

Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada Association des commissions des accidents du travail du Canada

Jurisdictional Update Report

Date: May 27 & 28, 2015

To: Compensation and Benefits Committee From: Yukon

Committee Member: Karen Branigan

Committee Mandate

The AWCBC Compensation & Benefits Committee works collaboratively to share experiences, identify and improve claim-related outcomes and identify and action opportunities around operational, research and policy development initiatives.

Goals

- 1. To share jurisdictional experiences and knowledge
- 2. To put before the committee, emerging issues that are deemed high priority, for consideration of planning
- 3. To identify, plan, and carry out specific projects for the benefit of the committee members and their respective jurisdictions.
- 4. To be available to other AWCBC / national committees to provide input and or partner with when requested.
- 5. To provide feedback to AWCBC Executive when required or requested.

Objective	Activities	Target Date(s) /Status	Budget
Repetitive Strain injuries	Rare that we are actually dealing with repetitive strain. Majority of cases are about aging, obesity, fitness for work, posture, ergonomics, and workplace issues.		
Gradual Onset Muscular-Skeletal Disorders EN-08	Our medical consultant provides a report regarding if the symptoms are consistent with the mechanism of injury Best practise is having OT complete necessary assessments and work with client regarding changing tools, layout and design of workspace, posture and other body mechanics. Educating employers about how to do work differently. These are usually opportunities to prevent other injuries. Those that are actual GOMD claims have primarily been from awkward body positions in industries like glass replacement and automotive shops.		
Psychological Injuries Adjudicating Psychological Injury EN-09 Psychological Treatment HC-09 PTSD Functional abilities Form	Legislators are exploring Presumptive legislation for Emergency Responders for PTSD. Best Practise We have been building functional relationships with our service providers over the last year and half so that we can have open frank dialogue about our clients and their assessments. Best practise has been to involve treatment providers in the determination of suitable employment. Very often environmental factors are present and looking at different work early on has proven effective particularly in health and social service work. This approach has not worked well with emergency responders. Barriers: employers remain fearful of dealing with mental health issues and tend to ask for information they are not privy to as the functional abilities are not black and white. Treatment intervention remains more passive than active. Often overlay of interpersonal labour issues that disconnects worker and employer. Perceived injustice is sometimes present with this group of clients.		

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Quality Assurance	Recently claims decision makers completed decision writing with Foundations of administrative Justice. Plan is to start building QA program with letter reviews by our internal review folks. To date all denials, suspension and terminations are reviewed by the management group. New trainees have letters reviewed for quality of decision, teachable areas, style, plain language and privacy matters.		
Return to Work			
RE-01 Return to Work — Overview RE-02-1 Duty to Cooperate Part 1 of 4: Early and Safe Return to Work Plans RE-02-2 Duty to Cooperate Part 2 of 4: Roles and Responsibilities RE-02-3 Duty to Cooperate Part 3 of 4: Functional Abilities RE-02-4 Duty to Cooperate Part 4 of 4: Penalties for Non Cooperation RE-03 Mitigation of Loss RE-04 Employer's Obligation to Re- employ — Overview RE-05 Alternative Employment Comparable to Pre-Injury Employment RE-06 Accommodating Work or a Workplace RE-07-1 Compliance with Re- employment Obligation RE-07-2 Re-employment Penalties and Payments RE-08 Re-employment Provisions of Collective Agreements RE-09 Relocation of Injured Workers RE-10 Vocational Rehabilitation RE-11 Vocational and Academic Assistance for Surviving Spouse RE-12 Employment Readiness RE-13 Determining Suitable Employment and Earnings Capacity Loss	Success: In 2014 focused on clients approaching or over the 360 day duration and made a positive impact on the long term duration indicator. The short term duration showed improvement as well. The long term clients required a lot of face to face time and discussion which was time consuming for case managers. Challenges: A 20% increase in number of physicians in the Territory. It requires a lot of retraining when new physicians arrive because we don't accept functional abilities forms that put people off work. Our Health Care Liaison reviews medical reports to identify new docs and return reports and function forms that do not meet the criteria in our agreement with physicians. Concussions: Protocols dealing with concussions are outdated and debilitating. Sending a client home to sit in a dark room for 2 weeks is not helpful and sends a message the client is broken. Getting clients to complete a baseline using self report forms that everyone will score something on is absurd. These are people who did not lose consciousness, no Glasgow scale monitoring required and something made contact with the head. The clients are then very afraid to return to their normal life. The next Continuing Medical Education session will focus on MBTI and concussions.		

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Non Diagnostic Conditions (psychosocial drivers) Catastrophizing behaviour	These conditions are the outcomes of a persons' reaction to being injured rather than the injury itself that are often minor from a medical perspective. Any type of injury that would heal without any intervention such as concussions and soft tissue injuries where the persons' reaction to being injured is disproportionate should be considered from a behavioural perspective.		
Perceived Injustice Enabling service providers and employers.	Michael Sullivan, PhD. Training based on his research, chronic pain, perceived injustice and catastrophizing really speaks to human behavior around these types of conditions. Catastrophizing predicts chronic pain and perceived injustice predicts no return to work and accounts for 30% of the psychosocial variance in people who do not go back to work. In men the visible behavior is anger and in women the behavior is depression		
	Very important to manage the service providers in these cases as they are enabling the reactive behavior and then critical that we are pushing them back to work further supporting a perspective of injustice.		
KPI's Time to First Pay	Goal 90% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 2012 2013 2014 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		

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Short Term Duration	## Goal 90% 87% 85% 81% 79% 75% Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec ## Historic: ## Historic:		
Long Term Duration	Goal 98% 100% 95% 90% 85% Historic 2012 Historic 2013 Thistoric 2013 Thistoric 2013		