1. The objectives of the study were:

**To describe the strategies occupational therapists, use in their practice, to determine the frequency of use of the various strategies, to determine the barriers identified in work-related transitions.**

To identify strategies occupational therapists, use in hand therapy, to determine the frequency of use of the various hand therapy strategies, to determine the barriers identified in work-related transitions.

To describe the strategies occupational therapists in a graded return to work program, to determine the frequency of use of the various strategies to facilitate a graded return to work program, to determine the barriers identified in a graded return to work program.

To identify the barriers to work-related transitions in the government sector, to examine where workman’s compensation clients are being treated and the strategies used by occupational therapists in hand therapy.

Which study design was used for the quantitative part of this study?

A case report research design

A mixed-methods research design

**A descriptive cross-sectional research design**

A meta-analysis research design

How was the survey distributed?

Therapists were asked to complete the survey at conferences and meetings.

**It was distributed electronically across various platforms**.

The authors distributed a combination of hard copy and electronic questionnaires.

The Occupational Therapy Association of South Africa (OTASA) was asked to include a link to the survey in their newsletters.

How was the questionnaire developed?

By first conducting and analysing interviews with occupational therapists.

**By conducting a scoping review and analysing interviews with occupational therapists**.

By analysing interviews with occupational therapists and conducting a systematic review.

By conducting a systematic review.

Which was the least used direct occupational therapy treatment used?

The least used techniques were Manual Edema Mobilization (MEM) protocols.

The least used techniques were motivational interviewing.

The least used techniques were client education.

**The least used techniques were issuing assistive devices for work.**

Which techniques were almost always provided to offer emotional support?

Responding to their client’s stages of grief and motivational strategies.

Screening using the DSM-V (Axis 1) psychological diagnostic categories

**Responding to their client’s stages of grief and considering psychological and psychobiological components of function.**

A Progressive Goal Attainment Program.

Which work-specific strategy was used the least?

A job demand analysis based on information provided by the client

Conducted worksite visits, 48.8% seldomly used actual work tasks and 62.8% seldomly

**Observed a client (or proxy) completing actual work tasks**.

Work simulation

What are the most frequent barriers identified in the work-related transitional process?

**Anxiety around return to work, pain, fear around return to work and desire for compensation.**

The number of treatment sessions with a client.

Financial constraints, access to healthcare due to distance, the person’s attitude and insight.

“Light duty” is not feasible in specific industries due to the risks involved

In which province do private practice occupational therapists provide most of the treatment for workman's compensation clients?

**Western Cape**

Kwa Zulu Natal

Northern Cape

Gauteng

Which recommendation was made by the authors?

That clinicians consider the impact of travel distance to their client’s appointments for their work-related transitions.

To issue assistive technology in the workplace.

**That clinicians consider the psychological factors that could impact on their client’s work-related transitions.**

To determine what personal protective equipment is needed for the client’s work.