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Three Pillars of PT Imaging Advocacy: A Framework to Advance Scope of Practice

Lance M. Mabry, PT, DPT


Board Certified Orthopaedic Specialist

*Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic
Manual Physical Therapists*



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Disclosure

 Lance Mabry receives compensation for teaching continuing education on musculoskeletal imaging



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Overview

 State of the States

 Three Pillars Imaging
Advocacy
Framework

- Entry-Level Education
- Continuing Education
- Routine Practice

 Mabry, et al in JMMT

- Imaging Skill Utilization
- By Setting
- By Degree
- By Experience
- By Res/Fellowship
- By Board Cert
- By APTA Status



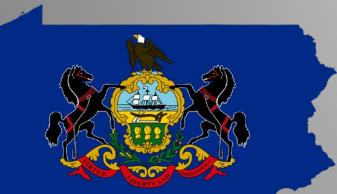
Barrier to Entry: Time, Cost, Risk



State Board Rule/Policy



State Board Ruling/
Opinion/Decision



Security



HIGH POINT UNIVERSITY

Barrier to Entry: Time, Cost, Risk



Security

X-Ray Only

Modalities Available

All Modalities

SUBCHAPTER 48C - SCOPE OF PHYSICAL THERAPY PRACTICE

SECTION .0100 - PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

21 NCAC 48C .0101 PERMITTED PRACTICE

(a) Physical therapy is presumed to include any acts, tests, procedures, modalities, treatments, or interventions that are routinely taught in educational programs or in continuing education programs for physical therapists and are routinely performed in practice settings.

Entry-Level
Education

Continuing
Education

Routine
Practice



Entry Level Education



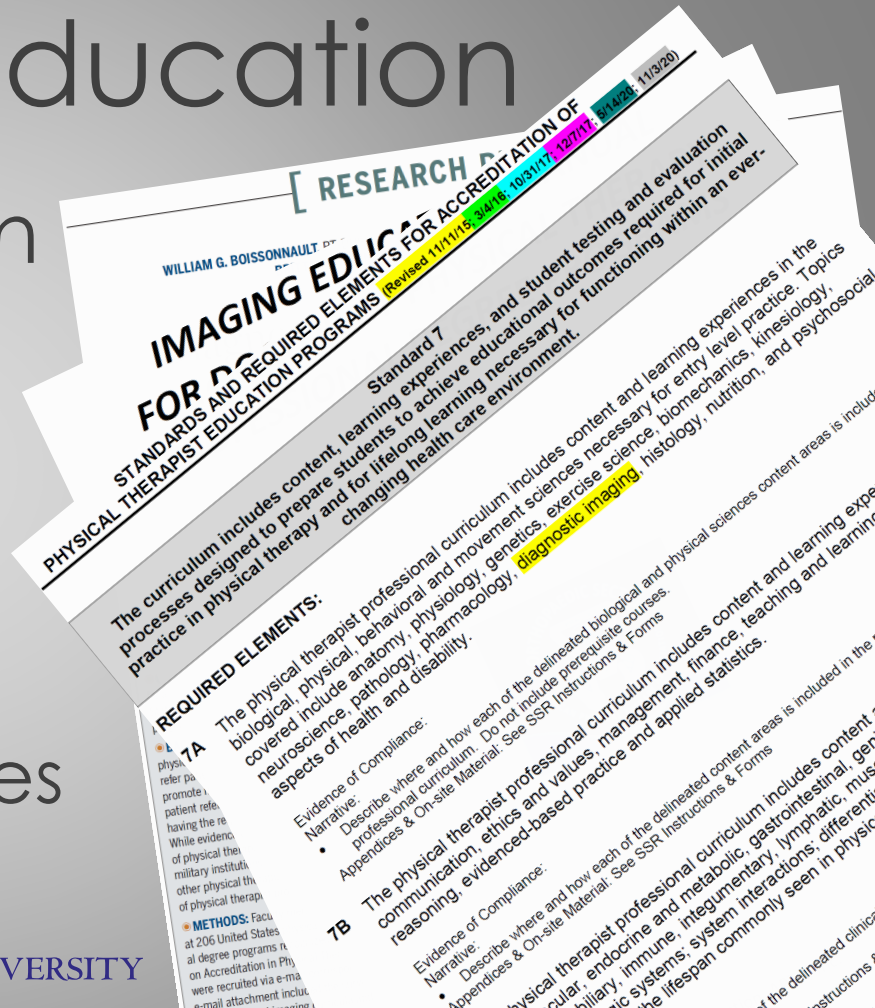
Entry-Level Education

- 2014: 98% DPT programs teach imaging
- 2015: Imaging SIG Ed Guidance
- 2016: CAPTE Guidelines

(Boissonnault, White, Carney, Malin, & Smith, 2014)



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NPTE

NUMBER OF ITEMS (RANGE)				
BODY SYSTEM	Physical Therapy Examination	Foundations for Evaluation, Differential Diagnosis, & Prognosis	Interventions	TOTAL PER SYSTEM
Cardiovascular & Pulmonary Systems	7-9	8-9	8-10	23-28
Musculoskeletal System	18-21	17-20	16-19	51-60
Neuromuscular & Nervous Systems	15-17	14-16	15-17	44-50
Integumentary System	3-4	3-4	3-4	9-12
Metabolic & Endocrine Systems	–	3-4	2-3	5-7
Gastrointestinal System	0-2	2-3	1-2	3-7
Genitourinary System	1-2	2-3	1-2	4-7
Lymphatic System	0-2	1-3	2-3	3-8
System Interactions	–	8-12	–	8-12
TOTAL ACROSS SYSTEMS	44-57	58-74	48-60	–
NONSYSTEM				TOTAL PER NONSYSTEM

Foundations for Evaluation, Differential Diagnosis, & Prognosis. This category refers to the

- Nonpharmacological medical management of the cardiovascular & pulmonary systems (e.g., diagnostic imaging, laboratory test values, other medical tests, surgical procedures)

Professional Responsibilities		5-6
Research & Evidence-Based Practice		6-8
		5-6
		4-5
		3-5
TOTAL		200

Continuing Education

Table 2. Knowledge and Beliefs Regarding Diagnostic Imaging^a

Knowledge and Belief Topics	No. Responding	n	%
Source of most education on diagnostic imaging (able to choose up to 3)	694		
No meaningful education		60	8.6
Academic PT program		316	45.5
Academic postgrad		201	29.0
Residency or fellowship		66	9.5
Conferences/cont. ed		221	31.8
Self-study		258	37.2
Clinical mentoring		168	24.2
Estimated hours of imaging during entry-level training (median, IQR)	655	5	2-16
Estimated hours of imaging after entry-level graduation (median, IQR)	657	10	1-32
Are PTs allowed to order imaging in your state?	691		
Yes		70	10.1
No		540	78.2
Do not know		81	11.7

^aIQR = interquartile range; PT = physical therapy.



AMERICAN BOARD OF PHYSICAL
THERAPY RESIDENCY AND
FELLOWSHIP EDUCATION

ABPTRFE
American Board of Physical Therapy
Residency & Fellowship Education



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF ORTHOPAEDIC MANIPULATIVE
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (IFOMPT) INC

International Standards In Orthopaedic Manipulative Therapies
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS 2010



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OPL15

A SURVEY OF DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CURRICULA IN SPORTS
PHYSICAL THERAPY RESIDENCY AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS
*Dale A. Gerke, Evan Othmer Nelson, Tyler Alan James Amborn,
Collin Dean Christensen, Kathleen Orfei*

PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Clinical competency in diagnostic imaging is a foundation of sports physical therapy (PT) residency and fellowship programs. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for imaging in sports physical therapy (PT) residency and fellowship programs. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for imaging in sports physical therapy (PT) residency and fellowship programs. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for imaging in sports physical therapy (PT) residency and fellowship programs.

OPL16

A SURVEY OF DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CURRICULA IN ORTHOPAEDIC
PHYSICAL THERAPY RESIDENCY AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS
*Dale A. Gerke, Evan Othmer Nelson, Billy Joe Bruggink,
Zachary Smith, Emily Claire Goetz, Luke Steven Menges*

PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: The role of diagnostic imaging in orthopaedic physical therapy (PT) practice is evolving and little is known about how PT residency and fellowship programs meet the broad imaging education standard. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for diagnostic and procedural imaging (OPTF) programs. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for diagnostic and procedural imaging (OPTF) programs. The purpose of this study was to assess instructional methods used for diagnostic and procedural imaging (OPTF) programs.

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS: Responses were obtained from 67 programs (39% represented OPTR) and 12 (18%) represented OPTF. Program directors provided 59 responses, and faculty or staff provided 8.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 46-item electronic survey of program demographics, diagnostic and procedural imaging curricula, curricular outcomes, and imaging scope of practice was distributed to all United States OPTR and OPTF programs listed on the American Board of Physical Therapy Residency and Fellowship Education directory in 2010. Data collection and analysis of count-based responses were completed using Qualtrics (Provo, UT). Data collection and analysis of count-based responses were completed using Qualtrics (Provo, UT). Data collection and analysis of count-based responses were completed using Qualtrics (Provo, UT).

Direct Ordering of Diagnostic Imaging by Physical Therapists: Updates from the Field



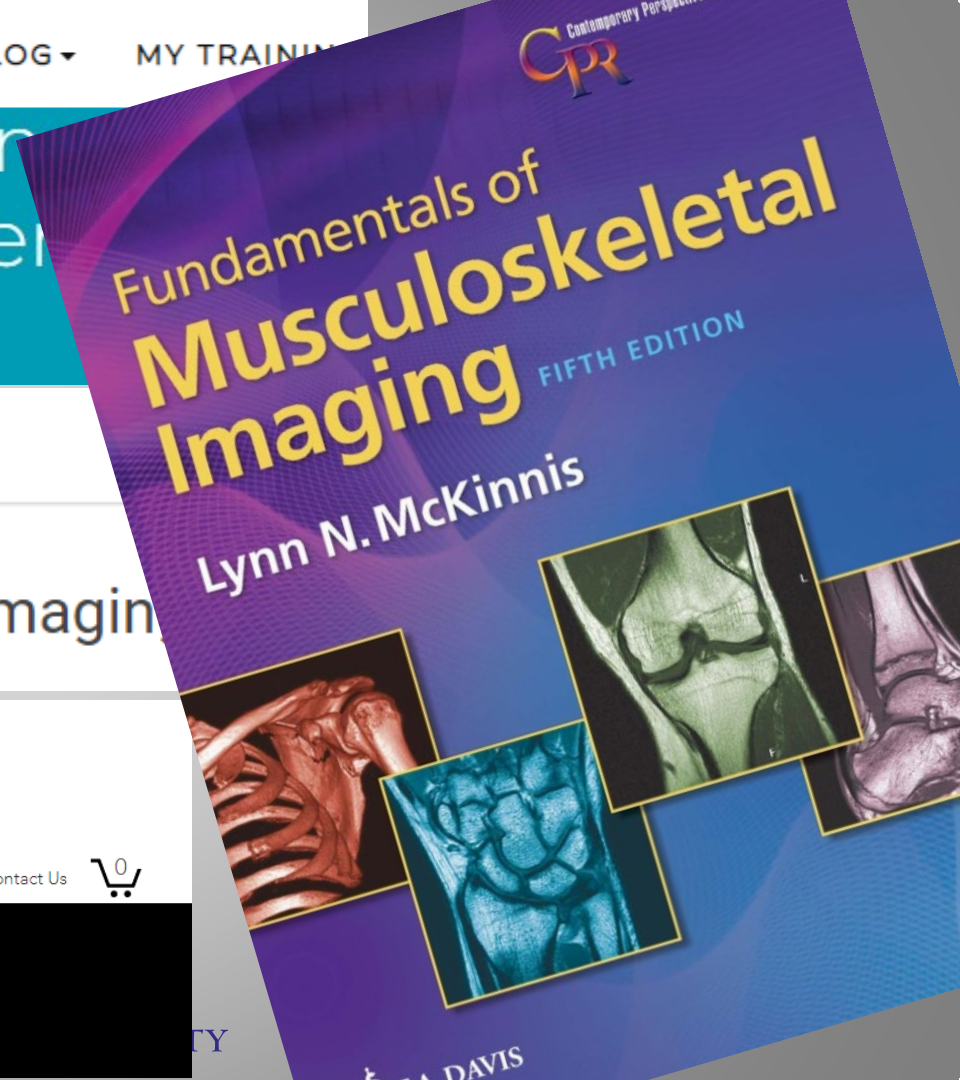
Indications for Musculoskeletal Imaging

presented by [Robert Boyles, PT, DSc, OCS, FAAOMPT](#)

Redefine.

Health Education

Master MSK Imaging Certification



Routine Practice

 In the military...

 In the states...


 Worldwide...

 But what about my state?





Physical Therapists Are Routinely Performing the Requisite Skills to Directly Refer for Musculoskeletal Imaging: An Observational Study

Lance M. Mabry ^a, Richard Severin^{b,c}, Angela S. Gisselman^d, Michael D. Ross^e, Todd E. Davenport^f, Brian A. Young^c, Aaron P. Keil^b and Don L. Goss^a

^aDepartment of Physical Therapy, Congdon School of Health Sciences, High Point University, One University Parkway, High Point, NC USA; ^bDepartment of Physical Therapy, College of Applied Health Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA; ^cDepartment of Physical Therapy, Robbins College of Health and Human Sciences, Baylor University, Waco, TX, USA; ^dDoctor of Physical Therapy Program, Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, School of Medicine, Tufts University, Phoenix, AZ, USA; ^eDepartment of Physical Therapy, Daemen University, Amherst, NY, USA; ^fDepartment of Physical Therapy, School of Health Sciences, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA, USA

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To explore if physical therapists are practicing skills necessary to refer patients for musculoskeletal imaging.

Methods: An expert panel established a list of nine requisite skills to refer for musculoskeletal imaging. A blinded expert panel validated the list using a 5-point Likert scale. The skills list was examined via an electronic survey distributed to United States physical

KEYWORDS

Medical imaging; triage; patient education; certification; nonmedical residency; referral and consultation; educational status

Triage the patient



Utilize evidence-based imaging guidelines



Consider risk vs. benefit of imaging



Request imaging



Suggest imaging modality



****Imaging Ordered****



Review imaging reports



Educate patient on imaging findings



Integrate imaging findings into plan



Refer if outside the scope of PT

Skill List



3 Expert PTs created list



List validation

- 3 PTs
- 1 Ortho Surgeon
- 1 Radiologist



Scored on 5-pt Likert Scale

- A priori of 3/5 score



Methods

Methods

- Cross-sectional Observational Study
- Qualtrics Electronic Survey
- Distributed by many APTA chapters, sections, and AAOMPT
 - Coalition of the willing



Results

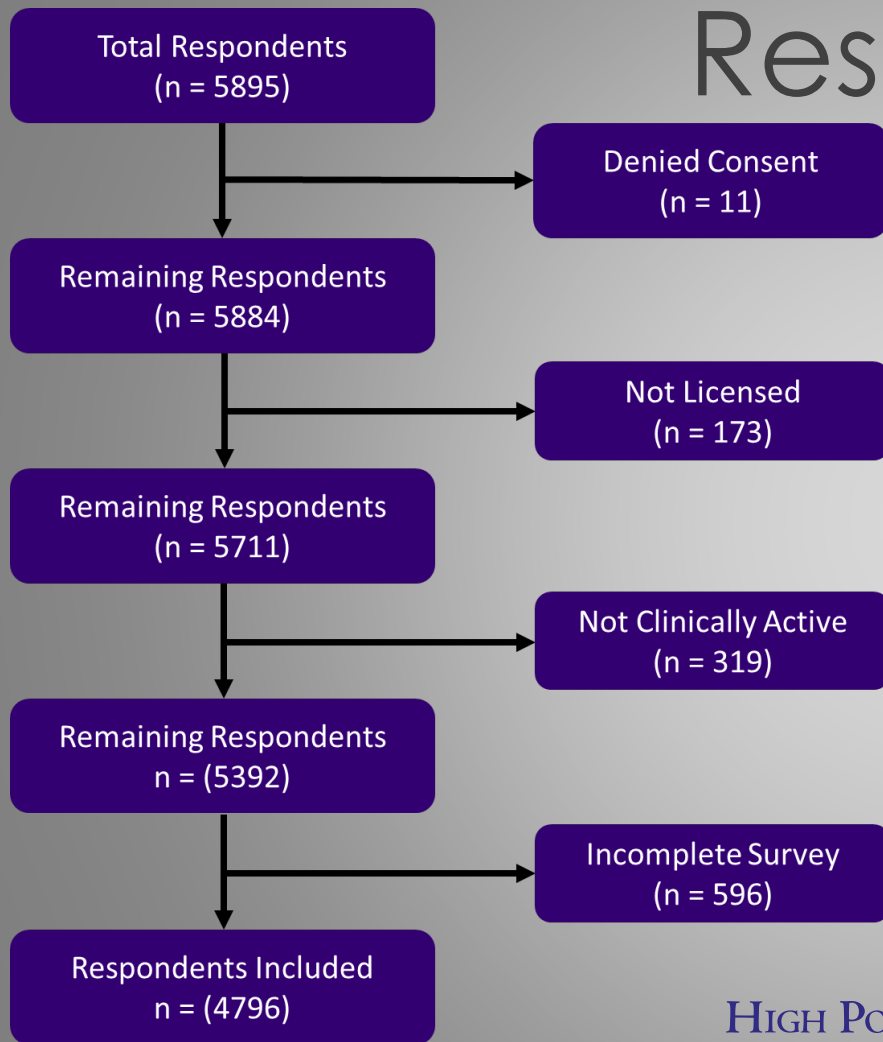


Table 1. Demographics.

Primary Practice Setting	n	%
Acute Care	282	5.88%
Home Health	239	4.98%
Neurology	113	2.36%
Oncology	19	0.40%
Orthopaedics	3005	62.66%
Pediatrics	204	4.25%
Pelvic Health	110	2.29%
Rehab/SNF	236	4.92%
Sports	182	3.79%
Other	406	8.47%
Education	n	%
BPT	459	9.57%
MPT	583	12.15%
DPT	3754	78.26%
Experience	n	%
0–5 Years	1451	30.24%
6–10 Years	913	19.03%
11–15 Years	613	12.78%
16–20 Years	408	8.51%
>20 Years	1411	29.51%
Residency/Fellowship Training	n	%
Yes	911	18.99%
No	3885	80.99%
Board Certification	n	%
Yes	1669	34.79%
No	3127	65.19%
Other Demographics	Yes	No
Currently refer directly to a radiologist	301 (6.28%)	4490 (93.72%)
Military/Federal	187 (3.90%)	4609 (96.10%)
APTA Member	3425 (71.39%)	1371 (28.58%)

APTA: American Physical Therapy Association; BPT: Bachelor of Physical Therapy Degree; DPT: Doctorate of Physical Therapy Degree; MPT: Masters of Physical Therapy Degree; SNF: Skilled Nursing Facility



Results

Table 2. Overall Skill Utilization: n (%).

Frequency	Skill 1	Skill 2	Skill 3	Skill 4	Skill 5	Skill 6	Skill 7	Skill 8	Skill 9
Routinely	4543 (94.72%)	3014 (62.84%)	3500 (72.98%)	3797 (79.17%)	2615 (54.52%)	4063 (84.71%)	3651 (76.13%)	4001 (83.42%)	4116 (85.82%)
Rarely	212 (4.42%)	1153 (24.04%)	683 (14.24%)	472 (9.84%)	1390 (28.98%)	565 (11.78%)	807 (16.82%)	644 (13.43%)	371 (7.73%)
Never	25 (0.52%)	485 (10.11%)	247 (5.15%)	284 (5.92%)	523 (10.90%)	108 (2.25%)	260 (5.42%)	91 (1.89%)	90 (1.88%)
Not Applicable	16 (0.33%)	144 (3.00%)	366 (7.63%)	243 (5.07%)	268 (5.59%)	60 (1.25%)	78 (1.63%)	60 (1.25%)	219 (4.57%)

Skill 1: Triage the patient

Skill 2: Utilize evidence-based imaging guidelines

Skill 3: Consider risk/benefit of imaging

Skill 4: Refer for imaging (either to a primary care provider, directly to a radiologist, or otherwise)

Skill 5: Suggest an imaging modality

Skill 6: Review imaging reports

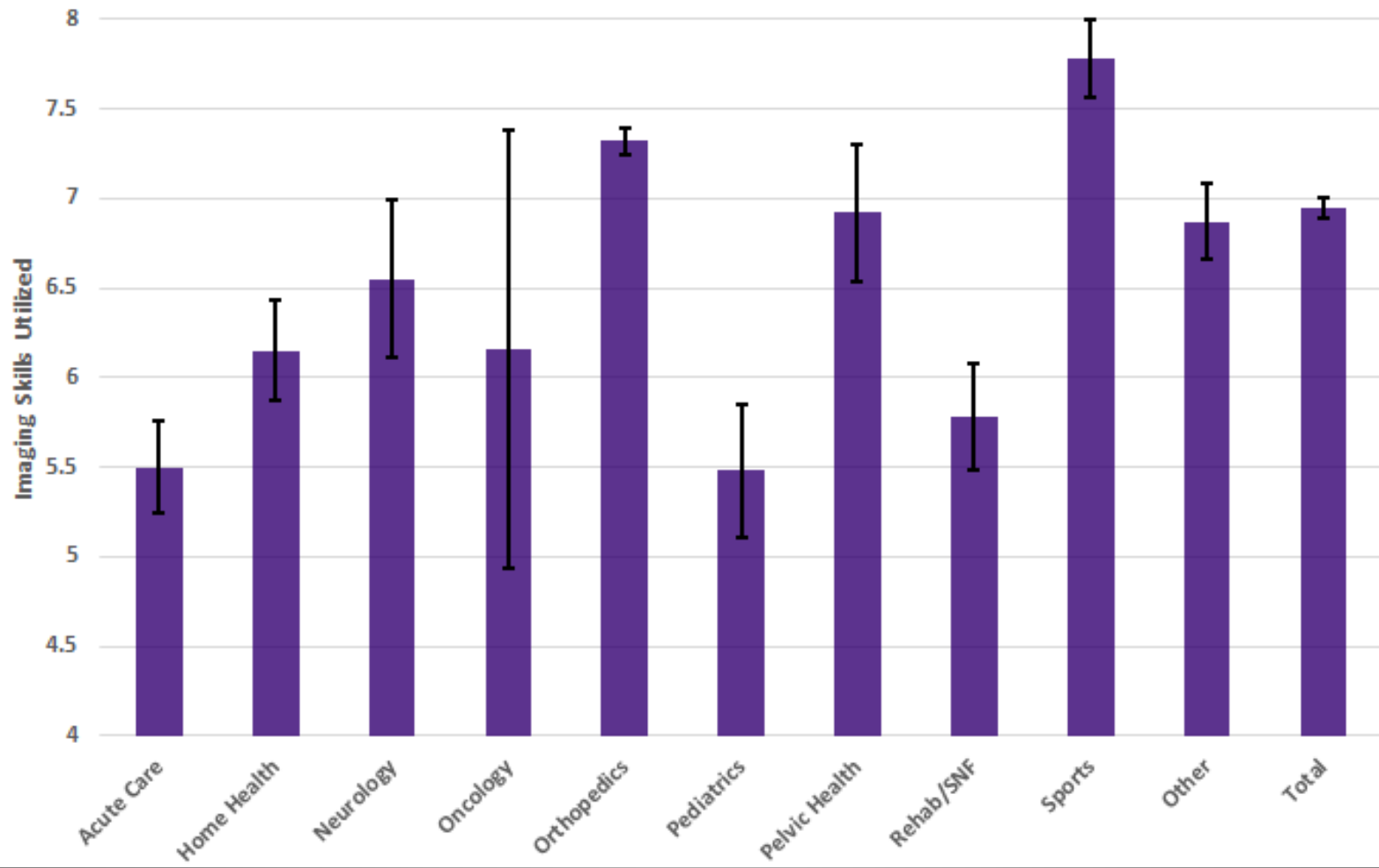
Skill 7: Educate patients on imaging findings

Skill 8: Integrate imaging findings into treatment plan

Skill 9: Refer patient if imaging findings are outside physical therapist scope

Average 7.0 Skills
28.2% Performed All 9

Imaging Skill Utilization by Setting



Wisconsin Practice Act

(7) ORDERING X-RAYS.

(a) A physical therapist may order X-rays to be performed by qualified persons only if the physical therapist satisfies one of the following qualifications, as

1. The physical therapist holds a **clinical doctorate degree** in physical therapy.
2. The physical therapist has completed a nationally recognized **specialty certification program**.
3. The physical therapist has completed a nationally recognized **residency or fellowship** certified by an organization recognized by the examining board.
4. The physical therapist has completed a formal X-ray ordering training program with demonstrated physician involvement.

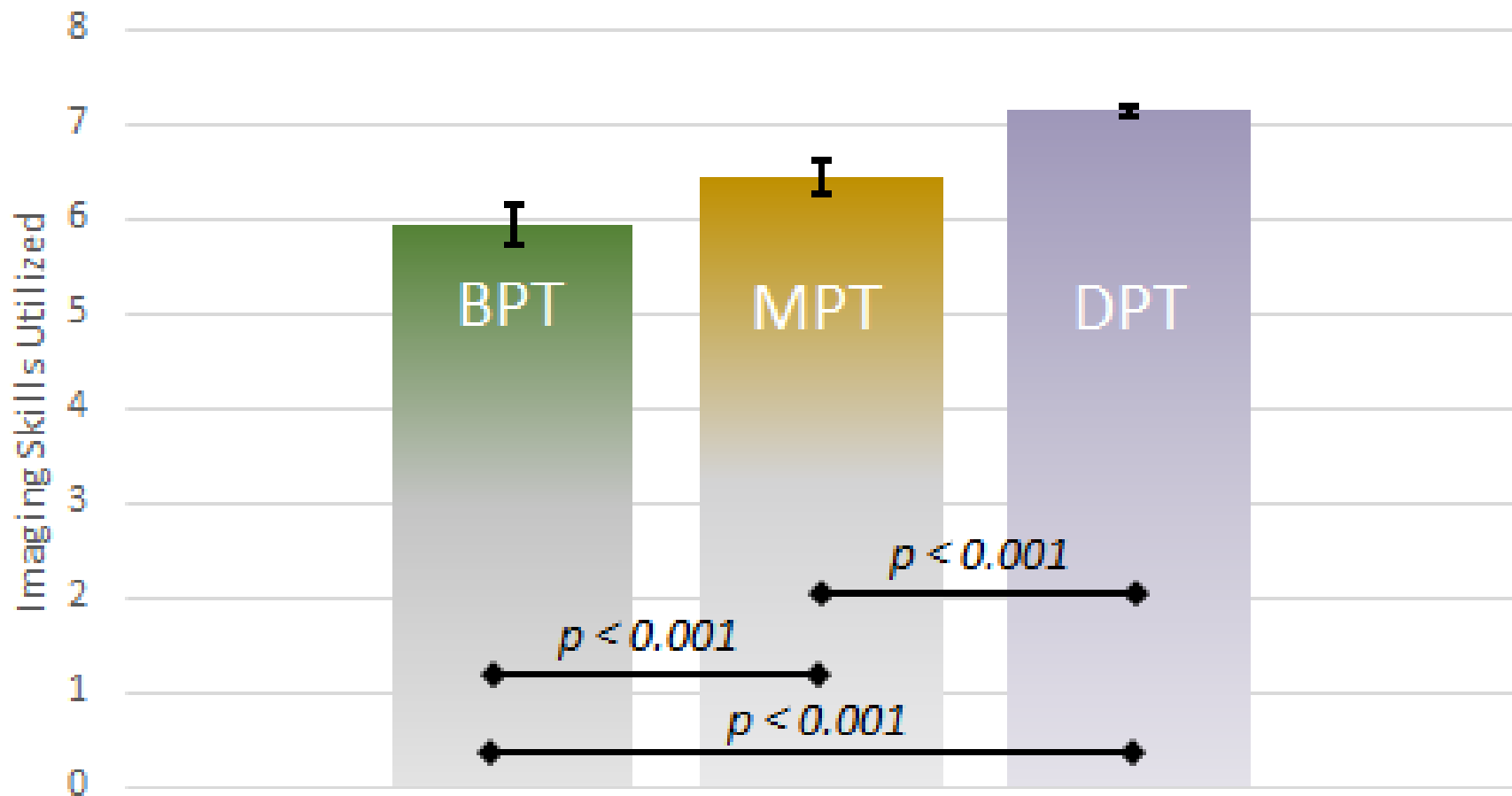
West Virginia Board Opinion

TRAINING STANDARDS

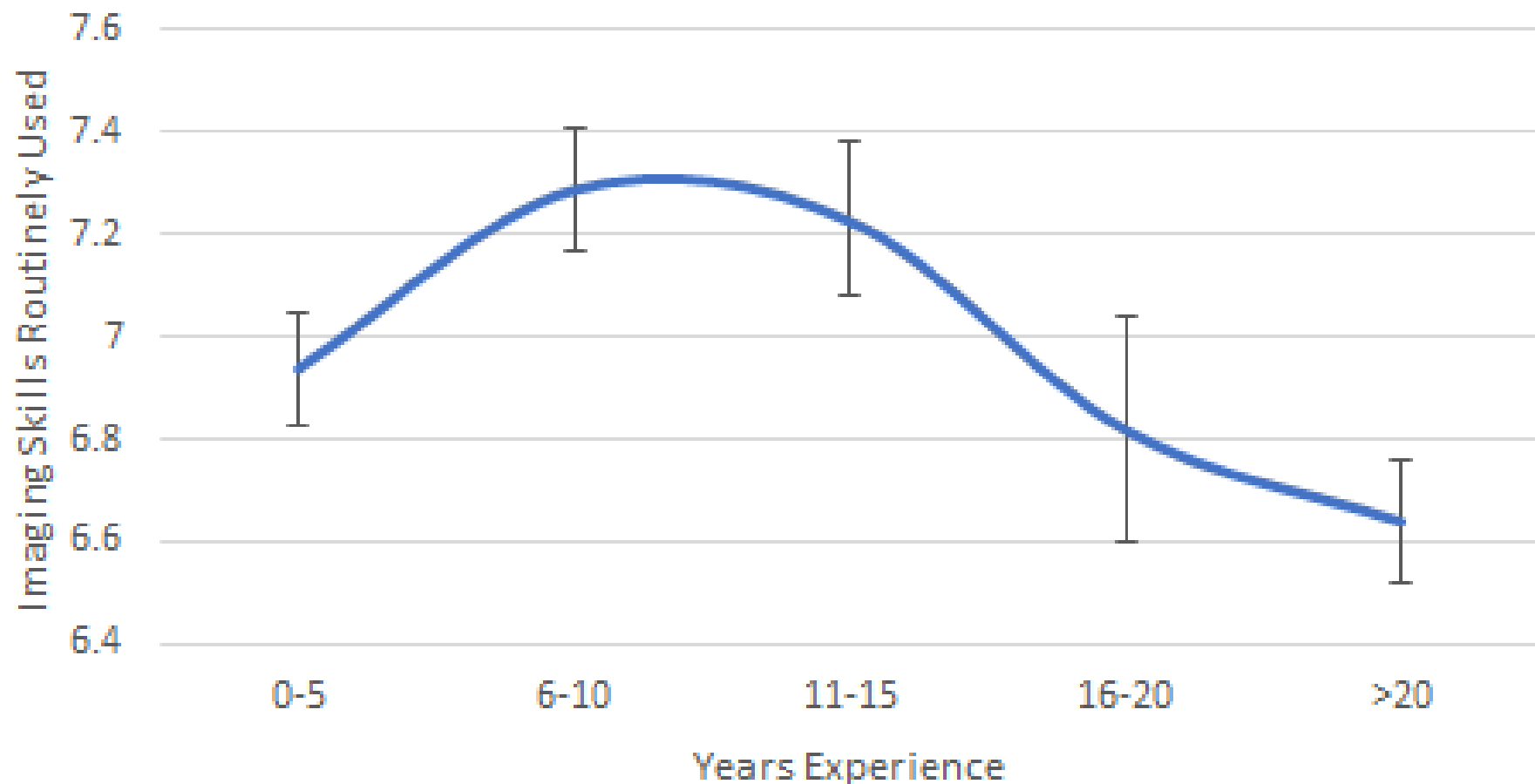
The Board recommends that licensees who refer patients to a radiologist provide evidence of one (1) of the following when requested by the WVBOPT.

- Graduate of a CAPTE accredited **Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT)** that included imaging education.
- Evidence of post-entry-level imaging training (e.g., t-DPT, DSc).
- Completion of an **ABPTS residency/fellowship** program that included clinical imaging.
- Completion of a minimum of 15 contact hours of post-entry-level continuing education in clinical imaging from a CAPTE accredited institution, APTA component or affiliate (e.g., AOPT, FAAOMPT), or any WVBOPT approved course from a reputable education provider that includes instruction in the following areas:

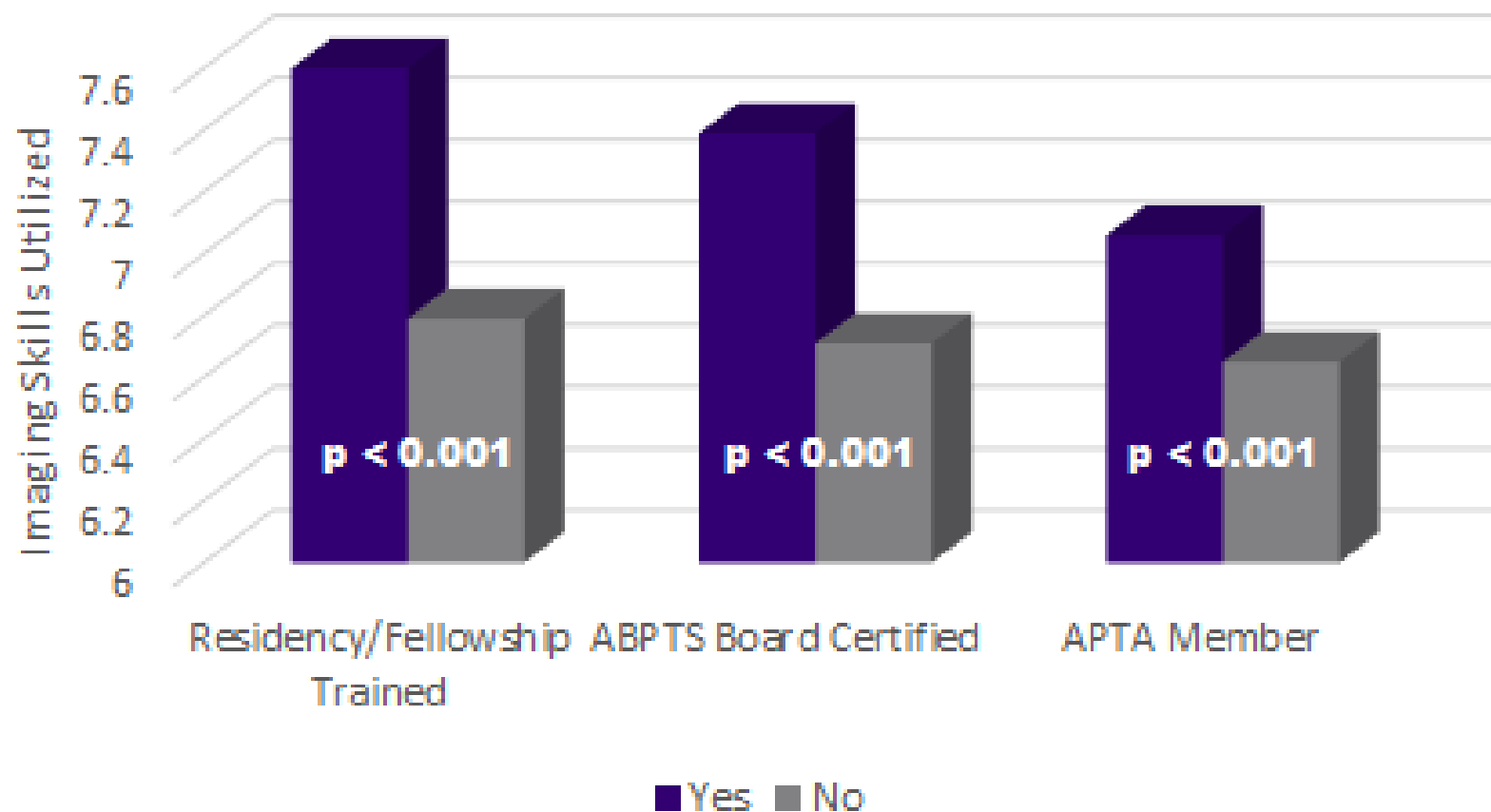
Education vs. Imaging Skill Utilization



Does Experience Impact Imaging Skill Utilization?



Imaging Skill Utilization Interactions



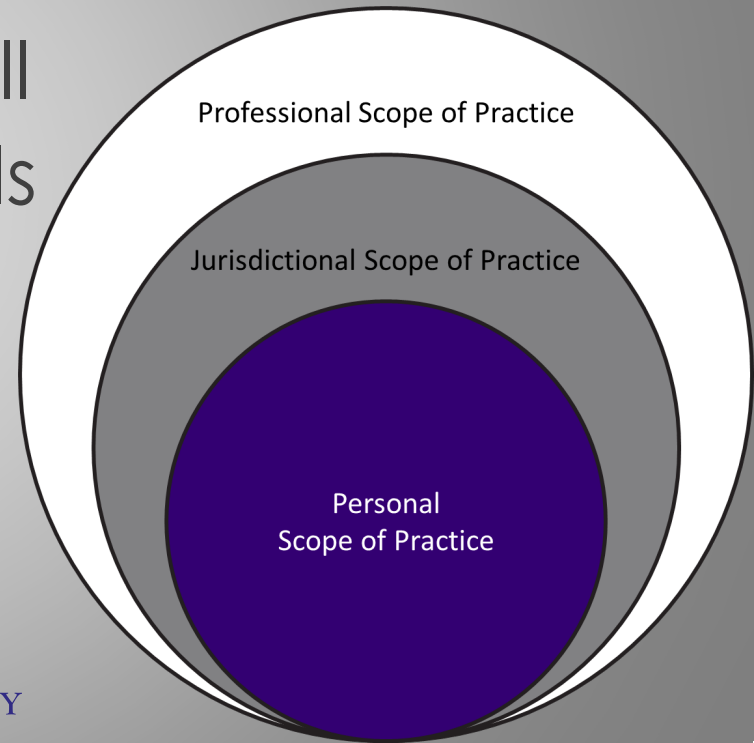
Conclusion

Each of 9 skills routinely performed

Average 7.0/9 skills overall

28.2% performing all 9 skills
– Is this high or low?

Findings support adding
to Jurisdictional Scope



Review

 State of the States

 Three Pillars Imaging
Advocacy
Framework

- Entry-Level Education
- Continuing Education
- Routine Practice

 Mabry, et al in JMMT

- Imaging Skill Utilization
- By Setting
- By Degree
- By Experience
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Questions?


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Physical Therapists Are Routinely Performing the Requisite Skills to Directly Refer for Musculoskeletal Imaging: An Observational Study

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^aDepartment of Physical Therapy, Congdon School of Health Sciences, High Point University, One University Parkway, High Point, NC USA; ^bDepartment of Physical Therapy, College of Applied Health Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA; ^cDepartment of Physical Therapy, Robbins College of Health and Human Sciences, Baylor University, Waco, TX, USA; ^dDoctor of Physical Therapy Program, Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, School of Medicine, Tufts University, Phoenix, AZ, USA; ^eDepartment of Physical Therapy, Daemen University, Amherst, NY, USA; ^fDepartment of Physical Therapy, School of Health Sciences, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA, USA

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