

## Medical Inquiry in Response to an Accommodation Request

Directions for Medical Professionals: Employers may require documentation that establishes your patient's condition and describes how it affects job performance. Medical professionals can play a key role in the success of workplace accommodations for their patients with disabilities by helping them write effective accommodation request letters and providing sufficient medical documentation. Documentation is most likely to help your patient if, using plain language, it explains the following:

- Your professional qualifications and the nature and length of your relationship with the patient. A brief statement is sufficient.
- <u>The patient's diagnosed impairment.</u> If the patient is hesitant to provide the diagnosis, a more general statement about the medical condition may suffice.
- The patient's functional limitations in the absence of treatment. Alternatively, describe the extent to which the condition would limit a "major life activity" such as concentrating, seeing, sitting, standing, walking, or breathing, in the absence of treatment. If the effects on functioning come and go, describe what they would be when the symptoms are at their worst. It is sufficient to establish substantial limitation of one major life activity.
- The need for a reasonable accommodation. Explain how the patient's condition makes changes at work necessary. For example, if your patient needs an accommodation to perform a particular job function, you should explain how the patient's symptoms as they actually are, with treatment- make performing the function more difficult. If necessary, ask your patient for a description of his or her job duties. Limit your discussion to the specific problems that may be helped by a reasonable accommodation. Also explain to the employer why your patient may need an accommodation such as a schedule change (e.g., to attend a medical appointment during the workday) or unpaid time off (e.g., to receive treatment or recover).
- <u>Suggested Accommodation(s)</u>. If you are aware of an effective accommodation, you may suggest it. Do not overstate the need for a particular accommodation in case an alternative is necessary.

Here are a few examples:

Example A: Because of Patient X's depression and associated concentration problems, she is having difficulty completing reports on time. One accommodation that might be helpful is to reduce distractions in her workspace. This could be done by moving her to a private office or providing a headset with white noise.

Example B: Because of Patient X's rotator cuff injury and his associated limitations of lifting no more than 25 pounds, pushing/pulling no more than 50 pounds, and no overhead work, he is having difficulty moving some of the boxes in the warehouse. Accommodations that might be helpful include a height-adjustable lifting device, a small lightweight ladder, and help moving some of the heavier boxes.

When in doubt, one or both of the following forms can be used:

- Medical Inquiry Form
- Work Restriction(s) Form

## **MEDICAL INQUIRY FORM**

Patient Name										
P	A. Questions to help o	determine v	whether an empl	oyee h	nas a disab	oility.				
An employee or applicant has a disability if he or she has an impairment. A disability exists whether it is temporary or permanent, common or uncommon, mitigated or unmitigated, or whether or not it limits the ability to work generally or work at a particular job or whether or not it limits any other activity within the scope of EEOC regulations or WA State regulations. The following questions may help determine whether an employee has a disability:										
Does the employee have a physical or mental impairment? Yes $\square$ No $\square$										
If yes, what is the impairment or the nature of the impairment?										
Is the impairment per				Ye	s 🗆		No □			
If <u>not</u> permanent, how long will the impairment likely last?										
Answer the following question based on what limitations the employee has when his or her condition is in an active state and what limitations the employee would have if no mitigating measures were used. Mitigating measures include things such as medication, medical supplies, equipment, hearing aids, mobility devices, the use of assistive technology, reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services, prosthetics, learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications, psychotherapy, behavioral therapy, and physical therapy. Mitigating measures do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses.										
	substantially limit a m		vity as compared	Ye	s 🗆		No □			
to most people in the Note: Does not need to sig useful in appropriate cases the major life activity; the i and/or the duration of tim which the individual can p	S	OR  Describe the employee's limitations  when the impairment is active.								
If yes, what major life  ☐ Bending ☐ Breathing ☐ Caring For Self ☐ Concentrating ☐ Eating	e activity(s) (includes  Hearing Interacting With ( Learning Lifting Performing Manu	Others	ily functions) is/a  ☐ Reaching ☐ Reading ☐ Seeing ☐ Sitting ☐ Sleeping	□ S □ S □ T □ V	ected? Speaking Standing Thinking Walking Working					
Major bodily functions:  ☐ Bladder ☐ Bowel ☐ Brain ☐ Cardiovascular ☐ Circulatory	<ul><li>□ Digestive</li><li>□ Endocrine</li><li>□ Genitourinary</li><li>□ Hemic</li><li>□ Immune</li></ul>	□ Opera	lloskeletal logical al Cell Growth tion of an Organ		Other: (de	ory ense Orç escribe)	gans & Skin			
	. Questions to help d						·			
An employee with a disability is entitled to an accommodation only when the accommodation is needed because of the disability. The following questions may help determine whether the requested accommodation is needed because of the disability:										
	interfering with job	performan	ce or accessing a	benef	it of empl	loymen	t?			

What job function(s) or benefits of employment is the employee having trouble performing or accessing because of the limitation(s)?						
How does the employee's limitation(s) interfere with his/her ability to perform the job function(s) or access a						
benefit of employment?						
C. Questions to help determine effective accommodation options.						
If an employee has a disability and needs an accommodation because of the disability, the employer must provide						
a reasonable accommodation, unless the accommodation poses an undue hardship. The following questions may help determine effective accommodations:						
Do you have any suggestions regarding possible accommodations to improve job performance?						
If so, what are they?						
How would your suggestions improve the employee's job performance?						
D. Other questions or comments.						
Health Care Provider's Name and business address:						
Medical Professional's Signature Date						
The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) prohibits employers and other entities covered by GINA Title II from requesting or requiring						
genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, we are asking that you not provide any genetic information when responding to this request for medical information. "Genetic information," as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by						
an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.						

Return this form to:
Pierce College District
Human Resources Department

9401 Farwest Drive SW Lakewood, WA 98498

Phone: (253) 964-7342 | Secure Fax: (253) 964-7339

## Work Restriction(s) Form

Patier	nt's Name:	Date:									
Health Care Provider's Name and business address:											
	☐ Worker is released without restrictions as of (date):/(If selected, skip to "Signature"										
_	section below)										
Required: Released for work?	☐ The above named employee has been released by the above named physician to Return to Work on										
Requir Release work?	/(Date) W	ITH THE	<b>FOLLOV</b>	<b>VING REST</b>	RICTIONS 1	through	/ (Date) (If selected, please				
<b>Re</b> WG	estimate capacities belov	/)									
ut	Worker can: (Related to work injury) A blank space = Not restricted	Never	<b>m</b> 1-10% 0-1 hour	Occasional 3% 1-3 hours	Frequent 6% 3-6 hours	Constant 00% (Not	Other Restrictions/Instructions:				
lod:	Sit		0-1 Hour	1-3 110013	3-0 110013	restricted)					
Wi	Stand / Walk										
sed	Perform work from ladder										
leas	Climb ladder										
s re	Climb stairs										
les	Twist										
un	Bend / Stoop										
ор	Squat / Kneel										
:an	Crawl										
er c tior	Reach Left, Right, Both										
worker car restrictions.	Work above shoulders L, R, B										
e W	Keyboard L, R, B										
ŧ	Wrist (flexion/extension) L, R, B  Grasp (forceful) L, R, B										
hat	Fine manipulation L, R, B										
blank space = Not restricted    Sit   Stand / Walk   Perform work from ladder   Climb ladder   Climb stairs   Twist   Bend / Stoop   Squat / Kneel   Crawl   Reach   Left, Right, Both   Work above shoulders   L, R, B   Wrist (flexion/extension)   L, R, B   Grasp (forceful)   L, R, B   Fine manipulation   L, R, B   Vibratory tasks; high impact   L, R, B   Vibratory tasks; high impact   L, R, B   Vibratory tasks; low impact   L, R, B   L, R, B   Lifting / Pushing   Never   Seldom   Occas   Frequent   Constant   Example   So   Ibs   Ibs											
nat	Vibratory tasks; high impact L, R, B										
stin	Vibratory tasks; low impact L, R, B										
<b>7:</b> E	Lifting / Pushing Neve	r Co	ldom	Occas	Frequent	Constant					
irec	Example 50 III		<u>lbs</u>	Urcas	0 lbs	0 lbs					
nb	Lift L, R, B lb		lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs					
Re	Carry L, R, B lb	s	_ _lbs	lbs	lbs	Ibs					
	Push / Pull L, R, B lb	s	_ lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs					
드											
Sign	Medical Professional's Signature				Date						