Encore Symposium

Gulf Shores, Alabama July 16, 2017

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Ceo, Synergy Therapies LLC & Synergy Solutions LLC

Symposium Objectives

- Assessment Capabilities; Preventive Measures and Emergent Rehabilitative Techniques
 - Aquatic Rehabilitation: Underutilized Healing Environment
 - Phased Progression: Criteria Based Metric
 - SwimEx: Multi-speed Laminar Flow System
 - Aquatic Code 97113

Case for Aquatic Therapy

Current reality- Limited exposure in PT Schools; Little and under-utilization

Warm water superior healing environment; CPT code higher reimbursement; Patient, Physician, Work Comp case manager satisfaction; Higher percentage of goals met; Expanded patient base; Strong market position

Maybe it is time to explore aquatic therapy as an emergent rehabilitative technique?

Properties of Water: Healing Environment

Buoyancy:

 Allows the patient to move a body part with minimal effort while supporting the rest of the body, decreasing lumbar stresses, decompressing the joints and minimizing pain

Warm water:

 Allows for the immediate shunting of blood to all joints and muscles which increases flexibility while reducing pain and muscle spasm

Properties of Water (continued)

Hydrostatic pressure:

 Compresses deeply submerged body parts to increase balance and help to reduce edema and inflammation pain

Viscosity:

 Increases resistance to moving body parts directly proportionate to the patient's efforts while increasing strength and conditioning

Aquatic Therapy Increases Treatment Options

Aquatic based physical therapy using Phased Progression has proven beneficial to patients with the following conditions:

Cardiopulmonary disorders- Cardiac Failure, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary Heart Disease

Neurological disorders- CVA or stroke, Traumatic or Anoxic Brain Injury, Spinal Cord

Musculoskeletal disorders- Mechanical Spinal Disorder, Sprain/Strain, Total Joint Replacement, Tendonitis, Bursitis, Frozen Shoulder, Rotator Cuff Tear or Impingement

Rheumatological disorders- Ankylosing, Spondylitis, Fibromyalgia, Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis

Treatment Options (continued)

Spinal disorders- Spinal Stenosis, Degenerative Disc Disease,
 Degenerative Joint Disease

 Post Surgery-Cervical Lumbar, Hip, Knee, Ankle, Shoulder, Elbow and wrist

Sports Injuries

AFT: Aquatic Functional Test

- An AFT is a functional movement which harnesses the properties of water to help find the relevant movement deficits of the individual. The AFT assesses three to four physiological variables depending on whether it is a unilateral test (all four variables) or bilateral test (three variables). The physiological variables to be tested are:
- Repetition: tests for strength, stability or balance
- Pain: tests for the injured tissue in question using forces such as tension, stretch, compression or contraction
- Technique: tests for any compensatory motions due to an improper kinesthetic sense from their condition
- Time: tests for endurance, stability or balance

Criteria Based Metric

Criteria Guide for Aquatic Inclusion, Progression and Discharge

 The evaluating and treating therapist will use these following criteria as a guide in determining if a patient is appropriate for water and also help the "thinking" therapist make decisions on how to progress their patients aquatic program.

Phases 1-3

Evaluation Criteria

- ≥ X/10 Pain with AROM or with ADLs, work duties, recreational/competitive sports
- ≤ X% of WFL AROM of uninvolved side or direction
- ≥ X% Functional/Disability Questionnaire Score (T3–L5)

Criteria to Pass AFTs

- < X/10 Pain with Aquatic Functional Test</p>
- > X% with Aquatic Functional Test reps compared to uninvolved extremity or nonpainful direction(s)
- A criterion score for quality of movement

How does Phased Progression Work?

The patient is assigned to 1 of 19 available sets of Progressions based on affected body part.
 Therapeutic exercises vary based on diagnosis.



REFERENCE GUIDE PHASED PROGRESSIONS

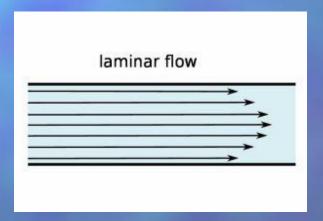
Lower Extremity				
Ankle & Foot		ř	80	1
Knee				
ACL Reconstruction				0
Hip.,				. 13
THR Posterior			*	. 17
Upper Extremity				
Shoulder				. 21
Atraumatic MDI				. 25
SLAP Repair Types I & III				
SLAP Repair Type II				
Elbow				
Wrist				
Spine				
Lumbar Surgical		į.		45
Lumbar Flexion Preference				
Lumbar Extension Preference.				
Lumbar Instability / ROM				
Cervical				
Thoracic				



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Laminar Flow vs Turbulence

- Laminar flow is smooth and consistent whereas turbulence is not
- Fluid particles do not cross each other whereas turbulence does cross
- Fluid velocity is constant at any point in laminar flow
- Resistance is constant and measurable for patient treatment



SwimEx Model 1000T

- Phased Progression was birthed within this SwimEx system
- Laminar flow assists with multiple therapeutic interventions
- Variable pool sizes can accommodate therapists patient volume
- Multiple depth features provide for patient treatment of persons of varied heights
- Chair lift and patient friendly stairs accessibility
- Quality engineering and production, fiberglass and paint finish
- Reliable after eleven years of service
- Contracted to provide Phased Progression training to current and new clients

Match ICD 10 codes with CPT codes

- 97113 billing rates vary regionally and contractually
- Typically higher/highest rate
- Increasing code billing increases net income per visit (reliable)
- 50-60% of Synergy patients daily in water
- 95% of patient are evaluated and enter Phased Progression pathway
- Synergy Solutions clients increase net income (\$50K to \$250K annual)
- Phased Progression training 20 CEU course
- Marketing assistance and materials and operations adjustment assist

Consider Aquatic Therapy as an Emergent Patient Care and Income Growth Option

Current therapy pools expanded usage

- Consider the SwimEx and Synergy Therapies proven approach
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