

# 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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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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