Interrater reliability of Algo used by non-occupational therapists, members of homecare interdisciplinary teams

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RESULTS

Table 1. Estimated Fleiss adapted Kappa

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<tr>
<th>Estimated Kappa</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
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<td>0.43</td>
<td>[0.36 ; 0.49]</td>
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- Estimated kappa is moderate according to Landis and Koch7 (Table 1).
- Confidence interval (95%) indicates that the kappa varies from fair to moderate.
- Except for one clinical scenario, non-OTs selected a maximum of two different recommendations out of the possible nine.
- Error rate is 0 since non-OTs made acceptable recommendations for all simulated clinical scenarios.
- On 4 occasions (8%), non-OTs refrained from making a recommendation, judging the situation complex, and referred the patient to an OT.

DISCUSSION

- Non-OTs using Algo recommend similar bathing equipment for the same simulated clinical scenarios.
- Acceptable bathroom adaptations are made in 100% of situations.

Study Limits

- Non-OTs in our study may not be representative of non-OTs in other provinces and countries.
- To preserve nondisclosure, discussions within research team and between non-OTs were not allowed.

Data collection

- Recommendations (Figure 2) formulated by non-OTs were compared to the most suitable and acceptable recommendations according to OT judgment.

Data analysis

- Degree of agreement was calculated using Fleiss adapted kappa for many raters6.
- Error rate was calculated comparing non-OTs recommendations and acceptable recommendations.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

- Data on Algo’s metrological qualities will support decision-making concerning work organization in HSSC based on available human resources.
- In response of their needs, older adults may receive safe and adapted equipment.

CONCLUSION

- Algo allows non-OTs to select bathing equipment for older adults living at home and experiencing bathing difficulties in straightforward situations.
- Do transcultural validation to allow Algo to be used in other provinces and countries.
- Explore the clinical reasoning of non-OTs when using Algo in order to improve the tool, the guides and the training.

FUTURE RESEARCH

- Study Strengths
  - Pretests and presence of standardized patients bring stability to the clinical scenarios.
  - Random clinical scenarios decrease sequence bias.

METHODS

Participants

- Eight non-OTs with different job titles.
- All non-OTs received the same training.

Instruments and Procedure

- Algo was used for selection of bathing equipment.
- Six clinical scenarios developed by an OT (pretested) were simulated by standardized patients5 in their homes.
- To preserve nondisclosure, discussions within research team and between non-OTs were not allowed.

Data collection

- Recommendations (Figure 2) formulated by non-OTs were compared to the most suitable and acceptable recommendations according to OT judgment.

Data analysis

- Degree of agreement was calculated using Fleiss adapted kappa for many raters6.
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REFERENCES


Figure 1. Algo section 2: Selection of bathing equipment

Figure 2. Algo’s recommendations