RO&Ming with Lil Episode 9

Comparisons and precision with VROOM and OMO



Introduction to Episode 9

In Episode 5, the VROOM-OMO assessment with Erica Tandori raised questions about choosing assessment environments (Episode 8).

- It also raised questions about comparisons using the VROOM and OMO tools in relation to individual clients, and research studies.
- What is the difference between validity and precision?
- And what comparisons can be usefully made with VROOM-OMO assessments?

VROOM and OMO assessment tools

Download the VROOM and OMO tools with brief instructions from

www.lildeverell.net/resources/vroom-and-omo-tools/

VROOM – vision related outcomes in O&M – yellow for light/vision

OMO – orientation and mobility outcomes – green for grass/walking

Validity vs precision

- Validity means that the tool measures the thing it is supposed to measure; precision refers to the degree of accuracy
 - VROOM measures functional vision for mobility and related wellbeing
 - OMO measures O&M skills and related wellbeing
- How do we know this?
 - Research into what matters to people with ultra-low vision (n=43), re their vision and mobility (Deverell, 2016) identified what to measure
 - Tools were piloted, and wording refined by guide dog handlers (n=51) (Deverell et al 2019)
 - O&M specialists critique the tools during training workshops ongoing
 - Co-rating process assessor checks relevance to client in every assessment

Comparisons

Take a baseline measure and then compare vision and mobility:

- Day v night
- Fresh v fatigued
- Medicated v unmedicated
- Pre-seizure v post seizure
- Pre-post training program
- The trajectory of a disease over time
- Cohort studies different clients with the same condition/aid

Translational Research

- Benchtop (theory, lab) to bedside to everyday life
- Happens in two phases:
- 1. Clinical research demonstrates that the intervention works in standardised conditions:
 - Gold standard: Randomised controlled trials
 - Complexity is stripped back
 - Statistical analysis of selected independent and dependent variables
- 2. Functional research demonstrates that the intervention is beneficial to everyday people in everyday life
 - Gold standard: finding out/measuring what matters to participants
 - Mixed methods research/analysing capturing words and numbers together
 - Embracing complexity in lived environments
 - Confirming analysis with participants

Amy's long cane research project

- All ages?
- Baseline VROOM and OMO scores within 1 month before program
- Long cane program
- Post program assessment within 1-3 months of program finishing Interrogate the dataset:
- Constant contact travellers v full long cane skillset
- City-country comparisons
- Cane tip selection

Precision within the tools

- Scales measure what matters to clients (grounded theory research)
- Behaviourally anchored rating scales reduce drift by describing every number with performance indicators
- Generic scale makes Part A ratings consistent across tools (reliability): 3=elite, 2=competent, 1=basic, 0=beginner
- Scales include full range of human capability a place for everyone
 - Incompetence rated o, without adding to the capability score
 - Scales allow for better than good elite
- Mixed methods words explain numbers, exceptions, surprises; numbers reduce words, making comparisons easier

Precision by the assessor

- Capability can fluctuate (lighting, fatigue), so rate Part A in one session, preferably both VROOM and OMO
- Observe at least 2 levels of environmental complexity
- Set tasks, not routes, and step back observe incidental and intentional mobility, planning, memory, orientation
- Ask questions and reasons for client's actions & choices... listen and respect
- Nominate aid, and rate accordingly. Do a separate rating for different aid use
- Verify ratings co-rating with client, stakeholders, using observation, video
- If in doubt, rate lower
- Include notes, stories, vignettes with ratings
- Ratings become more confident with practise, so practise!

Precision = completion /50

You must complete all ratings to get valid score out of 50.

- If you missed one or two ratings, guess from the conversation and phone the client to confirm
- If you observed only one environment in Part A, duplicate these ratings for the second environment, adjusting from conversation, and phone the client to confirm
- If you didn't get a baseline measure pre-intervention, try retroscoring:
 - book a co-rating session with the client
 - include other stakeholders if possible
 - choose a specific day/session/trip (pre-intervention) for Part A ratings
 - is there any video footage available?

Thanks again, Podcast Pals!

from Guide Dogs NSW/ACT:

- Jo Anson-Smith
- Amy McKibbins
- Tayler McBrien



Deverell EAL. Functional vision research: Measuring vision-related outcomes in orientation and mobility - VROOM. Melbourne, Australia: University of Melbourne; 2016. <u>https://minervaaccess.unimelb.edu.au/handle/11343/116129</u>

Deverell L, Bradley J, Foote P, Bowden M, Meyer D. Measuring the benefits of guide dog mobility with the Orientation and Mobility Outcomes (OMO) tool. Anthrozoos. 2019;32(6):741-55.

Contacts / Resources

VROOM and OMO tools

www.lildeverell.net/resources/vroom-and-omo-tools/

Podcast links and PowerPoint slides

www.lildeverell.net/resources/roaming-with-lil/

• To discuss VROOM and OMO, offer feedback, suggest a topic, or record an episode together:

Email: lil@deverell.net Mobile: +61 418 370 312

Credits

- Music
 - Happy Stroll, a royalty-free download from Purple Planet Music
- Graphics created by Lil Deverell with
 - PhotoShop lessons and technotherapy from Erin Deverell
 - Photos from
 - An amateur drone photographer from Cornwall, flying over a spaghetti junction in Birmingham (royalty-free)
 - Christine Darwood, a wildlife spotter in the ACT who snapped our sprightly echidna crossing the road (used with permission)
 - Rob Keating, a Canberra-based photographer, who found a weathered wombat crossing the road (purchased from https://keatingmedia.com.au)

