

Radna terapija za kvalitetniji svakodnevni život pacijenata

/ Occupational Therapy for a Better Everyday Life of Patients

Tihana Beinrauch, Anđela Šuker, Kristina Kain

Klinika za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Zagreb, Hrvatska

/ Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

ORCID: 0000-0003-3260-7539 (T. Beinrauch)

ADRESA ZA DOPISIVANJE /

CORRESPONDENCE:

Tihana Beinrauch

Klinika za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu,

Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb

Kišpatićeva 12

10 000 Zagreb, Hrvatska

E-mail: tbeinrau@kbc-zagreb.hr

TO LINK TO THIS ARTICLE: <https://doi.org/10.24869/spsihs.2022.206>

Stara izreka kaže da ni Rim nije izgrađen u jednom danu, odnosno do uspjeha se ne dolazi preko noći. Od antičkog doba postavljeni su temelji gotovo svih znanosti uključujući i medicinu. Znanost se tako tijekom vremena kontinuirano razvija, a u današnje doba i svakodnevno uključuje nove znanstvene spoznaje. Jedna od novijih, suvremenih znanstvenih disciplina jest i okupacijska znanost i primjena radne terapije kao zdravstvene djelatnosti čiji je cilj omogućiti pojedincima i skupinama postizanje optimalnog funkcioniranja u aktivnostima dnevnog života.

RAZVOJ RADNE TERAPIJE

Radna terapija relativno je nova profesija u usporedbi s drugim medicinskim područjima, ali začetci radne terapije sežu u antičku povijest i temeljni principi radne terapije stoljećima su integrirani u liječenje. Iako su u prošlosti pacijenti koji boluju od mentalnih bolesti izolirani i skrivani od društva, vremenom su se razvili humaniji pristupi za liječenje psihičkih poremećaja i bolesti, poput sanatorija u kojima su se oso-

An old saying goes that Rome was not built in one day. In other words, success is not achieved overnight. The same goes for science as the foundations of almost all sciences, including medicine, were laid in ancient times. Science has thus continuously evolved over time, and nowadays new scientific knowledge appears on a daily basis. One of the more recent and modern scientific disciplines is occupational science and applied occupational therapy. It is a healthcare activity whose goal is to enable individuals and groups to achieve optimal functioning in daily activities.

DEVELOPMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational therapy is a relatively new profession compared to other medical fields, but the beginnings of occupational therapy date back to ancient history. In fact, the basic principles of occupational therapy have been integrated into medical treatment for centuries. Although patients with mental illness were often isolated and hidden from society in the past, more humane approaches to treating mental disorders and illnesses have developed over time. These include sana-

be s takvim bolestima moglo s većom slobodom baviti smislenim aktivnostima i s većim razumijevanjem koristi koje pruža rad u svakodnevnim zadatcima.

Radna terapija se pojavila kao profesija 1917. godine u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama kada je osnovano Nacionalno društvo za promicanje radne terapije (sada poznato kao *American Occupational Therapy Association*, AOTA). Ovo društvo je ustanovljeno zbog snažnog iskaza koristi okupacijskih aktivnosti za dobrobit zdravlja ljudi (1,2).

I u Hrvatskoj je iste godine zabilježeno provođenje radne terapije zdravstveno edukativnim programima za vojne invalide. Potreba za radnom terapijom pojavila se i nakon Drugog svjetskog, te Domovinskog rata zbog velikog broja civilnih i vojnih invalida. Prva službena viša edukacija radnih terapeuta u Hrvatskoj započinje 1986. godine dvogodišnjim programom, a od 1999. godine odvajanjem od Medicinskog fakulteta program edukacije radnih terapeuta postaje trogodišnji, osnivanjem Studija radne terapije koji se i danas održava na Zdravstvenom veleučilištu u Zagrebu (3). Nakon završetka studija radni terapeuti nastavljaju edukaciju koja se temelji na teorijskom i praktičnom strukovnom znanju u određenim užim, specijaliziranim područjima za koje dobivaju certifikate i licence (npr. senzorička integracija). Na osnovi teorijskih i praktičnih znanja, koja su u skladu s načelima profesionalne etike, radni se terapeut može svrstati u suvremenog stručnjaka unutar zdravstvenog tima.

Europska mreža za višu edukaciju radnih terapeuta (*European Network of Occupational Therapy in Higher-Education*, ENOTHE) – organizacija nastala u okviru Europske komisije – ima za opći cilj harmonizirati sve europske edukacijske programe iz radne terapije (škole, institucije, sveučilišta) kako bi se promoviralo jedinstvo u edukaciji te unaprijedilo znanje iz struke radne terapije. Nova klasifikacija (ICF) Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije podržava struku radne terapije naglašavajući povratak osobe/korisnika zdravstvene i socijalne zaštite u prirodno životno okružje (izvaninstitucionalna skrb) te neovisnost i kvalitetu života kao krajnji ishod rehabilitacije.

Radna terapija je namijenjena pacijentima čije su sposobnosti obavljanja svakodnevnih aktivnosti umanjene razvojem, ozljedom ili bolešću, starenjem, psihološki, socijalno, kulturno ili kombinacijom navedenog (4).

U zakonskom reguliranju radne terapije u Republici Hrvatskoj, Hrvatski sabor je na sjednici 10. srpnja 2009. godine donio Zakon o djelatnostima u zdravstvu (NN 87/09) i radna terapija je po prvi put postala zakonski regulirana djelatnost. Temeljem navedenog Zakona, 3. veljače 2010. godine, osnovana je Hrvatska komora zdravstvenih radnika (HKZR) (5). Radni terapeuti su zdravstveni djelatnici i licencirani članovi te komore.

toriums where people with such illnesses had greater freedom to engage in meaningful activities thus reaping the benefits of work activities in everyday tasks.

Occupational therapy emerged as a profession in 1917 in the United States when the National Occupational Therapy Association (now known as American Occupational Therapy Association or AOTA) was founded. This association was established because of the strong indications that occupational activities were highly beneficial for human health (1,2).

In the same year, occupational therapy with health-care educational programs for disabled war veterans was also recorded in Croatia. The need for occupational therapy again appeared after the Second World War and the Homeland War due to a large number of disabled civilians and war veterans. The first official higher education program of occupational therapists in Croatia began in 1986 as a two-year program. In 1999, with the separation from the School of Medicine, the occupational therapist education program became a three-year program, called Occupational Therapy Study Program which is still organised at the University of Applied Health Sciences in Zagreb (3). After completing their studies, occupational therapists continue their education based on theoretical and practical professional knowledge in specific narrow, more specialised areas for which they receive certificates and license (e.g. sensory integration). Based on theoretical and practical knowledge which is in line with the principles of professional ethics, an occupational therapist can professionally join a healthcare team.

The European Network of Occupational Therapists in Higher Education (ENOTHE) - an organisation created within the European Commission - aims to harmonise all European educational programs in occupational therapy (schools, institutions, universities) in order to promote consistent education and improve knowledge in the field of occupational therapy. The new ICF classification of the World Health Organization supports the profession of occupational therapy by emphasising the return of the person / beneficiary of health and social care to their natural living environment (extra-institutional care) and independence and quality of life as the end result of rehabilitation.

Occupational therapy is intended for patients whose ability to perform daily activities is impaired by development, injury or disease, aging, psychological, social or cultural reasons, or by a combination of the above (4).

In the legal regulation of occupational therapy in the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian Parliament passed the Healthcare Activities Act (OG 87/09) at its session of 10 July 2009, and occupational therapy became a legally regulated activity for the first time. Pursuant to the said Act, on 3 February 2010, the Croatian Chamber of Healthcare Workers was established (5). Occupational therapists are healthcare professionals and licensed members of that chamber.

Djelatnost radne terapije obuhvaća postupke u liječenju psihičkih i fizičkih stanja kroz specifične aktivnosti sa svrhom dosezanja njihove najviše razine funkcije i neovisnosti u svim vidovima svakodnevnog života (6).

U praksi se pokazalo da su radnim terapeutima korisna dodatna znanstvena istraživanja koja svojim rezultatima omogućuju kvalitetnije provođenje radnoterapijske intervencije, pa se stoga težilo razvijanju okupacijske znanosti.

Okupacija u kontekstu znanosti o okupaciji sasvim sigurno nije samo ono što nazivamo rad (engl. *work, labour*), već obuhvaća sve aspekte ljudskog aktivnog procesa življenja (7).

Okupacija može biti bilo koja aktivnost za koju osoba ima određeni stupanj interesa, odnosno okupirati se, (čime) ukazuje na ispunjavanje svog vremena nekom aktivnošću.

Okupacijska znanost je mlada interdisciplinarna akademска disciplina koju je 1989. godine ustanovila prof. Elisabeth June Yerxa sa Sveučilišta South California, na kojem je iste godine osnovan prvi doktorski studij iz okupacijske znanosti (8). U središtu interesa okupacijske znanosti je istraživanje osobina i obrazaca svrhovitih i smislenih aktivnosti kojima se ljudi bave tijekom života, te njihove povezanosti sa zdravlјem i dobrobiti pojedinaca, skupina i cijele zajednice (9,10).

Znanost o okupaciji obuhvaća brojne discipline i proširuje ih na nova, primijenjena područja, okuplja i sve više znanstvenika/istraživača u nacionalne i međunarodne organizacije i društva (npr. *The International Society for Occupational Science, The Canadian Society of Occupational Scientists* i dr.). Znanstveni radovi s rezultatima istraživanja i promišljanja iz okupacijske znanosti objavljaju se u znanstvenim časopisima povezanim s ovom disciplinom.

Na Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu KBC-a Zagreb radni terapeuti postavili su temelje provedbom prvog istraživanja i objavom rada „Radnoterapijska perspektiva okupacijske neravnoteže nastale kao posljedica pandemije i njezina uloga u razvoju stresa u kliničkoj medicini“ (11) iz područja okupacijske znanosti 2021. godine u sklopu znanstvene publikacije *Stres u kliničkoj medicini – biologiski, psihodinamski i socijalni faktori* (12).

RADNA TERAPIJA NA KLINICI ZA PSIHIJATRIJU I PSIHOLOŠKU MEDICINU KBC-a ZAGREB

Iako su prethodnih desetljeća na tadašnjoj Klinici za psihijatriju i Klinici za psihološku medicinu održavane brojne kreativne radionice za pacijente na kojima

The activity of occupational therapy includes procedures in the treatment of mental and physical conditions through specific activities with the aim of achieving their highest level of function and independence in all aspects of everyday life (6).

In practice, it has been shown that occupational therapists benefit from additional scientific research, the results of which enable better implementation of occupational therapy interventions. This has contributed to the development of occupational science.

Occupation in the context of occupational science is not mere work or labour, but something that encompasses all aspects of an active human life (7).

Occupation can be any activity in which a person has a certain degree of interest, i.e. an interest in activities with which a person occupies himself or herself, thus actively fulfilling his or her time.

Occupational science is a young interdisciplinary academic discipline established in 1989 by Professor Elisabeth June Yerxa of the University of South California, where the first doctoral study in occupational science was established in the same year (8). At the heart of occupational science is research into the characteristics and patterns of purposeful and meaningful activities that people engage in throughout their lives, and their connection to the health and well-being of individuals, groups, and the community as a whole (9,10).

Occupational science encompasses a number of disciplines and extends them to new, applied areas, bringing together more and more scientists / researchers in national and international organisations and societies (e.g. the International Society for Occupational Science, The Canadian Society of Occupational Scientists, etc.). Scientific papers with research results and analysis within occupational science are published in scientific journals related to this discipline.

Occupational therapists from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine of the University Hospital Centre Zagreb have contributed to this research field by conducting the first research study, published as the paper “Occupational therapy perspective on occupational imbalance resulting from the pandemic and its role in stress development in clinical medicine” (11). This paper was published in 2021 as part of the scientific publication *Stress in Clinical Medicine - Biological, Psychodynamic and Social Factors* (12).

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTRE ZAGREB

Although in the previous decades the then Department of Psychiatry and the Department of Psychological Medicine held numerous creative workshops

su bili elementi radne terapije, može se reći da je tek dolaskom prvog licenciranog i educiranog radnog terapeuta 2017. godine na tadašnju Kliniku za psihološku medicinu, te drugog radnog terapeuta 2018. godine na Kliniku za psihijatriju, započela sveobuhvatna radna terapija koja uključuje procjenu, plan, intervenciju i evaluaciju pacijenta. Spajanjem navedenih dviju klinika nastaje Klinika za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu, te se postaje timu 2020. godine priključio još jedan radni terapeut.

Na Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu radna terapija se provodi svakodnevno na svim zavodima i dnevnim bolnicama. Radni terapeuti na Klinici rade s odraslim i dječjom populacijom, a radnoterapijske aktivnosti provode se u kreativnim i edukativnim grupama i obuhvaćaju provođenje aktivnosti dnevnog života, trening socijalnih i komunikacijskih vještina, pojedinačno provođenje aktivnosti samozbrinjavanja, aktivnosti produktivnosti i aktivnosti slobodnog vremena.

U svom radu na Klinici educirani i licencirani radni terapeuti primjenjuju načela i razne metode radne terapije koji se temelje na odgovarajućem znanju bioloških, medicinskih, humanističkih, psiholoških, so-

for patients with elements of occupational therapy, it can be said that comprehensive occupational therapy that includes assessment, plan, intervention and evaluation of the patient only began with the arrival of the first licensed and educated occupational therapist at the then Department of Psychological Medicine in 2017 and with the arrival of the second occupational therapist at the Department of Psychiatry in 2018. These two departments then merged into the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine and in 2020 another occupational therapist joined the existing team.

At the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, occupational therapy is conducted daily in all divisions and day hospitals. Occupational therapists at the Department work with adults and children, and occupational therapy activities are conducted in creative and educational groups. They include daily activities, training in social and communication skills, individual self-care activities, productivity activities and leisure activities.

In their work at the Department, educated and licensed occupational therapists apply the principles and various methods of occupational therapy based on appropriate knowledge in biology, medicine, humanities,

Radni terapeut provodi radnoterapijsku procjenu kako bi se utvrdile okupacije u kojima pacijent teško ili nikako ne sudjeluje, odnosno kako bi se ustanovili razlozi zašto pacijent ima poteškoće u sudjelovanju u određenim okupacijama. Što je problem? Kako riješiti problem?
 / An occupational therapist conducts occupational therapeutic assessment in order to determine the occupations in which the patient has trouble participating or in which the patient does not participate at all. The assessment tries to establish why the patient experiences difficulties participating in certain occupations. What is the problem? How can the problem be solved?

PROCJENA / ASSESSMENT	PLAN / PLAN	INTERVENCIJA / INTERVENTION	EVALUACIJA / EVALUATION
Radnoterapijskom procjenom utvrđujemo zbog kojih teškoća u svakodnevnom životu pacijent dolazi radnemu terapeutu. Inicijalna procjena pacijenta počinje uskladivanjem i stvaranjem suradnog odnosa i prikupljanjem informacija o potrebama pacijenta kako bi se postigli ciljevi za postizanje krajnjeg ishoda. / Occupational therapy assessment determines the difficulties experienced by the patient in everyday life which bring the patient to the occupational therapist. Initial assessment of the patient begins by personalized engagement with the patient to create rapport in order to collect information on the needs of the patient to better define the goals and the final outcome.	Uzimajući u obzir rezultate procjene, radni terapeut i pacijent zajedno će planirati postupke koje će implementirati u intervenciji, kako bi s provođenjem okupacija postigli pacijentove ciljeve. Planom se određuje niz smislenih aktivnosti i postupaka kojima se potiče pacijenta da se uključi u intervenciju i sudjeluje u postizanju željenih ciljeva. / By taking into consideration the results of the assessment the occupational therapist and the patient will jointly plan the procedures to be implemented in the intervention in order to achieve the patient's goals. The plan determines a series of meaningful activities and procedures which stimulate the patient to engage in the intervention and to participate in the achievement of targeted goals.	Primjena plana, uz provođenje adekvatnih aktivnosti (u radnoterapijskom postupku) uključuje i opervaciju pacijenta i opažanje promjena, te dodatne procjene i prilagodbu radnoterapijskih postupaka kako bi intervencija dovela do željenih ciljeva. Intervencija idealno završava zadovoljstvom pacijenta ostvarenim planom i postizanjem zadanih ciljeva. / The application of the plan together with the implementation of adequate activities (in the occupational therapy procedure) also includes the observation of the patient and the observation of changes as well as an additional assessment and adjustment of occupational therapy procedures so that the intervention can produce targeted goals. Ideally, the intervention finishes with the patient's satisfaction with the achieved plan and fulfilment of defined targets.	Kako znati je li plan uspio? Provedbom završne procjene, koja se često naziva finalnom procjenom ili evaluacijom, utvrđuje se uspjeh i rezultati provedenog plana. Završna procjena pokazuje radnom terapeutu i samom pacijentu koliki je napredak postignut i u kojoj su mjeri ostvareni ciljevi postavljeni planom, odnosno koliko je pacijent zadovoljan intervencijom. / How to know if the plan has been successful? By conducting the final assessment which is often called final evaluation, we assess the success and the result of the implemented plan. The final assessment shows to the occupational therapist and the patient the progress achieved and the extent of fulfilment of targeted goals, i.e. the level of patient's satisfaction with the intervention.

Slijed radnoterapijskog postupka
 / Sequence of occupational therapy procedure

cioloških, motoričkih znanja i tehnoloških i okupacijskih znanosti, zajedno s teorijama okupacija i sudjelovanja u njima, s ciljem zadovoljenja okupacijskih i zdravstvenih potreba pacijenta. Pri tome učinkovito koriste profesionalno i etičko prosuđivanje tijekom radnoterapijskog postupka, prihvataju i poštuju individualne različitosti, uvjerenja, običaje pacijenata i njihov utjecaj na okupacije i sudjelovanje u njima. Kako bi se postigao optimalni međuodnos izvedbe okupacije, zdravlja i dobrobiti pacijenta odrasle i dječje populacije, potrebna je suradnja radnih terapeuta i komunikacija sa svim članovima tima.

Radni terapeuti na Klinici uspostavljaju odnos s pacijentom u individualnom radu ili grupnom radu, u svrhu prevencije, rehabilitacije i tretmana s ciljem uključenja pacijenata u izvedbu dnevnih okupacija. Radnoterapijski potencijal okupacija ostvaruje se korištenjem analize i sinteze aktivnosti/okupacija.

Slijed radnoterapijskog postupka počinje radnoterapijskim intervjuom koji može biti strukturirani ili polustrukturirani. Potom se provode radnoterapijske procjene – standardizirane i nestandardizirane, te se procjenjuju funkcionalne sposobnosti pacijenta uključujući fizičke, emocionalne, kognitivne i senzorne komponente. Temeljem intervjeta, procjena i promatrana aktivnosti pacijenta, definira se radnoterapijska intervencija te kratkoročni i dugoročni ciljevi.

Radnoterapijska intervencija provodi se individualnim i/ili grupnim radom s ciljem:

- ostvarivanja samostalnosti pacijenta
- uspostavljanja kontrole nad aktivnostima dnevnog života
- treninga socijalnih i životnih vještina
- treninga pamćenja, koncentracije, pažnje i vizualizacije
- treninga korištenja tehnologije i informatičkog sustava
- treninga prostorne i vremenske orientacije
- provođenja vježbi suočavanja sa stresom
- povećanja produktivnosti i zadovoljstva pacijenta
- osnaživanja, motiviranja i edukacije pacijenta za sudjelovanjem u aktivnostima
- primjene metoda senzoričke integracije
- ergonomске prilagodbe, adaptacije pomagala i edukacije o primjeni.

Tijekom provođenja radnoterapijske intervencije mogu se koristiti elementi likovnog izražavanja s različitim teksturama, te razne vrste terapijskih metoda kako bi se postigla grupna kohezija. Radni terapeut analizira, evaluira i dokumentira cjelokupni radnoterapijski proces.

psychology, sociology, motor skills, technological and occupational sciences, together with theories of occupation and participation in order to meet the occupational and health needs of the patient. In doing so, they effectively use professional and ethical judgment during the occupational therapy process, accepting and respecting the individual differences, beliefs, customs of patients and their impact on occupations and participation in them. In order to achieve an optimal relationship between occupational performance and health and well-being of adult and pediatric patients, the cooperation of occupational therapists and communication with all team members is required.

Occupational therapists at the Department establish a relationship with the patient in individual or group therapy for the purpose of prevention, rehabilitation and treatment with the aim of involving patients in the performance of daily occupations. Occupational therapy potential is achieved by using analysis and synthesis of activities / occupations.

The sequence of the occupational therapy procedure begins with an occupational therapy interview that can be structured or semi-structured. The interview is followed by occupational therapy assessments - standardised and non-standardised. At this stage the patient's functional abilities are assessed, including physical, emotional, cognitive and sensory components. Based on the interview, assessment and observation of the patient's activities, occupational therapy intervention and short-term and long-term goals are defined.

Occupational therapy intervention is carried out by individual and / or group work with the aim of:

- achieving patient independence
- establishing control over the activities of daily living
- social and life skills training
- training in memory, concentration, attention and visualization
- training in the use of technology and information system
- spatial and temporal orientation training
- conducting stress coping exercises
- increasing productivity and patient satisfaction
- empowering, motivating and educating the patient to participate in activities
- applying sensory integration methods
- ergonomic adjustments, aid adaptations and application education.

During the implementation of occupational therapy intervention, elements of artistic expression with different materials can be used, as well as various types of therapeutic methods in order to achieve group cohesion. The occupational therapist analyses, evaluates and documents the entire occupational therapy process.



RADNOTERAPIJSKE METODE U RADU S DJECOM I ADOLESCENTIMA

Na Zavodu za dječju i adolescentnu psihiatriju i psihoterapiju radni terapeut je prisutan u stacionarnom dijelu Zavoda, provodi radnoterapijske intervencije kao dio multidisciplinarnog tima te je uključen u sve odjelne aktivnosti.

Radnoterapijski postupak na Zavodu sastoji se od prikupljanja i analize podataka djeteta, koristeći se radnoterapijskim intervjuom te procjenama. Na primjer, okupacijska samoprocjena djece (COSA-procjena) u opažanju mlađih i djece gledajući njihov vlastiti smisao za sposobnosti izvođenja aktivnosti i važnost svakodnevnih aktivnosti života sastoji se od niza pitanja koji se odnose na svakodnevno sudjelovanje u aktivnostima vezanim za školu, dom i zajednicu u kojoj se nalaze. Neke od aktivnosti koje se procjenjuju su odijevanje, spavanje, briga o vlastitim stvarima, domaća zadaća itd.

Short Child Occupational Profil (SCOP-procjena) opisuje djetetovo sudjelovanje u aktivnostima procjenjujući djetetove vještine, volju, navike i okolinu bez obzira na njegove simptome, dijagnozu, dob ili liječenje.

Priprema, planiranje i provođenje radne terapije, observacija djetetovog izvođenja aktivnosti, procjena senzorno-motoričkih, kognitivnih te psihosocijalnih komponenti, razvoj interesa i vještina, upotreba kreativnih aktivnosti u terapijske svrhe i evaluacija usredotočeni su na omogućavanje pacijentu da se ponovno uključi u aktivnosti svakodnevnog života. Radni terapeuti se oslanjaju na niz metoda radne terapije kako bi pomogli djeci da razumiju i nose se sa svojom svakodnevnom funkcijom. Modeli i pristupi koje radni terapeut koristi u radu su model humane okupacije (13) te model okupacije adaptacijom (14), kognitivno bihevioralni pristup, senzorno integracijski, socijalni, psihoterapijski i funkcionalno rehabilitacijski pristupi (15)..

Radni terapeuti na Zavodu pomažu djetetu izgraditi niz vještina, uspostaviti dobre navike i rutine i postaviti ciljeve terapije. Kod djece znatno je narušeno njihovo samopouzdanje i samopoštovanje, a uloga radnog terapeuta je pružiti djetetu potrebnu podršku i omogućiti djetetu da poboljša motoričke vještine (gruba i fina motorika), senzoričke (taktilni, proprioceptivni, vestibularni, vizualni, auditivni i gustatorni podražaji), perceptivne, kognitivne (razina uzbudivanja, raspon pažnje, orientacija, pamćenje, rješavanje problema, učenje, generalizacija) i psihosocijalne (osobne vrijednosti, interes, komunikacija, ponašanje, interpersonalne vještine,

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY METHODS IN WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

211

At the Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, an occupational therapist is present in the inpatient part of the Division where he or she conducts occupational therapy interventions as part of a multidisciplinary team. The occupational therapist is involved in all activities of the division.

The occupational therapy procedure at the Division consists of collecting and analysing the child's data using occupational therapy interviews and assessments. For example, the occupational self-assessment of children (COSA-assessment) measures the perceived competence of young people and children regarding their own sense of occupational competence and the importance of everyday activities. It consists of a series of questions related to daily participation in school, home and community activities. Some of the activities that are assessed are dressing, sleeping, taking care of their own things, homework, etc.

The Short Child Occupational Profile (SCOP assessment) describes a child's participation in activities by assessing the child's skills, will, habits and environment regardless of his or her symptoms, diagnosis, age or treatment.

Preparation, planning and implementation of occupational therapy, observation of the child's performance, assessment of sensory-motor, cognitive and psychosocial components, development of interests and skills, use of creative activities for therapeutic purposes and evaluation are focused on enabling the patient to re-engage in daily activities. Occupational therapists rely on a range of occupational therapy methods to help children understand and cope with their daily function. The models and approaches used by the occupational therapist in their work include the model of human occupation (13), the occupational adaptation model (14), the cognitive-behavioral approach, sensory integration, social, psychotherapeutic and functional rehabilitation approaches (15).

Occupational therapists at the Division help the child to build a range of skills, establish good habits and routines and set goals for therapy. Children's self-confidence and self-esteem are significantly impaired, and the role of occupational therapists is to provide the child with the necessary support and enable the child to improve motor skills (gross and fine motor skills), sensory skills (tactile, proprioceptive, vestibular, visual, auditory and gustatory stimuli), perceptual skills, cognitive skills (level of cognitive arousal, attention span, orientation, memory, problem solving, learning, generalization) and psychosocial skills (personal values, interest, communication, behavior, interpersonal skills, self-expression, self-mastery, self-control) (16).

samoizražavanje, samosvladavanje, samokontrola) (16).

Neki od primjera rada s djecom su odlazak u šetnju u bolnički park gdje radni terapeut potiče adolescentne pacijente na grupnu koheziju i radi na svim ranije navedenim vještinama. Također djetetova samostalnost u izvođenju aktivnosti kuhanja na odjelu potiče stvaranje pozitivnih navika, budi osjećaj postignuća, ugode i napredovanja. Različitim kreativnim medijima radni terapeut potiče psihomotorne i voljne aktivnosti, emocije te integrativne funkcije svijesti (17). Cilj intervencije je razvijanje djetetovih potencijala na najvišu moguću razinu, povećanje kvalitete njegovog života, osjećaja dobrobiti te povećanje zadovoljstva tijekom izvođenja aktivnosti svakodnevnog života.

IMPLEMENTIRANJE NOVIH METODA ZA BOLJU ZDRAVSTVENU SKRB PACIJENATA

Dana 27. listopada svake godine diljem svijeta obilježava se Svjetski dan radne terapije. U Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu KBC-a Zagreb tog se dana na radionicama s pacijentima promiče kultura zajedništva i prihvaćanje različitosti kako bi se ojačala svijest da svaki pacijent svojom jedinstvenošću i osobnošću sudjeluje u izgradnji boljeg i zdravijeg društva. Pripadnost pacijenta društvu označava inkluzivne vrijednosti kojima on kao član zajednice doprinosi okupacijskoj uključenosti u tu zajednicu, a ostvarenjem osjećaja pripadnosti vidi sebe kao ravnopravnu, cijenjenu i uključenu osobu. Stvara osjećaj zadovoljstva životom društvenom interakcijom i povezanošću, te međusobnu podršku i uzajamnost svih članova zajednice.

Radni terapeuti u Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu stalno prate i implementiraju nove metode kako bi unaprijedili skrb za svoje pacijente. Jedna od njih je metoda senzoričke integracije u psihijatriji koja se ostvaruje korištenjem senzoričkog poligona. Terapijski pristup senzoričkoj integraciji izvorno je razvila Jean Ayres, koja je definirala senzoričku integraciju kao „proces kojim ljudi registriraju, moduliraju i diskriminiraju osjeće primljene kroz senzoričke sustave (18).

Na Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu radni terapeuti dizajnirali su senzorički poligon na kojem su terapiju počeli provoditi 2021. g. na Svjetski dan radne terapije (19). Princip ove metode je da se pacijent, dok prolazi senzoričku stazu poligona, fokusira na vizualne, auditivne, olfaktorne i taktilne poticaje, što utječe na njegov somatosenzorni, vestibularni i proprioceptivni sustav, dok se tijelo aktivira

Some examples of work with children are going for a walk in the hospital park where an occupational therapist encourages adolescent patients to achieve group cohesion and works on all the skills listed earlier. Also, the child's independence in performing cooking activities on the ward encourages the creation of positive habits, awakens a sense of achievement, comfort and progress. Through various creative media, the occupational therapist encourages psychomotor and voluntary activities, emotions and integrative functions of consciousness (17). The goal of the intervention is to develop the child's potential to the highest possible level, increase the quality of his or her life, sense of well-being and increase satisfaction during the activities of everyday life.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW METHODS FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE OF PATIENTS

World Occupational Therapy Day is celebrated around the world on October 27 every year. That day is also marked at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine of the University Hospital Centre Zagreb. On that day the Department organises patient workshops which promote a culture of togetherness and acceptance of diversity in order to strengthen the awareness that each patient with their uniqueness and personality participates in building a better and healthier society. The patients' affiliation with society means inclusive values by which they, as members of the community, contribute to occupational inclusion in that community, and by achieving a sense of belonging, they see themselves as equal, respected and included persons. This creates a sense of satisfaction with life through social interaction and connection, as well as fosters mutual support and reciprocity of all members of the community.

Occupational therapists at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine are constantly monitoring and implementing new methods to improve care for their patients. One of them is the sensory integration method in psychiatry, which is achieved by using a sensory polygon. The therapeutic approach to sensory integration was originally developed by Jean Ayres, who defined sensory integration as “the process by which people register, modulate, and discriminate the sensations received through the sensory systems (18).

At the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, occupational therapists designed a sensory polygon on which they began conducting therapy in 2021 on World Occupational Therapy Day (19). The principle of this method is that the patient, while passing the sensory path of the polygon, focuses on visual, auditory, olfactory and tactile stimuli, which affects his or her somatosensory, vestibular and proprioceptive system, while the body is activated during the therapeu-

ra tijekom terapijskog procesa i zadane aktivnosti. Prolazeći poligonom pokreti tijela se usporavaju ili ubrzavaju što dovodi do odgovarajuće senzoričke reakcije.

Korištenjem metode terapije senzoričkom integracijom radni terapeuti kod pacijenata postižu supresiju nekontroliranog ponašanja i afektivne nestabilnosti uz istovremeno povećani kognitivni odgovor. Rezultat toga očituje se smanjenom uznenirenosti, usamljenosti i suzdržanosti pacijenta. Važno je naglasiti da je uspjeh implementacije senzoričkih poligona i drugih inovativnih metoda uvjetovan pozitivnim stavovima i pristupom radnih terapeuta te ostalih članova interdisciplinarnog tima.

ZAKLJUČAK

Radna terapija je zdravstvena djelatnost čiji je cilj pomoći pojedincima ili skupinama pacijenata koji zbog različitih čimbenika imaju problema u postizanju optimalnog funkciranja u aktivnostima svakodnevnog života, uključujući samozbrinjavanje, produktivnost i organizaciju slobodnog vremena.

Radni terapeuti na Klinici za psihijatriju i psihološku medicinu sudjeluju i provode radnoterapijska istraživanja u kliničkoj praksi, kontinuirano se educiraju i uvode stečena znanja u svakodnevni rad na Klinici.

Na Klinici se provode i kliničke vježbe za Studij radne terapije na kojima radni terapeut mentorira i koordinira pripravnike prvostupnike radne terapije.

Ciljevi rada radnog terapeuta na Klinici su omogućiti što veću samostalnost pacijenta, raditi s pacijentom na usvajanju i čuvanju zdravih navika i sposobnosti, osnažiti ga i usmjeriti k socijalizaciji učenjem raznih vještina koje su mu potrebne za život u zajednici. Uloga radnog terapeuta na Klinici je uspješno vratiti pacijenta na pravi put, a kako još jedna izreka kaže, možda i taj put vodi do Rima.

LITERATURA / REFERENCES

1. www.myotspot.com/history-of-occupational-therapy/
2. <https://hr.thpanorama.com/articles/salud-mental/terapia-ocupacional-historia-en-qu-consiste-tipos-actividades-comunes.html>
3. www.zvu.hr/strucni-studij-radne-terapije/
4. www.hurt.hr/radna-terapija/
5. Zakon o djelatnostima u zdravstvu (NN 87/09)
6. www.wfot.com
7. Townsend E. Occupation: potential for personal and social transformation. J Occup Sci 1997; 4(1): 18-26.
8. Bartolac A. Što je znanost o okupaciji? JAHR 2013; 4(8): 819-41.
9. Zemke R, Clark F. Occupational Science: The evolving discipline. Philadelphia: FA DAVIS Co, 1996.
10. Christiansen CH, Townsend EA. Introduction to occupation: The Art and Science of Living. London: Pearson, 2010.

tic process and assigned activities. When engaging with the polygon, body movements are slowed down or accelerated, which leads to an appropriate sensory response.

By using the method of sensory integration therapy, occupational therapists achieve suppression of uncontrolled behavior and affective instability in patients while at the same time also enhancing cognitive response. The result is reduced patient anxiety, reduced loneliness, and restraint. It is important to emphasise that the success of the implementation of sensory polygons and other innovative methods is conditioned by the positive attitudes and approach of occupational therapists and other members of the interdisciplinary team.

CONCLUSION

Occupational therapy is a healthcare activity whose goal is to help individuals or groups of patients who, due to various factors, have problems in achieving optimal functioning in everyday life activities, including self-care, productivity and organisation of leisure time.

Occupational therapists at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine participate in and conduct occupational therapy research in clinical practice, continuously learn and introduce the acquired knowledge in everyday work at the Clinic.

The Department also helps implement exercises for the Occupational Therapy Study Program, where the occupational therapist mentors and coordinates the trainees with a bachelor's degree in occupational therapy.

The goals of the occupational therapist at the Department are to enable greater patient independence, work with the patient to adopt and maintain healthy habits and abilities, empower and direct the patient toward socialisation by learning various skills needed for living in the community. The role of the occupational therapist at the Department is to successfully return the patient onto the right path, and as another saying goes, maybe that path will also lead to Rome.

11. Beinrauch T, Vasilj I. Radnoterapijska perspektiva okupacijske neravnoteže nastale kao posljedica pandemije i njezina uloga u razvoju stresa u kliničkoj medicini. U: Marčinko D. i sur. Stres u kliničkoj medicini – biologički, psihodinamski i socijalni faktori. Zagreb: Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Medicinski fakultet, 2021., str. 337-351.
12. Marčinko D. i sur. Stres u kliničkoj medicini – biologički, psihodinamski i socijalni faktori. Zagreb: Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Medicinski fakultet, 2021.
13. Kielhofner G, Burke JP. A Model of Human Occupation. *Am J Occup Ther* 1980; 34: 572-81.
14. Reed KL, Sanderson SN. Concepts of Occupational Therapy. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins, 1999.
15. Kovač I, Šimunović D. Osnove fizikalne i radne terapije. Zagreb: Medicinski fakultet, 2020.
16. Rodger S, Ziviani J. Occupational Therapy with Children – Understanding Children's Occupations and Enabling Participation. Oxford: Blackwell, 2006.
17. Noyes S., Sokolow H, Arbesman M. Evidence For Occupational Therapy Intervention With Employment And Education For Adults With Serious Mental Illness: A Systematic Review. *Am J Occup Ther* 2018; 72(5): 7205190010p
18. Ayres AJ. Sensory Integration and Learning Disorders. Western Psychological Services, 1973.
19. www.kbc-zagreb.hr/povodom-svjetskog-dana-radne-terapije-u-klinici-za-psihijatriju-i-psihosku-medicinu-na-rebru-otvoren-novi-senzoricki-poligon.aspx