Certified Professionals may earn .2 CEUs by completing quizzes based on selected articles in each issue of the Assistive Technology journal.

Each quiz is 12 questions in multiple-choice or true-false format. You must answer nine questions correctly (75%) to earn the .2 CEU credit. Results of the quiz will be emailed (or mailed by request) upon completion. Complete the quiz by circling the correct answers. Mail or fax the completed quiz with payment to RESNA Quizzes, 1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1540, Arlington, VA 22209. FAX: (703) 524-6630.

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QUIZ 25.4b PAYMENT INFO:

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Other quizzes from Assistive Technology Journal articles may be found on the RESNA website (www.RESNA.org). The primary program learning objective is to keep abreast of current findings and practices in assistive technology, research and rehabilitation engineering.

Was the content of the article relevant to current AT practice? ☐ Yes  ☐ No

Was reading the article and completing the quiz a good way for you to learn? ☐ Yes  ☐ No
Quiz 25.4b – Comparison of Two Pelvic Positioning Belt Configurations in a Pediatric Wheelchair

1. True/False  Maintaining pelvic stability is absolutely essential to enable a person using a wheelchair to stay seated comfortably.

2. Which of the following best describes the concept of “submarining”?
   - A. the sudden unintended loosening or tightening of the lap belt over the iliac crest of the pelvis
   - B. the slipping of the lap belt over the iliac crest of the pelvis
   - C. the constant rubbing and chafing of the lap belt over the iliac crest of the pelvis

3. The angle of the wheelchair lap belt should be ideally in between __________ and __________ from the seating surface.
   - A. 30° ... 60°
   - B. 45° ... 90°
   - C. 60° ... 90°

4. True/False  A surprisingly large amount of literature exists about the assessment of different kinds of pelvic positioning belt systems for stability maintenance which focus their attention in particular on disabled children in their wheelchair.

5. Patients were clinically assessed with the GMFM which stands for ________________.
   - A. Gross Motor Function Measure
   - B. Gross Motor Fundamental Movement
   - C. Gross Motor Functional Musculature

6. True/False  The GMFM has been shown to be an excellent tool in the evaluation of children with CP and TBI.

7. True/False  Each test was repeated three times for each belt configuration.

8. Which of the following was not a parameter of interest for the aim of this study?
   - A. Ankle joint angle
   - B. Knee joint angle
   - C. Hip joint angle
   - D. Trunk flexion angle
9. ________________ participants were able to perform the tasks_______________ difficulties and________________ interruptions occurred during the test execution.
   A. Many…with some…several
   B. All…without any…no
   C. Few…without any…no
   D. Most…with few…few

10. All patients with a GMFM assessment below ______________ presented better stability with the 4-point belt.
    A.  40%
    B.  60%
    C.  70%
    D.  55%

11. True/False  The primary limitation of this study was the lack of an effective instrumented method to assess and compare qualitatively and quantitatively two different kinds of pelvic conditioning belts commonly used to improve stability.

12. This study was conducted focusing the attention on the ____________ plane, considering only submarining of the participants.
    A. frontal
    B. sagittal
    C. transverse