these topics. Pre-and post-series quality of life improved in PDQ-8 scores (p=0.025), but there was no significant change in caregiver scales.

Conclusions: Interdisciplinary team-delivered education sessions demonstrably improved knowledge gaps on nonmotor/neuropsychiatric symptoms and management in people with PD and care partners. These sessions may have a positive effect on quality of life in PD, though their effect on health-related quality of life and caregiver stress requires additional research and participants.

Author(s) Disclosures: Goldman - Parkinson's Foundation. Merkitch, Marchbanks - none.

Key Words: Parkinson's Disease, Education, Interdisciplinary Nonmotor, Neuropsychiatric

Research Poster 1710080

Employment Consequences of COVID-19 on "Long-Haul" Survivors

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Research Objectives: Coronavirus (COVID-19) is an infectious disease that can cause long-lasting adverse consequences after recovery. COVID-19 can also result in functional limitations that affect daily activities and work capacity. Individuals with these lasting complications are known as long haulers. The demand for vocational services and post-acute rehabilitation is increasing and has become urgent. To address the need, we aimed to describe the challenges that individuals recovering from COVID-19 encounter when returning to work and the experiences of the healthcare professionals who assist them throughout that process.

Design: Qualitative research with focus groups.

Setting: Outpatient and vocational rehabilitation (VR) clinics affiliated with a Midwest rehabilitation center.

Participants: 4 VR counselors and 4 rehabilitation physicians who serve clients recovering from COVID-19.

Interventions: Not applicable.

Main Outcome Measures: Not applicable.

Results: Uncertain COVID-19 recovery trajectory and unpredictable outcomes, various long-lasting symptoms, and disease complications were the three frequently mentioned challenges when returning to work. To support long haulers in regaining employment, VR counselors and physicians communicated with employers, helped clients adjust to COVID-19-related challenges, provided individualized VR support, and helped obtain or short- or long- term disability benefits. Physicians expressed uncertainty in working with patients with COVID-19 due to the unknown disease and its infectiousness. Counselors recommended various job accommodations including modifying workplace policies, flexible scheduling, changing workplace environment, and modifying job responsibilities. Both physicians and counselors recommend support groups and policy changes.

Conclusions: Long haulers experience persisting physical, cognitive, and emotional consequences of COVID-19 infection requiring rehabilitation therapies and job accommodations. We provide recommendations to guide rehabilitation professionals in helping long haulers return to work.

Author(s) Disclosures: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Key Words: COVID-19, Vocational Rehabilitation, Return To Work Long Hauler

Research Poster 1710081

Assessment of Longitudinal Changes in Manual Wheelchair Handrim Forces and Stroke Patterns in Children with Spinal Cord Injury

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Research Objectives: To identify changes in handrim kinetics and propulsive stroke patterns over time in pediatric manual wheelchair users.

Design: Longitudinal, prospective.

Setting: Motion Analysis Lab at Shriners Hospital for Children- Chicago.

Participants: Six pediatric manual wheelchair users with spinal cord injury. To be eligible, participants were required to be under 21 years of age during their first visit and use a manual wheelchair as their primary mode of mobility.

Interventions: Participants were evaluated in two separate data collection sessions, approximately one year apart. Participants propelled their wheelchair along a 15-meter, tile walkway at a self-selected speed and stroke pattern for multiple trials while kinetic and kinematic data were collected using a Vicon motion capture system and a Smartwheel affixed to their personal wheelchair.

Main Outcome Measures: Handrim peak force, variance of force, and stroke patterns.

Results: Over half of the participants increased their maximum rate of rise (F/t) of resultant force between visits. No trends were observed in the change in average peak resultant force per stroke cycle between visits, though one participant had a large decrease and another had a large increase. The variance of peak resultant force decreased notably in the three oldest participants and decreased in the three youngest participants. The number of types of stroke patterns used for propulsion and the frequency with which each pattern was used changed for all but one participant between visits.

Conclusions: Changes in handrim kinetics and stroke patterns were observed in most participants between visits. This is concerning, as some of these changes, such as decreased variance of peak resultant force and increased maximum rate of rise, have been correlated with shoulder pain and pathology in adults. Additional research using a larger cohort of pediatric manual wheelchair users is indicated to observe changes that could lead to musculoskeletal pain and pathology.

Author(s) Disclosures: None.

Key Words: Pediatric, Wheelchair, Spinal Cord Injury Biomechanics

Research Poster 1710082

The Fidelity Assessment Common Ingredients Tool: Does it Measure Empowerment and Satisfaction with Peer Run Programs?

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Research Objectives: To investigate whether the Fidelity Assessment Common Ingredients Tool (FACIT) has a relationship between empowerment and satisfaction with people who have psychiatric disabilities and attend Peer Operated Service Programs (POSP) in New Jersey.

Design: The FACIT was administered along with the Personal Empowerment Scale (PES), the Making Decisions Empowerment Scale (MDES), and the Self-help Agency Satisfaction Scale (SHASS). Two research assistants administered the FACIT, and on a subsequent visit, administered the three surveys. Canonical correlational analysis (Hair et al., 2015) was used to determine if there was a relationship between the FACIT and satisfaction and empowerment.

Setting: The study occurred in community POSP where people with psychiatric disabilities attend for mutual self-help, and peer led activities (Swarbrick, 2007).

Participants: A convenience sample consisting of 206 participants, who self-identified as having a serious mental illness, participated from 19 POSP.

Interventions: Not applicable.

Main Outcome Measures: The FACIT survey consists of 46 items and six domains and measures how well a peer run organization is adhering to the peer model (Johnsen et al., 2005; SAMHSA, 2011). The PES focuses on independent social functioning (Segal et al., 1995), the MDES measures self-empowerment (Rogers et. al., 1997), and the SHASS measures satisfaction with self-help programs (Segal et al., 2000).

Results: Canonical correlational analysis found a relationship between satisfaction and empowerment and the six subscales of the FACIT (p < .05).