Using the International Classification of Function, Disability and Health (ICF) as a map for Geriatric Physical Therapist Specialty Practice



Objectives and Program Schedule

MedBridge

Using the International Classification of Function, Disability and Health (ICF) as a map for Geriatric Physical Therapist Specialty Practice

Kenneth L Miller, PT, DPT, GCS, CEEAA

Chapter 1: The ICF: Background and Approach to Care

• The introduction of the ICF into physical therapist practice introduces a new framework for patient/client management. Physical Therapists will look at function and disability as part of a continuum of health rather than a consequence of disease. Therapists will adapt their approach to care from a bio-medical model of care to a bio-psychosocial model of care which assists in identifying contextual factors that may be facilitators or barriers for optimal outcomes.

Chapter 2: ICF: Impact on Practice and Policy

Understanding how to classify patients using the ICF, clinicians will be able to move from
treating illness and disability to engaging patient's to be engaged and be actively involved
carrying out the care plan. The Healthcare system in the U.S is moving towards value-based
purchasing system and becoming more efficient and effective will be crucial for healthcare
providers to survive in the new reimbursement environment.

Chapter 3: ICF: Evaluation and Plan of Care

• Using the ICF is integral to care planning as activity restrictions and participation limitations are identified and utilized to create patient centered care plans. Improving patient-centered care is a key ingredient to optimizing patient outcomes and health.

Chapter 4: ICF: Defensible Documentation

Documenting appropriate care provision is critical for clinicians to justify the care being provided
is skilled, medically necessary and reasonable and necessary. Understanding the regulations and
the eligibility criteria that needs to be satisfied evidenced through proper documentation are key
elements that care being provided is necessary to either improve a patient's condition and/or
reduce the risk of adverse health events/outcomes.