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|  |  |  |  |  |  | **xxxxxxxxx** | **Title** | **Author, year** | **Country** | **Methodology** | **Study population** | **Home-based interventions used** | **Results** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1111111 | Effects of Home-visit Occupational Therapy Using a Management  Tool for Daily Life Performance on Severe Mental Illness:  A Multicentred Randomized Controlled Trial | (Mashimo et al., 2020) | JAPAN | An RCT was conducted among two groups. Management tool for daily life performance (MTDLP) and Control groups, both received home-visit OT once a week for four months.  For MTDLP group the practitioners used MTDLP sheets to track their occupational performance in various ADL’s. | 60 participants included adults  aged 18–65 with an ICD-10 diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. | Occupational therapists and participants used a shared decision model to set collaborative goals for desired daily activity levels. They implemented a three-step program: 1) basic program targeting body functions, 2) application program addressing activity and participation, and 3) social adjustment program focusing on environmental adaptation. | Their study found that participants in the MTDLP group, collaborative goals were achieved in the following areas such as work (n=10), health management (n=6), housework (n=4), and other (n=5). |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Occupational Therapy Interventions for Adults Living with Serious Mental Illness | (Lannigan & Noyes, 2019) | AMERICA | An Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) was conducted. COPM was administered and found out the important activities. Goal setting was done, and it included scoring competitive employment through an Individual Placement and Support (IPS) model of supported employment, achieving independence in self-care and transportation to support employment (activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living tasks), and participating in social and leisure activities in the community. | a 42-yr-old woman who was diagnosed with schizophrenia. | The client attended six occupational therapist-led group sessions in the ACT program, using cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) to improve social skills and workplace interactions. She practiced role-plays for conversations with coworkers and supervisors and felt more confident in workplace communication. Rosa also created a daily grooming chart for work shifts and identified the public transportation route from her apartment to the retail store. | The client achieved her goals of work participation by the end of 4 months, she was able to reduce the assistance for performing her work.  She was able to follow her daily routine.  Social interaction at workplace was also improved. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dealing with Real-Life Challenges: Outcome of a Home-Based Occupational Therapy Intervention for People with Severe Psychiatric Disability | (Lindström et al., 2011) | SWEDEN | Quasi Experimental Approach which uses pre- and post-intervention assessments to measure outcomes. Multiple tools were used to assess changes in participants’ performance, satisfaction, and psychological symptoms (e.g., GAS, AMPS, SDO, SCL-90) which provide quantitative evidence of the intervention's effectiveness, also it lacks randomization and a control group. | Seventeen participants between the ages of 27 and 66 years participated in the intervention group. | Everyday Life Rehabilitation (ELR) was used which includes client-centred occupational therapy, rehabilitative support, education, and counselling at different levels. | The study found significant improvements from pre-test to post-test in participants' goal achievement, occupational performance, and health-related factors. Outcome measures, including Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS), Assessment of Motor and Process Skills (AMPS), Assessment of Social Interaction (BSI-II), Satisfaction with Daily Occupations (SDO), ADL-taxonomy, and the Symptom Checklist–90 (SCL-90), all showed positive changes. Participants improved in their ability to perform daily tasks, social interactions, satisfaction with daily occupations, and overall health, demonstrating the effectiveness of the home-based occupational therapy intervention. |