Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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on the wheelchair, N=18; Long term follow-up, N=17; Acquisition procedures from the vendor, N=10; and Search for funding, N=6.

**Conclusions:** Additional scrutiny of practice habits and perspectives are needed to ensure that clinicians are prepared to appropriately support clients who adopt WMRAs.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** This study is funded by Mitacs (partnership with Kinova Robotics) and the Université Laval Cerebral Palsy Research Chair.

**Key Words:** Wheelchair, Service Delivery, Occupational Therapy Assistive Technology, Robotics

**Research Poster 1710047**

**Incidence and Referral for Management of Communication Complaints in Mild Traumatic Brain Injury**

Yalan Pei (University of Georgia), Amy Kemp, Katy O’Brien, Tracey Wallace

**Research Objectives:** To identify commonly reported cognitive-communication problems after mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI), and to describe the relationship between cognitive-communication complaints and referral for speech-language pathology (SLP) services.

**Design:** Pre-post design.

**Setting:** Outpatient specialty clinic.

**Participants:** Participants were 41 English-speaking adults and adolescents between the ages of 14 and 65 (M=29.17, SD=13.66) with uncomplicated mTBI. 23 participants repeated measures at discharge.

**Interventions:** Survey completion at first visit and discharge.

**Main Outcome Measures:** LaTrobe Communication Questionnaire (LCQ), Post Concussion Symptom Scale (PCSS), and SLP referral were the main outcome measures. Demographic information and injury characteristics were also extracted from participants’ medical records.

**Results:** Participants reported more problems with speaking too slowly (M=1.68), participating in group conversations (M=2.20), and three other aspects at their first visits than published norms. According to Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test results, communication complaints decreased significantly by discharge (V=165, p=0.005). Regression analyses showed that LCQ scores were related to PCSS scores (b=0.25, p < .001). Although the total LCQ score was not related to SLP referral, seven LCQ items (e.g., “Leave out important details,” “Go over and over the same ground,” “Need a long time to think”) were found to be significant predictors (OR=2.42–4.87, p < .04). Besides LCQ items, PCSS scores were also predictive of SLP referral (OR=1.04, 95% CI=1.01–1.08, p < .01). Demographics variables and injury characteristics were not significantly associated with LCQ scores or SLP referral in the current sample.

**Conclusions:** A subset of individuals experiences communication problems post concussion. Those who reported communication problems were more likely to be referred to SLP rehabilitation. Future research should examine the usefulness of communication items in directing rehabilitation pathways.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** We have no conflict of interest to disclose.

**Key Words:** Stroke, Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity Exercise, Activities Of Daily Living

**Research Poster 1710049**

**Developing Personas to Inform The Creation of Novel Interventions to Improve Participation Among People With Stroke During COVID-19**

Isabelle Rash (University of British Columbia), William Miller, W. Ben Mortenson, Brodie Sakakibara

**Research Objectives:** People living with disabilities have been found to experience reduced participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to inform interventions to improve physical activity and social participation in stroke survivors, we created personas to inform the design and development of products targeting stroke patients during life-changing events such as pandemics after stroke.

**Design:** Persona development methodology using qualitative interview data. The personas were developed by mapping participants to behavioural variables identified from coded transcripts. After identifying behaviour patterns, characteristics and goals were synthesized.

**Setting:** Virtual-data collection via Zoom; community.

**Participants:** Community-dwelling individuals who have had a stroke (n = 26) were recruited. We included participants 19 years of age or older and if they were able to communicate in English. Participants were excluded if they had moderate or severe cognitive impairment or aphasia.

**Interventions:** N/A.

**Main Outcome Measures:** N/A.

**Results:** Our analysis identified 6 distinct personas that reflect participant behaviours and goals in regard to participation during COVID-19. 1) “The Community Provider” likes to feel involved and wants to engage in daily life. 2) “The Homebody” enjoys alone time but lacks a daily routine. This persona aims to feel motivated to accomplish personal goals. 3) “The Independent” seeks to be an active and integrated part of the community without physical or situational restrictions. 4) “The Lifestyle Person” wants to live the good life and do whatever they want, whenever they want. 5) “The Contributor” wants to feel needed and wants to be responsible for helping in the community. 6) “The Health-Literate Participant” wants to be on top of things and stay healthy for their family and themselves.

**Research Poster 1710048**

**How Adults with Stroke Conceptualize Physical Activity: An Exploratory Qualitative Study**

Ryan Bailey (University of Utah), Jennifer Stevenson

**Research Objectives:** To explore how adults with stroke conceptualize physical activity as a means of promoting physical activity following stroke.

**Design:** Qualitative, phenomenological study. Participants completed one 90-minute semi-structured interview.

**Setting:** Interviews were conducted in participant’s homes or in a university conference room.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Inductive content analysis was used to identify key themes.

**Results:** Three key themes emerged. First, exercise-related activities (gym, walking, sports) were identified by most participants (n=13). Second, physical activity necessary for performing basic and instrumental activities of daily living was also identified by most participants (n=12) as an alternative to exercise-related physical activity. Third, being physically active to avoid being sedentary was also identified by 9 participants as being important.

**Conclusions:** Participants broadly categorized physical activity. For stroke survivors whose stroke-related impairment prevents the ability to exercise, performing daily activities may be a feasible and appropriate alternative. This is important because decreasing sedentary behavior and increasing physical activity of any intensity can improve cardiometabolic health. Health professionals can work with stroke survivors to identify meaningful activities that require physically active to promote post-stroke physical activity, though future research is necessary to identify active ingredients and intervention efficacy.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** The authors report no conflicts of interest.

**Key Words:** Stroke, Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity Exercise, Activities Of Daily Living

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Conclusions: The personas highlight behaviours and goals in stroke patients towards physical activity and social participation during COVID-19. The personas will help guide the development of interventions to improve physical activity and social participation. The interventions will be developed based on the behaviours and goals of those living with stroke.

Author(s) Disclosures: N/A.

Key Words: COVID-19, Stroke, Participation Persona Development, User Profiles

Research Poster 1710052

The Impact of Social Economics and Cultural Factors on Accessibility and Perception of Rehabilitation In Mainland China

Yue Wu (University of Minnesota).

Research Objectives: To understand the differences of family backgrounds between the two identified regions. To explore the impact of regional, cultural, and socio-economic differences on accessibility and people’s perception of rehabilitation medicine.

Design: An online survey collected demographic information from parents of children attending two rehabilitation centers in two regions that are distinctively different culturally and socio-economically.

Setting: The two identified facilities are owned by the government, receive funding from the central and local Disabled People Federations, and serve children from two to fourteen years old with various disabilities.

Participants: Participants are caregivers of children who were receiving rehabilitation services at the two identified rehabilitation centers. A total of 104 participants from the two identified regions completed the online survey.

Interventions: The survey questions focused on the patients’ family background, including their ethnicity, regions of residency and social-economic status, as well as the parents’ perception of rehabilitation services.

Main Outcome Measures: The survey study data was collected, processed, and analyzed in REDCap. Descriptive statistics were generated to provide an overview of the demographic differences and report service barriers. Statistical analysis was performed on R Studio (RStudio Team, 2020) to compare findings between the two respondent groups.

Results: The survey results demonstrated that there were a few major differences between the two regions including ethnicities, educational levels, household income, and perception of rehabilitation. Participants’ perception of the development of rehabilitation, impact factors, and types of therapies vary between the two regions.

Conclusions: In comparing the differences between the two regions, the east region that was more culturally open and economically developed had better access to rehabilitation services. Participants from the east region also put their hope of change on a systematic level instead of individual level. The results suggest the need for further conversations and deeper understanding on how regional, cultural, and social-economic differences affect participants’ experiences and perceptions.

Author(s) Disclosures: The authors received no financial support for the research authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Key Words: Disability, Regional Differences, Cultural Differences Social-Economic Differences, Perception

Research Poster 1710053

Outcomes of the Suicidal Ideation Assessment Protocol Decision Tree Responses from the Tampa VA TBI Model Systems Research Study

Jordan Moberg (Traumatic Brain Injury Center of Excellence (TBICoE), 9Line, LLC), Amanda Royer, Erin Brennan, Risa Nakase-Richardson

Research Objectives: To describe participant outcomes from implementation of the Suicidal Ideation Assessment Protocol (SIAP) as a tool for non-clinical research staff to appropriately assess and respond to suicide risk.

Design: Descriptive.

Participants: N=155 participant follow-up interviews.

Interventions: Tampa VA TBIMS data collectors implemented the SIAP decision tree in response to participant endorsements of SI on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), a brief self-report rating scale to screen for depression (e.g. “thoughts that you would be better off dead or hurting yourself in some way”), on the Pain Catastrophizing Scale (PCS), a self-report scale that measures trait pain catastrophizing (e.g. “I feel my life isn’t worth living”), or through sporadic comments about death or suicide during remote follow-up telephone interviews.

Main Outcome Measures: SIAP as a tool for non-clinical research staff, percentage of participants who endorsed SI during follow-up interviews, and percentage of participants who accepted VCL resources or declined VCL resources because they already had, or did not want them.

Results: Data collectors conducted 155 interviews. 27 participants (17.42%) endorsed SI and were offered the VCL call and text numbers. 10 participants (37.04%) accepted VCL resources, 17 participants (62.96%) declined VCL resources, and 1 participant was transferred to the VCL. The PCS alone had the highest number of SI endorsements (n=8), followed by the PHQ-9 alone (n=7), and both the PCS and PHQ-9 (n=7).

Conclusions: Implementation of the SIAP and referral to VCL resources demonstrate the feasibility and importance of the decision tree for data collectors involved in research with high risk populations.

Author(s) Disclosures: Financial Disclosures: None.

This material is the result of work supported with resources and the use of facilities at the James A. Haley Veterans’ Hospital.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this abstract are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official policy or position of the Defense Health Agency, Department of Defense, or any other U.S. government agency. For more information, please contact dha.TBICOEinfo@mail.mil.

Key Words: Veterans, Traumatic Brain Injury, Suicidal ideation Patient Health Questionnaire, Chronic Pain

Research Poster 1710055

Economic Costs of Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury—A Population Based Study

Yue Cao (Medical University of South Carolina), James Krause

Research Objectives: We have limited knowledge of the economic costs of traumatic spinal cord injury (SCI) by using the population-based data. Our objectives are to: 1) estimate the annual indirect costs based on their attendant care needs and their employment changes after SCI, 2) to identify the costs of motor vehicle modifications and home modifications after SCI, and 3) to investigate the association between the indirect costs and the direct costs of hospitalizations after SCI.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: A state SCI registry follow-up data in the southeastern United States and the state administrative billing data were analyzed by researchers at a medical university.

Participants: The direct costs of hospitalizations were based on 1,872 participants who received services for SCI in nonmilitary hospitals, and the direct costs estimates were based on 307 participants who have been followed up.

Interventions: N/A.

Main Outcome Measures: The outcome measures were average costs of hospitalizations, attendant care, motor vehicle and home modifications, and the average forgone earnings after SCI.

Results: The annual indirect costs of SCI ranged from $35,248 to $140,838 depending on participants’ neurologic categories, while the annual direct costs of hospitalization ranged from $27,437 to $69,469. The total costs of motor vehicle and home modifications ranged from $1,401 to 309,520.

Author(s) Disclosures: None.