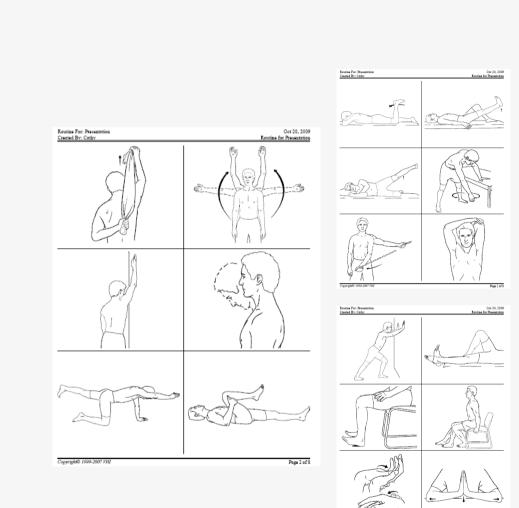


Haapsalu Neuroloogiline Rehabilitatsioonikeskus HNRK – 65 Jubilee Conference

Contemporary Neurodevelopment Therapy (NDT)

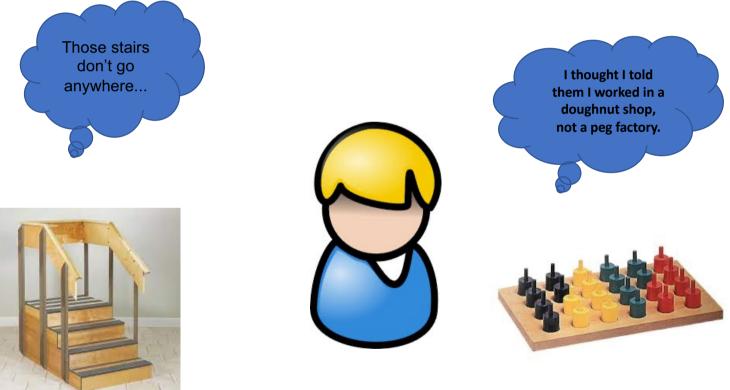
Practical evidence-based approach to support our clients every-day goals.

Cathy Hazzard, PT NDTA[™] Coordinator Instructor

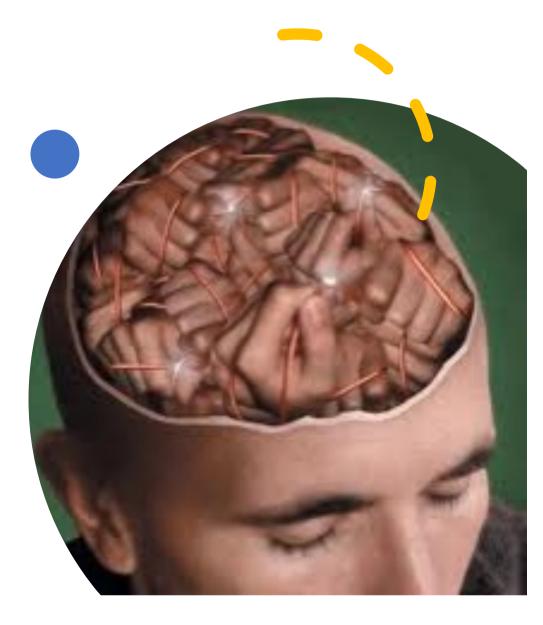


We have been providing therapy to make function better, but we haven't always worked in function while doing this...

Therapy has focused on exercise to rehabilitate, especially physiotherapy.



Research tells us what promotes positive neuroplasticity (physiologically) AND creates more opportunities for practice, is finding out what's important to our clients and then setting up the opportunities and environment for them to do this over and over and over again.....

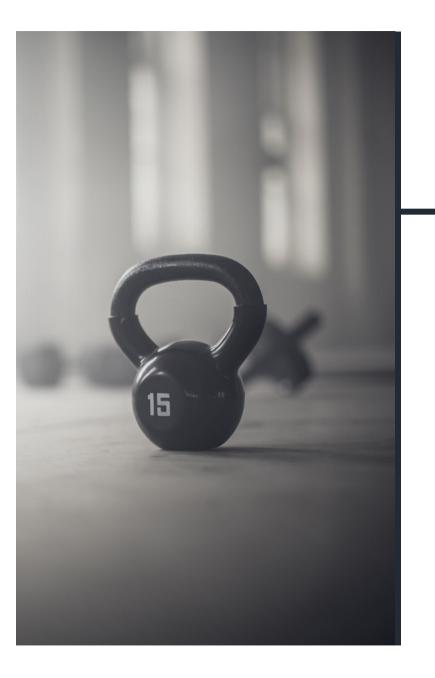




We need to provide skilled practice in real life environments versus giving exercise with therapy objects and tools in sterile spaces.

&

We need to help our clients set up practice opportunities in their homes and in their community settings.



What's important to our clients?

Is it exercise or is it returning to their every-day life activities?

- Our job is not to count repetitions or create the best exercise program.
- Our job is to set up the best functional, engaging practice program in meaningful, purposeful activities.

"We are what we repeatedly do."

Aristotle



Contemporary NDT

Informed by current research on motor control, motor learning, motor development, and neuroplasticity. Goal referenced, taskspecific intervention to achieve the highest functional skill in individually chosen participation level daily skills. Offers a comprehensive range of treatment strategies including the use of graded specific, verbal, physical, and gestural cues and prompts to address complex taskrelated postural and movement control and functional motor learning needs.

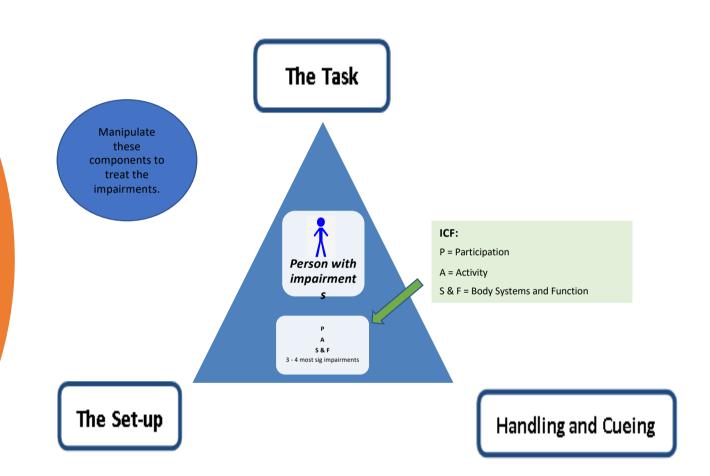


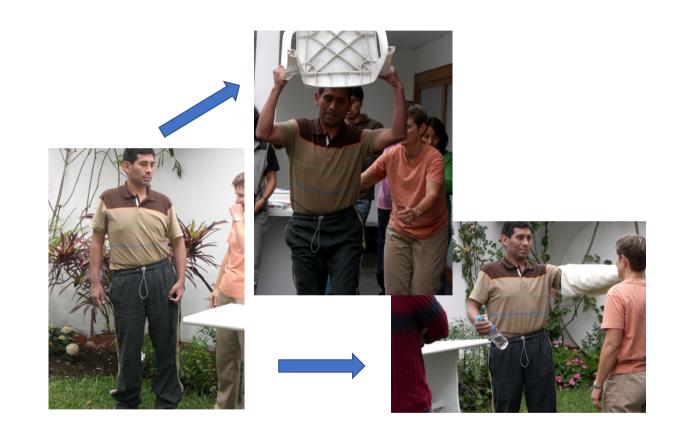
NDT CLINICAL PRACTICE MODEL

- Constant analysis of posture, movement and movement strategies.
- Considers therapeutic handling integral.
- Movement strategies incorporate more involved and less involved extremities.
- Minimize compensatory strategies (i.e., least compensation).
- Promote cortical reorganization by manipulating practice variables 'biasing the system'.
- Assess activity limitations and underlying impairments in function/ functional tasks.
- Use a variety of strategies to address various system impairments.



The Assessment and Treatment Triad





Movement is organized around the task!



The Task details

What do I mean by the 'task'?

- A task, or sub-task or sub, sub-task that is...
- Salient, motivating to the client....
- To target his/her impairments....
- (Also helps with task specificity practice.)





The Task



<u>Chris putting</u>





The Set-up Details

What do I mean by the Set-up?

- 1. Position/posture of the:
 - a) Client
 - b) Therapist
 - c) Objects and tools
 - d) Environment
- 2. For 1 challenge
- 3. For task specificity





The handling and cueing

What do we mean by handling and cueing?

- Using your voice, hands, feet, etc. to assess & treat:
 - a) Impairments & client tendencies.
- 2. To help what you want.
- 3. To limit/ stop what you don't want.

















Why is handling integral?







You'll never get normal movement with an abnormal alignment.





What is skilled functional retraining/ practice? The performance of everyday, functional tasks or sub-tasks:

- In a functional, meaningful environment (meaningful to each individual client).
- Within a functional context.
- Requiring the tools/ objects/ equipment of the task and/or function.
- With the guidance of a skilled clinician who knows:
 - What to practice
 - How to practice it and,
 - Why it needs to be practiced (i.e., to target the most significant impairments).

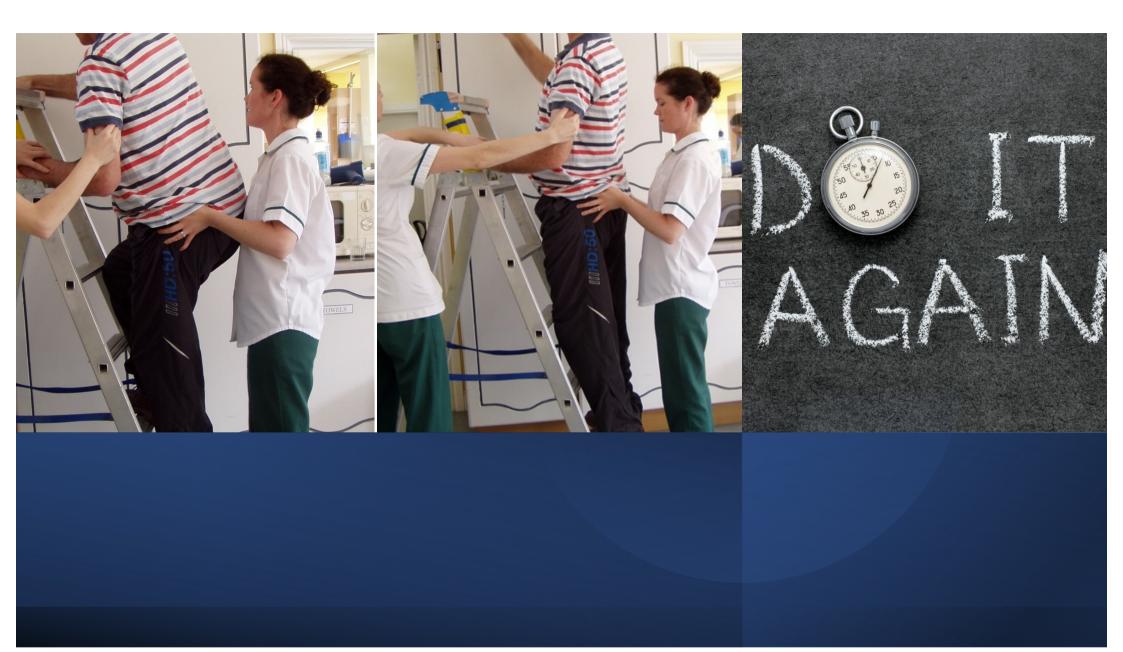


Conditions necessary to achieve sustained functional improvements with skilled practice:

Need:

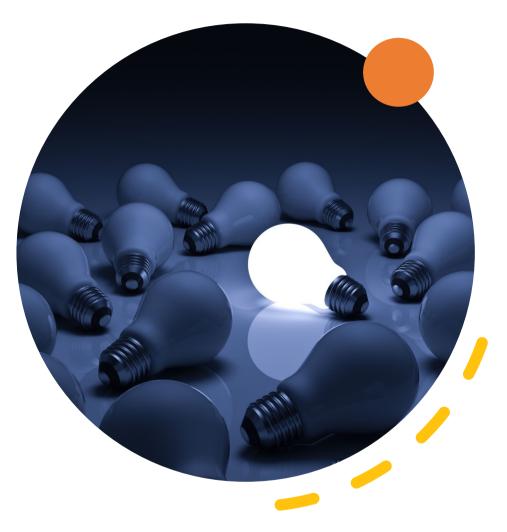
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 repetitions (i.e., 个 volume).
- Repetition without repetition.
- Repetition with progression.
- Massing of practice.
- To practice real and meaningful activities.



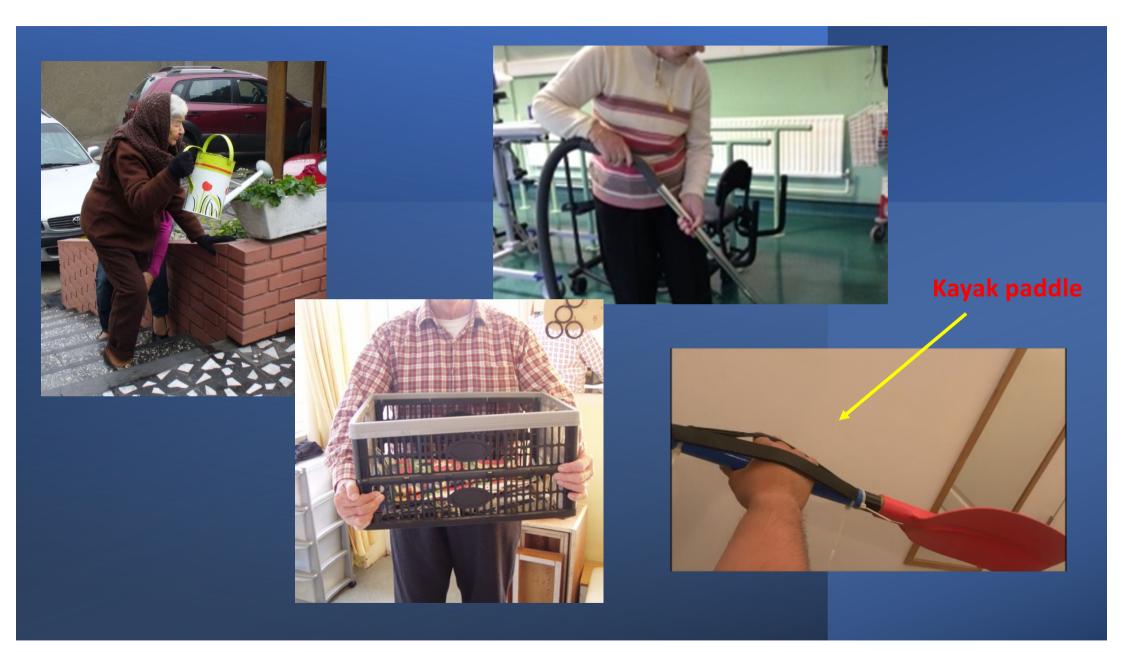


Salience – meaningful to the individual

- 'Only behaviourally relevant experiences will induce plasticity'.
- 'The behaviour needs to be important to the individual'.
- Our adult clients will do almost anything we ask them to do..... but, should they?







Benefits of working in meaningful tasks

- Typically, multidirectional movements that:
 - Target multiple system impairments at the same time (e.g., sensory, perceptual, cognitive, muscle activation, strength, ROM, etc.).
 - Are at the Participation and Activity levels of the ICF.
- Relevant and meaningful to the client.
- Better carryover into real life.
- What the research tells us works!

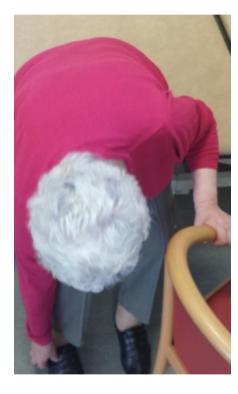


C Hazzard, 2023

















An actual Outpatient Therapy Department

Doug at 11 months post stroke

Doug at 27 months post stroke

We need to treat our clients like we expect real and prolonged recovery









Questions?