

Cook: Essentials of Assistive Technologies

Chapter 03: Delivering Assistive Technology Services to the Consumer

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The primary purpose of assistive technology intervention is:

- A. Remediation
- B. Rehabilitation
- C. Enablement
- D. Assessment

ANS: C

2. Assistive technology assessment and intervention should include all the following except:

- A. Collaboration
- B. Components of the HAAT model
- C. Consumer-centered approach
- D. Device developers
- E. Family, spouse, and employer input

ANS: D

3. Service delivery in assistive technology occurs in the following order:

- A. Evaluation, needs identification, recommendations, implemented action, follow-up
- B. Needs identification, evaluation, implemented action, follow-up, recommendations
- C. Recommendations, implemented action, follow-up, evaluation, needs identification
- D. Evaluation, recommendations, needs identification, implemented action, follow-up

ANS: A

4. Quantitative measures:

- A. Include observations with clients
- B. Assign a number to an attribute
- C. Rely on the personal perspective of patients
- D. Are obtained through interviews

ANS: B

5. Criterion-reference measurement is preferred for measuring performance of AT use because:

- A. It uses behavioral or functional descriptors to describe ability levels.
- B. It compares performance of AT use to the population for which norms were developed.
- C. Instruments that use criterion referencing can be used across a wide range of AT.
- D. The results are easier to interpret than those achieved from norm-referenced measurements.

ANS: A

6. The most critical component of the service delivery process for describing the conditions under which the client wants to use a device is the:
- A. Recommendation phase
 - B. Follow-up phase
 - C. Outcome evaluation phase
 - D. Needs identification phase

ANS: D

7. Which of the following refers to the clarity with which a person can see objects in the environment:
- A. Visual field
 - B. Visual acuity
 - C. Visual sight
 - D. Visual tracking

ANS: B

8. Somatosensory function is:
- A. Giving meaning to visual information
 - B. Perception through touch
 - C. Ability to hear
 - D. Physical capacity

ANS: B

9. Physical skills can include all the following except:
- A. Range of motion
 - B. Muscle strength and tone
 - C. Obligatory movements
 - D. Tactile function

ANS: D

10. *iCommunicate* is an application designed for both the iPhone and iPad; it allows the user to record their own audio for pictures and boards. This type of assistive technology is useful for evaluation primarily for which skill area?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Language
- C. Physical
- D. Visual

ANS: B

11. When prescribing assistive technology, which of the following factors should be considered?

- A. Physical, social, cultural, institutional
- B. Physical, religious, personal
- C. Visual, cognitive, tactile, auditory
- D. Personal perception, family perception, school/work perception

ANS: A

12. The negative aspect of trial equipment is:

- A. Expense of equipment inventory and maintenance
- B. Availability
- C. Additional resource to maintain, restock, and track equipment
- D. All of the above

ANS: D

13. Who needs to understand a written report?

- A. Medical professionals only
- B. Consumer, professional, funding source
- C. Funding sources and professionals
- D. Rehabilitation or educational professionals

ANS: B

14. One of the most crucial factors that predicts continued use and acceptance of the device is:

- A. Ordering and set-up
- B. Training
- C. Funding
- D. Delivery and fitting

ANS: B

15. Operational competence is:

- A. Training the client to use the assistive technology in complex situations
- B. Training the user on how to work the device
- C. Informal evaluation of the client's performance
- D. Maintaining a high standard of follow-up

ANS: B

16. Follow-up activities include all the following except:

- A. Ensuring the proper fit and set-up of the device immediately following delivery
- B. Determining the effectiveness of the device, training, and user strategies
- C. Reevaluating the client at regular intervals following acquisition of the device
- D. Monitoring the client's use of the device on a daily basis

ANS: D

17. Outcome measures are effective because:

- A. They gather data that indicate the effectiveness of the intervention.
- B. They can be used to determine the skills of the consumer and the provider.
- C. They measure the level of intelligence needed to use the assistive device.
- D. They make follow-up less intensive.

ANS: A

18. The Psychosocial Impact of Assistive Devices Scale (PIADS) and the Quebec User Evaluation of Satisfaction with Assistive Technology (QUEST) are examples of:

- A. Informal evaluation of assistive technology use
- B. Performance measures specific to assistive technology
- C. General performance measures
- D. Performance measures to evaluate providers

ANS: B