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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.

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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 24.3b: Factors Associated with Provision of Wheelchairs in Older Adults, Amol M. Karmarkar, PhD, MS, et al.

1. T/F To date, very few studies have been conducted to identify the most and least significant factors that influence the prescription of the type of wheeled mobility device, and results from those studies have been largely inconclusive.

2. T/F In addition to identifying the types of wheeled mobility devices (MWC, PWC, and scooters) that were prescribed for older adults at the Center for Assistive Technology (CAT) during 2007 and 2008, a secondary objective was to identify whether living setting (i.e. home or institution) had a significant impact on the types of mobility devices prescribed.

3. A ________________ algorithm was used to identify the role of each significant predictor from the results of logistic regression models for segmentation and classification at each tier.
   A. Chi-Square Articulated Interception Model (CHAIM)
   B. T-Square Automatic Intervention Detection (TSAID)
   C. Chi-Square Automated Interaction Detection (CHAID)

4. T/F Approximately one-third of the clients did not use any form of mobility device, including assistive ambulatory aids, upon their initial evaluation at CAT, prior to prescription of wheeled mobility device.

5. T/F A vast majority of manual wheelchair users reported “usability problems”, such as encountering problems propelling wheelchair, pain, and discomfort while propelling wheelchair.

6. Results from the regression model for tier 1 (manual versus powered devices) determined that ________________ was the most important predictor of wheelchair type.
   A. metacognitive sensory status
   B. peripheral visual acuity status
   C. cognitive screening status
   D. metaphysical perception status

7. T/F Living setting proved to be a significant predictor for receipt of manual or powered mobility devices.
8. According to the article, the odds for clients with neurological conditions to receive customized power wheelchairs were ______________ times higher than those individuals without neurological conditions.
   A. two
   B. three
   C. four
   D. five

9. For tier 1 of the current study, it was found that ______________ impairment was the most significant predictor for selection of manual wheelchairs versus power wheelchairs among the sample tested.
   A. neurological
   B. cardio-vascular
   C. orthopedic
   D. cognitive

10. ______________ assurance was the most important criterion from the clinicians’ perspective when prescribing power wheelchairs.
    A. Safety
    B. Affordability
    C. Ease of maneuverability

11. T/F The fact that scooters did not provide the amount of postural support like that of a power wheelchair became a critical determining factor when it came to prescribing wheelchairs.

12. For tier 3 of the study the presence of ________________ was found to be the most significant predictor for prescription of customized versus standard power wheelchairs.
    A. neurological conditions
    B. metaphysical conditions
    C. cognitive conditions
    D. orthopedic conditions