Psychological Assessment: Assessing a patient's capacity for work

This resource will assist GPs to assess a patient's functional capacity for work. The Certificate of Capacity is used to record capacity assessments and recommendations for reasonable adjustments to support performance of work duties.

Undertake a functional assessment by considering the following factors:		Determine your patient's capacity for work: Some capacity	
Side effects of medication	 Is your patient on any medication which may impair cognitive or other functioning? 	Selected pre-injury duties, other suitable duties or workplace modifications. Full capacity Pre-injury duties and hours with no modification No capacity is only applicable when a person cannot undertake modified work duties. Where capacity is limited, consider recommending flexible work hours and / or location and / or reduced work hours	
Cognitive capacity	 Can your patient: Read and recall what they have read? Can your patient: Use technology, including communicating via email, and use social media? 		
	 How is your patient coping with the usual frustrations of day-to-day activities? 		
Coping	 Are there signs that your patient isn't coping, such as avoidance behaviours or substance abuse? 	IF YOUR PATIENT IS:	RECOMMEND
Energy and endurance	 Does your patient sleep soundly through the night? Does your patient have sufficient energy to get through the day or do they need additional breaks? 	Tired, lethargic or lacks energy	More frequent breaks at workReduce the intensity of the work tasks
			 Reduce tasks that are complex or require sustained concentration Break down tasks to simpler tasks
Structure and routine	 Does your patient have some structure to their daily routine? How does your patient manage their daily living activities? Does your patient wake and retire to bed at a reasonable time each day? 	Lacking concentration or memory	 Break down lasks to simpler lasks Provide written instructions Reduce distraction in the work environment Extra time to complete tasks
	 Is your patient performing caring duties for dependent children or relatives or friends? Does your patient engage with their family or friends? 	Unable to cope with demands due to limited frustration tolerance or avoidance	Minimise exposure to sources of work stressEncourage participation in events and activities your patient usually enjoys
Interpersonal functioning	 Is your patient continuing to participate in social or recreational activities? Is your patient receiving managerial and/or social support at work? 	Interpersonally sensitive	Restrict tasks requiring interpersonal interaction
	 Does your patient engage in any study or voluntary work? 	Agitated or anxious	Regular breaks through the work-dayVariety of tasksAvoid tasks which require sustained concentration
Evidence of work capacity		Disturbed sleep	Regular breaks through the work-day
Work modifications or reasonable adjustments Keeping your patient at work while they recover results in better health and wellbeing outcomes. Modification to work duties, practices or the workplace should occur to protect the person, allow time to recover and create an environment of meaningful work.		Lack of motivation	Recommend simpler tasksEncourage work goals
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Royal Australian College of Physicians (2020). Principles on the role of the GP in supporting work participation.





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