**Title:** A Controlled Study of Services to Enhance Productive Participation Among People With HIV/AIDS  

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**Major Finding:** Participants with HIV/AIDS in the ESD program based on MOHO and the social model of Disability were at least twice as likely to achieve productive outcomes than those receiving standard care.

**Participants:**
- Mean age 42.68[SD 8] for ESD group, 42.17[SD 7.54] for control group.
- 65 adults living with HIV/AIDS in four supportive living facilities in metropolitan Chicago.
- Gender: Male(82%);Female(18%) for ESD group, Male(78%);Female(22%) for control group.
- Ethnicity: White(21%); African American(71%); Hispanic/Latino(5%) for ESD group, White(22%); African American(74%); Hispanic/Latino(4%) for control group.
- No differences between two groups according to gender, race/ethnicity, age, felony conviction, history of substance abuse or mental illness, and extent of impairment.

**Method:** An experimental study with two non-randomized groups. The model program utilized individual intervention, group sessions, peer mentors, which were based on MOHO and social model of disability.

**Findings:**
- Participants who received the ESD program were approximately twice as likely to be productively engaged as participants in standard care group at 3, 6, and 9 months.
  - participants in the ESD program were paid employees, students and/or volunteers at 9 months after intervention.
  - Compared to 57% of average employment outcomes reported by investigators for vocational program participants, more than 72% of the clients who received the ESD program had productive outcome(56% employed) 9 month after the intervention,

**Conclusion:** Results support the effectiveness of the ESD program in achieving sustained productive participation in persons living with HIV/AIDS.

**Implications for future research:** Replication of the ESD program with a larger sample and with other populations that face similar challenges to employment and self-determination, including homeless people and those managing chronic mental illness, would help more fully evaluate the effectiveness and limitations of these services.

**Evidence-based practice implications:**
- The Model of Human Occupation and Social Model of Disability are two frameworks that can be used together to design interventions that address key variables to support productive participation.
- Occupational therapy programs may be most successful when based on a comprehensive theory that provides an in-depth understanding of each client such as MOHO and tailored to and driven by individual client needs.
