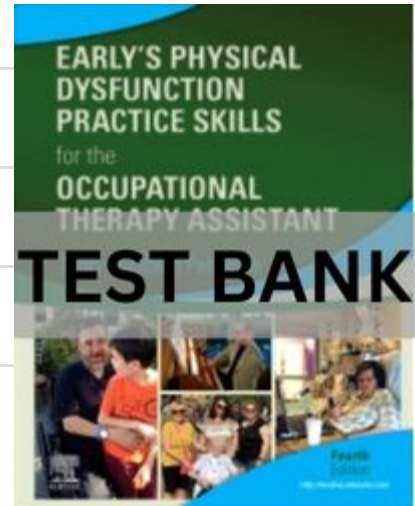


Question

1 pts

A person who has multiple sclerosis and tires easily prefers to bake cookies with her granddaughter rather than clean her house. This is an example of

- habits that one has over a lifetime.
- interests that are enjoyable.
- values that motivate behavior.
- her former role that is important to her.



Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a person who was recently admitted to a skilled nursing facility who became upset when asked to prepare a microwave meal. This is an example of

- personal beliefs.
- habits and internalized roles.
- occupations.
- personal motivation.

Question

1 pts

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

A person, who enjoys hand embroidery and fractures both wrists in a fall, is more likely to experience a loss than a person who embroiders using a sewing machine. This is an example of

- habits performed by reflex.
- interests that are enjoyable.
- performance in the ability to do things.
- values that are meaningful.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with an individual who is a housekeeper at a large hotel and is using a wheelchair for mobility after breaking a leg. The BEST therapeutic activity to help prepare for returning to work would be

- clean the hospital room, simulating all the tasks involved in the individual's job.
- practice picking items off the floor using a reacher.
- clean the hospital room and focus on the tasks the individual can do with minimal assistance from the OTA.
- practice dusting the furniture using adaptive equipment.

Question

1 pts

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

An OTA is working with an individual who is a volunteer at a pet shelter and has decreased endurance after receiving chemotherapy. To help the individual accommodate to the change, the OTA should

provide feedback, physical support and information on alternative methods, and adaptation.



model how to do activities and provide written handouts on energy conservation.



ask the individual to observe others in similar situations.

provide the individual with resources on other volunteer opportunities that may not require as much energy.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with an individual who has low back pain and works as a taxi driver. Using the biomedical approach the OTA should



assess the individual to determine other jobs that may be satisfying.



suggest proper positioning for sitting while in the work environment.



ask the occupational therapist to evaluate the person's work tolerance skills.



suggest that the person work part time until the pain subsides.

Question

1 pts

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

An OTA is treating an individual who has had a CVA using the biomechanical approach. The person is placing cans in a high cupboard and wearing 5-lb weights on his wrists. The individual is having problems with regulating movements. The OTA should



document the findings and consult with the occupational therapist.



assess the amount of weight being used and make appropriate changes.



consult with the physical therapist.

reevaluate the treatment approach because it may not be appropriate for this patient.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a patient and is using a board with buttons and fasteners. The patient asks, "Why am I buttoning a board?" The OTA should



explain that this is an enabling activity and will follow with buttoning a sweater.



grade the activity and have the patient use smaller buttons so that she feels challenged.



encourage the patient to participate and explain the benefits.



explain that you need to observe the patient buttoning to report on coordination skills to the occupational therapist.

Question

1 pts

An OTA who works in an outpatient setting is participating in an outcome study. The OTA would most likely

- provide information to the OT but would not actively be involved in the process.
- observe other OTAs in different settings and document their successful outcomes.
- research the topic, pose clinical questions, and reflect on what happens during therapy.
- interview family members to determine their satisfaction with the team's interventions.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with an individual who shares that it is important to him to wake at the same time every day, meet friends for coffee and doughnuts at 10 AM, and watch a favorite TV show at 8 PM. This is an example of

- habituation.
- purposeful activity.
- occupational performance.
- volition.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with an individual whose main goal is to increase muscle strength. The treatment model that looks intensely at one part is an example of

- reductionistic.
- holistic.
- motor.
- sensory.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with an individual who has had a CVA and is concerned with how the individual will function in their environment and within their family. The treatment model that focuses on this approach would be considered

- reductionistic.
- holistic.
- occupation.
- therapeutic.

Question

1 pts

An OTA working in a physical rehabilitation setting should be aware that the focus of occupational therapy should address

- physical needs related to specific injuries.
- physical needs that relate directly to discharge planning.
- physical needs related to performing occupational roles.
- physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a person who was training to compete in the Olympic games and has a C7 spinal cord injury. The individual is refusing to participate in therapy. He is experiencing a loss of

- valued goals.
- independence in ADL.
- social support.
- physical stamina.

Question

1 pts

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

An OTA is working with a young male who lost his leg in a car accident. Despite his limitations, he is a member of his high school snowboarding team and plans to resume surfing. This individual would be described as having a

strong sense of being in control of his life.

strong family support system.

strong social support system.

strong commitment to form habits.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a person who became paralyzed after falling in a climbing accident. Intervention that aids in psychosocial adjustment should be based on

characteristics of persons with the same disability.

the patient's reactions to the circumstances.

characteristics of persons who have the same severity of the same disability.

the patient's reaction to the attitude of others toward disability.

Question

1 pts

The type of reasoning that an OT practitioner uses to ensure that the decisions made during the occupational therapy process are both morally justified and in the best interests of the client is called

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

- ethical reasoning
- pragmatic reasoning
- scientific reasoning
- narrative reasoning

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a patient who is displaying anger about the cause of his disability toward his family and members of the health care team. The OTA should

- talk with the patient about the negative effects the behavior is having on others.
- ask another member of the health care team with psychiatric training to talk to the patient.
- discuss the behavior with family members to find out why the patient is being mean.
- ask another member of the health care team to talk to the family about the causes of the behavior.

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a person who for several weeks has depended on the OTA to solve problems and is dependent in ADL. The OTA should

Early's Physical Dysfunction Practice Skills for the Occupational Therapy 4th Edition Test Bank

- ask the occupational therapist to work with this person.
- maintain a balance between assistance and control to facilitate self-help.
- teach the person's caregiver how to assist the person and not push the person at this time.
- allow the dependent behavior because the person may be depressed.

Question

1 pts

The type of reasoning that an OT practitioner uses to address practical issues that affect service delivery within the context where the services are occurring is called

- narrative reasoning
- ethical reasoning
- procedural reasoning
- pragmatic reasoning

Question

1 pts

An OTA is working with a person who has been working hard to achieve her goals and now is feeling as though she is ready to "give up the fight." The OTA should

- talk with the person about depression and make a referral to a psychologist.
- ask family members to talk to the person and provide encouragement.