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**Determining the sensitivity and specificity of The Perceive, Recall, Plan, Perform (PRPP) System of task analysis in identifying cognitive impairment following mild traumatic brain injury: a pilot study.**

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**Introduction:** Following traumatic brain injury (TBI), impairments in cognition often persist in a more pervasive manner than physical impairments, impacting significantly on return to productivity, an important research area in occupational therapy. Despite this, no assessment has been able to definitively identify cognitive impairment or accurately guide return to productivity, following mild TBI.

**Objectives:** To determine whether the Perceive, Recall, Plan, Perform (PRPP) System of task analysis is a sensitive and specific measure of cognitive impairment following mild TBI and to establish whether this functional assessment can replace the Cognistat in certain populations.

**Methods:** 50 participants with mild TBI were recruited from the trauma unit of The Alfred hospital, Melbourne, Australia. Participants completed the Cognistat, a standardised assessment quantifying cognitive performance. Another occupational therapist, blinded to the Cognistat results, completed the PRPP with the participant, a standardised assessment using task analysis to determine cognitive difficulties during occupational performance. The results were then compared, to determine the ability of the PRPP to better identify cognitive impairment following mild TBI.

**Results:** Findings have not been confirmed at the time of abstract submission however it is anticipated that the PRPP System of task analysis will prove to be a sensitive and specific occupational therapy assessment in its ability to identify cognitive impairment and thus assist in guiding return to productivity following mild TBI.

**Conclusions:** Conclusions are yet to be finalised however it is anticipated that the PRPP System will be introduced at The Alfred hospital's occupational therapy department for use with the mild TBI population, to assist in accurately identifying cognitive impairment across varying TBI populations and guiding return to productivity, on discharge.

**Contribution to the practice/evidence base of occupational therapy:** It is hoped that this study will assist in determining the clinical utility of the PRPP System as a functional assessment battery that can be used in the acute setting either instead of, or as an adjunct to, the Cognistat, maximising assessment accuracy, resource efficiency and allowing for the provision of specific tailored education to the individual on discharge, following mild TBI.