Objectives
- Understand the Nagi Model of Disablement
- Understand the ICF
- Understand purpose of G-codes

The Disablement Model
- Used to help classify patients

The Disablement Model
The typical way used to describe patients:
Pathology based diagnosis (ICDs)

The Disablement Model
Problems resulting from this pathology:
- loss or abnormality of physiological, anatomical, psychological structure or function at the organ or system level

Disability Model
Problems related to pathology and impairments:
- restriction of ability to perform physical action, task, or activity in typically expected manner, as whole person
Disablement Model

Problems related to the pathology, impairments, and functional limitations:
inability to engage in specific role in particular social context and physical environment

Impact of society on the person with pathology, impairments, functional limitations, or disability:

The Disablement Model

The complete picture of the patient

The Disablement Model

The Disablement Model

The Disablement Model

The Disablement Model

MEDICAL CARE HEALTH CARE SOCIAL CARE
The Disablement Model

**WHO Classification Systems**
- International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) – 2001
  - "The ICF puts the notions of 'health' and 'disability' in a new light. It acknowledges that every human being can experience a decrement in health and thereby experience some degree of disability. Disability is not something that only happens to a minority of humanity. The ICF thus 'mainstreams' the experience of disability and recognises it as a universal human experience. By shifting the focus from cause to impact it places all health conditions on an equal footing allowing them to be compared using a common metric – the ruler of health and disability. Furthermore ICF takes into account the social aspects of disability and does not see disability only as a 'medical' or 'biological' dysfunction."

**International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF)**
- Health Condition (disorder or disease)
- Body Function and Structures (level of body part)
- Activities (whole body)
- Participation (person in social context)
- Environmental Factors
- Personal Factors
- **Part 1: Functioning/Disability**
  - **Components**
    - Body Function/Structure
    - Activities/Participation
  - **Domains**
    - Life areas (tasks/actions)
  - ** Constructs**
    - Changes in function (perform)
    - Changes in structure (anatomy)
    - Capacity (standard of effort)
    - Performance (current ability)
  - **Positive**
    - Functional/Structural integrity
    - Activities/Participation
  - **Negative**
    - Impairment
    - Activity limitation
    - Participation restriction
  - **Disability**
Part 2: Contextual Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Environmental Factors</th>
<th>Personal Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domains</td>
<td>External influences on function and disability</td>
<td>Internal influences on function and disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructs</td>
<td>Facilitating/hindering aspects of features in the world (bio/psych/soc)</td>
<td>Impact of attributes of the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Facilitators</td>
<td>Facilitators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Barriers/hindrances</td>
<td>Barriers/hindrances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions

- Activity is the execution of a task or action by an individual.
- Participation is involvement in a life situation.
- Activity Limitations are difficulties an individual may have in executing activities.
- Participation Restrictions are problems an individual may experience in involvement in life situations.

Definitions

- Environmental Factors make up the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their lives.

Qualifiers

- Performance
  - Describes what an individual does in his or her current environment.
  - "The lived experience" of people in their actual context.
  - The 'current environment' will be understood to include assistive devices or personal assistance, whenever the individual actually uses them to perform actions or tasks.

Qualifiers

- Capacity
  - Describes an individual's ability to execute a task or an action.
  - Indicates the highest probable level of functioning of a person in a given domain at a given moment.
  - Need to have a "standardized environment" to neutralize the varying impact of different environments on the ability of the individual.
  - Assumes a 'naked person' assessment, that is, the person's capacity without personal assistance or the use of assistive devices.
  - This environmental adjustment has to be the same for all persons in all countries.
Examples

Responses to various ICF levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH CONDITIONS</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical treatment/care</td>
<td>Health promotion, Nutrition, Immunization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPAIRMENT</td>
<td>Medical treatment/care</td>
<td>Medication, Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevention of the development of further activity limitations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY LIMITATION</td>
<td>Assistive devices</td>
<td>Prevention of the development of participation restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal assistance</td>
<td>Rehabilitation therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation therapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTICIPATION RESTRICTION</td>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>Environmental change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public education</td>
<td>Employment strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-discrimination law</td>
<td>Accessible services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Universal design</td>
<td>Universal design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lobbying for change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clinical application

Resources

- www.apta.org/ICF