

# OT and BM

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## Medical – Therapy linkages

**Occupational Therapy: Principles and Practice.** Edited by William Rush Dunton, Jr., M.D., and Sidney Licht, M.D. Cloth. \$6. Pp. 321, with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill.; Blackwell Scientific Pubns., Ltd., 49 Broad St., Oxford, England; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St., W., Toronto 2B, 1950.

This book is a compilation of articles which have been written by 11 authors. Eight of these authors are physicians. The articles are grouped into 13 chapters: (1) history of occupational therapy, (2) the principles of occupational therapy, (3) the prescription, (4) occupational therapy for psychiatric disorders, (5) kinetic occupational therapy, (6) occupational therapy for amputees, (7) occupational capacity and therapy in heart disease, (8) occupational therapy in tuberculosis, (9) occupational therapy in the treatment of cerebral palsy, (10) education for hospitalized patients, (11) bibliotherapy in neuropsychiatry, (12) recreational therapy and (13) drama therapy.

In this source book the physician can find the principles for the application of occupational therapy, presented by persons well qualified in their respective fields. Prescriptions for many pathologic conditions are given in detail. An extensive physical analysis of crafts emphasizes the use of certain activities for restoration of particular functions. The importance of proper dosage and specialized apparatus and activities for certain diseases is discussed. Considerable attention is directed to the role of occupational therapy and the related fields of bibliotherapy, recreational therapy and drama therapy in psychiatric conditions. The need for total rehabilitation of the patient, including preparation for a future occupation, is stressed.

Although some detailed technics for the application of occupational therapy are included, this book was written primarily for physicians and is recommended for their information concerning this growing specialty.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/1157170>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupational\\_therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupational_therapy)

OT is a CAS

OT – Occupational Therapy<sup>1</sup>, CAS - Complex Adaptive System<sup>2</sup>.

Main source article: [Holism in science](#)

## Agriculture (in ecology permaculture is holistic)

There are several newer methods in [agricultural science](#) such as [permaculture](#) and holistic planned grazing ([holistic management](#)) that integrate [ecology](#) and [social sciences](#) with food production. [Organic farming](#) is sometimes considered a holistic approach.

## Chaos and complexity

In the latter half of the 20th century, holism led to [systems thinking](#) and its derivatives. Systems in biology, psychology, or sociology are frequently so complex that their behavior is, or appears, ‘new’ or ‘[emergent](#)’: it cannot be deduced from the properties of the elements alone.<sup>[10]</sup>

Holism has thus been used as a catchword. This contributed to the resistance encountered by the scientific interpretation of holism, which insists that there are [ontological](#) reasons that prevent reductive models in principle from providing efficient algorithms for prediction of system behaviour in certain classes of systems.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Scientific holism holds that the behaviour of a system cannot be perfectly predicted, no matter how much data is available. Natural systems can produce surprisingly unexpected behaviour, and it is suspected that behaviour of such systems might be [computationally irreducible](#), which means it would not be possible to even approximate the system state without a full simulation of all the events occurring in the system. Key properties of the higher level behaviour of certain classes of systems may be mediated by rare ‘surprises’ in the behaviour of their elements due to the principle of [interconnectivity](#), thus evading predictions except by brute force simulation.

[Complexity theory](#) (also called ‘science of complexity’) is a contemporary heir of systems thinking. It comprises both computational and holistic, relational approaches towards understanding [complex adaptive systems](#) and, especially in the latter, its methods can be seen as the polar opposite to reductive methods. General theories of complexity have been proposed, and numerous complexity institutes and departments have sprung up around the world. The [Santa Fe Institute](#) is arguably the most famous of them.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holism#Epistemological\\_and\\_confirmation\\_holism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holism#Epistemological_and_confirmation_holism)

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<sup>1</sup> The [American Occupational Therapy Association](#) defines an occupational therapist as someone who ‘helps people across the lifespan participate in the things they want and need to do through the therapeutic use of everyday activities (occupations). Common occupational therapy interventions include helping children with disabilities to participate fully in school and social situations, injury rehabilitation, and providing supports for older adults experiencing physical and cognitive changes. (Wiki).

<sup>2</sup> A **complex adaptive system** is a system in which a perfect understanding of the individual parts does not automatically convey a perfect understanding of the whole system's behaviour (Wiki). That is the sum is more than the sum of the parts.

## Holism read whole'ism

In [primary care](#) the term 'holistic,' has been used to describe approaches that take into account social considerations and other intuitive judgements.<sup>[12]</sup> The term holism, and so-called approaches, appear in [psychosomatic](#) medicine in the 1970s, when they were considered one possible way to conceptualize psychosomatic phenomena. Instead of charting one-way causal links from [psyche](#) to [soma](#), or vice versa, it aimed at a systemic model, where multiple biological, psychological and social factors were seen as interlinked.

Other, alternative approaches in the 1970s were psychosomatic and somatopsychic approaches, which concentrated on causal links only from psyche to soma, or from soma to psyche, respectively. At present it is commonplace in psychosomatic medicine to state that psyche and soma cannot really be separated for practical or theoretical purposes.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> A disturbance on any level—somatic, psychic, or social—will radiate to all the other levels, too. In this sense, psychosomatic thinking is similar to the [biopsychosocial model](#) of medicine.

Many [alternative medicine](#) practitioners claim a [holistic approach to healing](#).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holism#Teleological\\_psychology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holism#Teleological_psychology)

## Proprioception

Proprioception is the ability to know the spatial orientation of various parts of the body, especially the head, hands, legs and feet. The Planetary Bricoleur and to a more substantial extent OT are involved directly in proprioception *and its context* as ontological therapy.

## OT and BM

Overlap and synergies can be found in the six BM principles and especially as the Exemplar as Occupational Therapy

So in a sense and to a substantive degree *Bricoleuring/Bush Mechanicing is a form of Occupational Therapy*, where one makes ones own occupation so to speak which is 'tinkering' that is bricoleuring that is bush mechanicing.