

# 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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**4. What diagnosis may not qualify someone to receive a wheelchair?**

- A. Multiple sclerosis
- B. Muscular dystrophy
- C. Stroke
- D. All of the above

---

**5. What wheelchair feature does not offer shock absorption?**

- A. Casters
- B. Tires
- C. Back support
- D. None of the above

---

**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

---

**7. What is not part of a wheelchair evaluation?**

- A. Mat assessment
- B. Reflex testing
- C. Family evaluation
- D. Skin integrity

---

**8. How long is pediatric seating equipment expected to last?**

- A. 2 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 1 year
- D. 4 years

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

Copyright © 2026 OT Mastery

Visit us at <https://www.otmastery.com>