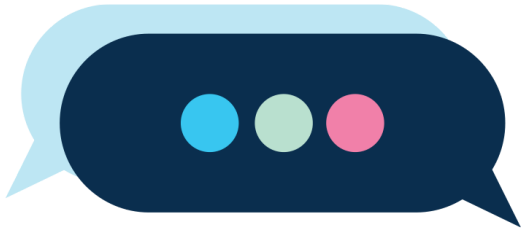




Can texting and cuing a client for comfort, security and supervision be considered attendant care

August 14, 2023



Attendant care via remote cueing and prompting

Attendant care refers to a range of services that are provided to individuals with disabilities or other special needs to assist them with daily living activities and promote their independence and well-being. Texting and cuing a client for comfort, security, and supervision could potentially be considered part of a broader attendant care plan, depending on the specific needs and goals of the individual.

Form I and intermittent care

The OSOT resource (pages 17 and 23) highlights that remote attendant care may be beneficial for individuals:

- Who may have difficulty remembering to complete tasks
- Who may require assistance with task completion due to cognitive or physical limitations
- To increase the individual's independence
- To increase individuals' ability to perform ADLs
- To increase individuals' safety by reducing the risk of falls or other accidents



Case laws

Affirming the role of intermittent and indirect care through technology are two court rulings, *Shawnoov. Certas Direct Insurance Co.* 2014 ONSC 7014 and *Watters v. State Farm (FSCO A13-006328)*, which both recognize that attendant care services can be provided through remote and indirect means via electronic devices. The court ruled in favor of using telephone and text check-ins as an appropriate form of supervision.





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Literature review

"The role of telehealth in providing attendant care services to individuals with disabilities" (McInerney, Grindrod, & McInerney, 2016)"

This article discusses the use of telehealth technologies, such as videoconferencing and remote monitoring, to provide attendant care services to individuals with disabilities. The authors argue that telehealth technologies can be an effective way to improve access to care and support for individuals with disabilities, particularly in rural or underserved areas.

"Assistive technology and attendant care: A review of the literature" (Scherer, Cushman, & Moody, 2009)"

This review article examines the use of assistive technology, including communication devices and home automation systems, to provide attendant care to individuals with disabilities. The authors found that assistive technology can be an effective way to improve independence and quality of life for individuals with disabilities, but that it is important to carefully consider the individual's needs and preferences when selecting and implementing technologies.



"Telecare for people with intellectual disabilities: A systematic review" (Sipe, Bigby, & Bigby, 2011)"

This systematic review analyzed the use of telecare technologies, including remote monitoring and communication devices, to provide support and supervision to individuals with intellectual disabilities. The review found that telecare technologies can be an effective way to improve safety and quality of life for individuals with intellectual disabilities, but that it is important to consider the individual's needs and preferences when selecting and implementing technologies.

