

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Health Promotion in Community Occupational Therapy Integrated Teams

University for the Common Good

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- In 2008, The (then) College of Occupational Therapists published: 'Health Promotion in Occupational Therapy'1
- Health promotion is a process of facilitation where an individual regains control over, and the knowledge to improve his/her health
- HOWEVER, the definition of health promotion is widely contested. Thus there is a need to explore the concept in relation to current policy and practice

 The purpose of this study is to critically explore the language of health promotion in a Scottish integrated community occupational therapy team as two well established cultures collide



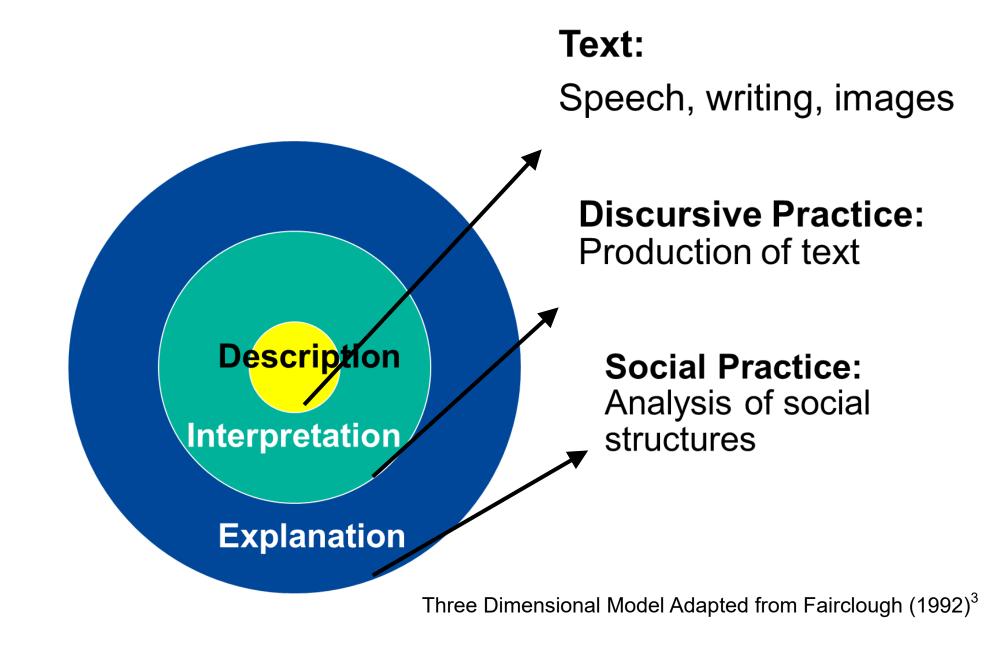
- Ethical approval was obtained to carry out the study
- Data was collected from three health care policy documents and five semistructured interviews with health and social care staff (n=5)

- Health and social care teams have, historically, had very different cultures and this has led to a disparity in the way that language is used and defined
- The formation of integrated Community Health and Social Care Partnerships in Scotland has radically changed the way that care in the community is provided²



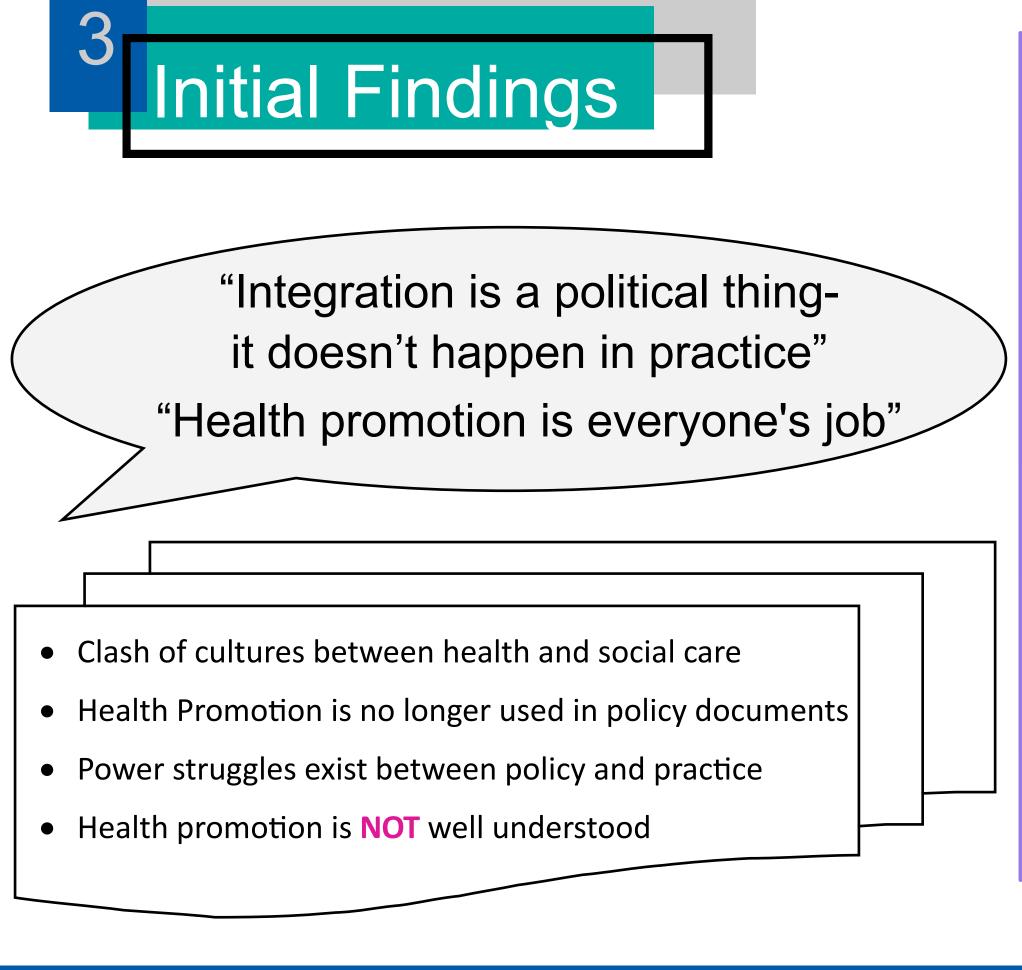


- Language is a form of social practice
- Language creates change and can be used to change behaviour



- A Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) methodology was used to analyse texts and interview transcripts to explore the impact that health promotion language has on professional practice
- CDA explores how power and ideology are exercised through language
- Fairclough's three-dimensional model is based on the principle that texts cannot be understood or analysed in isolation – they can only be understood in relation to the wider social context
- Fairclough (1992)³ views social reality as being dialectically related to the social structures and social events that created it

- CDA has no specific set method, but rather offers a set of guidelines
- Fairclough (1992)³ offers a 'toolbox' from which analysts can create their own method of analysis
- Tools currently being used for analysis are:
 - * Modality explores speaker/writer authority
 - * Transitivity explores agency 'who does what to whom'
 - * Genre explores ways of acting and interacting during social events
 - * Pragmatics explores meaning, interpretation, inferences and implications



Analysis

Example Modality analysis of Health Promotion in Occupational Therapy $(2008)^{1}$

Twelve modal and semi modal verbs were considered

Epistemic* verbs are predominantly used

Modals Frequency Frequency Should Would

Epistemic

19

Deontic

while deontic** verbs are rarely used

 This is symbolic of the power struggle between the occupational therapy profession and the National Health Service (NHS)

Total

So What?

- How language is used in an integrated team affects the way that services are provided
- Health and social care professionals need to 'speak the same language'
- CONSTRUCTION Further exploration of health promotion language in practice is ongoing

References

- 1) College of Occupational Therapists, 2008. Health Promotion in Occupational Therapy: Guidance Document London: College of Occupational Therapists.
- 2) Audit Scotland, 2016. Health and Social Care Series: Changing Models of Health and Social Care [online]. Audit Scotland [viewed: 22/05/2019]. Available from: https://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/uploads/docs/report/2016/nr_160310_changing_models_care.pdf 3) Fairclough, N., 1992. Discourse and Social Change. 7th Edition. Cambridge, Mass: Polity Press.

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