

OT Mastery

An Occupational Therapy's Role to Seating and Positioning

1. Which of the following is NOT within an occupational therapist's scope of practice related to seating and positioning?

- A. Writing a prescription
 - B. Completing a wheelchair evaluation
 - C. Recommending types of mobility devices
 - D. Making home modifications
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2. What is one of the main goals of an occupational therapist recommending a mobility device?

- A. Improving endurance
 - B. Increasing range of motion
 - C. Compensating for poor strength
 - D. Enhancing functional performance
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3. Which of the following principles should always be followed when taking measurements for wheelchairs?

- A. All lower body joints should be symmetrical at 90-90-90 degrees
 - B. Patients always need specialized cushions to prevent pressure ulcers
 - C. Wheelchair options must be carefully assessed and determined safe before a recommendation is made
 - D. In order to qualify for a wheelchair, patients must be able to reposition themselves
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4. What diagnosis may not qualify someone to receive a wheelchair?

- A. Multiple sclerosis
 - B. Muscular dystrophy
 - C. Stroke
 - D. All of the above
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5. What wheelchair feature does not offer shock absorption?

- A. Casters
 - B. Tires
 - C. Back support
 - D. None of the above
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6. How does a therapist choose the right size wheels for a wheelchair?

- A. Go with the standard ones that come with the chair
 - B. Select ones that allow the patient a 30 degree elbow bend when propelling
 - C. Choose the ones with the best shock absorption
 - D. Pick them based on diagnosis
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7. What is not part of a wheelchair evaluation?

- A. Mat assessment
 - B. Reflex testing
 - C. Family evaluation
 - D. Skin integrity
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8. How long is pediatric seating equipment expected to last?

- A. 2 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 1 year
 - D. 4 years
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9. Which of the following is a positioning tool that can be used in the schools?

- A. Wobble chair
 - B. T-stool
 - C. Standing desk
 - D. All of the above
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10. What is an important consideration when using bathing chairs for children?

- A. Don't take them to the beach
 - B. Never leave a child unsupervised in this chair
 - C. Follow supplier recommendations when cleaning the chair
 - D. Get a new one each year to prevent infections
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11. What might make a child appropriate for a tub chair?

- A. Epilepsy
 - B. Poor postural control
 - C. Autonomic dysreflexia
 - D. All of the above
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12. What population may benefit from anti-tippers on their wheelchair?

- A. Epilepsy
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Brain injury
 - D. All of the above
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13. Which of the following is NOT a measurement that a therapist takes during a wheelchair evaluation?

- A. Elbow to fingertip
 - B. Base of seat to top of head
 - C. Foot length
 - D. Superior angle of the scapula
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14. What is not necessary to include in the wheelchair evaluation?

- A. Simulation
 - B. Psychosocial testing
 - C. Home assessment
 - D. Equipment trial
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15. What is not an aspect of functional movement that is assessed during a wheelchair evaluation

- A. Ability to interact with the wheelchair
 - B. Trunk stability
 - C. Upper extremity use
 - D. Shifting weight
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16. What are the most important aspects of vision that should be intact for independent wheelchair users?

- A. Visual fields
 - B. Depth perception
 - C. Object discrimination
 - D. All of the above
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17. During a mat assessment, what position should you test the patient's motion and strength in?

- A. Supine
 - B. Seated
 - C. Prone
 - D. Both A and B
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18. Which of the following is NOT a reason that poorly integrated reflexes impacts wheelchair use?

- A. They can make posture asymmetrical
 - B. They can impact motor control
 - C. They can impact breathing
 - D. They can affect personal safety
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19. What is NOT a way that patient goals impact the evaluation process?

- A. A device can be chosen solely based on patient preference
 - B. Patients can provide some feedback to inform the new choice
 - C. Patients can report likes and dislikes about their current device
 - D. Patients can report how their current chair performs at home and outside
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20. Which of the following is a piece of relevant history when doing a wheelchair evaluation?

- A. History of seizures
 - B. Prior level of function
 - C. Dental surgeries
 - D. Hospitals they've visited
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