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Energy Conservation for Food Growers with Chronic Fatigue

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Background

- Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 has been described as a form of Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) (Komaroff & Bateman, 2021; Poenaru et al., 2021).
- Etiology may be attributed to injury to brain, lungs, heart, and other internal organs.
- Graded therapeutic exercise, once a recommended strategy, may increase postexertional malaise (Poenaru et al., 2021).
- This disrupts activities of daily living (Sapra & Bhandari, 2021).

Post-exertional malaise results in activity restriction for millions of people living in the U.S (Valdez, et al., 2020), including reduction or cessation of paid employment (Vink & Vink-Niese, 2019).

Post COVID-19 and ME/CFS

There is insufficient evidence that COVID-19 is a trigger for CFS/ME, however, there are many important similarities (Poenaru et al., 2021).

• Rest may be the best option for some individuals to avoid extreme lasting fatigue especially if the person experiences postexertional malaise.

Treatment for CFS possibly linked to COVID-19 does not include Graded Exercise Therapy (GET) because of the post-exertional malaise that patients report leaves them bedbound for several days (Poenaru et al., 2021).

• Delegation of labor may be required, along with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy approaches for addressing beliefs and self-image concerns.

- The primary role of OT in promoting energy conservation: Prioritize assessment(s)
- Create energy conservation habits and routines
- Modify/adapt heavy energy expenditure occupations

Beck Dep

Canadian

Fatigue S Scale (FIS

Generaliz Health As

Hospital

Life Satisf

Metaboli

Mindfuln Visual An

Severe Fatigue



Energy Conservation for Food Growers with Chronic Fatigue

by Barrett Harding, COTA/L, & Mary Thelander-Hill, MOT, OTR/L, ATP

Role of Occupational Therapy

Organize for efficiency and productivity

Evaluation

- Only the highest priority assessments should be used.
 - Identify the most crucial occupational performance problems
 - Utilize an assessment that meets the specific needs of performance problems
- There are many great high-quality, open-source assessment tools available for free. Check the QR code in the right-hand corner for more information.

Assessment Tools	
pression Inventory	Detects depressive symptoms
n Occupational Performance Measure	Client-reported occupational performation satisfaction, and importance
Severity Scale (FSS) /Fatigue Impact IS)	A measure of the impact of fatigue on
ized Self-Efficacy Scale	Self-report measure of optimistic self-
Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ-DI)	Measure of functional status
I Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)	Measure of anxiety and depression in medical population
sfaction Questionnaire	Measures satisfaction across different of life
lic Equivalent (METs)	Chart to formulate metabolic equivale assess occupations for appropriatenes
ness Attention Awareness Scale	Scale to measure a client's mindfulnes
nalogue Scale (VAS)	Pain rating

Brain Fog

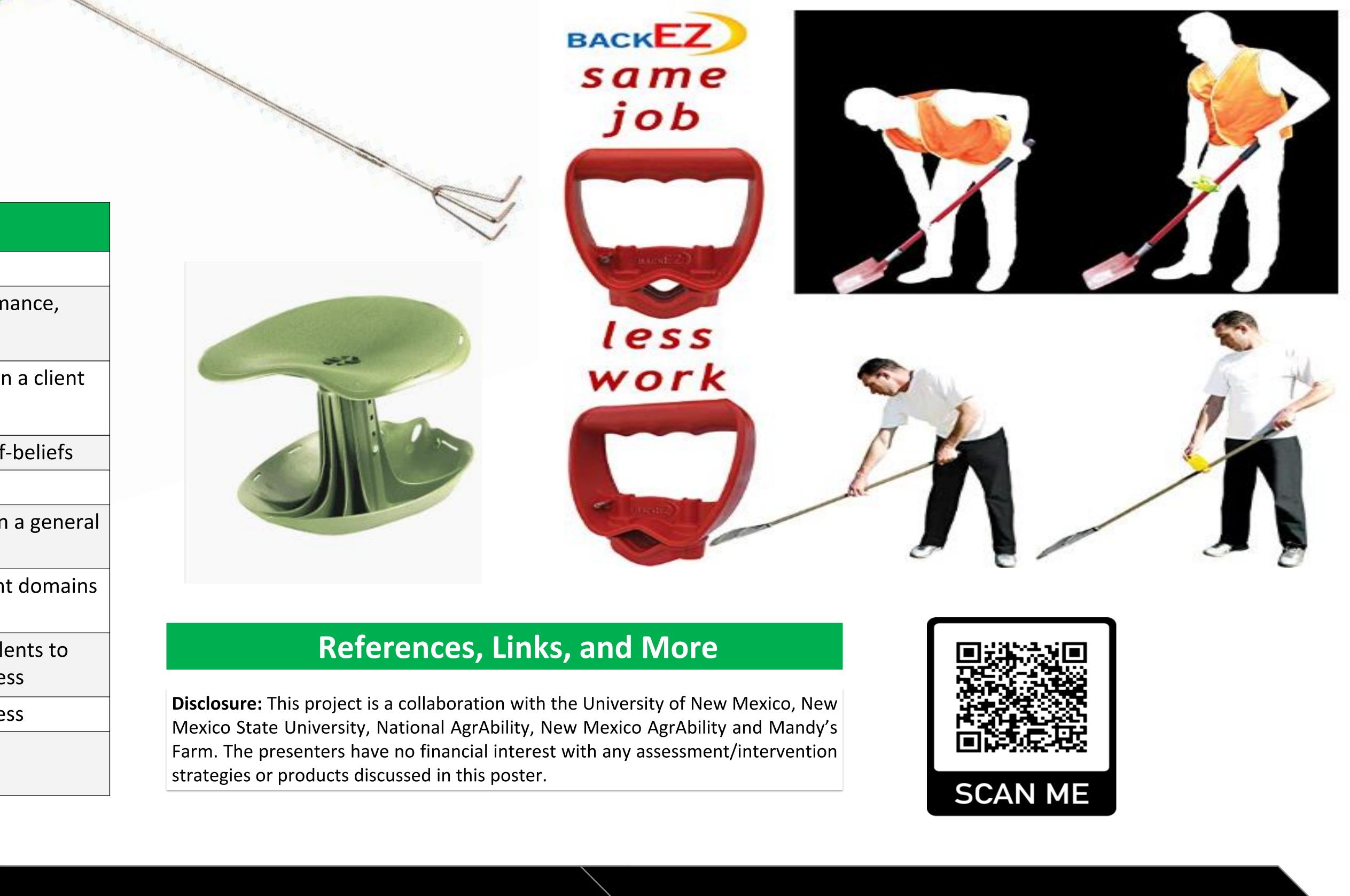
Sleep Problems

Intervention

- **Reduce steps**: have all necessary tools ready to complete multiple steps
- Assistive technology: reduce energy expenditure with ergonomically-designed tools and equipment that reduce strain and increase productivity. Use cognitive prosthetics to compensate for brain fog (and to delegate memory tasks).
- Create rest break schedules: set timers to rest to allow adequate resting.
- **Prevention**: limit heat exposure and ensure client adequately hydrates.
- **Promote mental health:** incorporate healthy attitudes, perspectives, and beliefs.

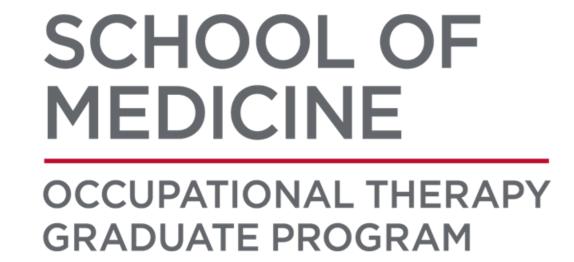
Assistive Technology Devices for Energy Conservation

Long-reach cultivator by PETA LTD (left); Gardening Stool by vertex (lower left); **Back EZ handle attachment** by BackEZ (lower right)



Autonomic Dysfunction





Post Exertional Malaise