinical evaluation for various fieldwork attachments, 2) highlight the challenges faced by local clinical preceptors and clinical instructors, 3) discuss the discrepancies of expectation between clinician and academics 4) outline weaknesses identified in the evaluation process. **Methods:** A two-round real-time Delphi method will be employed on 24 local clinical preceptors and 20 students to discuss the challenges of clinical assessments. The first-round answers will reflect a wide variation in their practice. The second round will indicate consensus and disagreement across domains: professional conduct, theory in practice, areas of concern, occupational therapy assessment, goal setting, outcome evaluation, and format for reporting short and long cases. **Results:** The results are expected to provide a relatively clear perspective on OT practice to indicating a depth that shows the essentials domains of occupational therapy within the clinical evaluation process, goal setting and outcome evaluation during fieldwork attachments. **Conclusion:** The results developed will elucidate how best practices can be incorporated to improve occupational therapy education.

Keywords: Occupational therapy, clinical education, challenges, fieldworks, clinical preceptors

OTO – 04

A Pilot Study of Experience Design Strategy for Adaptation Design Activities in Rehabilitation

Nurhikma Mat Yusof^{1,2}, Raja Ahmad Azmeer Raja Ahmad Effendi¹, Ahmad Zamir Che Daud³

¹Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

²Universiti Teknologi MARA Melaka, Alor Gajah, Malaysia

³Universiti Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Nurhikma Mat Yusof

Email: hikmamy@gmail.com

Introduction: Generally, adaptation design activities in occupational therapy are guided by the occupation-focused model such as PEO, MOHO, etc. However, the therapist still finds difficulty in translating the theory into practice, as discussed among them. The adaptation activities have many similarities with design activities. However, based on the literature review, most adaptation works highlighted the theory but none on its process. **Objective:** To evaluate the effect of experience design strategy to the adaptation design activities in rehabilitation. **Methods:** Thirty participants with occupational therapy backgrounds were involved in a quasi-experiment and equally divided into two groups of control and treatment groups. Participants in the treatment group were provided with a self-check application consisting of experience design strategy elements to use in their adaptation activities. At the same time, none is given for the control group, which they will only apply the Occupation Focused Model practice. The before and after effect was measured using the System Usability Scale (SUS) within the provided period. Analysis was run using a T-test for comparison between two groups. **Results:** Results suggests significant improvements in therapist workflow during adaptation design activities and indicate that a design strategy is a promising approach that can guide OT in translating their experience and knowledge effectively. **Conclusion:** Interdisciplinary collaboration is suggested between design and rehabilitation, which offers great opportunity and benefits for both professions. Design strategy not only can enhance technology but equipped other professions with innovation culture in an effective way.

Keywords: Adaptation, design strategy, design and rehabilitation

OTO – 05

The Role of Hospital Garden in Supporting Green Exercise as Rehabilitation Intervention

Noor Azlina Mohamed Khalid^{1,3}, Lydia Abdul Latif², Hazreena Hussein¹

¹Center for Sustainable Urban Planning & Real Estate, Faculty of Built Environment, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

³Product Design Department, School of The Arts, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Noor Azlina Mohamed Khalid

Email: azlinakhalid@gmail.com

Introduction: The use of hospital gardens as a rehabilitation tool has shown positive results in promoting mental health care. However, there is a limited study exploring the potential of the tool for patients with physical disabilities. **Objective:** This study aimed to understand the role of a garden to support green exercises (physical activities exposed to natural elements) as a rehabilitation intervention for neurological disorder patients who are physically disabled. **Methods:** Thus, using Therapeutic Sensory Stimulation Garden (TSSG) as a case study applies a qualitative approach that involved direct observations and semi-structured interviews with eight inpatients from the rehabilitation ward in University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC). **Results:** The finding shows that integrating natural elements with physical activity has shown positive results in promoting care for neurological disorder patients. The patients portrayed positive attitudes towards rehabilitation, where the patients expressed feeling relieved and motivated throughout the rehabilitation session. The application of green exercise during the rehabilitation intervention in TSSG could cater to the physical and spiritual rehabilitation needs. Besides that, it prepared patients to gradually shift from the current hospitalization life to the outside world and encourage patients to be active in recreational activities. **Conclusion:** This study strongly recommended that rehabilitation among neurological disorders should incorporate green exercise together with an accessible and inclusive environment. Therefore, the design of the hospital garden should be appropriately evaluated to support green exercise as rehabilitation intervention tools.

Keywords: Green exercise, hospital garden, physical disabilities, rehabilitation, TSSG.

OTO – 06

Inter-Rater Reliability of Assessing Falls Risk Home Hazards for Stroke using Technologies over Home Visit

Husna Ahmad Ainuddin^{1,2}, Muhammad Hibatullah Romli^{1,3}, Tengku Aizan Hamid³, Mazatulfazura SF Salim¹, Lynette Mackenzie⁴, Hazwan Mat Din³

¹Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

²Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

³Malaysian Research Institute on Ageing, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, NSW, Australia

Corresponding author: Husna Ahmad Ainuddin

Email: husnaahmadainuddin@gmail.com

Introduction: Falls after a stroke is common. Home hazards management is beneficial for falls prevention. However, conducting a home visit to assess hazards is challenging due to clinic workloads and client's issues such as gaining permission for a visit. Using technology such as photographs and video is a potential alternative. **Objective:** This study aims to investigate the inter-rater reliability of assessing homes using video and photo compared to home visits evaluated by the Home Falls and Accidents Screening Tool (HOME FAST). **Methods:** A cross-sectional study design was implemented. Occupational therapists who attended a home hazards workshop were recruited. Each therapist rated the HOME FAST using the provided pairs of video and photo of stroke survivors manoeuvring their home. Twenty therapists participated in rating 10 pairs of videos and photos. The result was then compared to a home visit rating already collected. Inter-rater agreement was analysed using Gwet's and Bland & Altman's analysis. **Results:** The overall inter-rater value on Gwet's video was 0.91 (0.73–0.98). The Bland & Altman analysis is within an acceptable range of 95.1%. The inter-rater for photos was 0.91 (0.63–0.99) and within an acceptable range of 95.1%. A home visit rating consistently identified more hazards than alternative methods. **Conclusion:** Using alternative methods to do a home hazards assessment is feasible. However, some limitation is pertinent where technology is unable to capture overall home situations. Interviewing the client is desirable to compensate for data collection. Future studies should investigate synchronous and real-time technology such as telehealth.

Keywords: Cerebrovascular accident; falls; psychometric; clinical utility; instrument

OTO – 07

Development and Validity Testing of the Video Modelling Module

Nurbieta Abd Aziz¹, Masne Kadar², Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi², Dzalani Harun²

¹Special Education Department, Faculty of Human Development, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, 35900, Perak, Malaysia.

²Center for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Nurbieta Abd Aziz

Email: nurbieta@fpm.upsi.edu.my

Introduction: Video modelling has been reported as suitable for students with a diverse group of disabilities, including learning difficulties (LD) and can be applied in different settings. However, most video modelling studies were not conducted in schools settings. Therefore, a Video Modelling Module (VMM) was developed among students with LD to enhance their learning process related to the hand dexterity skills included in the existing curriculum taught at schools in Malaysia.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the face and content validity of the developed VMM.

Methods: Nine experts agreed to participate in the study. The experts were asked to give feedback on the face and content validity of the developed VMM. The face validity was assessed using Yes and No items to choose on the four segments asked in the questionnaire. Content validity was assessed by using 4 Likert Scale on four aspects of relevance, simplicity, clarity and ambiguity.

Results: All experts achieved a 100% agreement on the suitability of the font/size, language/sentence used, instruction layouts and neatness, the sound of music, main and sub-topic delivery, video segments delivery, verbal instructions, time of the video and quality of the video. In addition, content validity index (CVI) on items, averages and universal agreement of VMM (I-CVI, S-CVI/Ave and S-CVI/UA) had also achieved a complete agreement of 1.00. **Conclusion:** The developed VMM showed excellent face and content validity levels to be used among students with LD to enhance their hand dexterity skills.

Keywords: Video modelling module; students with learning difficulties; hand dexterity skills; face validity; content validity index

OTO – 08

Comparison of the Driving Attitudes for Students with and without Low Vision at KSAU-HS University in Riyadh

Jayachandran Vetrayan^{1,2}, Anas Bassam Al Bassam^{1,2}, Abdulrhman Al Naseer^{1,2}, Omar Al Omar^{1,2}, Faisal Al Mutairi^{1,2}, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj^{1,2}

¹College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

²King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Corresponding author: Jayachandran Vetrayan

Email: jaikmch@gmail.com

Introduction: The attitudes towards driving are analogous to unsafe driving behaviour. There is also a significant increase in teenagers driving recklessly. High-risk driving behaviour is a vital factor in roadway injuries, disabilities, and fatalities. Some of the factors involved in risky driving are human error, road environment, and vehicle conditions. Low vision is a severe public health issue. Driving combines manoeuvres and vision. Vision is essential to avoid road traffic accidents. They include normal vision, good visual acuity, good stereopsis, colour vision, eye coordination, and the ability to adapt to constantly changing lighting conditions. **Objective:** The purpose of the study was to compare the driving attitudes for students with or without low vision in KSAU-HS, Riyadh. **Methods:** A sample population consisted of 70 students without low vision and 43 students with low vision. A comparative cross-sectional study design was used with a Driving Habits Questionnaire (DHA) to evaluate students' driving attitudes. The independent t-test did the data analysis to determine the statistical significance of the results. **Results:** Comparing the two groups, it showed that students with low vision showed negative attitudes while driving and less risk and the result was statistically significant ($t = 4.67$, $P < 0.01$) for attitude and ($t = 2.70$, $P < 0.01$) for risk. **Conclusion:** Students with low vision have shown a negative attitude towards traffic flow, rule obedience, speeding, and fun riding. The risk-taking behaviour is lower than that of the students without low vision.

Keywords: Driving; low vision; attitude; risk behaviour; vision.

OTO – 09

Community Based Health Promotion for The Elderly: An Approach to Self-Care Management

Kaori Yamaguchi¹, Emi Yasuda², Yukiko Makihara³, Makoto Kono¹

¹International University of Health and Welfare, School of Health Sciences at Narita, Department of Occupational Therapy, Narita, Japan

²International University of Health and Welfare, School of Nursing at Narita, Narita, Japan

³International University of Health and Welfare, School of Health Sciences at Narita, Department of Physical Therapy, Narita, Japan

Corresponding author: Kaori Yamaguchi

Email: yamaguchi-kaori@iuhw.ac.jp

Introduction: Japan is facing various issues related to its ageing society. Health professions are required to work in the community to promote the health of the elderly. In terms of health promotion, self-care management is essential. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to introduce a community-based project run by the health professions, which aims at improving the skills of self-care management for the local elderly. **Methods:** The “SOGODAI healthy life designing project” was a series of sessions in Sogodai, located in Narita, Japan. Each session had a specific theme, such as dementia prevention and nutrition, and consisted of a lecture and group work. Those sessions were organized to review the health aspects of their daily lives and discuss how to improve their self-care management skills. To visualize their health status, the participants were encouraged to collect some data, including the number of steps, frequency of going out and meals. Data was collected using questionnaire and interview. **Results:** The number of participants was around twenty. Most of them participated regularly and actively joined the discussion. They acquired new knowledge related to their health. Importantly, by joining this project, they obtained an opportunity to realize their actual health conditions and consider a strategy to improve their self-care management skills. **Conclusion:** It is suggested that professional support and discussion as a group is beneficial for improving the health of the elderly. Visualizing their health status may also be helpful to grasp the reality and set the goals.

Keywords: Care prevention; community; self-care management

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Development and Validation Process of Adaptive Skills Assessment among Preschool Children in Malaysia

Durratul Husna Mohamat Kasim¹, Masne Kadar², Nor Afifi Razaob², Dzalani Harun²

¹Occupational Therapy Program, Training Institute of Ministry of Health Malaysia, Jalan Hospital, 47000. Sg. Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

²Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Durratul Husna Mohamat Kasim

Email: dhusna2105@gmail.com

Introduction: Age-appropriate adaptive skills are essential in preparing preschool children to enter the mainstream educational system. Comprehensive assessments relevant to socio-cultural society in Malaysia are much needed to measure adaptive skills readiness among preschool children. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to develop the Adaptive Skills Scale (SKA) assessment in the Malay Language to measure adaptive skills capacity among preschool children aged 4 to 6 years. **Methods:** This study comprises two phases, instrument design and content validity process. Quantitative cross-sectional studies were conducted on 250 randomly selected preschoolers in Selangor to collect data on motor skills level using BOT-2, and daily functional skills using Vineland-3. Data were analysed using a qualitative method among researchers to identify the relevance of the items to develop SKA. A panel of 7 experts validated the instrument through focus group discussion (FGD) and content validity index (CVI) method. The tool consists of 4 domains and 270 items. The domains are: 1) communication; 2) daily living; 3) socialisation; 4) motor and posture. **Results** showed high content validity of individual items (I-CVI range 0.71 – 1) and high overall content validity (S-CVI/UA = 0.81; S-CVI/Ave = 0.96). Using the FGD method, the development and evaluation of SKA demonstrated high item content validity to assess adaptive skills among preschool children in Malaysia. **Conclusion:** Upon further validation, it is anticipated that this assessment might be suitable to assess preschool children's adaptive skills readiness as one of the preparations for entering formal school in Malaysia.

Keywords: Assessment; adaptive skills; preschool children; school readiness; content validity index

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Six Years with Refugees in Fukushima: A Chronicle of Temporary Communities and Occupational Activities

Makoto Kono¹, Kaori Yamaguchi¹

¹University of Health and Welfare, Narita, Chiba, Japan

Corresponding author: Kono Makoto

Email: mkono@iuhw.ac.jp

Introduction: A team of occupational therapist and physiotherapists started to provide supports in Nihon-Matsu city, Fukushima, just after the nuclear plant accident in 2011. The team initially run the activities at shelters for refugees and then changed the target place from shelters to temporary houses. At the temporary houses, the activities were kept for more than six years till 2017. **Objective:** This report aims to explore the long-term process of post-disaster community supports by rehabilitation specialists. **Methods:** As support activities, the team provided essential rehabilitation services and small group activities such as cooking and handcrafts. Furthermore, the team organized seasonal community events annually. Necessary data for this report was collected from activity records. **Results:** In the initial period, the support could facilitate active interactions among refugees. Because most of them gathered from different places, they needed to build up a new relationship with others, and the group activities facilitated it. From the second year until the fourth year, both the refugee community and host community took over the annual event, which the team initiated, and they organized it collaboratively. In the fifth and sixth year, the refugees started to move from temporary houses to new places. The refugee community started to shrink gradually. However, some refugees kept the relationship with others even after moving out. It seemed the activities facilitated to development bond of refugees. **Conclusion:** Occupational therapists can contribute to community building and mutual support development in disaster situations by using activities.

Keywords: Disaster; community-based rehabilitation; community

OTO – 12

Coping Strategies Factor as Predictors of Life Satisfaction Among Caregivers with Learning Disabilities Children

Isma Hanis Ghafar¹, Noor Amiera Alias²

¹Balik Pulau Hospital, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

²University of Technology MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Isma Hanis Ghafar

Email: ismahanisghafar@gmail.com

Introduction: The caregivers with learning disabilities (LD) children experience life differently. **Objective:** the main purpose of this study was to investigate coping strategies as predictors of life satisfaction. **Methods:** A cross-sectional design was conducted, and 64 caregivers were purposively recruited from three different Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) in Penang. *The Family Crisis Oriented Personal Evaluation Scales (F-COPES)* was used to identify the coping strategies and measure life satisfaction level; the participants answered the Satisfaction with Life Satisfaction (SWLS). **Results:** Overall scoring (M = 24.28, SD = 5.412) for life satisfaction shown that the caregivers were satisfied with their life and acquiring social support explained a significant proportion of variance in life satisfaction score ($R^2 = .21$, $F(5, 58) = 3.08$, $p = .02$). **Conclusion:** This study highlights acquiring social support as a suggested key tool for adapting to caring for children with learning disabilities. The necessity of early assessment and intervention that incorporates the social support element for the caregiver should be part of Occupational Therapy management with learning disabilities children.

Keywords: Caregiver, learning disability, coping strategy, caregiver's life satisfaction

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Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Occupational Therapy Services in the Pediatric Setting among Medical Practitioners in Maldives

Aminath Shimana Zahir¹, Aifah Jamaludin¹, Mohammed Nazmul Hasan Maziz²

¹Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Perdana University Graduate school of Medicine, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Aifah Jamaludin

Email: aifah.jamaludin@gmail.com

Introduction: The Maldives islands is located in the middle of the Indian ocean. It is comprised of 1192 coral islands distributed over 298 square kilometres. The capital city of the Maldives is Male', and its population is ever-growing. There are roughly ten hospitals in the capital Male' and surrounding islands; this, however, does not include resorts. Out of these 10 hospitals, only about ½ of them provide rehabilitation services, mainly physiotherapy. Occupational therapy is rarely provided, and due to the ever-growing disabled and older community in the Maldives, it is in dire of this vital rehabilitation service. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the general perceptions and knowledge regarding occupational therapy among medical professionals. Determine the knowledge of healthcare benefits by health care professionals in the Maldives. Determine the need for occupational therapy service in the Maldives from the perspective of healthcare teams. **Methods:** A total of 52 participants were recruited from two different hospitals located in the capital city (Male'). The data was collected using a self-reported questionnaire distributed via an online survey. **Results:** There was an average knowledge about occupational therapy. About 50% agreed that occupational therapy is a vital profession in the rehabilitation healthcare team, and 83% voted that occupational therapy should be established in the Maldives. **Conclusion:** Activity of daily living social use of language was the most recognized occupational therapy roles. In contrast, ergonomics and splinting were the most unrecognized areas of practice.

Keywords: Occupational therapy, medical professionals, the Maldives, attitudes, knowledge

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Barriers to Community Integration for Elderly People in Malaysia: A Qualitative Study of Occupational Therapists' Perspectives

Yau Yen Hui¹, Sangeeta Kaur², Nathan Vytialingam¹

¹Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Perdana University – Royal College of Surgeon Ireland School of Medicine (PU-RSCI), Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Yau Yen Hui

Email: 16120005@perdanauniversity.edu.my

Introduction: Existing research has addressed the importance of participating in activities and the benefits of dwelling in a community but have yet to address the methods and efficiency of these activities. As Malaysia is a culturally rich society, it is vital to understand the role of occupational therapists (OTs) in integrating the elderly into the community in the country's specific context. This is to inform the development of clinical practices and systems aimed at improving integrating the elderly into the community. **Objective:** The study's objective was to identify the perspectives of Malaysian OTs regarding the existing barriers of CI among the elderly. **Methods:** Fourteen interviews were conducted with experienced OTs working in different settings from each state of Malaysia. An in-depth semi-structured interview technique known as the Critical Incident Technique (CIT) was conducted through a virtual medium (Zoom Cloud Meetings). Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data. **Results:** Fourteen participants from thirteen Malaysia states provided insights into the barriers to CI for older people in Malaysia. Analysis revealed three master themes: elderly-related factors, organisational factors and socioenvironmental factors. **Conclusion:** Culture and ethnicity play a significant role in influencing all factors of CI. Supporting the development of CI requires attending to barriers at the elderly, organisational and socioenvironmental level, and considering cultural context and social background.

Keywords: Elderly, community, community integration, Malaysia, occupational therapist

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Stress and Quality of Life Among Fathers of Special Needs Children in Klang Valley

Lim Pei Tien¹, Nur Atiqah Azman², Darlina Hani Fadil Azim³

¹Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

³Perdana University- Royal College Of Surgeons In Ireland (PURCSI) School Of Medicine, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Lim Pei Tien

Email: 15120024@perdanauniversity.edu.my

Introduction: Many researchers have studied the stress experienced by parents of special needs children with a different disability. Unfortunately, there is a dearth of study about Malaysian fathers of special needs children. **Objective:** This study aimed to examine the stress levels, quality of life of fathers and correlation between stress and quality of life of fathers of special needs children. **Methods:** The samples (n=256) included fathers of special needs children (n=128), and fathers of typical children (n=128) were recruited into this cross-sectional study. A set of questionnaires containing Section 1 comprised fathers and child's demographic data. Section 2 was the Parental Stress Scale (PSS), and Section 3 was WHOQOL-BREF questionnaires distributed. The demographic data, PSS score and WHOQOL score were analysed using descriptive analysis. Meanwhile, Pearson r was used to identify the correlation. **Results:** The findings of the study showcased that fathers of special needs children have higher stress level (M=44.50) and lower quality of life (QOL) (M=14.16) where else, fathers of typical children have lower stress level (M=39.70) and higher QOL (M=15.41). Therefore, suggestions of reducing stress are needed. It showed a moderate negative correlation between stress and QOL of fathers of special needs children (r= .328, p<0.01). **Conclusion:** In summary, fathers of special needs children have higher stress, lower overall and physical health, psychological, social relationship and environmental QOL and parental stress is correlated with the QOL. However, it limits the ability to infer causal relations. Thus, longitudinal studies are suggested to infer the cause and effect relationship between stress and QOL.

Keywords: Stress; caregiver strain; quality of life; fathers; children with or without disabilities

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Improving Patient Adherence to Home Programme among Stroke Patients

Noor Fathimah Mazani¹, Nor Nadira Ideris Shah¹, Suriana Zaimah¹, Muhammad Syazwan Mohd Yusof¹

¹Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Noor Fathimah Mazani
Email: fathim_ot@yahoo.com

Introduction: Home Programme (HP) is a program for stroke patients that encourages the continuation of functional activities in the home environment. We had a high rate of re-admission with recurrent problems due to non-adherence to the HP. Non-adherence to HP contributes to complications, deconditioning, re-admission, increased hospital cost, the delayed recovery process, and decreased patient's quality of life. **Objective:** To improve patient adherence to Home Program (HP) among stroke patients. **Methods:** A prospective study using universal sampling. Data were collected during out-patient follow up by a therapist who interviewed patients with a history of admission. HP Checklist and QA Questionnaire were used during the interview to determine adherence rate and factors contributing to low adherence. Stroke Booklet was launched as a strategy for change to promote the compliance of the home program. Data before and after Stroke Booklet were compared to identify the difference. **Results:** The result showed that only 35% of 40 samples of discharged patient adhered to the HP. The most crucial contributing factor identified was no written guideline on HP during inpatient consultation, where 87.5% of patients did not receive written instruction for HP. After Stroke Booklet launched, we found that percentage of patient's adherence to the home program is increased to 60%. **Conclusion:** Stroke Booklet shown a good impact in delivering the home program to the patients. This project has successfully raised patient adherence to the home program.

Keywords: Stroke, home program, occupational therapy

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Occupational Engagement and Well Being Among Elderly in Malaysia

Harnisha Haidhir¹, Akehsan Dahlan¹

¹Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

Corresponding author: Harnisha Haidhir

Email: nisha_05_08@yahoo.com.my

Introduction: Older people are the fastest-growing population in the whole world as well in Malaysia. Hence, engaging in activities among older people is an essential element in maintaining health and viewed as one of the essential components within the occupational therapy profession. However, little attention has been given to investigate the gaps between the activities they can perform and want to perform among the older people. **Objective:** To determine the gaps in occupational engagement and identify the relationship between the occupational gaps and the demographic characteristic among older people living in the community in Malaysia. **Methods:** A total of 356 healthy older people aged 60 years and above participated in this cross-sectional study. A Malay version of the Occupational Gaps Questionnaire (OGQ-M) was used to determine the gaps in Instrumental of Daily living, social, leisure and work-related activities. **Result:** Occupational gaps were reported more often in leisure and social activities compared to other components. Furthermore, several demographic characteristics determine the occupational gaps. **Conclusion:** Occupational therapy should address the gaps through specific programs to ensure active participation in occupations and well-being among older people in Malaysia.

Keywords: Activity engagement, occupational gaps, elderly, occupational therapy

OTO – 19

Cross-cultural Adaptation of the KaTid-Senior for Indian Older Adults

Sebestina Anita Dsouza¹, Vinita Acharya¹, Meena Ramachandran¹, Gunnel Janeslatt¹

¹Manipal Academy of Higher Education, India

Corresponding author: Sebestina Anita Dsouza

Email: sebestina.dsouza@manipal.edu

Introduction: Older adults with cognitive impairments have difficulties with time processing abilities that affect their ability to manage their daily activities. The KaTid-Senior is a 29-item objective test to assess the time processing abilities of older adults and guides the selection of appropriate interventions, assistive devices, etc. The test was developed in Sweden and is available in English and Swedish languages. The present study aimed to adapt the test for use in India. **Objective:** i. Cross-cultural adaptation to the Indian context, ii. Translation to an Indian language (Kannada). **Methods:** The study involved three phases. In Phase I, the English version of the test was reviewed for suitability to the Indian context and modified. Phase II involved translation into the Kannada language and back-translation into the English language. Phase III involved pre-testing with ten older volunteers. **Results:** The test modifications included using English words that are easily understood in India in the item questions and instructions, pictures cards with common and easily recognized activities in India, and the 12-hour time format. The initial and back-translated versions were agreeable, and the volunteers performed the adapted test satisfactorily during pre-testing. **Conclusion:** The study successfully adapted the KaTid-Senior for Indian older adults, thereby facilitating contextually relevant occupational therapy assessment and intervention in dementia and other cognitive impairments.

Keywords: Time processing ability, cross-cultural adaptation, assessment tool

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Sensory Processing Between Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Akehsan Dahlan¹, Mohd Hazlan Umar Jalali²

¹Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

²Occupational Therapy Department, Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang

Corresponding author: Akehsan Dahlan

Email: akehsan@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Sensory processing (SP) is responsible for organizing all sensory information, including registration, modulation, discrimination and integration of the sensory input. Studies found that sensory processing dysfunction in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) children cause more significant neurodevelopmental issues. There is a clear manifestation of sensory processing difficulties in both ASD and ADHD children than in typical children. There is currently a lack of comparisons study that look into the similarities and differences in sensory processing dysfunction between children with ASD and ADHD. **Objectives:** This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the differences in sensory processing between the children with ASD and the children with ADHD using the Short Sensory Profile (2nd Edition). **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on one hundred children with ASD and 100 children with ADHD. **Results:** The result indicated there is significance difference in avoiding/avoider ($p=0.00$), registration/bystander ($p=0.00$), seeking/seeker ($p=0.00$) quadrant and behavior section ($p=0.00$) between ASD and ADHD children. In addition, there is a significant difference between genders in ASD children in the behaviour section ($p=0.04$) and ADHD children in avoidance/avoider quadrant ($p=0.02$) and registration/bystander quadrant ($p=0.01$). Furthermore, the level of education of the carer of ASD children shows significant differences with sensitivity/sensor quadrant, sensory section and the behavioural section with $p=0.00$, $p=0.02$ and $p=0.02$, respectively. **Conclusion:** There are significant differences in sensory processing between children with ASD and ADHD.

Keywords: Sensory processing; Autism Spectrum Disorder; Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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The Relationship Between Cognitive Skill and Handwriting Readiness Among 7-9 Years Old Children with Dyslexia

Akehsan Dahlan¹, Nurul Ku Harmila Binti Abdul Zalif², Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹

¹Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

²Genius Kurnia Putrajaya

Corresponding author: Akehsan Dahlan

Email: akehsan@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Children with dyslexia are often having difficulties in copying, writing, reading and spelling. Although these skills are crucial for school-aged children to survive in education, they are often undertreated and under-recognised. Failure in these skills will have a negative effect on academic achievement and also self-esteem. Previous studies indicate that children with dyslexia have cognitive functions such as visual and spatial perception, visual-motor integration, attention and executive functions, and a direct link between writing the cognitive functions. **Objectives:** This study aims to determine the relationship between children's cognitive skill and handwriting readiness with dyslexia. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study, through a purposive sampling strategy, was conducted on 42 children with dyslexia age 7-9. Data was collected using the Shore Handwriting Screening Tool and Dynamic Occupational Therapy Cognitive Assessment for Children. **Results:** The result shows there is a moderate positive correlation of cognitive skills component and handwriting readiness component and speed ($r=0.53$ $p<0.05$; $r=0.58$, $p<0.05$) among 7-9 years old dyslexic children and stepwise regression analysis results indicate that praxis skill as the main predictor for the handwriting readiness. The visual-motor construction is the main predictor for handwriting speed. **Conclusion:** Occupational therapy needs to improve the skills related to the praxis ability and visual-motor construction to improve the handwriting skills performance among children with dyslexia.

Keywords: Handwriting readiness; cognitive skill; dyslexia; school-aged

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Relationship between Parental Sense of Competency and Autism Severity with Parental Stress among Parent of Children with Autism

Akehsan Dahlan¹, Azimah Daud²

¹Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

²The National Autism Centre (NASOM), Setia Alam

Corresponding author: Akehsan Dahlan

Email: akehsan@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Caring for children with autism requires many efforts and struggle; hence their parents' psychological condition, such as stress, would be affected. Parenting stress often are related to the child's behaviour, the struggles in balancing parenting tasks, or dysfunctional interaction between the parent and child. In addition, parenting children with autism requires some level of competency. It is crucial to give attention to this issue as parents are the child's primary caregiver. **Objectives:** This study aimed to identify the factors that contribute to parental stress. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study through a purposive sampling strategy was conducted. Data was collected using three types of a self-report questionnaire: Parental Stress Scale (PSS), Parental Sense of Competency (PSOC) and Gilliam Autism Rating Scale-3 (GARS-3). **Results:** Result shows that parents with a higher level of parental competency and satisfaction in parenting have lower parental stress levels. The study also found that parental stress can be predicted by observing the level of parental competency and the child's autism severity. **Conclusion:** Health professionals need to address parents' stress level since parents' psychological condition may positively or negatively impact the child's condition. Support also needs to be given through addressing the parental sense of competency as it affects parental stress.

Keywords: Parental stress; competency; autism, children

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Driver's Personality and Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale among Young Adult in Malaysia.

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹, Tengku Sarah Tengku Mohammad¹, Akehsan Dahlan¹, Khairil Anuar Md Isa¹, Ajau Danis¹, Rosilah Wahab¹, Mohd Suleiman Murad¹, Ahmad Kamal Mohd Natar¹, Chandra Kannan Thanapalan¹, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim¹

¹Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

Corresponding author: Mohamad Ghazali Masuri

Email: zalie222@gmail.com

Introduction: According to Occupational Therapy Practice Framework: Domain and Process (3rd Edition), driving has been listed as one of the occupations under instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), which support daily life within home and community. This is one of the most complex occupational performance that requires active eye-hand-foot coordination. It is also highly risky and strongly related to other factors such as cognitive ergonomics. Studies have stated that one of the causes of accidents were due to driver's physiological such as personal characteristics, styles, personalities, personal habits, and emotions which influenced the driver's attitude. This study was funded under the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) by MoHE – (600-IRMI/FRGS 5/3 (126/2019)). **Objective:** This study aims to explore the association of drivers' personality, risky driving attitudes, and road traffic accidents using a locally validated assessment known as Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale © (ASDS) / Saringan Skala Sikap Selamat © (SaringSikap) questionnaire. **Methods:** Data collection was obtained using a convenience sampling method where the questionnaire was distributed randomly to the participant and through an online medium (Google form). **Result:** A total of 385 questionnaires were distributed; however, only 242 (62.9%) participants returned the complete questionnaire. Results showed there was no significant association between drivers' personality and risky driving attitudes among young adults [$p(3.814) = 0.432$]. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, personality has no significant association with risky driving attitudes, and different personality types have no contribution to road traffic accidents. An occupational therapist may use this fundamental issue as a reference in planning for a driving rehabilitation program.

Keywords: Personality; ASDS; Occupational performance; Cognitive ergonomics

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Psychometric Properties of The Malay Version of Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ): A Pilot Study on Caregivers of Autism Children

Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi¹, Dzalani Harun¹, Nurul Syahirah Muhammad², Kamaruddin Hassan³

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Nurich Training & Rehab Centre, Johor, Malaysia

³Occupational Therapy Unit, Hospital Canselor Tuanku Mukhriz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi

Email: hanif_ot@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: An effective emotional regulation is crucial for caregivers of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in dealing with their children's behaviour. One of the instruments that can be used to assess emotional regulation is the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). However, the psychometric properties of the Malay version of the ERQ have not yet been established. **Objective:** The aims of this study is to determine the construct validity, reliability of the Malay version of the ERQ, and to determine the differences between emotional regulation strategies based on socio-demographic characteristics. **Methods:** Based on the cross-sectional design, a convenience sampling method was used to recruit a total of 53 caregivers of children with ASD. The Malay version of ERQ contains ten items that assess cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression was used in this study. **Results:** Confirmatory factor analysis resulted in two items that had to be excluded due to low factor loadings (<0.4). After the exclusion, analysis showed good convergent validity (AVE >0.5) and discriminant validity (HTMT <0.85). The construct reliability for the cognitive reappraisal ($\rho_A = 0.83$, $\rho_C = 0.83$, $\alpha = 0.82$) and expressive suppression ($\rho_A = 0.69$, $\rho_C = 0.78$, $\alpha = 0.58$) were good. There was no significant difference of emotional regulation strategies based on socio-demographic characteristics. **Conclusion:** This study showed that the Malay version of the ERQ is valid and reliable to assess emotion regulation among caregivers of autism children without any sociodemographic influence. In future, studies with a bigger sample size on different types of population are highly recommended.

Keywords: Validity; reliability; cognitive reappraisal; expressive suppression; occupational therapy

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The Effectiveness of Nursing Spiritual Care Module Towards Nursing Competence: Randomized Control Trial Study

Ali H. Abusafia¹, Zakira Mamat¹, Nur Syahmina Rasudin¹, Mujahid Bakar¹ and Rohani Ismail¹, Ola K. Taleb¹

¹Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Ali H. Abusafia
Email: ali.abusafia@student.usm.my

Introduction: Nurses have inadequate competence in providing spiritual care to the patients. **Objective:** To evaluate the effectiveness of the Nursing Spiritual Care Module on nurse's spiritual care competence in Malaysia. **Methods:** Randomized Control Trial (RCT) method was conducted on 126 nurses (63 participants for each group). Participants were selected from palliative care wards affiliated to Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. Nurses in the intervention group have been involved in the nursing spiritual care educational module for two weeks, while nurses in the control group take one lecture on spiritual care from the hospital. The spiritual care competence scale Malay version was completed before and after one month of the intervention program for both groups. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software version 24. **Result:** The outcome of the two-way repeated measure ANOVA shows a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group within time (p -value=0.001), between the group (p -value=0.038) and the time*group interaction (p -value=0.001). **Conclusion:** The nursing spiritual care module had a significant impact on the competence of palliative care nurses to provide spiritual care to the patients. It is essential to help nurses and other health professionals to develop their competence towards patients' spiritual needs.

Keywords: Spiritual care; competence; effectiveness; nurses; randomized control trial.

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Translation and Content Validity Of Malay Version Of The Toileting Habit Profile Questionnaire-Revised (THPQ-R)

Khairil Anuar Md. Isa¹, Atiqah Atan¹, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹, Nor Azimah Abd. Aziz¹, Ajau Danis¹, Siti Nor Ismalina Isa¹

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Khairil Anuar Md. Isa¹
Email: khairil996@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Toileting, including bowel management, is essential, and these processes usually happen naturally as the children grow. Problems in toileting may lead to bowel management issues and eventually disturb their quality of life, not just to the children but to their parent alike. Thus, a Malay version of the Toileting Habit Profile Questionnaire-Revised (THPQ-R) is introduced to assess the bowel management problems related to the children's sensory reactivity issues and behaviours. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to translate the THPQ-R into the Malay version, culturally validate it, and determine the content validity of the THPQ-R Malay Version. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study that comprised of three phases: (1) translation of original THPQ-R, (2) preliminary pilot testing of the translated version, and (3) evaluation of the content validity. **Result:** Thirty (n=30) working parents with children aged 3 to 10 years old and six (6) experts' experienced in the paediatric area were assessed. The IRA values were observed at maximum values (IRA=1.00) for all items, which indication that the expert panels were in agreement with the items of the THPQ-R Malay version. The score of I-CVI and S-CVI/Ave was also high (100%). **Conclusion:** THPQ-R Malay version was able to portray the theoretical concept of the assessment that is designed to be examined. It is valid to assess the relationship of the bowel management problems related to the children's sensory reactivity issues and behaviour, as shown in our study.

Keywords: Toileting, bowel management problems, sensory reactivity issues, defecation behaviour, defecation disorders

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The potential of HIRARC approach on Pre-driving Assessment: Application of Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale © (ASDS) according to PreSiM Model.

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹, Akehsan Dahlan¹, Khairil Anuar Md Isa¹, Ajau Danis¹, Rosilah Wahab¹, Mohd Suleiman Murad¹, Ahmad Kamal Mohd Natar¹, Chandra Kannan Thanapalan¹, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim¹

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Mohamad Ghazali Masuri
Email: zalie222@gmail.com

Introduction: The use of hazard identification (HI), risk assessment (RA) and risk control (RC) or known as HIRARC, is widely used to prevent an accident at the workplace. It has become fundamental to the practice of planning, management, and the operation of risk management. This approach is commonly used among Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) team yet, less been discuss among local Occupational therapist. This study was funded under the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) by MoHE – (600-IRMI/FRGS 5/3 (126/2019)). **Objective:** This study aims to explain the process of translating pre-driving assessment result using locally validated assessment known as Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale © (ASDS) / Saringan Skala Sikap Selamat © (SaringSikap) according to the PreSiM model into the HIRARC matrix. **Methods:** This study was involved in a cross-sectional study where all participants were reached via online platform. For the purpose to investigate the risk of respondent at 'Pre' stage of PreSiM model, this study purposely select participant who is actively driving/riding yet not have any valid driving licence. **Result:** A total of 278 respondent participated in this study. From six domains of driver's attitude, 46% of the respondents fall under high risk (score more than 15 according to HIRARC matrix) on self-compliance. **Conclusion:** This translation process shows promising results in assessing human factors in terms of hazard, risk, and possible RTA control. This new scale will enable the Occupational therapist to evaluate the level of severity and action needed to prevent further accident. This scale may be referred to as a baseline in a driving rehabilitation program.

Keywords: Pre-driving, risk assessment, hazard, occupational therapists

OTO – 28

Activity Card Sort (ACS) Measuring Activity Participation Level: A Critical Review

Jayachandran Vetrayan^{1,2}, Jananya Panyamee Dhippayom¹, Supaporn Chinchai¹, Peeraya Munkhetvit¹, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj^{1,2}

¹Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

²College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Corresponding author: Jayachandran Vetrayan
Email: jaikmch@gmail.com

Introduction: Occupation engagement is vital to client health and well-being. It is a central concept of occupational therapy involving people with a life-threatening illness. To measure activity participation and restriction, Activity Card Sort (ACS) is developed and based on the client-centered approach. To determine its impact on clinical practice, a critical review of ACS is required.

Objective: 1) To analyse the different versions of ACS and its strengths and weaknesses, 2) To identify the domains, age criteria, cultural variations, and activities in ACS. **Methods:** The literature search was done through Google Scholar, PubMed, EMBASE using the keyword ACS. 99 articles were retrieved from the search, and finally, 14 articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria, including age, cultural influence, and differential diagnosis. **Results:** Most of the articles focused on the development of ACS. It covered all ages from 0 to 74 years; 9 domains of ICF; participation level included. ACS was developed for various cultures, such as Japanese, Chinese, and Arabic. It was also developed for different diagnoses such as stroke, multiple sclerosis, and Alzheimer's population. Most ACS has good reliability between 0.80-0.98 and validity for use in clinical settings. **Conclusion:** ACS is available in different versions to measure activity participation even in the cognitive decline population. It is an adaptive tool for different cultures and age groups.

Keywords: Activity Card Sort (ACS); Occupation; Activity; Participation

OTO – 29

The Importance of Opting for Interdependency among Older People in The Institutions

Tengku Asri Tengku Makhtar¹, Akehsan Dahlan²

¹Pejabat Kesihatan Putrajaya, Putrajaya, Malaysia

²Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Tengku Asri Tengku Makhtar

Email: asri.ct87@gmail.com

Introduction: There is an increasing number of older persons in Malaysia, and it is predicted that Malaysia will become an ageing country by 2030. Age is often associated with physical, psychological and cognitive deteriorations which may cause the carer's difficulty to look after the aged parents. Subsequently, many older persons have to be relocated to an elderly institution. However, there are many issues in elderly institutions such as occupational injustice, lack of meaningful relationship, lack of autonomy and individuality. The older persons need to be interdependent to thrive in the institutions and maintain their quality of life and well-being. **Objective:** This study aims to explore the reasons for opting to be interdependence among each other in the institutions. **Methods:** Through the in-depth semi-structured interview, a phenomenological study was conducted on ten elderly persons who live in elderly institutions. The transcript obtained was analysed using the six stages of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). **Results:** Two master themes emerged from the interview; "*I need attention...*" and "*I have my own need...*". These themes represent the sense and reason for opting to be interdependency for ensuring their quality of life. **Conclusion:** The study's findings have shown a wide range of experiences of older people in opting for interdependence in their daily activities. These findings have given broad implications for caring for older people and could help healthcare professionals understand and execute effective measures in care institutions.

Keywords: Interdependency; Older persons; Institution; Phenomenology; Quality of Life

OTO – 30

Evaluating the Use of Filmmaking as a Group Activity for Students in a Learning Disability Centre

Vignesh Vyas¹

¹University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

Corresponding author: Vignesh Vyas

Email: av2.ent@gmail.com

Introduction: Individuals with learning disabilities have difficulties undertaking activities of daily living and this could have an impact on their social inclusion. This study aimed to identify the benefits of individuals with learning disabilities taking part in a filmmaking group, where peer-peer support was used to help individuals learn a specific activity of daily living skill. **Objective:** To establish if filmmaking group has any effect on the individual's activities of daily living. **Methods:** A pilot study was conducted at a learning disabilities centre. Our participants, three females and one male, all aged between 30 and 40 years with learning disabilities took part in the study. Sessions were split into three stages - pre-production, production and post-production. During the pre-production, the participants wrote a script together. In the production stage, the participants operated the camera, acted in the film and each participant taught the rest of the participants a skill that they had difficulty with. In the post-production stage, the participants helped editing the film. **Results:** All four participants' specific functional performance of a daily living task improved in accuracy and efficiency after taking part in the filmmaking project. The results were collated from interviews with the participants and the questionnaires filled by staff members. All four participants improved their self-confidence, team working skills and communication. **Conclusion:** Filmmaking could be used as an activity, which could help individuals with learning disabilities learn specific activities of daily living skills. Taking part in the project could also improve individual's self-confidence and wellbeing.

Keywords: Filmmaking, Digital space, Occupational Therapy, Well-being

e-POSTER PRESENTATIONS

OTP – 01

Response Time of Choice Reaction Tasks and their Relationship

Makoto Otaki¹

¹Kobegakuin University, Hyogo, Japan

Corresponding author: Makoto Otaki
Email: ohtaki@reha.kobegakuin.ac.jp

Introduction: Every day we live by taking appropriate actions, and in order to do so, it is necessary for us to process the various surrounding stimuli appropriately and quickly, while inhibiting any inappropriate reactions. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study is to extract the relationship from the reaction time by changing the reaction task and the ultimate goal was to provide findings that can guide rehabilitative interventions. **Methods:** The research was conducted on healthy volunteers. The participants were then separated into two groups, young and middle-aged. The choice reaction task required the participants to view a screen where a stimulus was presented either on the left or right side, and then press a switch on the same or opposite side of the screen that the stimulus was shown. The reaction times of the middle-aged were significantly slower than those of the young for all conditions. **Results:** As a result of Brinley plot analysis, each task showed a linear relationship. The relationship of each task was modelled by covariance structure analysis, and the relationship could be found from its significance. **Conclusion:** The responsiveness of simple and choice reaction tasks is significantly related to each other, suggesting that tasks that respond to the opposite side of stimulus presentation are not significant and should be considered separately from other tasks.

Keywords: Reaction time, opposite reaction, covariance structure analysis

OTP – 02

Perception Towards Employment Among Private Occupational Therapist: A Mixed-Method Study

Nur Atiqah Azman¹, Siti Hazwanii Jasni², Puteri Nurfariza Arbain², Mohd Azam Abdul Halim³, Shasvine Viknesh a/p Sugumaran⁴

¹Centre of Occupational Therapy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Puncak Alam Campus

²Genius Kurnia, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur

³Occupational Therapy Unit, Rehabilitation Medicine Department, Hospital Pengajar Universiti Putra Malaysia (HPUPM)

⁴Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy, Wisma Chase Perdana, Changkat Semantan Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur

Corresponding author: Nur Atiqah Azman

Email: atiqahazman@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: This research is initiated as part of a preliminary study to observe the nature and experience of working in the private sector by paediatric occupational therapists in Malaysia. This study is expected to provide knowledge and baseline data for higher authority bodies and organisations in the country for enhancing the opportunity of working, mainly delivering occupational therapy services for the betterment of the services and reflected effective practice and intervention implementation of the clients. It will also be expected to benefit the policymakers and association in considering the limitations and offering opportunities in expanding the occupational therapy profession in Malaysia. **Objectives:** To identify the perception towards employment experience in the private practice among the private paediatric occupational therapists in Malaysia. **Methods:** A combination of qualitative and quantitative method study will be implemented to obtain the overall perceptions of the occupational therapists. Quantitative will be assessed on the demographic and employment characteristics (nature of work, interpersonal relationship, pay and allowances, working environment, training opportunities and career development). An estimation of 100 respondents will be selected through convenience sampling across the regions currently working in paediatric private practice. The qualitative method will involve a semi-structured interview in a focused-group discussion with six respondents, which explores their perception of working in the private sector. **Results:** This study expects to provide knowledge and baseline data for higher authority bodies and organisations in the country to enhance the opportunity to deliver occupational therapy services that reflect effective practice and intervention implementation to the clients. **Conclusion:** This study presumes to benefit the policymakers and association in considering the limitations and offer opportunities in expanding the occupational therapy profession in Malaysia

Keywords: Perception; paediatric occupational therapists; private employment; private; practice

OTP – 03

Perceived Stress and Coping Mechanisms of Pediatric Occupational Therapists in Batangas – Philippines

Delos Reyes Rod Charlie R.¹, Addatu Renan Mhartin P.¹, Arellano Ma. Lourdes M.¹, Cueto Ma. Kate N.¹, Luansing, Suszein Andree M.¹, Renegado Diane D¹.

¹College of Allied Medical Science, University of Batangas – Philippines

Corresponding author: Delos Reyes, Rod Charlie R
Email: delosreyes.rodcharlie@yahoo.com

Introduction: Stress is a necessary part of daily life. Occupational therapists are among those professionals who work holistically since they offer a wide range of intervention strategies for different aspects of individuals. **Objective:** In line with this, the purpose of this study is to examine and determine the perceived stress and describe the coping mechanisms of the Filipino Pediatric Occupational therapists working in Batangas Province. **Methods:** This study uses a phenomenological qualitative method for collecting and interpreting data. Thematic analysis was also used to present themes related to data. The case study format was used to examine complex phenomena in a natural setting. **Results:** Several therapists underwent in-depth interviews. After thematic analysis, the study found that [1] physical manifestations were the usual initial response of therapists on stress, which is commonly caused by [2] mismatch of parental expectations on a child's progress on therapy. Hence, [3] therapists used leisure activities, especially those used for an escape, to address their perceived stress. **Conclusion:** the researchers recommend that the occupational therapists ignore or prove to the client's caregiver their capabilities in helping the clients develop since they have limited knowledge of the different conditions and interventions that an occupational therapist may do. Moreover, balancing time for their occupations may be done to lessen the physiological stresses that they are encountering. In addition, providing more time for their leisure is important to lessen their perceived stress.

Keywords: Stress; coping mechanism; occupational therapy; therapists; pediatrics

OTP – 04

Quality of Life Among Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Masne Kadar¹, Nor Afifi Razaob@Razab¹, Nur Amalina Muhammad Badruddin^{1,2}, Ng Chew Sean^{1,3},
Nurul Shahira Maswah^{1,4}, Siaw Chui Chai¹

¹Centre for Rehabilitation & Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²KPJ Penang Specialist Hospital, 570 Jalan Perda Utama, Bandar Perda, 14000 Bukit Mertajam, Seberang Prai, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

³St Luke's ElderCare, 50 Kallang Pudding Rd, #07-02, Singapore 349326.

⁴Pantai Integrated Rehab Service, Pantai Hospital Manjung, Jalan PPMP 1 Pusat Perniagaan Manjung Point, 32040 Seri Manjung, Perak, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Masne Kadar

Email: masne_kadar@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Raising and taking care of a child diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is challenging. This challenge may affect parent's Quality of Life (QoL). To date, most QoL studies were conducted in western countries with limited research on QoL scenario in Asia, although Asia is the most populated continent in the world with diverse racial, cultural, and socioeconomic compositions. **Objective:** Given there is limited information available on the relationship between parental QoL and the ASD-specific symptoms in Malaysia, this study aimed to determine the parental QoL status and its relationship on parenting children with ASD based on autism symptomatology. Understanding challenges faced by parents is important in order to provide appropriate supports most needed by parents and their children. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study conducted at two occupational therapy centres located in the highly populated city of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In the study, a total of 35 parents who have a child diagnosed with ASD completed the Quality of Life in Autism (QoLA) questionnaire, an autism-specific questionnaire that was used to measure their QoL status. **Results:** Findings showed that there was a weak and non-significant relationship between ASD symptomatology and parental QoL ($r = .06$, $p > .05$). **Conclusion:** Therefore, the current study showed that parents' QoL status may have no association or connection with their child's ASD severity level. Future parental QoL studies need to include larger sample of parents of children with ASD as well as parents who are yet to receive services for their child.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, caregivers, quality of life, cross sectional study

OTP – 05

The Development and Validity of Malay Handwriting Manual Checklist.

Nor Afifi Razaob¹, Masne Kadar¹, Nur Syafiqah Mustaffa Al Bakhri, Siaw Chui Chai¹, Dzalani Harun¹, Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi¹

¹Centre for Rehabilitation & Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²Sunway Medical Centre, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Nor Afifi Razaob

Email: fifie.razaob@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Writing is one of the important aspects among children. Writing skills are the most challenging aspect during the pre-school and primary school. Therefore, the aim of this study was to develop and validate the Malay handwriting manual checklist for pre-school and primary school. **Methods:** This was a qualitative study and it was involved three-phase; i) structured interview, ii) establishment of face validity by using focus group discussion and iii) establishment of pre-testing by using content validation index (CVI) and cognitive interviewing. Seven teachers from a government pre-school participated in structured interview while ten panel experts participated in the FGD and CVI. Three teachers and two parents involved in the cognitive interviewing. Thematic analysis, item CVI and Scale CVI were used for the analysis. **Results:** Four theme has been included in the manual i) mechanical aspect ii) legibility, iii) letter formation and iv) Speed. The Content validity of the Malay Handwriting manual checklist achieved I-CVI and S-CVI/Ave 1.00. The Cronbach Alpha was showed an excellent internal consistency. All words and phrases used in the manual was clear and easily understood. **Conclusion:** This Malay Handwriting manual checklist has high validation and it has potential to be used among parents and teachers.

Keywords: Instrument, checklist, hand, write, Malaysia

OTP – 06

Development of a Self-help Device to Improve Grasping Skills for Children with Disabilities

Takako Yamada¹, Akiko Asano², Shigehiko Uruha¹

¹Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Aichi

²Seto Midori no machi Hospital, Aichi, Japan

Corresponding author: Takako Yamada

Email: tayamada@bukkyo-u.ac.jp

Introduction: Conventionally, a block of rubber or super ball (1.5cm in size) has been held on the ulnar side of the palm to encourage children with cerebral palsy to grasp. This approach has been made to drop the spasticity of ulnar side muscle and promote the activity of the radial side to improve the gripping skill. However in operational process, it was necessary to focus on the radial side, and many children did not like this method. **Objective:** Occupational therapy is not just for children with cerebral palsy but also children with ASD as they also have a noticeable delay in grasping development. The purpose is to develop a self-help device that can improve the functionality of the hand. **Methods:** This self-help device (wearing a large bead and rubber strap on the palm) can be worn by children with ASD, cerebral palsy, and those with Prada Willie syndrome. **Result:** Children with ASD, cerebral palsy, and those with Prada Willie syndrome are encouraged to operate a smooth three-finger chopstick grip, and it is easier to ground the hypothenar on the desk during pencil operations. In this way, their finger operation function has been remarkably improved. **Conclusion:** This simple self-help device is inexpensive, easy to operate and useful for improving the hand functions of children with developmental disabilities.

Keywords: Self-help device, grasping skill, ASD, CP, Prada Willie

OTP – 07

Malaysian's Public Perception on Persons with Drug Addiction (PWDA)

Erna Faryza Mohd Poot¹, Dharshini Navanethan²

¹Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Puncak Alam Campus, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia

²Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy (PUScOT), Perdana University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Erna Faryza Mohd Poot

Email: ernafaryza@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: The topic of drug addiction is commonly relating with negative perceptions among the public hence leading to the difficulty the Government to reduce the number of Persons With Drug Addiction (PWDA) in Malaysia. Thus, it is worthwhile to investigate the public perception of PWDA as a first step to combat this issue as public perceptions towards PWDA plays an important role in battling against the number of PWDA cases in Malaysia. **Objective:** This study aimed to investigate the public perception of PWDA, mainly on stigma and discrimination PWDA in Malaysia. **Methods:** Three hundred and twenty-seven respondents (n=327) participated in this cross-sectional study design. Respondents were asked to answer a set of questionnaires consisting of demographic data and questions regarding the perception of PWDA. The data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis where the results were portrayed in numbers (n) and percentages (%). **Result:** Results show the existence of stigma and discrimination perception on PWDA in Malaysian public have existed where nearly all the respondents (80.4%, n=263) respond unwilling to have PWDA in their family and work closely with PWDA (67.9%, n=222) even though nearly half of the respondents (54.7%, n=179) were aware of discrimination on PWDA being a serious problem. Moreover, the respondent showed a stigma on denying PWDA rights to get employment (39.4%, n=129) and housing (39.6%, n=129). However, the respondents suggested the government to increase in spending on PWDA treatment (69.4%, n) and to do more program for treating PWDA (68.2%, n=223). **Conclusion:** The shift in public's stigma and discrimination perception towards PWDA is essential as it could encourage more PWDA to improve their quality of life and seek treatment.

Keywords: Stigma; discrimination; public perception; person with drug addiction

OTP – 08

Perception of Occupational Therapists on Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgenders (LGBT) in Malaysia.

Erna Faryza Mohd Poot¹, Shukla Ixora Ramasamy²

¹Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Puncak Alam Campus, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia

²Perdana University School of Occupational Therapy (PUScOT), Perdana University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Erna Faryza Mohd Poot
Email: ernafaryza@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Occupational therapists provide treatment to all groups of clients inclusive of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, And Transgenders (LGBT) clients. LGBT clients in Malaysia are not seeking necessary medical interventions due to prior bad experiences of medical professionals treating them and are reported to be deprived of equal rights and privileges as other members in the community. **Objective:** This study aimed to review the perspectives on LGBT among Malaysian occupational therapists (OTs). **Methods:** Eighty-two occupational therapists (n=82) participated in this study and responded to a self-report questionnaire disseminated online. The questionnaire consisted of 3 sections; Section 1-demographic data, Section 2-knowledge about LGBT and Section 3-attitudes beliefs and practices. Descriptive analysis was used where results were portrayed in numbers (n) and percentages (%). **Results:** Results show that a majority of the respondents (96.3%, n=78) were familiar with LGBT terminology and have enough knowledge to explain LGBT to others (45.1%, n=37). Moreover, 57.3% (n=47) of respondents mentioned that their religion did not accept and support LGBT. However, 51.2% of respondents (n=42), stated they feel comfortable interacting with LGBT individually and suggested exposing the young generation to early education about LGBT (79.3%, n=65). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, occupational therapists in Malaysia have knowledge and exposure about LGBT issue but they did not show discrimination towards the LGBT population in Malaysia. Future research is needed, to assess more contributing factors of the acceptance level and the presence of stigma and discrimination through interview sessions.

Keywords: Perception; occupational therapist; LGBT

OTP – 11

Relationship Between Cognitive Function and QOL in Community-dwelling Elderly: Focusing on Social Frailty

Nobuyuki Honda¹, Noboru Hasegawa², Takako Yamada³, Nobuko Shimizu², Miyako Mochizuki⁴, Mayumi Kato⁵

¹Kansai University of Welfare Sciences, Osaka, Japan

²Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University, Ishikawa, Japan

³Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Japan

⁴Kyoto Bunkyo Junior College, Kyoto, Japan

⁵Aichi Medical College for Physical and Occupational Therapy, Aichi, Japan

Corresponding author: Nobuyuki Honda

Email: n-honda@tamateyama.ac.jp

Introduction: Frailty refers to "a state in which resilience to stress is reduced due to a decrease in reserve ability with aging". Frailty is divided into three elements: physical, mental and social. Social frailty is not physically and has low levels of social activity, engagement and relationship. **Objective:** This study is to examine the relationship between cognitive function and QOL, focusing on social frailty, for community-dwelling elderly with pre-frailty. **Methods:** The subjects were 17 participants ≥ 65 years, who lived at home and participated in a salon for the elderly. The Japanese version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA-J) was used for cognitive function. WHO/QOL-26 was used for health-related QOL. Subjects were divided into two groups based on MoCA-J scores and compared age and QOL (Physical Domain, Psychological Domain, Social relationships, Environment) were compared. Correlations were analysed for MoCA-J scores, age, height, and QOL for all subjects. **Results:** There was no significant difference between the two groups in age and QOL. The QOL "Environment" showed a significant positive correlation with the QOL "Physical Domain" and "Social relationships". **Conclusion:** Elderly with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) have a lower QOL than healthy. In addition, poor connection with society is associated to QOL. This time, the target is participating in the elderly salon. Therefore, it was suggested that the physical environment, personal relationships and support of friends were associated to the environment connected with the society, and that social resources and needs would be contribute to the QOL of the elderly with MCI.

Keywords: Frailty; social frailty; MoCA-J; WHO/QOL; elderly

OTP – 12

Buddy Program Training Module: The Effect on Buddies' Emotional Status in the Selected Nursing Homes

Siti Noraini Asmuri^{1,2}, Masne Kadar², Nor Afifi Razaob@Razab², Siaw Chui Chai², Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi²

¹Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

²Center for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Siti Noraini Asmuri

Email: ctnoraini@upm.edu.my

Introduction: The development of the buddy program training module is crucial to improve the quality of life among residents residing in the nursing homes. Such module are not yet available that can be used as guidelines for those providing assistance, known as buddies, to older adults in the nursing homes. **Objectives:** This study evaluate the effectiveness of the newly developed module in enhancing the emotional status of buddies. **Methods:** Sixty participants involved in the quasi-experimental study; two groups. Fifteen pairs of buddies-older adults completed the 8-weeks module, 15 pairs of buddies-older adults received no module and continue their daily routine. A validated Bahasa Malaysia Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21 (BM DASS21) was used to measure the emotional status of the buddies. **Results:** At baseline, no significant difference in emotional status was noted among the 2 groups ($p=0.566$). Significant main effects of time ($p=0.014$) and group ($p=0.013$) on depression were indicated in this study. There was a significant interaction effect for depression ($p=0.045$). Buddies in experiment group reported no significance difference in the level of depression, however, there was a significant increase in the level of depression for control group. **Conclusion:** The results suggested that the module may be appropriate to be implemented in nursing homes setting in order to improve emotional status among buddies. The module should be piloted in other settings such as older adults in the community.

Keywords: Older adults; buddies; training module; nursing home; emotional status.

OTP – 13

Construct Validity and Reliability of the Malay Version of the Daily Spiritual Experiences Scale (DSES)

Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi¹, Quratul Husna Hasnan¹, Chu Shin Ying²

¹Center for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

²Speech Science Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Corresponding author: Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi

Email: hanif_ot@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Spirituality is a significant factor in generating a positive coping style against stressful life events. One of the most suitable instruments to address spirituality is the Malay Version of the Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES). **Objective:** To determine construct validity and reliability of DSES (Malay Version) using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). **Methods:** A total of 203 undergraduate students aged 18-21 years old were recruited using purposive sampling. AMOS version 24 was used to analyse the construct, convergent and discriminant validity of DSES (Malay Version). **Results:** DSES (Malay Version) showed good convergent validity of AVE: 0.61, construct validity of RMSEA: 0.08 and composite reliability of CR: 0.958. All index categories of model fitness showed that the result meet the required scores. This confirmed that the confirmatory model fit the data. Therefore, all items of the DSES (Malay Version) are valid and reliable to measure spirituality among undergraduate students. **Conclusion:** This study indicates that DSES (Malay Version) can be used to address spirituality among undergraduate students. This finding can be used by future researchers to study the level of spirituality in more detailed perspectives, as well as to compare the result with other populations.

Keywords: Confirmatory factor analysis; occupational therapy; psychometric properties

OTP – 15

Perceptions of Allied Health Professionals on the Role of Occupational Therapists

Farahiyah Wan Yunus¹, Nuralia Fatiha Ahmad Ridhuwan², Muhammad Hibatullah Romli³

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²Center for Psychology and Rehabilitation of Atfal Jannah, Jalan Pinang 7, Bukit Kuang, 24000 Kemaman, Terengganu

³ Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Farahiyah Wan Yunus

Email: farahiyahwanyunus@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Occupational therapy is a client-centred health profession and is a part of a multidisciplinary team. Effective multidisciplinary practice happens when each profession understands the role of other professional in the team. This resulted to optimal referral among the professionals that benefits the clients to receive good care and service. However, it seems that referrals to occupational therapist are becoming lesser by day. This brings a perspective if other profession in the healthcare team really understands the roles of occupational therapist. **Objective:** This study aims to explore the perception and misconception of allied health professionals on the roles of occupational therapist. **Methods:** Using a heuristic approach, a focus group discussion was conducted among six allied health professionals recruited from the Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and one private institution. **Results:** The interview data was analysed thematically. Themes developed were: i) Paradigm of occupational therapy in the perspectives of allied health professionals, ii) In-cooperating togetherness for the benefit of the client and iii) Addressing the ultimatum of occupational therapist roles in the enhancement of the profession. **Conclusion:** The knowledge of the other healthcare practitioners and client on the role of occupational therapist are still limited. Therefore, it is important for occupational therapists to continuously promote the profession for the benefit of the client and the profession.

Keywords: Multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, referral, qualitative, focus group

OTP – 16

The Study on Relationship Between Level Of Stress And Eye Hand Coordination Performance Among Students at Healthcare Private Institution.

Sakinah Rasli¹, Aloysius Peters¹, Jibi Paul¹, Nurshazana Akmal Jamaludin¹

¹KPJ Healthcare University College (KPJUC), Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Sakinah Rasli
Email: sakinah@kpjuc.edu.my

Introduction: Stress is a common among the students which may be caused by various academic activities and demands. However, it is still unclear level of stress exposure towards motor coordination performance among college students. **Objective:** The main objective of this study was to determine the relationship between level of stress and eye hand coordination performance among the healthcare students. **Methods:** This study design is a cross sectional study. The subjects involved in this study were students from course of diploma and degree total 135 students (27 male, 109 female). Level of stress was measured using the Perceived Stress Scale-10 (PSS-10) and the alternate hand wall toss test was used to test the hand eye coordination performance. Subjects had answered the PSS-10 stress questionnaire to identify the level of their stress, and alternate hand wall toss test were performed in 30 second time. The number of successful catches were recorded, and the score were given based on the number of successful catches. **Results:** A Spearman's correlation test shows there were no significant difference and a weak correlation between stress level and eye hand coordination ($r=-0.03$, $p=0.75$). **Conclusion:** These findings showed that the eye hand coordination tasks can be perform even in stress. Thus, it can be implied to clinical practice during intervention process.

Keywords: stress; eye hand coordination; alternate hand wall toss test; stress level; motor coordination

OTP – 17

The Utility of Exergame on Quality of Life among Nursing Students: A Quasi-Experiment Study

Muhammad Hibatullah Romli¹, Nur Syamira Mohd Shukor¹, Eliani Ezani¹, Mazatufazura SF Salim¹, Farahiyah Wan Yunus²,

¹Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

²Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Corresponding author: Muhammad Hibatullah Romli
Email: hibatullah.romli@gmail.com

Introduction: Undergraduate nursing study is the most intensive programme in health sciences education in Malaysia. This makes the students has limited time for physical activity and exposed to stress and low quality of life. **Objective:** This study aimed to investigate the feasibility and the potential efficacy of exergame using Xbox 360 Kinect among nursing students. **Methods:** A total of 36 nursing students participated in this two-group pilot non-randomized controlled trial study and evenly assigned into each group. The intervention group received exergame sessions using Xbox 360 Kinect for 20 minutes per session, three times per weeks for four weeks. Participant in the control group were instructed to continue with their usual daily routines. Quality of life were evaluated using SF-8 at pre and post intervention. Feasibility questionnaire was also given to the intervention group to evaluate the intervention procedure, duration, setting, equipment, time and preferences. **Results:** Both groups show reduction in score on mental component ($p_s < 0.05$) but not the control group in the physical component ($p = 0.291$) of the SF-8 at the pre-and-post study. However, intervention group shows significantly greater improvement compared to the control group especially on the mental component ($p = 0.013$) than the physical component ($p = 0.090$) of the SF-8 in the repeated-measure ANOVA analysis. Female gender and people with low-to-moderate level of physical activity benefitted most. **Conclusion:** Exergame can potentially increase healthy lifestyles among nurses and were found to be feasible for both research and practice. Occupational therapists can help to facilitate healthy daily activities for healthcare members.

Keywords: Healthy lifestyle, physical activity, occupational balance, wellbeing.

OTP – 18

Perception of Clinical Supervisors on Occupational Therapy Clinical Placement in Malaysia

Dzalani Harun¹, Tan Eileen¹, Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi¹

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Corresponding author: Dzalani Harun
Email: dzalani@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Clinical placement is an important component in occupational therapy programme for undergraduates to obtain clinical skills and experience. Feedback from clinical supervisors is valuable as it helps to develop a better clinical placement system. In Malaysia, there is a lack of well-documented feedback from clinical supervisors. **Objective:** This study aimed to examine the perception of clinical supervisors towards clinical placements, compare their perception based on areas of practice, grades of post and determine the association between duration of clinical experience and their perception. **Methods:** This was a quantitative cross-sectional study. Data was collected using the Clinical Supervisors' Perception Survey Questionnaire. Ninety-five occupational therapists across 12 government hospitals receiving OT undergraduates from three universities in Malaysia had participated as respondents of the questionnaire. The responses were analysed using IBM-SPSS Version 20.0 and ADANCO Version 2.0.1. **Results:** The results showed that the perception of clinical supervisors towards the current clinical placement system was positive in overall. There were no significant differences of domain scores among the different areas of practice and grades of post ($p > 0.05$). There was also no significant association between the duration of clinical experience and the domain scores ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, clinical supervisors generally have a positive perception of the current clinical placement system, indicating that the clinical placement system is relevant to the current context.

Keywords: Perception, occupational therapy, clinical placement, education, clinical supervisor.

OTP – 19

Spirituality Dampens the Negative Relationship Between Stress and Wellbeing? A Path Modelling Study

Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi¹, Quratul Husna Hasnan¹, Chu Shin Ying²

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

²Speech Science Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Corresponding author: Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi

Email: hanif_ot@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: Spirituality played a salient role in a person's meaning of life. In occupational therapy, spirituality is commonly considered as the key to the holistic approach of person-centred practice. Therefore, a good state of spirituality may help in maintaining good psychological status to support desired quality of life. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the moderation effect of spirituality on the relationship between stress and wellbeing. **Methods:** Purposive sampling was used in this study. A total of 203 university students participated in this cross-sectional study. Three Malay-translated assessment forms; Daily Spiritual Experiences scale (DSES), Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) were used to assess student's spirituality, stress and wellbeing respectively. **Results:** A path modelling indicated that spirituality moderated the relationship between stress and wellbeing by dampening the relationship. At high levels of spirituality, there was no crucial difference on wellbeing when a person is in a state of stress. In contrast, at low levels of spirituality, there was a substantial reduction on wellbeing when a person is in a state of stress ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Findings from this study can be used by higher education system to consider the potential of spiritual influence on the learning process in university. Future investigations on clinical cases are recommended to explore how spiritually can guide occupational therapy practice.

Keywords: Client-centred practice; structural equation modelling; occupational therapy

OTP – 20

Static and Dynamic Postural Related Abnormalities Among Dentists and Dental Technicians

Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj^{1,2}, Dina Sulaiman Alqueflie^{1,2}, Wajid Mahana Almahana^{1,2}, Reem Abdullah Alsuhaibani^{1,2}, Haya Sulaiman Alkhamees^{1,2}, Fayiz Alshahry^{1,2,3}, Winnie Philip^{1,2}, Jayachandran Vetrayan^{1,2}

¹College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

²King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

³Ministry of the National Guard-Health Affairs, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Corresponding author: Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj

Email: jesusmily@gmail.com

Introduction: Dentist and dental technicians are used to maintaining a low dynamic or static posture for long periods while working, leading to chronic muscle pain, fatigue, or discomfort in a different part of the body. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify the most common static-dynamic postural related abnormalities in dentists. **Methods:** A study was conducted on dentists and dental technicians who had five years and more of job experience at the dental department in major hospitals, and dental clinics, by using an online survey questionnaire. The number of working hours spent per day, years of practice, days for working per week, and the maximum number of patients per day was calculated. **Results:** This study showed that out of the 91 participants, 81 (89.0%) dentists and 10 (11.0%) were dental technicians; the highest static postures reported were sitting position on a chair by 30 (37.0%) dentists and standing by 5 (50.0%) dental technicians. For the dynamic posture, walking was the most reported by 20 (24.7%) dentists and 7 (70.0%) dental technicians. **Conclusion:** Dentists rank at a higher risk for the work-related musculoskeletal disorder and have long battled the problem of their occupational hazards in their posture, in various parts of the body, especially in the lower back and shoulders, from maintaining poor posture during their work. An occupational therapist's role is to make awareness of proper body mechanics to correct the abnormal posture in work-related tasks among dentists and dental technicians.

Keywords: Abnormal dynamic; static posture; dynamic posture; dentists; dental technicians.

OTP – 21

Handy Handwriting: Another Tool for Writing and Colouring

Aiisyah Sairi¹

¹Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Pulau Pinang, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Aiisyah Sairi
Email: aiisyah.sairiot@gmail.com

Introduction: Students with learning disabilities face many challenges in school. Poor handwriting skills bring adverse effects on the students at school. Handy Handwriting was made as a tool to help students. **Objective:** The objectives of this tool are to enable students to colour within the lines, write on the line and control the pressure of the pencil on the paper while writing. **Methods:** Students are classified based on their needs and categorised based on their diagnosis. Students' diagnosis includes Autism, Down Syndrome, Dyslexia, Slow Learner and Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD). Students who need help in colouring skill were asked to practise different colouring shapes using the shape cards, which are circle, triangle, and square. To help students write online, they were asked to write inside the space given using the writing card. Those who have difficulties controlling pressure will be taught how to write with the correct pressure. The intervention took place for eight weeks. Students' worksheets were compared between pre and post-intervention. **Results:** 3 out of 5 students were able to colour inside the line, 7 out of 10 students were able to write on the line, and 2 out of 2 students could write with 'just right' pressure. **Conclusion:** Most of the students with learning disabilities shown improvement in their colouring and writing skills. Students with ADHD might need a different tool as they did not show any improvement for writing on the line.

Keywords: Handwriting; writing; colouring; student; tool

OTP – 23

Interaction and Attitude of Health Sciences Students Toward People with Disabilities

Nurhasyimah Abdul Samad^{1,2}, Siaw Chui Chai¹, Nor Afifi Razaob@Razab¹, Masne Kadar¹

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, , Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²Occupational Therapy Program, Therapeutic Sciences and Rehabilitation Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, PICOMS International University College, Bangunan Wisma Baitulmal, Lot 132-138, 51200 Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Nurhasyimah Abdul Samad
Email: nuhasyima@gmail.com

Introduction: Having positive attitude among health science workers is vital to facilitate interaction and provision of quality services to people with disabilities (PWD). It is important to cultivate positive interaction and attitude toward PWD among health sciences students. **Objective:** To investigate the interaction and attitude of final year undergraduate health sciences students toward PWD and the relationship between level of interaction and attitude toward PWD. **Methods:** A total of 135 students were surveyed. Interaction was measured using Contact with Disabled Persons (CDP) Scale, while attitude was measured using Attitudes Toward Disabled Persons (ATDP) Scale. Students were divided into those who undergo clinical training (n=77) and who do not undergo clinical training (n=58). The study defined health sciences programme with clinical training as a programme that has direct interaction with patients and health sciences programme without clinical training as a programme that has no direct interaction with patients. **Results:** Final year undergraduate health sciences students have positive interaction (M=37.90, SD=10.98) and attitude (M=107.21, SD=15.14) toward PWD. Students that undergo clinical training (M=43.43, SD=9.86) have more positive interaction than those who do not undergo clinical training (M=30.59, SD=7.63), $p < 0.0001$. Although students who undergo clinical training (M=107.56, SD=16.43) have more positive attitude toward PWD compared to students who do not undergo clinical training (M=106.76, SD=16.43), this difference is not significant, $p = 0.763$, There is no relationship between interaction and attitude toward PWD, $r = 0.047$, $p = 0.0585$. **Conclusion:** Final year undergraduate health sciences students have positive interaction and attitude toward PWD.

Keywords: Interaction; attitude; people with disabilities, health sciences.

OTP – 24

Convergent Validity of Malay Version of Toileting Habit Profile Questionnaire-Revised (THPQ-R)

Khairil Anuar Md. Isa¹, Amanina Anuar¹, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹, Nor Azimah Abd. Aziz¹, Noor Shafina Mohd Noor¹

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Khairil Anuar Md. Isa
Email: khairil996@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: Atypical defecation habits among children with bowel management problems may relate to sensory over-responsiveness (SOR). The Toileting Habit Profile Questionnaire-Revised (THPQ-R) was developed to identify the defecation related sensory issues. The translated Malay version of THPQ-R was designed to make it suitable to be used by the parents and healthcare team in Malaysia. **Objective:** This study aims to examine the convergent validity of the Malay Version of THPQ-R. **Methods:** To establish convergent validity, the relationship between scores of Malay Version of THPQ-R and Short Sensory Profile-Malay (SSP-M) was examined. **Result:** There was a moderate positive correlation ($r=0.54$) between the SOR section of the Malay Version of THPQ-R and SSP-M ($p<0.001$). **Conclusion:** Results from this study support the accessibility of the Malay version of THPQ-R for the Malaysia setting.

Keywords: Sensory responsibility, toileting, defecation problem, THPQ-R, convergent validity

OTP – 25

Test-Retest Reliability of Toileting Habit Profile Questionnaire Revised (THPQ-R) in Malay Version

Khairil Anuar Md. Isa¹, Nur Athira Syafiqah Ibrahim¹, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri¹, Nor Azimah Abd. Aziz¹, Noor Shafina Mohd Noor¹

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Khairil Anuar Md. Isa
Email: khairil996@uitm.edu.my

Introduction: The study on activity daily living (ADL), mainly in toileting habit assessment, is considered scarce in Malaysia. Thus, the availability of THPQ-R in the Malay language to measure sensory responsivity on toileting would positively affect parents and occupational therapists, especially in Malaysia. Nevertheless, there is still a lack of validation for this assessment. **Objective:** The need for validation through test-retest reliability and internal consistency of the THPQ-R Malay version are objectives for this research. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted among n=51 working parents who have children aged 3 to 10 years old that can communicate and understand the Malay language. After a two weeks interval, THPQ-R was reassessed again to similar participants for test-retest reliability measurement. **Result:** The THPQ-R demonstrated a strong correlation coefficient ($r=0.79$, $p<0.001$) and shows a significant positive relationship between the total result of pre-test and post-test value, good ICC with a value of 0.81 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.69-0.89) and a fair agreement with a value of 0.34 between two-time points on the response for pre-test and post-test. **Conclusion:** The THPQ-R in Malay Version has good stability between items. Overall the results suggest the THPQ-R Malay Version considers reliable, and the time stability test was consistent and reliable over time.

Keywords: sensory responsibility, toileting, test-retest reliability, THPQ-R

OTP – 26

Translation, Adaptation, and Content Validation of the Malay Version of Arthritis Impact Measurement Scale 2 – Short Form

Janice Jia Yee Khoo¹, Siaw Chui Chai¹, Ai Reen Chu²

¹Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²Occupational Therapy Unit, Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Jalan Rasah, 70300 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Siaw Chui Chai
Email: sc.chai@ukm.edu.my

Introduction: The 26-item Arthritis Impact Measurement Scale 2 – Short Form (AIMS2-SF) is a disease-specific scale for use among individuals with rheumatoid arthritis. Developing a Malay Version of AIMS2-SF can facilitate better evaluation of individuals of rheumatoid arthritis in Malaysia. **Objective:** (1) To develop the Malay Version of AIMS2-SF by translating and adapting the AIMS2-SF from English into Malay; and (2) to content validate the Malay Version through expert review. **Methods:** The study involved four translators with a minimum of bachelor's degree in English-related studies who speak and understand Malay well. They were asked to perform the backward and forward translations and adaptation of AIMS2-SF. For content validation, the study involved 10 medical and health science professionals with a minimum of bachelor's degree in the related field with at least five years of working experience. Content validation was assessed against the four criteria of Content Validity Index: (1) relevance, (2) clarity, (3) simplicity, and (4) ambiguity. **Results:** Three English teachers of a secondary school and an English teacher of a higher learning institution were involved as translators. Three senior lecturers, a medical officer, five occupational therapists, and two physiotherapists were involved as experts. No item required deletion. Only a few words required adaptation. The Malay Version of AIMS2-SF has Item-Content Validity Index of 0.9-1.0, Scale-Content Validity Index/Average of 0.98-1.00, and Scale-Content Validity Index/Universal Agreement of 0.85-1.00. **Conclusion:** Further psychometric testing is need to promote clinical usage of the Malay Version of AIMS2-SF.

Keywords: Arthritis measurement; translation; adaptation; validation; Malay version

OTP – 27

Implication of Covid-19 to Occupational Therapy Arena: A Scoping Review

Muhammad Hibatullah Romli¹, Farahiyah Wan Yunus²

¹Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Centre for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Occupational Therapy Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Muhammad Hibatullah Romli
Email: hibatullah.romli@gmail.com

Introduction: COVID-19 outbreak has turn health practice into an unimaginable role. However, occupational therapists are rarely involved in acute and infectious cases. This study aims to review the impact of COVID-19 on the service and the role of occupational therapy during this pandemic situation. **Methods:** A systematic search has been conducted on ten electronic databases on 22 October 2020. Only articles related to COVID-19 and occupational therapy were selected, and 20 responded for stakeholders' consultation. **Result:** From the 67 articles found, only 15 were included in the final analysis. COVID-19 impacted the service and individual; role changes, adaptation to the new norms, and new practice emerged during this COVID-19 situation. The findings are diverse from individual, research, clinical to education practice. While mainstream roles are maintained but occupational therapy is now involved in the role beyond the traditional scope. Technology use is encouraged in practice but limitedly applied. The new role and modification of service delivery are based on suggestions and initiative rather than empirical research. **Conclusion:** COVID-19 suddenly interrupts the occupational therapy service, and prompt action has been taken. For a short time, these changes are tolerated and accepted; however, the impact in the long term is unknown.

Keyword: SARS-CoV-2, emerging practice, evidence-based, rehabilitation, virus

OTP – 29

Challenges in Translating Two Caregivers Perception Instrument – Lesson Learnt from Translation Process of Caregivers Assessment of Function and Upset, and Zarit Burden Index.

Nurfaten Hamzah¹, Kamarul Imran Musa¹, Chen Xin Wee³, Nur Raimi Mohd Yusof¹, Lai Thing Wei¹, Darshnee A/P Subramaniam¹, Muhammad Hibatullah Romli⁴, Mohd Zulkifli Abdul Rahim²

¹School of Medical Sciences, Kubang Kerian Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

²School of Health Sciences, Kubang Kerian Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

³Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh Campus, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴MyAgeing™ & Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Mohd Zulkifli Abdul Rahim

Email: mdzul@usm.my

Introduction: Family members and caregivers play an important role to support the stroke survivor's recovery and rehabilitation, both physically and emotionally. Therefore, understanding the caregivers' perspective, with a valid and reliable measurement tool, may improve the post-stroke intervention delivery and subsequently enhance well-being of the survivors and caregivers. This paper addressed the challenges encountered during the translation process of two instruments in Malaysia. **Objective:** To describe the challenges in translating two caregivers' perception instruments, - Caregivers Assessment of Function and Upset, and Zarit Burden Index - into three major languages in Malaysia (Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages). **Methods:** The questionnaire translation process followed the WHO recommendations (i) forward-translation, (ii) cognitive debriefing and harmonization of translation among researchers via tele-conference medium for all translation simultaneously, (iii) Pre-testing for Content Validity Index, and (iv) backward-translation. Attention for this lesson-learnt is performed on qualitative content-analysis conducted on the recordings during cognitive debriefing and harmonization procedure, and in the conversation from the group's social media platform. **Result:** Certain word does not have direct translation, clash of meaning and accurate definition in the targeted language but can be overcome through intensive discussions from multi-language speakers. Layout friendliness, linear questions flow, direct instruction, feasible to administer the questions, and minimal availability of jargons significantly impacting acceptance and understandability of the instruments. **Conclusion:** Selecting an instrument for translation purpose should be performed meticulously to ensure high acceptability and prevent rejection in practice. Instruments must consider clinical utility aspect such as simple, explicit and attractive for consumer use.

Keywords: Culture, ethnicity, experience, diversity, validity

OTP – 30

Translation Validity of Three Instruments on Self-Perception of Technology-Utilization for Intervention

Nurfaten Hamzah¹, Kamarul Imran Musa¹, Chen Xin Wee³, Nur Raimi Mohd Yusof¹, Lai Thing Wei¹, Darshnee A/P Subramaniam¹, Muhammad Hibatullah Romli⁴, Mohd Zulkifli Abdul Rahim²

¹School of Medical Sciences, Kubang Kerian Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

²School of Health Sciences, Kubang Kerian Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

³Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh Campus, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴MyAgeing™ & Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Mohd Zulkifli Abdul Rahim

Email: mdzul@usm.my

Introduction: Stroke recovery can be difficult, not only for the survivors, but also affect the caregivers. With the advancement of technology, the use of online and mobile technology is gradually accepted as an alternative to help stroke survivors and the caregivers in post-stroke management and rehabilitation. However, limited valid tool is available to measure the clients' perception on the technology use. One approach to overcome this problem is by translating a valid questionnaire into languages commonly used in Malaysia. **Objective:** To translate and validate three instruments: mHealth App Usability Questionnaire for patients (MAUQ-SPA), mHealth App Usability Questionnaire for healthcare practitioners (MAUQ-SPR), and Telehealth Usability Questionnaire (TUQ) into three major languages in Malaysia which are Bahasa Melayu, Chinese and Tamil languages. **Methods:** The questionnaire translation process followed the WHO recommendations (i) forward-translation by two translators for each language, (ii) cognitive debriefing and harmonization of translation among researchers via tele-conference medium for all translation simultaneously, (iii) Pre-testing through Content Validity Index were conducted with 10 expert panels for each language, and (iv) forward-translation by a professional translator. **Result:** All items are retained in all instruments. Overall, content validity analysis (i.e. CVI/Ave_s) has been found to be satisfactorily for the three languages; Bahasa Melayu (MAUQ-SPA=1.000; MAUQ-SPR=1.000; TUQ=0.990), Mandarin (MAUQ-SPA=0.994; MAUQ-SPR=0.989; TUQ=0.990) and Tamil (MAUQ-SPA=0.856; MAUQ-SPR=0.944; TUQ=0.857). **Conclusion:** Involving multiple language translations in one-single process is beneficial and enriching to provide better, more accurate and meaningful translation. Cultural understanding is important in translation effort. The instruments are valid and ready to use.

Keywords: Culture; ethnicity; psychometric; clinical utility; internet of things

PLENARY SESSION 1: OPENING NEW AREAS IN EMERGING FRONTIERS IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PRACTICE

New Horizons for Occupational Therapy

Kim Walder¹

¹Griffith University, Queensland, Australia

Introduction: Now, more than ever the occupational therapy profession and the clients and communities we work with, are facing turbulent times with socio-political influences such as funding pressures, demands for evidence of outcomes, changing models of care, and generic, blurred, and emerging roles. Often these are seen as challenges and threats to the profession's survival. However, embracing opportunities can strengthen professional identity, open new practice areas, and ensure the profession is recognised and valued for the contribution it can make. **Objective:** This presentation aims to explore how occupational therapists can seize opportunities, drawing on current evidence and theoretical frameworks, case studies, and robust critical discussion of some of the risks and challenges involved. **Methods:** The presentation will be informed by narrative interviews with occupational therapists; a scoping review of current literature which identified how occupational therapists maintain professional identity in the face of opportunity and challenge; and analysis of case studies. **Results:** The above studies revealed four key themes central to maintaining a strong professional identity as one moves into emerging practice areas – knowing; being; doing; and believing, as an occupational therapist. Facilitatory and inhibitory factors, and strategies to maintain professional identity were also revealed. **Conclusion:** Findings help understand and build adaptive capacity to enable occupational therapists individually and collectively to not only survive, but to seize opportunities in changing practice and socio-political contexts. Findings provide guidance for the implementation of practical strategies to move into new or evolving practice areas.

Keywords: Occupational therapy; practical; current evidence; challenges; risks

PLENARY SESSION 2: CONTEMPORARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PRACTICE IN THE COMMUNITY

Occupational Therapy in Dementia: Supporting Cognition for Daily Activities

Sebestina Anita Dsouza¹

¹Manipal Academy of Higher Education, India

Introduction: Dementia is a progressive disease condition affecting elderly. It involves a decline in cognitive abilities that impacts safe independent living of the elderly significantly. Most persons with dementia (PwD) are looked after by the family members. As the disease advances, the caregiver burden also increases saliently. **Objective:** Although, there is significant ongoing research on dementia, disease-modifying drugs are still elusive. Therefore, the aim is to discuss the role of occupational therapy in each stage of the disease. **Methods:** The management of dementia is thus focused on symptomatic management and providing support to people with dementia and their caregivers. Occupational therapy plays a vital role in supporting safe and independent living of persons with dementia and their caregivers. **Result:** This paper will discuss the role of occupational therapy in each stage of the disease, including occupational therapy assessment, treatment approaches and planning interventions based on the priorities of PwD and their caregivers. **Conclusion:** It will emphasize on using an ecological approach to support cognitive functions for performance of daily activities, including, strategies to manage problem behaviors, environmental modifications, caregiver education and training, and assistive technology.

Keywords: Demetia; older population; caregiver; activity of daily living; intervention

PLENARY SESSION 3: CONTEMPORARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PRACTICES FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

Brain Insults and Cognitive Rehabilitation

Prem Kumar Chandrasekaran¹

¹Consultant Neuropsychiatrist, Penang Adventist Hospital/RCSI-UCD Malaysia Campus

Introduction: The brain is a complex organ with various functions controlled by different regions. Insults to the brain can be acquired, which arise from various and progressive diseases, or traumatic, which occur due to concussion or bleeding. Brain dysfunction that ensues will differ depending on the lobes or areas affected. A good knowledge of functions subserved by different regions of the brain will guide rehabilitative efforts. **Objective:** To introduce techniques of cognitive rehabilitation in mental health. **Methods:** Cognitive rehabilitation is the treatment to help people recover from lost or impaired mental functions following brain injury and is concerned with information processing and therefore combines cognitive retraining and cognitive remediation. **Results:** Introducing psychotherapy can benefit by influencing a patient's image on self and surroundings. **Conclusion:** These techniques in combination with compensatory strategies require a multidisciplinary rehabilitation team. Effective cognitive rehabilitation interventions enhance the recovery process and minimise functional disability. However, cognitive rehabilitation has to be tailored to individual needs by restorative and compensatory approaches and sometimes, by employing medication.

Keywords: Brain; rehabilitation; psychotherapy; cognitive; mental health

Occupational Therapy in Mental Health

Justin Scanlan¹

¹University of Sydney, Australia

Introduction: Occupational therapists are well positioned to lead transformation in mental health service delivery. However, to realise this potential, we must reflect on our core values and principles to ensure these align to the needs, desires and aspirations of the individuals, families and communities we serve. **Objective:** This presentation will explore some of the innovative research and practice development being led by occupational therapists in Australia and around the world to support individuals living with mental health conditions to create and sustain the meaningful and contributing lives they want. **Methods:** Key elements covered in this presentation will include strategies to support shifts towards recovery-oriented practice; how occupational therapists can become “allies” to enable consumer-led and collaborative services and research; and how occupational therapists’ focus on meaningful occupations can be the “missing link” to change mental health services for the better. **Results:** Transformative change in mental health services is possible, and occupational therapists are well-placed to do this. **Conclusion:** By partnering with individuals with lived experience of mental health conditions and recovery, this transformative change can be made a reality. Working together, we can expand services and meet demands.

Keywords: Communities; collaborative service; partnering; meaningful; recovery-oriented practice

PLENARY SESSION 4: EMPOWERING OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS FOR THE INDUSTRY

Building a Business by Having a Resilient Attitude

Ammar Sam¹

¹Pipit consultant, Cyberjaya, Malaysia

Introduction: Occupational Therapists can now start a venture with a variety of businesses, including adult/childcare, education-hub, rehabilitation, developmental-class, independent living training, consulting services and product sales - To name a few. **Objective:** To ensure a resilience attitude in building a business. **Methods:** Regardless of full-time or part-time operations, building a good business is a long game. As the world keeps changing constantly (sometimes a pandemic), businessmen and businesswomen would need to take a leap to transform and adapt their businesses to the current market demands and situations. **Results:** Resilience attitude makes it a big leap to ensure the business is more sustainable, practical, and passionate. **Conclusion:** Extending the insights of literature related to the Occupational Therapy business, eight (8) principal tips to build a resilience attitude in the Occupational Therapy business should be implemented. The eight principles include; i) adjust to a new reality; ii) look and think forward; iii) collaborate; iv) measure beyond performance; v) accountable; vi) self-aware; vii) make proper planning, iteratively and viii) do not complain – just do it. Resilience is about surviving and embracing the challenges with a fresh perspective regardless of what is coming.

Keywords: Business; adaptation; current market; sustainable; practical; passionate

Opening a Business: Fulfilling Community Demands

Siti Noraisikin Mohd Jazuli¹

¹IndeBrain Occupational Therapy, Malaysia

Introduction: Started an Occupational Therapist profession in 2003. There was no Occupational Therapy Rehabilitation Centre available in Johor, especially in paediatric. Statistically, the numbers of special needs children are increasing; for example, in an autistic child's ratio to typical children is 1000:1 in the year 2003 to 61:1 in the year 2019. On the other side, there was limited to no occupational therapist availability in the area doing locum or in a private setting. With the rising numbers of patients who require special needs therapy, OT services after working hours or during the weekend were needed. **Objective:** To share some personal experiences in opening a business. **Methods:** Four key points are highlighted to reflect the journey with IndeBrain, which includes; i) interest; ii) knowledge; iii) networking; iv) Passion-turn-Business. **Results:** Interest; Go with the flow. Pediatric rehabilitation is not only helping the child but also the parents, husband-wife relationship, sibling's relationship, grandparents, teachers, friends and at the same time, the society/community. Knowledge; The need to increase knowledge and seek knowledge is never-ending. Networking; Good networking is important for a business. Networking can be developed by attending a variety of courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences. Passion-turn-Business; seek assistance from partner to manage and develop business. IndeBrain taught a lot about business typically touches on human resources and operation, sales and finance, administration, and marketing. **Conclusion:** That is how IndeBrain Occupational Therapy Centre was developed. With the motto "*Special Needs 4 Special 1*".

Keywords: Passion; interest; knowledge; networking; paediatric, business

SPEAKERS CONCURRENT SESSIONS: DAY 1

Emerging Occupational Therapy Practice

Occupational Therapy Role in Emergency Departments

Kim Walder¹

¹Griffith University, Queensland, Australia

Introduction: Occupational therapy is seeing an increasing presence in hospital emergency departments. There is variation in models of service delivery and scope of practice within this practice context. It is timely to review the literature on occupational therapy in emergency departments to identify current scope of practice, key issues impacting on such roles, outcomes, and areas for further research and innovation. **Objectives:** This presentation aims to explore what is currently known of the role of occupational therapists within emergency departments. A scoping review was conducted to identify the roles occupational therapists currently play in this practice context, outcomes of interventions, themes in the literature, and areas for further research. **Methods:** CINAHL, PubMed and Embase databases were searched and a scoping review, using Arksey and O'Malley's framework, was conducted. **Results:** 74 papers were included in the scoping review. Occupational therapists are working in standard, advanced and extended scope of practice roles with a range of diagnostic groups including upper limb injuries, older adults, falls, burns, chronic disease management, and neurology. Further evidence in relation to outcome measures is needed. **Conclusions:** Current and emerging roles will be discussed to explore the full scope of practice occupational therapists can work in within emergency departments. Factors which influence these roles, together with implications for practice and future research will be discussed.

Keywords: Scoping review; interventions; outcome measures; occupational therapy roles; clinical

Occupational Therapy in Community

Interdependence Among Elderly

Tengku Asri Tengku Makhtar¹

¹Pejabat Kesihatan Putrajaya, Putrajaya, Malaysia

Introduction: The development of the country, economic circumstances, advancement in health facilities, coupled with declining birth rates and longer life expectancies have changed the social fabric of the Malaysian society. From that, Malaysia will become an ageing county by the year 2030. Many young people have moved from the rural areas to the urban areas to seek better lives, economic opportunities and higher standard of living. Thus, many ageing parents find themselves living on their own in the villages, with lack of social support, financial resources and deteriorating health conditions. Ageing parents in the urban areas are also affected because their children are busy pursuing career and their own family welfare, leaving their aged parents to fend for themselves or sent to old folk's homes. **Objective:** To promote interdependence among elderly population. **Methods:** In Malaysia, evidence-based regarding interdependency among elderly is still limited and inconclusive. The practice of interdependency among elderly aims to promote socialisation and establishment of meaningful mutual relationship. **Result:** Interdependency helps elderly to improve their productivity, offer life satisfaction and maintain their quality of life. Besides, they need to practice interdependency to continue their occupational engagement in daily activities. **Conclusion:** Interdependence practice could be seen clearly as an important daily occurrence even amongst the elderly. The phenomena of interdependence involving the older people in the community was indeed a harmonious occasion to sustain active and healthy daily living activities.

Keywords: Interdependency; elderly; life satisfaction; quality of life

Occupational Therapy in Primary Health Care: Bringing Occupational Therapy to the Community

Mohammad Luqman Abd Rani¹

¹Klinik Kesihatan Wakaf Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia

Introduction: Primary health care is defined as an approach to health and well-being centered on the needs and preferences of individuals, families and communities. It encompasses a wide range of comprehensive care services ranging from promotion and prevention to treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care. **Objective/Methods:** This presentation aims to provide an overview on the inception and the current state of occupational therapy services in primary health care under the Malaysian Ministry of Health, the development and delivery of occupational-based programs at primary care level, the challenges faced and future-plans for the improvement and advancement of occupational therapy services in primary health care. **Results:** It has been shown that primary health care can be used as an effective and efficient method for patient care delivery by utilizing a multidisciplinary team approach. This provides a golden opportunity for occupational therapist to play a unique role in a primary health care team by focusing on the occupational needs of individuals, groups and populations, and on enabling occupational performance and engagement as a means of preventing diseases and injury and promoting health and participation. **Conclusion:** This presentation advocates for the increase involvement of occupational therapists as a valued-added member in a primary health care team.

Keywords: Health; well-being; communities; programs; ministry of health

Physical Rehabilitation

ADOC-H as a Tool to Address Activities and Participation in Hand Rehabilitation

Mohd Azam Abdul Halim¹

¹Hospital Pengajar Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Malaysia

Introduction: Aid for Decision-Making in Occupation Choice for Hand (ADOC-H) was developed to promote the use of impaired hand in the real-world setting. It has sixteen categories of daily activities, which consists of 130 illustrations related to activities and participation. ADOC-H allows therapist to set occupational goals collaboratively with the clients. It available in iPad and paper version. Few studies have demonstrated that ADOC-H is acceptable to be used in various hand therapy and other clinical settings. **Objective:** To translate ADOC-H to be used for Malay speaking population **Methods:** Forward and backward translation method is used to translate ADOC-H. **Result/Conclusion:** ADOC-H is suitable and practical as a tool to address client's activities and participation in various daily living activities during the hand rehabilitation process.

Keywords: Instrument; hand-therapy; translation; clinical setting

The Power of Engagement in Nature and the use of Non-Traditional OT in Working with Individuals.

Chad Hilmo¹

¹Director of Related Services, Point Quest Education, Sacramento CA, USA

Introduction: Fulfilling your purpose as an Occupational Therapist has endless possibilities. Assisting clients to discover a new passion as an Occupational Therapist is an exciting discovery. **Objective:** How does engaging in nature-based activities impact an individual? **Methods:** Initiating a qualitative and exploratory research method for non-traditional therapeutic activities, I sought to identify the participants perspective and self-identified impacts that occurred as they participated in outdoor based activities. Participants were given the opportunity to discuss their experiences and provide feedback through open-ended questions, group discussions, artwork and/or written dialogue. **Results:** Significant impacts on individual perspectives. **Conclusion:** Integrating non-traditional Occupational Therapy methods may allow individuals to develop new coping strategies, improve overall mental health and physical health, and develop a new role and self-identity as an individual.

Keyword: Nature; qualitative; open-ended questions; non-traditional; self-identity

Occupational Therapy in Stroke Rehabilitation: Towards contextual relevance

Kim Walder¹

¹Griffith University, Queensland, Australia

Introduction: Client-centred practice is a pillar of occupational therapy. Collaboration, choice and client-led decision making are important enablers as individuals adjust to life after stroke. However, evidence of unmet stroke survivor needs suggests power-sharing with clients is not optimal. Further, little is known of client perceptions of collaboration and relationships with occupational therapists after stroke. **Objectives:** This study explored stroke survivors' experiences of client-centred care. The presentation will facilitate critical reflection on current client-centred practice and discussion of client-centred strategies. **Methods:** A sample of adult stroke survivors from South-East Queensland, Australia were interviewed about their experiences adjusting to life after stroke. In-depth interviews were conducted using constructivist grounded theory. Interview transcripts were analysed using constant comparison, identifying concepts and patterns. An understanding was constructed about the experiences of therapeutic relationships and client-centred care. **Results:** Four women and two men, aged 34-76 years were interviewed. Four themes were revealed: *being understood; out of the driver's seat; knowing what's going on; and what I need when I need it*. Participants described a lack of information, not being involved in decision making, and not receiving services aligned to needs. Experiences of frustration, hopelessness and fluctuating motivation were also described. **Conclusion:** Findings provide an insight into experiences of client-centred care following stroke. Themes identified suggest ways therapists can understand and address each client's adjustment experience and the impact this has on their needs, confidence, motivation and goal-setting. Strategies to promote client-centred care grounded in the client's reality will be discussed.

Keywords: Stroke survivors; client-centred; experience; strategies; relationship

SPEAKERS CONCURRENT SESSIONS: DAY 2

Healthy Mental Health for Employee

Justin Scanlan¹

¹University of Sydney, Australia

Introduction: While unemployment is widely acknowledged as being very detrimental to individuals' mental health, not all jobs are positive. Precarious employment, dangerous or stressful working conditions and poor interpersonal relationships can all have negative effects on employees' wellbeing at work. **Objective:** This presentation will explore concepts of burnout, work disengagement, precarious work and person-job misfit and how these can impact on employees' wellbeing. It will also present some ways in which managers, leaders and co-workers can work together to support mentally healthy workplaces. **Methods:** Case study and discussion among the stakeholders. **Result/Conclusion:** Strategies discussed will include prevention strategies, interventions for returning to work and interventions to support the integration of individuals living with mental illness into the workplace.

Keywords: Workers, quality of life, qualitative, phenomenology

Why Preparing for Successful Transition Matters?

Hasrul Hosshan¹

¹Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia.

Introduction: Many important transitions occur throughout each person's life. The term transition refers to passing from one state or condition to another. Most students make many transitions in their school lives, and many of them are associated with predictable life events, such as beginning preschool, leaving primary school, and entering post-secondary education and/or workplaces. One of the most critical transition periods for students with learning disabilities (LD) is the transition from school to young adulthood. As youth with leave secondary school and transition to adulthood, they are increasingly exposed to opportunities for post-secondary education, employment, and independent living. A student's transition can be complicated by the social, emotional and physiological changes that can negatively impact on their learning. Teachers that understand how these changes impact on their students are better placed to help students make positive adjustments to their new school and new phase. **Objective:** To reflect on the transition process in special education environment. **Methods:** Lesson-learnt from a previous study conducted by the author. **Result:** From my previous research on transitions in Malaysian secondary schools, I found that unsettled transition behaviours could be attributed to (1) disruptions of social networks, both with teachers and with peers and (2) less individual attention from teachers at inclusive secondary classrooms because of the way secondary schools are organised, making personalised relationships between teachers and learners more difficult to achieve. **Conclusion:** The topic highlights how the support from occupational therapy services in the education area could help students to make positive adjustments to their new school and post- secondary education so that their wellbeing is maintained, and their learning is coherent and continuous.

Keywords: Special education, inclusive education, transition process, school-based

Electronic Navigational Systems Impact on Older Driver Performance & Training

Anne E. Dickerson¹, F. Dennis Thomas², Lindsay Graham², M. Chandler Coleman¹, Richard Blomberg², Timothy Wright²

¹East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, USA

²Dunlap Associates, Cary, North Carolina, USA

Introduction: Technology may assist older adults in improving their driving performance and therefore driving safety. However, it is sometimes a distraction, and some older adults avoid its use due to the complexity of learning the systems. **Objective:** This study examined how older drivers interacted with an electronic navigation system (e.g., GPS) and the extent to which it impacted driving performance on unfamiliar routes. It also examined three approaches to training older adults how to program the devices. **Methods:** In Phase 1, 80 older drivers navigated unfamiliar routes using a GPS or paper directions and completed destination entry tasks. In Phase 2, 60 older drivers completed one of three training conditions (video, video with hands-on, placebo) to examine the impacts of training on destination entry performance. **Results:** Driving performance was improved with GPS over paper directions ($p = .025$), as evaluated by a driver rehabilitation specialized on counterbalanced standardized routes. Analyses also showed significant effects for familiarity for use of GPS ($p=.035$) and age group (60's versus 70's) ($p<.001$), but many drivers had difficulty entering destinations. In Phase 2, a main effect of training was found ($p=.02$) with using video and one-on-one training showing the best performance. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrates older drivers could benefit from the use of such devices when driving to unfamiliar destinations, but training is needed with hands-on training with a live instructor being the best.

Keywords: Older people, ageing-in-place, community mobility, assistive technology, cognitive

Enabling Work Participation and Societal Reintegration for the Injured Workers: Addressing the Functions and Engaging the Society

Tan Eng Wah¹

¹SOCSO Tun Razak Rehabilitation Centre, Malaysia

Introduction: Returning to work is the ultimate goal of rehabilitation process for the injured workers. **Objective:** A successful return to work process will depend on the effective collaboration between the various stakeholders. **Methods:** Case studies on several clients receiving rehabilitation services in PERKESO Rehabilitation Centre. **Result:** Occupational therapists play a vital role in addressing the functions and performance of the injured workers to ensure a safe and sustained work participation. **Conclusion:** Various clinical, societal and environmental factors as well as relevant programs that enable a successful return to work will be highlighted. In addition, our current limitations and issues in the practice of work rehabilitation in Malaysia context will also be discussed.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary, return-to-work, holistic rehabilitation, community

SPEAKERS CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

Creative Arts Therapy Group Intervention to cultivate Social Competence for children with diverse abilities and needs (Special Needs)

Min See Leong¹

¹Freelancer, Centre For Creative Arts Therapy, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

Introduction: Creative arts therapy is helpful in accessing children's emotions and experiences in a more multi-sensory way than through verbal communication alone thus may clarify issues from a different perspective as well as providing creative platform for children to acquire social competence. Research evidence indicates that children with diverse abilities and needs (Special Needs) experience peer rejection, victimization and bullying which could lead to long term negative social and psychological consequences. **Objective:** Early and effective interventions to cultivate their social competence are needed. **Methods:** This article demonstrates the use of creative arts therapy group intervention using arts, storytelling, dramatic play in cultivating social competence of children with diverse abilities and needs. Creative arts therapy group intervention uses social interactions to stimulate children's development and embrace the support of others through collaborative creative arts activities. Children take ownership of and responsibility for their own learning in the reciprocal relationship when they work as a team. **Result:** Creative social and collaborative learning provides positive peers modelling and increase feelings of support. Creative arts therapy group provides multiple opportunities for children to express themselves and have their voice heard, thus enabling them to practice the strategies to manage a full range of positive and negative emotions experienced by themselves and others constructively. **Conclusion:** The ability to identify and express one's own emotions and to read another's emotions appropriately and comprehensively helps children negotiate multifaceted social web, engage meaningfully in relationships and reap the necessary social support crucial to healthy human development.

Keywords: Mental health, psychology, children, wellbeing, play