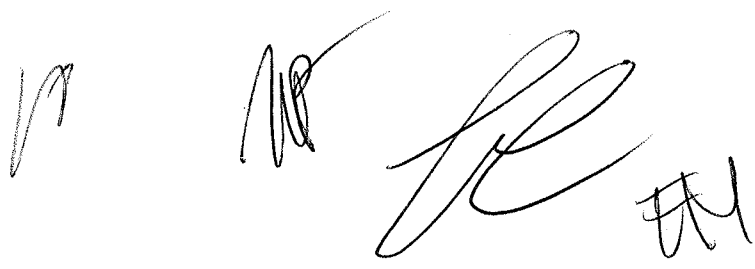


- 1. While there might be a tendency to equate the term occupation-based with the term occupation-as-means, the latter includes the use of preparatory techniques.**

- 2. The term occupation-as-means has been used only to refer to the use of occupation as a form of intervention, whereas occupation-based applies to both intervention and evaluation.**

- 3. Occupation-as-means includes the practice of decontextualized subskills, provided their use supports the ultimate emergence of the client's goals.**

- 4. Just as the term occupation-based should not be equated with occupation-as-means, the term occupation-focused should not be equated with occupation-as-end.**

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- 5. Occupation-as-end includes intervention outcomes where occupation is not the immediate or proximal goal of the therapy process.**
- 6. Unlike occupation-as-end, the term occupation-focused also includes occupation-focused evaluation as a fundamental part of the practice.**
- 7. While I will focus on occupational therapy practice, I believe that the examples I use can be generalized to research and education.**
- 8. It is important to stress that the client may be a person, a client constellation, or a client group within the therapeutic context.**
- 9. A person is commonly defined as the individual who has been referred to occupational therapy for specific challenges.**

Three handwritten signatures in black ink are located at the bottom of the page. The first signature on the left is a simple, stylized 'N'. The middle signature is a more complex, cursive 'M'. The signature on the right is the most elaborate, featuring a large, sweeping 'L' shape with a horizontal line extending to the right, and the initials 'TH' written below it.

- 10. A client constellation pertains to the person referred as well as others who are close to that person and whose occupational performances have been impacted.**
- 11. An example of a client constellation is a man who has had a stroke and his wife who now needs to care for him.**
- 12. A client group pertains to a group of persons who may experience similar occupational challenges or concerns without having other special relationships.**
- 13. A major focus of MOHO is the conceptualization of doing, which includes occupational participation, performance, and skills.**
- 14. Adaptation emerges from a transaction among the person's volitional characteristics, internalized routines, and underlying performance capacity.**

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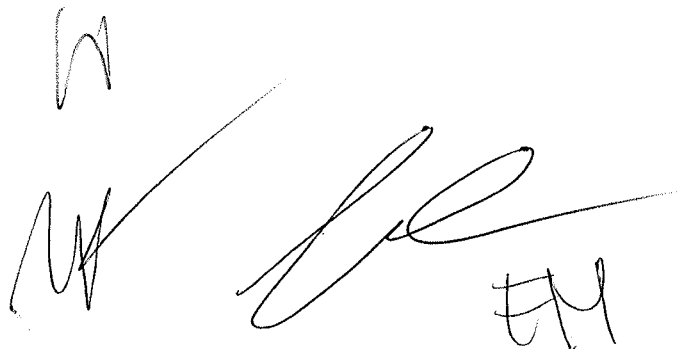
- 15. The physical and social environment, along with the occupational form or task, are essential components of the MOHO framework.**
- 16. While MOHO supports an occupation-centred perspective, a major focus of intervention is on volition, which means motivated choice.**
- 17. Volition includes values, interests, and personal causation, while habituation refers to internalized routines such as habits and role scripts.**
- 18. Volition and habituation are considered internal body functions and persons factors, rather than occupational performance itself.**
- 19. The proximal focus of intervention is volition and habituation, whereas occupational adaptation is not considered proximal.**

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20. Enhanced doing and occupational adaptation, which includes identity and competence, are the ultimate but distal goals of the intervention.

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1. Since the beginning of the occupational therapy profession, engagement in occupation has been considered the primary therapeutic agent.
2. Engagement in occupation is also regarded as the main goal of intervention.
3. Although most professionals agree with this idea, difficulties remain in applying it in practice.
4. Occupational therapists often struggle to translate their beliefs into what they actually do.
5. They also face challenges in how they implement their interventions.
6. The improper use of terminology contributes to confusion within the profession.
7. It is essential to clearly define what occupational therapists do and how they do it.
8. This clarity is necessary in research, education, and clinical practice.
9. The author proposes the use of an occupation-related taxonomy to improve understanding.
10. This taxonomy helps describe more precisely the work of occupational therapists.
11. The article also examines the main stages of the occupational therapy process.
12. The Occupational Therapy Intervention Process Model (OTIPM) is used as a reference framework.
13. A more precise use of terminology can enhance the effectiveness of interventions.
14. The ultimate goal is to maximize the therapeutic power of occupation in clinical practice.



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