From Biomedical Disability to Ability-based Health in Psychiatrists' and Psychology Specialists' Social Security Certificates

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The study was recently published online

• "Usefulness of an ability-based health model in work ability assessments provided by psychiatrists and psychology specialists writing social security certificates"

IN:

Disability Rehabilitation

Paradigmatic instability in social security medicine

- The classical model of work disability is the biomedical disability model.
- This biological/physiological model abstracts away psychological and social parameters.
- But in work disability/ability assessments these parameters are basic.
- New models are needed!
- Our question:
 - By which models do health care experts assess work disability/ability of long-term patients in mental health care?

Material and methods

- Textual analysis and interpretation of social security certificates
 - 86 certificates from 66 long-term psychiatric patients.
 - 18 certificates assessed work ability
- Three models of work (dis)ability were designed by us in reflective interaction with the text

Nordenfelt: Health is ability, given standard environments, to reach person's vital goals

- A) Three basic health factors
 - Abilities
 - Environments
 - Goals/intentions/motivations/will
- B) Concept of health pertains to whole person!
 - Not only general, but also particular (specific, concrete) descriptions, of the person's context

The three designed models of work (dis)ability:

- Biomedical disability model, BDM
- Mixed health model, MHM
- Ability-based health model, AHM

Work ability models and corresponding patterns of assessment

- Biomedical disability model
- Mixed health model

Ability-based health model

- ->Gradual work training in abstract terms
- ->Partial work ability
 approach: health factors
 described but not fully
 in context
- ->Holistic work ability approach: All three health factors described
 - in a specific context

Biomedical disability model, BDM

- Disability is caused by disease.
 - Health is lack of disease, and a normal condition. Health factors are therefore generally nothing to care about!
- Work environment is, however, the one health factor described in the certificates.
- Descriptions are only general, following natural science.

...and its corresponding gradual work training pattern

- An environmental facilitator is described
 - in general terms and consists of:
 - A place for gradual trying out over time
 - Follow-up
 - Adjusted work arrangement

Mixed health model, MHM

- One, two or all three health factors are added to the descriptions
 - Environments: Not only work environment, but also social support and relationships.
- Even when all three health factors are described, they are not described in the particular person's context.
 - Some assessments are based on neuropsychological examination.

Ability-based health model, AHM

- All the three health factors are described.
- At least one ability, or critical skill, is assessed in the person's *particular* context, consisting of goal and environment.

....and its corresponding holistic work ability approach

- The claimant's abilities are linked to particular intentions and facilitators or opportunities perhaps also barriers in the environment.
- The claimant is a person who as an agent consciously interacts with her/his environment.

Two other patterns also – not linked to any special model

- A) Medical treatment is enough
- B) Special vulnerability which attached importance to the claimant's psychological environmental barriers at work

Conclusion

- Applying the *ability-based health model* (AHM) in work ability assessments foregrounds claimants' abilities in a context of concrete goals and work-related opportunities, as a unity.
- An AHM seems practically useful also in other sectors of health care, where patients with chronic diseases are being helped to attain their goals in their own specific situations e.g., rehabilitation.