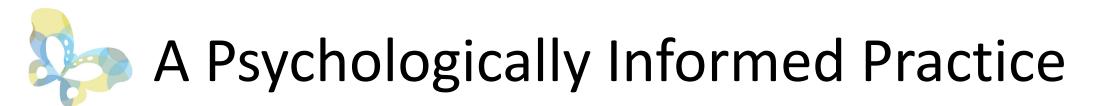


Women's Health OT Pioneer Series:

Examining a **Biomechanical Approach** vs. a **Biopsychosocial Approach** in Pelvic Floor Therapy





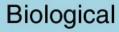
• The whole person





• Understand the biomechanics and tissue pathology.

But it's crucial to implement the biopsychosocial approach at the same time.



- Age, Gender, Genetics
- Physiologic Reactions
- Tissue Health

Psychological

- Mental Health
- Emotional Health
- Beliefs & Expectations

Sociological

- Interpersonal Relationships
- Social Support
 Dynamics
- Socioeconomics





- <u>Pain Catastrophizing Scale (PCS)</u>
- <u>The Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS)</u>
- <u>Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)</u>
- <u>Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia (TSK)</u>
- <u>Context Sensitivity Index (CSI)</u>





- Listen to them; they tell you how they need to get better; they tell you what you need to do.
- Cho pho use





- Pain is produced in the brain
- Pain is complex, multifactorial neurochemical phenomena





- Tissue Injury (seems transitory) vs Tissue Damage (seems permanent)
- Persistent Pain vs Chronic Pain (holds space for neuroplasticity)





- Whole body is sensitized not just the pelvic floor.
- We can't just treat the pelvic floor.
- The Pelvic Floor is often a Symptom (not the driver).





• Always evaluating our clients as individuals





- We are facilitators of change; we are not responsible for their healing
- Health is a journey; not a destination





• Words, Eye Contact, Body Language









- "People not only gain understanding through reflection, they evaluate and alter their own thinking"
- "The self is...partly fashioned through the continued exercise of self-influence"

- Albert Bandura

Social Foundations of Thought and Action: A Social-Cognitive Theory

