

Exploration of the personal care device management needs of children with Down syndrome



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Introduction

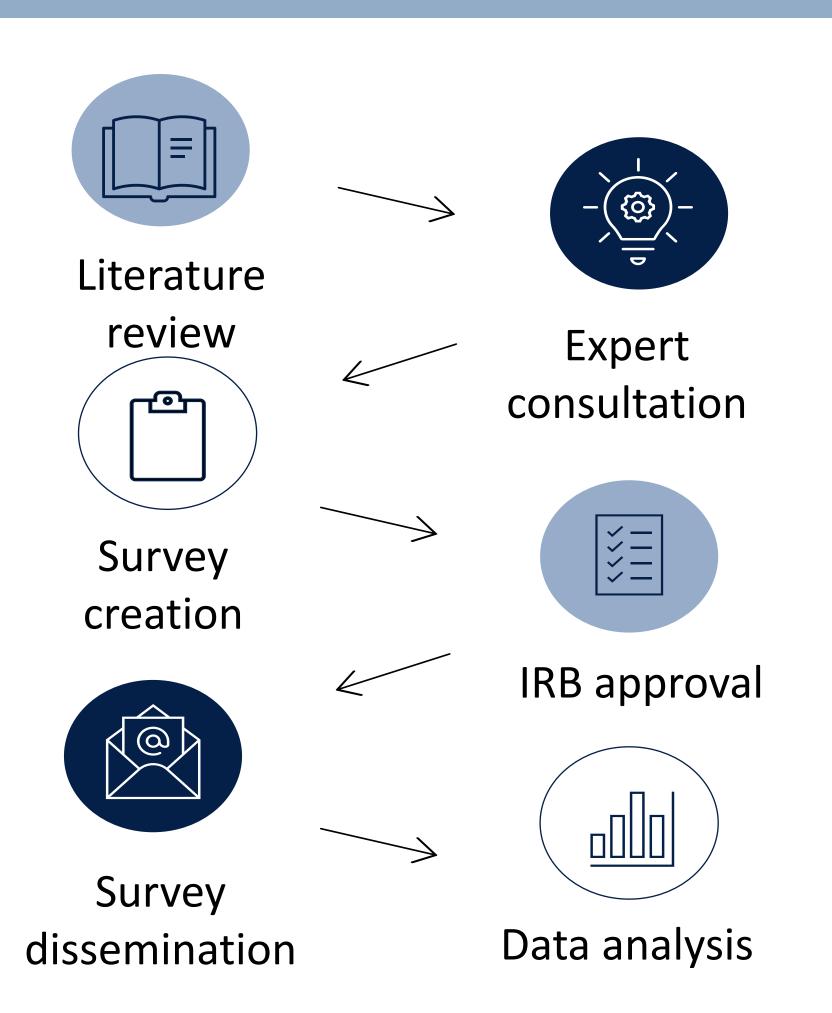
- O Personal care device management is defined as access, use, and maintenance of eyeglasses, hearing aids, and CPAP/BiPAP machines (AOTA, 2020)
- Down syndrome (DS) is associated with high rates of:
- vision problems (60-80%)
- hearing loss (75%)
- obstructive sleep apnea (50-79%) (Bull et al., 2022)
- Anecdotally, individuals with DS struggle with equipment use
- Possible reasons for difficulty with equipment adherence include:
 - Physical characteristics of DS leading to poor fit
 - Financial concerns
 - Fear of losing/breaking devices
 - Lack of training/support
- Decreased understanding of benefits
- Sensory sensitivities
- Anxiety/difficulty with change
- Behavior

(Patel, 2019)

Research question

What are the barriers and facilitators to access and use of personal care devices for children with Down syndrome?

Methods



- Web-based survey available in English and Spanish
- Skip logic determined the number of questions for each respondent based on the equipment prescribed
- Caregivers rated their answers on a Likert scale

Results

A total of 103 surveys were completed and returned.

Table 1: Child Demographics			Table 2: Caregiver Demographics		
	n	%		n	%
Age			Language		
≤ 10 years old	61	59.22	English	86	83.50
> 10 years old	36	34.95	Spanish	17	16.50
Biological Sex			Education Level		
Male	53	51.46	Middle school or lower	10	9.71
Female	48	46.60	High school/some college	31	30.10
Race			College degree or higher	56	54.37
White	33	32.04	Income Level		
Hispanic/Latino	49	47.57	< \$30,000	18	17.48
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	14.56	\$30,000 - \$74,999	34	33.01
Black/African American	11	10.68	≥ \$75,000	44	42.72
Decline to state	7	6.80			
Autism Diagnosis					
Yes	16	15.53			
No	80	77.67			

Medical Equipment: Prescribed vs. Used

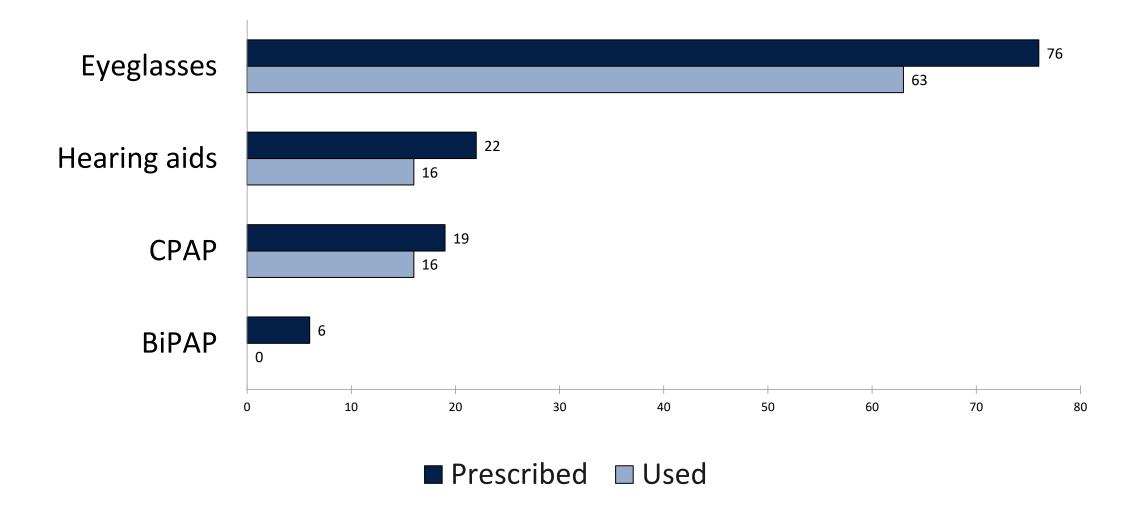


Table 3: Reasons for Non-adherence by Device

Eyeglasses	Hearing aids	CPAP/BiPAP	
It is expensive to obtain/replace equipment (63.2%)	I am concerned my child will damage or lose equipment (61.5%)	My child is sensitive to loud noises (64.7%)	
My child doesn't like having things on their face (55.9%)	My child takes out their hearing aids (61.5%)	My child simply does not tolerate equipment (47.1%)	
I am concerned my child will damage or lose equipment (54.4%)	The process for obtaining equipment was difficult (53.6%)	My child understands the benefits of the equipment (23.5%)	

- 43% of respondents strongly agree or agree with the statement "I wish I had more support in having my child wear their [devices]"
- Tolerance increased with child's age for eyeglasses and CPAP/BiPAP $(\chi^2(1) = 8.50, p = .004; \chi^2(1) = 3.66, p = .056)$
- No significant differences were detected between equipment adherence and family income, caregiver education level, language of survey completion, or co-occurring autism diagnosis

Discussion

- More specific training/support for parents of children with DS within interdisciplinary team is needed
- There is an important role for occupational therapy in personal care device management for equipment adherence
- Occupational therapy approaches may include sensory strategies, creation of routine, family training & support, desensitization protocols
- Increasing caregiver and child participation in personal care device management can positively impact occupational performance in other areas such as ADLs, education, and sleep
- The sample was not powered enough to show differences between groups; additional research is needed in this area

Future steps

- Development of a brief clinical tool to assess adherence to prescribed equipment and specific reasons for decreased adherence
- Creation and implementation of prescriptive desensitization program that uses DS friendly strategies such as parent coaching, visual aids, and video modeling

References

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Acknowledgements

Thank you to my mentors for their expertise and support throughout this capstone experience.







