

Glossary of rehabilitation services addressed in the survey:

Assistive technology device is any piece of equipment or product system that was obtained ready made, modified or custom made (e.g. mobility, visual and hearing aids etc.) and is used to increase, maintain or improve the functional capacities of people living with a disability. These devices do not include medical ones that are surgically implanted.

Assistive technology delivered via prescription (not free of charge): Devices for people with disability provided by health care facilities whereby the reimbursement method would be either out of pocket or via third party payer/ guarantor (e.g. insurance companies)

Decentralized services are a complex multifaceted concept where there is a transfer of authority and responsibility for public functions (rehabilitation needs) as a response to the problems of a centralized system (whether private or public).

Specialty hospitals are stand-alone, single-specialty facilities not within the walls of a full-service hospital

Integrated care is a concept bringing together inputs, delivery, management and organization of services related to diagnosis, treatment, care, rehabilitation and health promotion. Integration is a means to improve services in relation to access, quality, user satisfaction and efficiency.

Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) is a multi-sectoral strategy that empowers persons with disabilities to access and benefit from the different sectors within the community (education, employment, health and social services) thus enhancing their quality of life and that of their families. CBR is implemented through the combined efforts of people with disabilities, their families and communities, and relevant government and non-government health, education, vocational, social and other services.

Inpatient Rehabilitation Units are units that help individuals who have physical or cognitive deficits (e.g. stroke, brain injury, spinal cord injury, orthopedic injury, or those who have a neurological or medically complex condition) to recover from disease or injury and become as independent as possible.

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation is rehabilitation delivered by a team of different healthcare professionals (for example, doctors, nurses, therapists) working in an organized manner to address the needs of people living with disability.

Interventions to increase the culture of data collection and use as well as acceptability and reliability of data (e.g. training programs, incentives, feedback on data collection, understanding the importance of data etc.)

Interventions to engage clinicians/managers to collect and use data (i.e. incentives, data collection as part of role description, training etc.)

Task-shifting (relative to) usual care: this could be by rehabilitation professionals or no-care for people with disabilities.

Tele-audiology is the utilization of telehealth to provide a hearing test via a computer network, which is used to transmit and regulate sound waves from an audiologist in one location to an office in a remote location where a patient is assisted by a technician.

Telehealth uses networks to communicate and apply health procedures and treatment plans over long distances to ensure more effective health outcomes.

Tele rehabilitation strategies (relative to) usual care for people with disabilities: usual care may be for example when we talk about follow up after discharge – tele-rehabilitation instead of face to face follow up or tele-rehabilitation instead of no follow up.