
OT History and Basics

OTA 106

World Events
have and will
continue to
shape our
profession

Moral Treatment and Reform Movement:
Phillippe Pinel (1801) and William Tuke
(1813).

Hull House of Chicago: Eleanor Clarke Slagle

World War I (1914): Physical Rehab began
to care for wounded soldiers

World War II

Development of our profession

National Society for the Promotion of OT (NSPOT) 1917: composed of medical professionals, social workers, teachers, and craftspeople

Name change to the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA) in 1921 which is the current name today

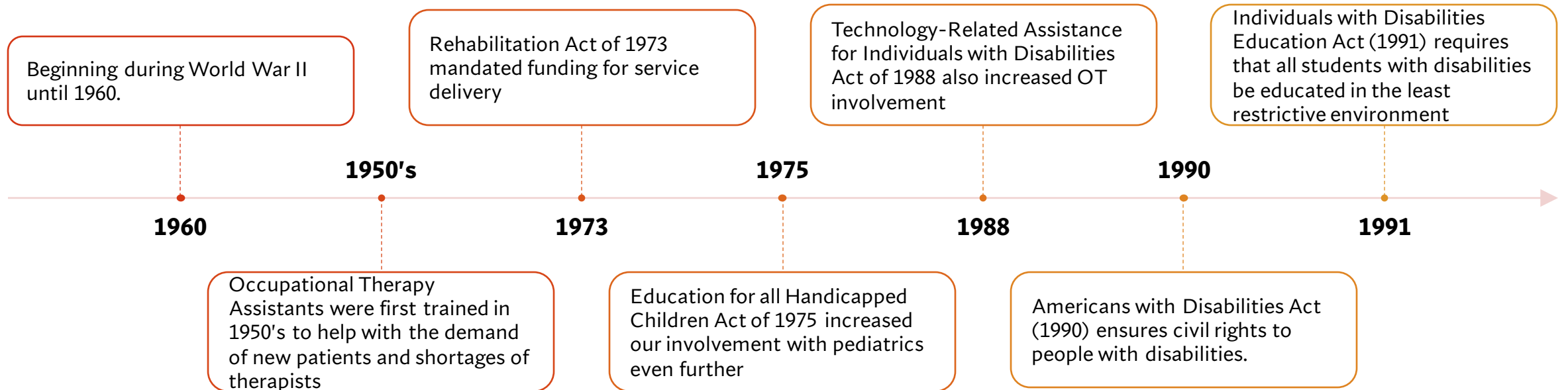
Minimum Standards for Courses of Training in OT (1923)

First National Registry (1931) to provide a singular, credible source for the profession

First OT registration exam was in 1945 and is a mandatory requirement for state licensure

Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy (ACOTE) oversees education standards

Rehabilitation Movement



OT Facts

Every state now requires licensure for OT's and OTA's to practice

Licensure requires that students graduate from a program that is accredited by ACOTE, complete all fieldwork, and pass the national certification exam.

OT is client centered, holistic and use occupation for health and promotion

OTA collaborate with OT in patient care, assessment and intervention. There are a few roles that are limited to OT, one being patient initial evaluation and COTA's must be supervised by an OTR.

Founders of OT

Susan Tracy (1902): First individual to use occupation with acutely ill patients, "occupational nurse", designed 25 mental tests

George Barton: architect who developed Tb, life of service to physically disabled persons, prototype rehab center, first president of AOTA

William Rush Dunton: psychiatrist, devoted life to OT, served as treasurer and president of the early AOTA, presented his 9 cardinal principles (pg 7), initiated a training program for nurses in patient occupations and first used the term occupational therapy

Eleanor Clarke Slagle: trained as a social worker and completed courses in occupation and recreation. Believed, a balanced day led to better health and developed a habit training schedule, served in every role of OT including first VP and then president.

Education Progress

1944: Short one-month courses developed by the army

Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania had short courses

1949: proposal for a one-year training program for assistants; Bachelor's degree for OTR

1959: First OTA educational program in Maryland

1965: First two year program established to prepare generalists

1990: Education requisite for OTR was changed to a master's degree

2027: Planned change to doctorate degree for OTR
