



PSYCHOSOCIAL ADAPATATION IN PEOPLE WITH LIMB AMPUTATION: A SCOPING REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Limb amputation has a drastic impact on individuals' physical, psychological and social functioning and long-term implications. Psychosocial adaptation is the complex and interactive process in which a person shifts from a state of disablement to state of enablement by the transformation from negative to positive well-being. Various studies have yielded a number of factors to account for the differences in psychosocial responses and successful adaptation to limb amputation. To successfully support adjustment and adaptation to limb amputation, a rehabilitation approach that is practically tailored to the diverse and complex needs of people with limb amputation is required in conjunction with a comprehensive understanding of the psychological complexities pertaining to the therapeutic context.

The aim of this study are;

- To examine and map the extent of scientific literature on psychosocial adaptation in people with limb amputation
- To examine the extent of the depth of evidence surrounding key factors of psychosocial adaptation in people post-limb amputation in different life stages at time of amputation
- To examine the potential future direction of research on psychosocial adaptation in people with limb amputation.

METHOD

The study has been undertaken by using Arksey's and O'Mally's scoping review methodological framework, in conjunction with the recommendations proposed by Levac and colleagues to enhance and clarify the scoping review methodological framework. The stages of the methodological framework for scoping review are: 1) identifying the research question; 2) identifying relevant studies; 3) study selection; 4) charting the data; 5) collating, summarizing and reporting; and, 6) consultation exercise. To identify relevant studies, the search strategy included electronic databases, reference lists of relevant articles, and hand searching of websites of relevant networks and organizations. Relevant search key words were developed in collaboration with an experienced librarian to ensure the quality of the search strategy. Literature published in English between 1995 and 2015 was searched through Medline and PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and EMBASE. A key term search strategy is employed using e.g. "psychosocial adaptation", "psychological adjustment", "quality of life" and "amputation". Study

populations included children, teenagers, adult and older adults. Two reviewers utilize inclusion and exclusion criteria, based on research questions, to identify relevant articles. After selecting the articles, key information and data of the selected studies is charted. The results of the finding is collated, summarized and reported in a thematic construction to present a narrative explanation of existing literatures.

RESULTS

This study is under process. The current steps are study selection (the total of 666 papers from 4 databases; Medline and PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and EMBASE) by 2 reviewers, and data chart preparation by the first reviewers and information re-check by the second reviewer. The next step is to collate, summarize and report the findings, and is expected to be completed by February, 2017.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In people with limb amputation, rehabilitation is primarily dependent on patients' psychological adjustment and adaptation to the injury. The adjustment process is influenced by various factors therefore healthcare professionals need to be aware of the complexity and diversity of psychological responses, issues and adaptations that may influence rehabilitation outcomes. With the comprehensive, systematic methods to explore the recent literature, the extent of scientific literature and the depth of evidence surrounding key factors of psychosocial adaptation in people with limb amputation is assessed and represented.

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

The adjustment process is influenced by various factors therefore healthcare professionals need to be aware of the complexity and diversity of psychological responses, issues and adaptations that may influence rehabilitation outcomes.

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